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## EAST GONJA MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

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### **2020 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT (2020 APR)**

28<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 2020

PREPARED BY MPCU

## Table of Contents

CHAPTER ONE .....	1
INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.0 Background.....	1
1.1 Purpose of the M&E for the 2020 Planning Period .....	2
1.2 Summary of Achievements of the Implementation of the DMTDP.....	3
Table 1.1 Proportion of the DMTDP Implemented.....	3
1.2.1 Number of Projects/Programmes in the Annual Action Plan Implemented under the Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework.....	4
Table 1.2.1: Number of Projects/Programmes Implemented Under the Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework .....	4
1.3 Challenges Encountered in the Implementation of the DMTDP and M&E .....	5
1.4 Processes Involved .....	5
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION.....</b>	<b>7</b>
2.0 Introduction .....	7
2.1 Agricultural Output .....	7
<b>3.1 .2 Net Enrolment Rate .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>3.1.3 Gender Parity Index .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>3.1.4 Completion Rate.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>3.1.5 Pupil - Teacher Ratio.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>3.1.6 School Feeding Programme .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>3.1. 7 BECE Performance.....</b>	<b>20</b>
3.2 Health .....	21
<b>Figure: 3.2.7 Under Weight For Children &lt;59month .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>3.2.9 Promotion of Community- Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (C-IYCF) .</b>	<b>28</b>
Figure 3.2.9d CMAM TREND 2017-2020 .....	31
<b>3.2.12 Iron Deficiency Anaemia (Ida) Control Programme.....</b>	<b>32</b>
3.3.1 Water.....	39
3.3.2 Sanitation.....	39
3.4 Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP).....	41
Table 3.4.1 Beneficiaries of Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty .....	42
<b>3.4.1 Child Abuse, Child Trafficking, Adaption, Defilement, Child Stealing and Enfant Abandonment: .....</b>	<b>42</b>
3.5 Birth and Death.....	43
CHAPTER FOUR .....	44

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT .....	44
4.0 Introduction .....	44
4.1 Road Network.....	45
The GNFS takes it mandate from Act 219 which was reviewed in 1997 to Act 537 which further broaden the scope of operation. It is an organization under Ministry of Interior with the core mandate of preventing fires and its related issues couple with rescue, safety and fire education. The station can boost of 0 18 personnel made of 16 men and 2 woman. ....	46
The Municipality has one fire tender serving the entire Municipality and North –East Gonja District comprising of 293 communities. ....	46
<b>CHAPTER FIVE .....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY.....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>5.0 Introduction .....</b>	<b>48</b>
The functionality of all the institutional arrangements in every setting determines the level of service delivery to its clients. To achieve the policy goal of maintaining a stable, united and safe society as a municipality we have to pay attention to the governance, corruption and public accountability issues and develop strategies of addressing them. ....	48
The key focused areas include; Local Government and Decentralization, Corruption and Economic Crimes and Development Communication. ....	48
<b>5.1.2 Percentage of Annual Action Implemented.....</b>	<b>49</b>
The implementation of the desired plans for the Municipality in an effective and efficient manner is paramount to the achievement of the needed development. Although, the M/A hope to implement all the programmes and Projects in the Annual Action Plan, we were able to attained 71% of the targeted 100% as can be seen in the table 5.1 below. There is a marginal decrease to that of last year of 74%. ....	49
<b>Table 5.1: Percentage of Annual Action Plan Implemented .....</b>	<b>49</b>
Nevertheless all expenses were within the budget line for the year 2020.....	50
<b>Table 5.3 Expenditure.....</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>5.5 National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) .....</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>No .....</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Programme Description.....</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Date .....</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Male.....</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Female .....</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>56</b>
5.8 Human Resource Analysis in 2020 .....	57
<b>CHAPTER SIX .....</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES .....</b>	<b>61</b>

6.0 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues In 2020 .....	61
6.1.1 Planting for Food and Jobs.....	61
6.2 National Health Insurance .....	65
Table 6.6 Beneficiaries of the National Health Insurance .....	66
<b>Table 6.9 Beneficiaries of Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty.....</b>	<b>69</b>
Table 6.10 Breakdown of NABCO Personnel by Module .....	70
6.5 National Youth Employment Programme .....	70
<b>6.6 School Feeding Programme.....</b>	<b>72</b>
The pragmatic interventions put in place to make education more accessible, all inclusion and participation and quality service delivery since 2005 is yielding the desired results especially the GSFP. There has been tremendous increases in schools enrollments, attendances and retentions. This intervention complemented the household food security and by so doing improved upon the malnutrition levels of children in our communities.....	72
<b>6.12 Number of Schools Benefiting from the School Feeding Programme.....</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>6.7 Free Senior High School Policy .....</b>	<b>72</b>
CHAPTER SEVEN.....	76
MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	77
7.0 Introduction .....	76
Table 7.1: Update on Evaluations Conducted .....	78
Table 7.1: Update on Evaluations Conducted .....	79
Table 7.1: Update on Evaluations Conducted .....	79
Table 7.1: Update on Evaluations Conducted .....	80
Table 7.2: Update on PM&E Conducted .....	81
Table 7.2: Update on PM&E Conducted .....	83
Table 7.2: Update on PM&E Conducted .....	84
7.3 M&E Activities Report.....	86
Table 7.3.1 Project Register.....	88
Table 7.3.2 Programme Register.....	93
Table 7.3.2 Programme Register.....	94
Table 7.3.2 Programme Register.....	95
Table 7.3.2 Programme Register.....	96
Table 7.3.2 Programme Register.....	98
Table 7.3.2 Programme Register.....	99
7.4 Conclusions .....	102

<b>APPENDIX ONE: PERFORMANCE OF CORE INDICATORS AT THE MUNICIPAL LEVEL.....</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>Table 5.3 Expenditure.....</b>	<b>115</b>

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.0 Background

The 2020 Annual Progress Report (APR) is an assessment of the implementation of policies and strategies in the **Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all - 2018-2021**.

The 2020 APR is the third assessment of the progress of implementation of the Agenda for Jobs; Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for All which is the development Policy Framework of the current Government of Ghana. The Development Dimensions as contained in the Agenda for Jobs included;

- ❖ Economic Development

The Economic Development included; Agriculture and Rural Development, Employment Generation, Industrial Development, Private Sector Development, Informal Economy among others.

- ❖ Social Development

This looks at Education and Training, Health and Health Services, Food and Nutrition Security, Water and Environmental Sanitation, Child Protection and Family Welfare, Gender Equality, Empowerment of Women and Girls, Social Protection, Disability and Development.

- ❖ Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

This thematic area focus on Environmental Pollution, Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion, Climate Variability and Change, Disaster Management, Human Settlement Development, Drainage and Flood Control, Construction and Development , Infrastructure Maintenance.

- ❖ Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

This looks at Public Accountability, Development Communication, Ensuring Public Safety and Security among others.

To realize the above development dimensions the following goals were pursued by the Municipal Assembly;

- ❖ Create Opportunities for all Ghanaians;
- ❖ Safeguard the Natural Environment and ensure a Resilient, Built Environment;
- ❖ Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society; and finally
- ❖ Build a Prosperous Society

The 2019 APR therefore captures the results of the assessment of the status of indicators and targets adopted for monitoring the progress of major interventions undertaken in 2019.

### **1.1 Purpose of the M&E for the 2020 Planning Period**

The Municipal Assembly is mandated to prepare development plans as well as monitor and evaluate the programmes and projects in the plans being prepared. This is stipulated by the National Development Planning Act, Act 480 section 2 sub-sections 1(f) which says that MPCU shall monitor and evaluate the development policies, programmes and projects in the district. The M&E function is also stipulated in the National Development Planning System Regulation, LI 2232, 2016, Regulation 19.

The following are therefore the purposes for carrying out M&E in the 2020 planning period;

- ❖ To assess achievement or otherwise of DMTDP indicators with the corresponding targets
- ❖ Provide opportunity to make timely adjustments and corrective actions to improve the programme or project design, work plan and implementation strategies
- ❖ To identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to DMTDP and project design to realize better results
- ❖ Document lessons learnt from the implementation of programmes and projects

- ❖ Make available information for effective coordination of district development efforts at the regional level
- ❖ Identify the appropriate interventions that will increase the responsiveness of the targeted beneficiaries
- ❖ Document lessons learnt from the implementation of programmes and projects
- ❖ To improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the municipality
- ❖ Demonstrate results to stakeholders as part of accountability and transparency

## 1.2 Summary of Achievements of the Implementation of the DMTDP

The growth and development of the East Gonja Municipality depends on how efficient and effective the plans are being implemented. The Municipal Assembly targeted to have all the projects and programmes in the 2020 annual action being in implemented but rather 65% were being achieved. The 2020 action plan achievement is below the 2018 and 2019 achievement of 74% and 70% respectively as this is illustrated on the table below.

The completed projects for the three years that 2018, 2019 and 2020 depict a downward trend. This may be attributed to the corona virus pandemic, late releases of the central government funds such as the District Assembly Common. Another possible reason of this trend is the close out of the USAID-Ring project which hitherto supported the implementing of Assembly plans.

For all the three years, the Municipal Assembly has not abandoned any project or programme. There is also a downward trend for proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implementation for the three year period.

**Table 1.1 Proportion of the DMTDP Implemented**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline 2017</b>	<b>Target 2018</b>	<b>Actual 2018</b>	<b>Target 2019</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>
Proportion of the annual action plans implemented by the	86%	100%	74%	100%	71%	75%	65%



year							
Percentage Completed	64%	100%	42%	80%	39%	100%	40%
Percentage of ongoing interventions	22%	10%	32%	15%	52%	20%	48%
Percentage of interventions Abandoned	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Percentage of interventions yet to start	14%	3%	26%	5%	9%	7%	7%
Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented	23%	25%	19%	25%	17%	30%	15%

*Source MPCU, 2020*

### 1.2.1 Number of Projects/Programmes in the Annual Action Plan Implemented under the Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework

The municipality targeted to initiate 105 projects/programmes in 2020 but ended up with 68 projects/programmes. In terms of the development dimension, social development is leading with 23 projects/programmes being executed and the least is safeguard the natural environment and ensure resilient built environment with 2 projects/programmes being executed. The table below shows the distributions of the projects/programmes into four development dimensions.

**Table 1.2.1: Number of Projects/Programmes Implemented Under the Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework**

No	Development Dimension	2020	
		Plan	Executed
1	Economic Development	11	7
2	Social Development	25	19
3	Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment	6	2
4	Governance, Corruption and Public	20	10

	Accountability		
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*Source MPCU, 2020*

### 1.3 Challenges Encountered in the Implementation of the DMTDP and M&E

In executing the M&E duty the MPCU encountered a number of challenges. These included:

- ❖ Poor record keeping by departments, which made it extremely difficult to quickly produce and access information
- ❖ Inconsistencies in data collected from the departments for the same variables for the same period
- ❖ The M&E budget was partially financed due to lack of funds
- ❖ Inadequate logistics, there was dedicated vehicle for M&E and as such most planned visits were rescheduled due to non-availability of means of transport.

### 1.4 Processes Involved

The M&E exercise was preceded by a number of MPCU meetings to discuss and agree on the focus, tools and expected outcomes of the M&E and to develop an M&E budget.

The MPCU undertook quarterly monitoring visits to all project/programme sites to collect relevant data on the status of implementation of planned projects and programmes.

There were two levels of monitoring exercises being carried out. The first was the sector specific programmes and projects. Joint monitoring by two or more departments was encouraged in situations where an intervention is crosscutting in nature. The second level of monitoring was undertaken by the MPCU on the overall district development programmes, projects and activities.

In executing the monitoring task, there was an assessment of the extent to which targets of various indicators are performing. To ensure effective work and use of available human resources the MPCU formed monitoring teams depending on the focus of the monitoring event. The end product of these M&E exercises were the production of first, second and third reports as well as the 2019 Annual Progress Report.

- ❖ Monthly visits were made to the projects, programme and activity sites by the monitoring team to ensure that the right things were done and that projects, programme and activity were within schedule
- ❖ Regular site meetings were organized every month with Assembly management and the contractors to discuss progress of work, challenges among others

Again, the following forms of monitoring were carried out;

- ❖ Process Activity Monitoring was done to track the use of inputs and resources, the progress of activities and the delivery of outputs;
- ❖ Compliance Monitoring was done to ensure compliance with regulations and expected results;
- ❖ Results Monitoring was done to determine if the project, programmes and activities are on target towards its intended results;
- ❖ Financial Monitoring was done to account for cost by inputs and activities within predefined categories of expenditure; and
- ❖ Beneficiary Monitoring was done to track beneficiary perceptions of the projects/ programmes that is beneficiary satisfaction, compliance with the project/programme and their participation.

## CHAPTER TWO

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION

#### 2.0 Introduction

The policy objectives of increasing access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education, promoting the development of selected staple and horticultural crops, and the promotion of livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation is the focus area of achieving the economic development dimension goal. It is to build a prosperous society which focuses on strong and resilient economy.

The Municipality has a total land area of 8,340.10 square kilometers of which 45% was under cultivation in 2018 and later increased to 46% at the close of 2019. The access to land is a great potential for Agricultural activities in the Municipality. The low adoption to new technologies by farmers still kept the reduction of post-harvest losses very high (76%), and as such farmers do not drive the full benefits of their investment.

#### 2.1 Agricultural Output

The core mandate of the Agricultural Department is to implement all Government Policies and Programmes intended to enhance Agricultural development. In all the Municipality adopted thirteen (13) strategies from the NMTDPF into the 2018-2021 EGMA Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for implementation.

The strategies include; enhancing agro-processing through the cultivation of selected crops (Eg cassava, soya beans, maize, cashew, groundnuts and rice as it can be inferred from the **SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.c**, Supported youth to go into agriculture enterprise along the value chain (**SDG Targets 2.1, 2.1.2**), Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district (**SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a, 16.6**), Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (**SDG Target 2.3**). Under this strategy, Fall Army Worm control chemicals were distributed to farmers this as well.

The implementation of the strategies yielded some results that being discussed below.

#### 2.2 Rainfall pattern

The weather was dry and windy with intermitted cloudy conditions experienced in 2020. The usual dry and windy conditions were experienced in the month of November and December. A total of 57 rainy days with 1,364.4mm of rain was recorded in 2020 against a total of 57 rainy days with 1,219.6mm of rain recorded in 2019.

Except for early planted groundnut and neri, the weather this year had a negative impact on the yield of most crops. For instance, the average yield of maize in 2019 was 8 bags/acre but 2020 recorded an average of 3 bags/acre, cowpea recorded an average of 4 bags/acre last year as against 2 bags/acre this year. The story was not different with soya beans and other crops. However, isolated cases of good yields for early planted yam and PFG maize beneficiaries were recorded by some farmers because of localized conditions. The months of June, July and August recorded the highest rainfall. The heavy downpours could not allow for effective weed control in most crop fields such as maize, cassava, cowpea and rice. The rains also negatively affected the drying of newly harvested

groundnuts. The rains during these months left the valleys flooded and therefore affected late rice farmers who were unable to sow their rice fields.

## 2.3 Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) and Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)

Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) and Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) are major flagship programmes being implemented by the Municipality by the Department of Agriculture. The programmes are expected to ensure availability of food, provide employment for the youth and provide raw materials for local industries and for export

## 2.4 Certified Seed Distribution

Certified seeds under the PFJ came in a bit late in the municipality this year and this has decreased the patronage of it by farmers. About 19% of rice seeds were purchased by farmers in 2020 as against 65% purchased in 2019. There was however, an increased patronage for both hybrid maize and OPV in 2020. The maize seeds received 100% patronage against 45% in 2019. This success is attributed to sensitizations carried out by the department. Below are the details.

**Table 2.1. Seed Distribution**

Type of Seed	Unit	Quantity			% Distributed	No. of Beneficiaries		
		Received	Distributed	Balance		Male	Female	Total
Maize OPV	45Kg	7020	7020	0	100	243	27	270
Maize Hybrid	45Kg	225	225	0	100	12	1	12
Rice	45Kg	42000	42000	0	100	55	10	65
Soya Bean	45Kg	900	900	0	100	6	0	6

*Source: MAD, East-Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020*

## 2.5 Fertilizer Distribution

The late receipt of fertilizer under the PFJ this year was unexpected. There is however a general increase in fertilizer usage by farmers in 2020 as compared to 2019. The usage of fertilizer last year was 17% but it has increased slightly to 19% in 2020. Even though it

was received late, it run out of stock and farmers resorted to the open market to buy fertilizer and those who couldn't afford were helpless. Below is the details

**Table 2.2 Fertilizer Distribution (Subsidized)**

Type of fertiliz er	Quantity (Bags) 25kg			%	No. of Beneficiaries		
	Received	Distribu ted	Bal anc e		Male	Female	Total
NPK	1,3784	1,3784	0	100	1,954	250	2,204
Urea	2,100	2,100	0	100	553	99	652

*Source: MAD, East-Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020*

**Table 2.3 Fertilizer Distribution (Not Subsidized)**

Type of fertiliz er	Quantity (Bags) 25kg			%	No. of Beneficiaries		
	Received	Distribu ted	Bal anc e		Male	Female	Total
NPK	110	42	68	38.18	16	2	18
Sulpha te of Ammo nia (50kg)	690	61	629	8.84	32	1	18

## 2.6 Performance of Selected Crops

It can be established from the table below that yam and cassava production remain the leading major crops in the Municipality. Even though yam production production a marginal fall from 15.5 in 2019 to 15.1 in 2020, cassava production rose to 14.6 fr0m 13.6 in 2019. However, the acceptance level of improved seeds to farmers under the PFJ Programme still remains a challenge coupled with the infestation of the fall army worms on maize for the past two years as well as some drought which affected the early farmers. Maize also saw a marginal increase from 1.8 in 2019 to 2.1 in 2020. Whiles the yield for millet and rice remained the same, sorghum fell marginally from 1.5 in 2019 to 1.3 in 2020

**Table: 2.4 Performance of Selected Crops**

Total Output of Agricultural Products	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Achievement 2018	Target 2019	Achievement 2019	Achievement 2020
maize	2.4	2.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.1
Rice (Milled)	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8
Millet	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0
Sorghum	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.3
Cassava	11.2	12.8	12.8	14.8	13.6	14.6
Yam	13.0	14.3	14.2	16.2	15.5	15.1
OFSP	9.0	13.0	11.0	16.0	15.0	-
Groundnut	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.5
Cowpea	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.5
Soybean	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.4
Shea butter	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashew nut	-	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	-

*Source: MAD, East-Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020*

## 2.7 Animal and Poultry Production

The figure below clearly demonstrates the level of domestic animals rearing in the municipality. Available data shows that there is an upward trend in all the livestock but poultry happened to be leading with 55,163. This is followed by sheep rearing recording upward adjustment of 44,195 as at the close of 2020. The increase in sheep can be attributed to the USAID-RING Small Ruminants Project and the Rearing for Food and Jobs initiative which procured and distributed about 1,500 sheep to beneficiaries as well as the distribution of sheep to people living with disabilities in 2019.

There is steady growth in cattle population of over 9,000 between 2019 and 2020 and that is a tremendous figure considering the gestation period of a cow. The influx of Fulani headsmen and their cattle account for the increase.

The pig production has witnessed a marginal increase from 637 in 2019 to 761 in 2020. Finally, all the livestock production recorded increases in production numbers.

**Table 2.5 Animal and Poultry Production**

Total Output of Livestock	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Achievement 2018	Target 2019	Achievement 2019	Achievement 2020	Percentage of change
Cattle	22,316	24,289	23,456	23,784	25,103	34,280	15.4
Sheep	15,203	17,484	17,345	38,911	39,983	44,195	5
Goat	14,832	17,124	16,932	37,242	38,781	41,286	3.1
Poultry	45,732	56,152	53,479	53,479	51,109	55,163	3.8
Pig	2,304	4,367	4,231	650	637	761	8

*Source: MAD, East-Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020*

## 2.8 Post-Harvest Losses

Post-harvest losses still remain a major challenge for municipality. The nature of the roads coupled with uncertainty in timing the rains and storage facilities contributed to this phenomenon. The Department of Agriculture in collaboration with other development partners have intensified sensitization of farmers and other stakeholders on post-harvest losses. The Department have trained 184 women groundnut farmers on post-harvest and aflatoxin management in groundnut.

The department have trained farmers in the construction of improved Storage Structure for yam, maize and rice. The Purdue Improved Crop Storage (PICS) sacks was introduced to farmers for crop storage. A number of demonstrations were carried out across the Municipality on rice, maize, yam, cassava, cowpea, groundnut and soybean that has post-harvest activities incorporated in them. Radio programmes were also organized in the



fourth quarter of the year to educate farmers on post-harvest losses. The programmes on post-harvest losses yielded positive impact. The percentages in post-harvest losses on all except few major crops saw a decline as demonstrated below.

**Table 2.6 Post Harvest Losses**

<b>% Change in Post-Harvest Losses</b>	<b>Baseline 2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Percentage changes</b>
Maize	25	23	22	2.2
Rice	35	28	26	3.7
Millet	22	20	20	0
Sorghum	26	26	24	4.0
Cowpea	30	29	27	3.5
Soya bean	24	23	23	0
Groundnut	28	24	22	4.3
Yam	29	26	24	4.0
Cassava	20	18	18	0

*Source: MAD, East-Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020*

## **2.9 Extension Farmer-Ratio**

As high as 72.6% of households in the municipality are engaged in farming activities keeping the extension officer to farmer ratio from 1: 2,989 in 2019 to 1:1,745 in 2020. The success chalked in this area is as a result of increase in staff of the Extension Officers (NABCO and National Service Personnel). 62 Farmer Based Organization comprising of 264 males and 341 females were trained on extension services delivery. The knowledge received by these groups have been transferred to their colleague farmers and this had a positive impact in crop production this year. There have been a significant reduction in the ratio but it still missed the standard target of 1:500. More Extension Officers are required to improve service delivery in this regard.

**Table 2.7 Extension farmer-Ratio**

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Extension Officer-Farmer Ratio	1:18456	1:10000	1:20923	1:2500	1:2989	1:500	1:1745

Source: MAD, East-Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020

## 2.10 Access to Agriculture Technology and Extension Service

The table below indicates the benefits in improved technology by farmers in 2020.

**Table 2.8 Improved Technology**

Indicator		2019	2020
Number of improved Technology demonstrated to farmers	Livestock	7	6
	Fisheries	-	-
	Crop	15	19
	others	2	2
Area (acres) under improved Technology demonstrated to farmers	Crop	4 Ha	8 Ha
Total number of farmers participating in demonstrations	Male	776	2,050
	Female	654	1,150
Number of FBOs trained in extension service delivery		46	62

Source: MAD, East-Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020

## 2.11 Farmer Based Organizations

The table below indicates the total number of farmer based organizations in each category

**Table 2.9 Farmer Based Organizations**

Type of FBOs	2019		2020	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Crop Production	103	64	360	210
Livestock	52	68	73	71
Marketing			42	80

*Source: Municipal Agriculture Development Unit, 2020*

**Table 2.10 Planting for Exports and Rural Development and Rearing for Food and Jobs**

Project	Beneficiaries			Achievement
	M	F	You th	
Planting for Export and Rural Development	378	75	234	1,200 acres cashew plantation established
Rearing for Jobs	38	26	0	395 breeding cockerels was sold to rural farmers. Health of animals were monitored and treated

*Source: Municipal Agriculture Development Unit, 2020*

## 2.12 Challenges in Agriculture Sector

There are a number of challenges impeding the progress of agriculture in the area and these include the following;

- ❖ Untimely release of working funds,
- ❖ High cost of inputs and tractor services,
- ❖ Outbreak of FAW and grasshoppers,
- ❖ Low adoption rate of technologies by farmers,
- ❖ Shortage of subsidized fertilizer in some parts of the municipality,
- ❖ Inadequate means of transport,
- ❖ Inadequate supporting staff-Watchmen, Labourers, Driver, Storekeeper ,
- ❖ Bush fires and the destruction of crop farms by stray animals.
- ❖ Lack of guarantee market for farm produce
- ❖ Lack of means of transport for officers
- ❖ Inadequate computers for office work

### 2.13 Way Forward

1. Irrigation is the alternative to curb the rainfall pattern problem
2. Government and Development Partners should endeavor to ensure the timely release of funds since Agricultural activities are time bound.
3. Continuous sensitization of farmers on FAW and grasshoppers
4. The assembly should enact by-laws on bush fires and stray animals
5. The Local Government Secretariat should take urgent steps to replace retired officers
6. Inputs and tractor services should be made available and affordable to farmers by government.

## CHAPTER THREE

### SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION

#### 3.0 Introduction

The vision for East Gonja Municipality is to ensure a leading decentralized local government service provider in the country with high quality delivery of development programs and projects and create a sustained and enviable atmosphere of peace and security for all.

This vision is accomplished by mobilizing, coordinating and judiciously utilization resources for sustainable improvement of the lives of the people.

The vision places the people first and this can be achieved through the equitable access to quality education, ensuring affordability, easy access and universal health coverage, and improve access to safe and reliable water supply services as well as the social protection and inclusion of the vulnerable.

#### 3.1 Education

The municipality has 116 KGs and had attained 108 Primary Schools at the close of 2019 as against 105 primary schools in 2018. The JHS Schools still stand at 45 being administered within 12 circuits. There still remain two (2) Senior High Schools.

The Key strategic objectives adopted by East Gonja Municipal Assembly in the education sector as at 2018 to achieving social development are to expand facilities and infrastructure at all levels, continue implementation of free Senior High School (SHS), ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs, and ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials. The table below shows the staffing situation in the municipality

**Table 3.1.1 Staffing**

School		Trained Teachers	Untrained Teachers	Total teachers
KG		99	22	121
Primary		382	53	435
Junior High		301	8	309
SHS		121	16	137

*Source: GES, East Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020*

#### 3.1 .2 Net Enrolment Rate

The Net Enrolment Rate assesses the percentage of pupils who are within the age bracket of 4-5 years of school going age and are at the KG level, 6-11 at the primary, JHS 12-14 years and to be between the ages of 15-17 years at the senior High School level.

Net Enrolment performance measure on all the levels of the education sector are below the target set for 2020 and in contrast to the situation in 2019, there have been a drastic reduction of the net enrollment for 2020 at all levels. This situation can be attributed to the Covid-19 pandemic which have compelled schools to close down at all levels for almost a year.

**Table 3.1.2 Net Enrolment Ratio**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2017</b>	<b>Target 2018</b>	<b>Actual 2018</b>	<b>Target 2019</b>	<b>Achievement 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Achievement 2020</b>
Kindergarten	65	70	72.2	85	63	67	47
Primary	63.7	65	65.9	75	55	59	40
JHS	20.7	22	20.	35	30.19	18	3

*Source: GES, East Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2019*

### 3.1.3 Gender Parity Index

**Table 3.1.3 Gender Parity Index**

<b>School</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>KG</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Primary</b>	1	1	1	1.09
<b>JHS</b>	1.05	1	1	1
<b>SHS</b>	0.97	1	1	1.05

*Source: GES, East Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2019*

The gender parity index have been 1 since 2018 in all the levels in the educational ladder in the Municipality. This improvement is as a result of the Government interventions in the education sector, such as the School Feeding Programme, fee free SHS, free School Uniforms and the registration of vulnerable children on the LEAP Programme on the NHIS among others. The mass movement of the teenagers to seek greener pasture elsewhere to the detriment of their education is also controlled by the interventions that kept them in school

### 3.1.4 Completion Rate

There have been a decrease in the completion rate of the primary sector from 90% in 2019 to 55.56% in 2020 and a decreased from 58.62% in 2019 to 31.74% in 2020 in the JHS and at the SHS level; from 87% in 2019 to 35.97% in 2020. In effect, the 2020 assessment year, rather showed a decrease at all the levels. This can be attributed to the outbreak of Covid-19 which compelled schools in the country to close down.

**Table 3.1.4 Completion Rate**

Indicator	Baseline 2017	2018	2019	2020
Primary	59.1	60.3	90	55.56
JHS	33.4	33	58.62	31.74
SHS	88.7	81.6	87	35.97

*Source: GES, East Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020*

### 3.1.5 Pupil - Teacher Ratio

The pupil-teacher ratio coupled with the commitment of both the teachers and children as well as the role of parents are the key determinants to the performance of the education sector. The relative indicators on the table below shows the Pupil- Teacher ratio for the Kindergarten (68) and the Primary (37) schools are above the standard Pupil-Teacher of 1:45 and 1:35 in the 2020 respectively. With reference to the JHS level, there is an improvement from the previous year as the ratio indicated is 1:20 and is far below the standards of 1: 40 meanwhile, a ratio of 1:25 at the SHS level is in conformity with the standard. This implies that there were more teachers needed for the Kindergarten schools comparable to the JHS level which had excess teachers.

**Table: 3.1.5 Pupil Teacher Ratio**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Kindergarten	1:60	1:86	1:71	1:68
Primary	1:38	1:41	1:37	1:37
JHS	1:17	1:23	1:18	1:20
SHS 1:25	1:25	1:24		1:11

*Source: GES, East Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020*

### 3.1.6 School Feeding Programme

The School Feeding Programme is still one of the best policies in the education sector which is yielding much results. There has been tremendous increases in schools enrollments, attendances and retentions. This intervention complemented the household food security and by so doing improved upon the malnutrition levels of children in our communities.

**Table 3.1.6 Number of Schools Benefiting from the School Feeding Programme**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2017</b>	<b>Actual 2018</b>	<b>Target 2019</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>
Number of Schools Benefiting from the School Feeding Programme	38	45	50	60	70	60

*Source: GES, East Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020*

In reference to the above table, the GSFP coverage of 45 schools in 2018 increased to 60 schools representing 25% increase at the close of 2019. It has however remained 60 school at the end of 2020 representing 0% increase. This trend is worrying even though it can be attributed to the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic where schools were closed for nearly a year.



Due to the outbreak of Covid-19, the final year students for Junior High Schools who were due for completion benefited from a feeding programme as was directed by the president. A total 32 Junior High Schools comprising of 1,455 students in the Municipality benefited from this programme for two months. A total of 35 schools comprising of 1,915 students of second year of JHS also benefitted from the programme.

### **3.1. 7 BECE Performance**

Over the years, the performances of the pupils at BECE has been on the rise and is attributable to so many factor which include but not limited to; the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP), the Free School Uniforms for children, the enrolment of the School Feeding children onto the National Health Insurance Scheme for free and Government flagship Programme of Free SHS to all. Children who hitherto drop out of school to fend for themselves are assured of their upkeep in school and are also guaranteed of continuity to the SHS. Parents are also relieved of their financial burden of paying for their wards school fees and therefore encouraged them to stay and learn hard in school in order to access the Free SHS Programme.

In 2020 however, the BECE results spreadsheet have not been released by WEAC and the Municipality is unable to make any analysis of the performance of the students of the yet to be released results.

**Table 3.1 7 BECE Performance Rate**

school	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
JHS	34.4%	61.2%	69.89%	71.05%	-

***Source: GES, East Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020***

## 3.2 Health

This report serves as a review of the programme of work set out by the management of the Municipal Health Directorate to guide development and service delivery between January and December, 2020. The period is mainly concerned with planning, re-organizing and aligning activities along key departments (units) to improve service delivery. Key priorities set out at the beginning of the year were high on the agenda.

### 3.2.1 Health Promotion Unit

The Health Promotion unit is one of the service delivery units under the auspices of the District Health Directorate of the Ghana Health Service (GHS).

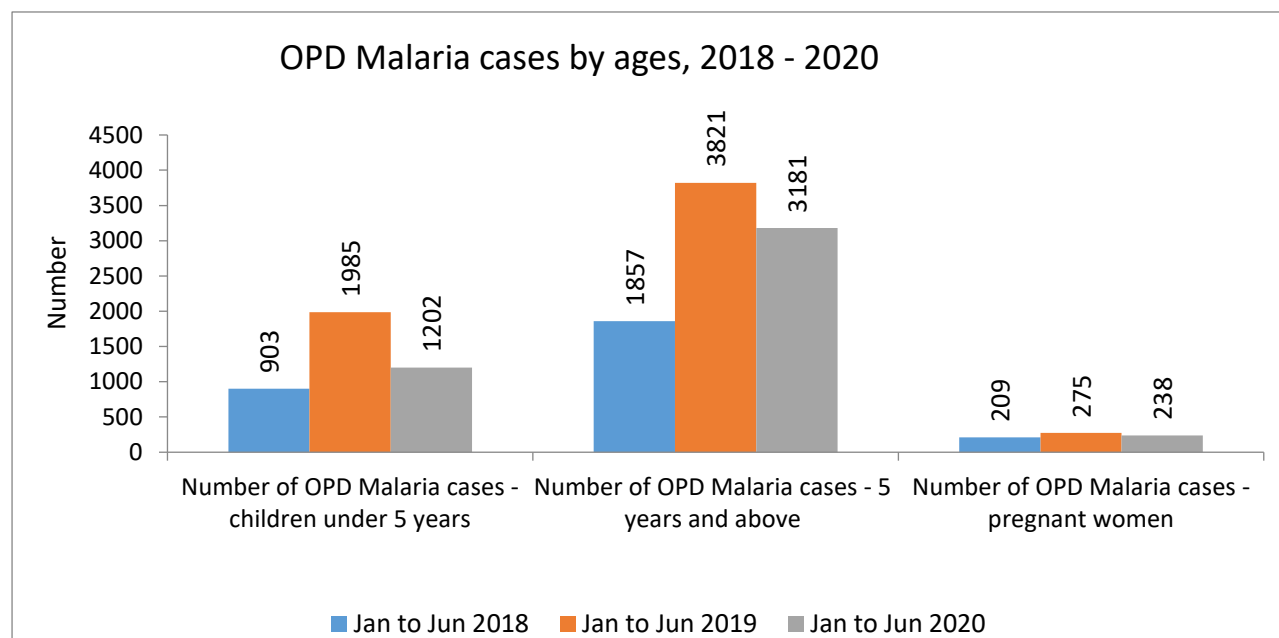
It is mandated to coordinate all Health Education and Promotion as well as Malaria control activities in the district, implemented Nationally, Regionally or District oriented and collaborate with NGOs and other stakeholders concern in Health Promotion.

The unit has been engaged in Health education and Promotion activities during the period under review.

### 3.2.2 Malaria Control

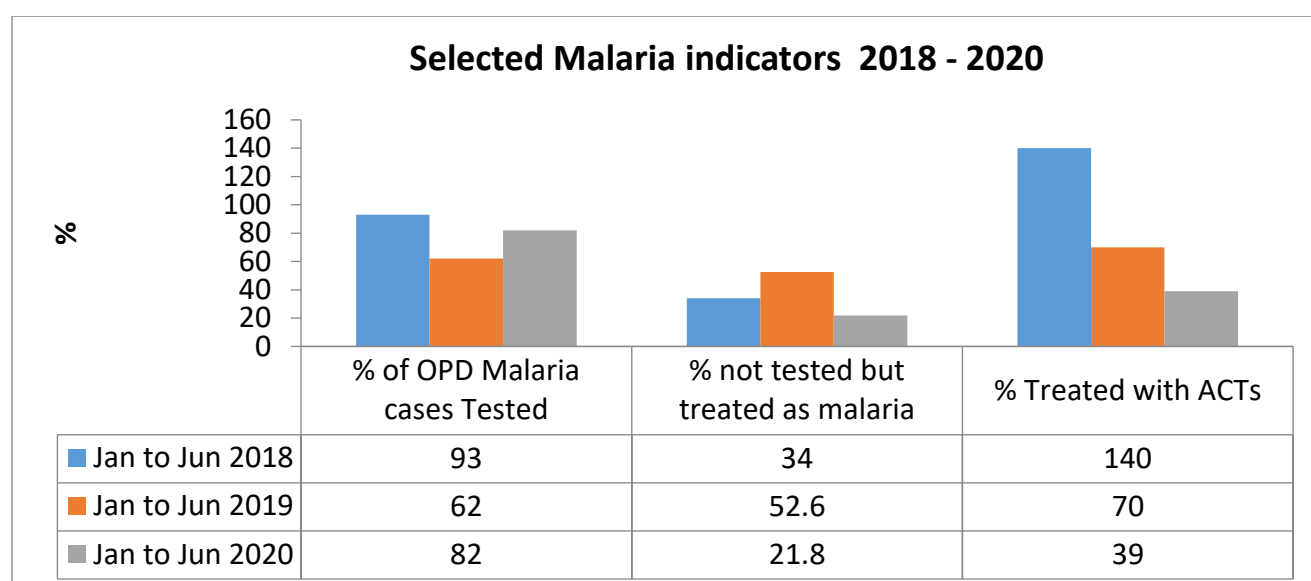
Malaria continue to be a major health issue in the Municipality. Efforts are being made to have a firm control of malaria. Even though giant strides have been made in this regards, it's still remains a major concern so far as health is concern. The Out Patient Department (OPD) is one of the reliable means to measure prevalence of malaria.

**Figure 3.2.1 Malaria Cases**



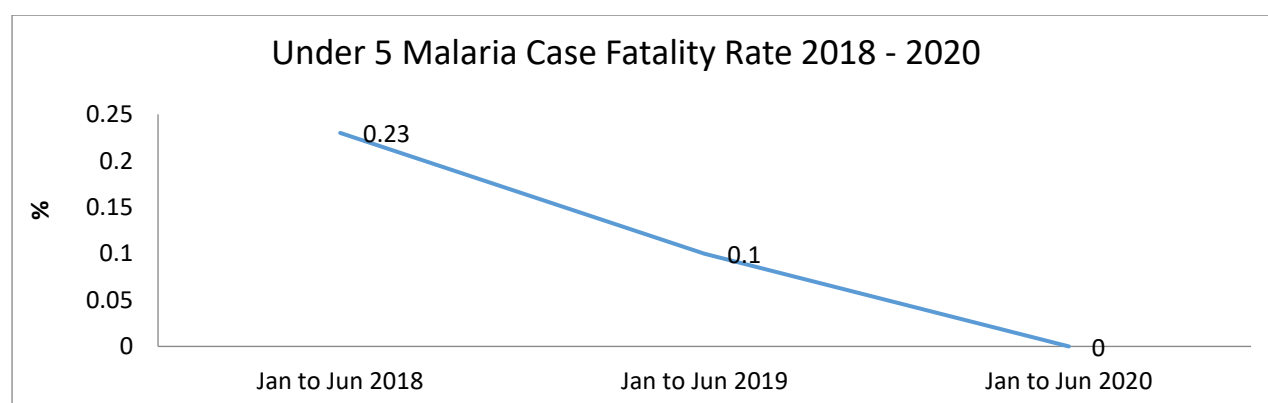
The above figure shows reduction in OPD malaria cases across all age groups. This could be linked to multiple interventions such as Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention (SMC), Education on LLIN use etc. these efforts would be encouraged for subsequent years.

**Figure 3.2.2 Malaria Indicators**



The above figure shows high adherence to malaria treatment guidelines and policy in the municipality, however, logistical challenges such as inadequate Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) kits and Antimalarial drugs continue to hamper the municipality's effort in the fight against the deadly disease (malaria) especially among the vulnerable groups. Documentation and reporting challenges have been also identified to have led to frequent stock out of RDTs resulting in the inadequate testing. Monitoring would be intensified to address the situation before the end of the year, 2020.

**Figure 3.2.2 Under 5 malaria case fatality rate**



The above figure shows that the Municipality's efforts in reducing under five malaria morbidity and mortality such as ETAT, Public education on use of LLINs and seeking early and appropriate treatment is yielding results (100% reduction for the year 2020). These efforts would be intensified in the subsequent years.

### **3.2.3 Implementation of Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention (SMC) Round 1 To 4**

SMC is an intervention introduced by National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) in collaboration with Ghana Health Service (GHS) to reduce the malaria burden especially among children under five years and to further consolidate the gains in the fight against

malaria and its subsequent elimination in the country by 2030. The intervention is carried out in the five northern regions with the then Northern region joining the upper regions in 2019.

Each year four rounds of dosing are observed starting, July to October. This is because the period of highest malaria risk is the rainy season from July to October. Community health volunteers and health workers go round neighborhoods and homes to make sure that children from 3 to 59 months receive the Anti-malaria medicines under the SMC intervention on DOT (Directly Observed Therapy). Each child receives a dose of Sulfadoxine Pyrimethamine (SP) and 3 doses of Amodiaquine to complete the full course. This is repeated every month for the next four months. Below was the schedule by rounds.

Round 1 - 20<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> July, 2020

Round 2 – 17<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> August, 2020

Round 3 - 14<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> September, 2020 and

Round 4 - 14<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2020

Below is the municipal performance by round and sub municipal. However, it is worth mentioning that, this success could not be achieved without challenges.

Figure 3.2.3 2020 SMC Percentage

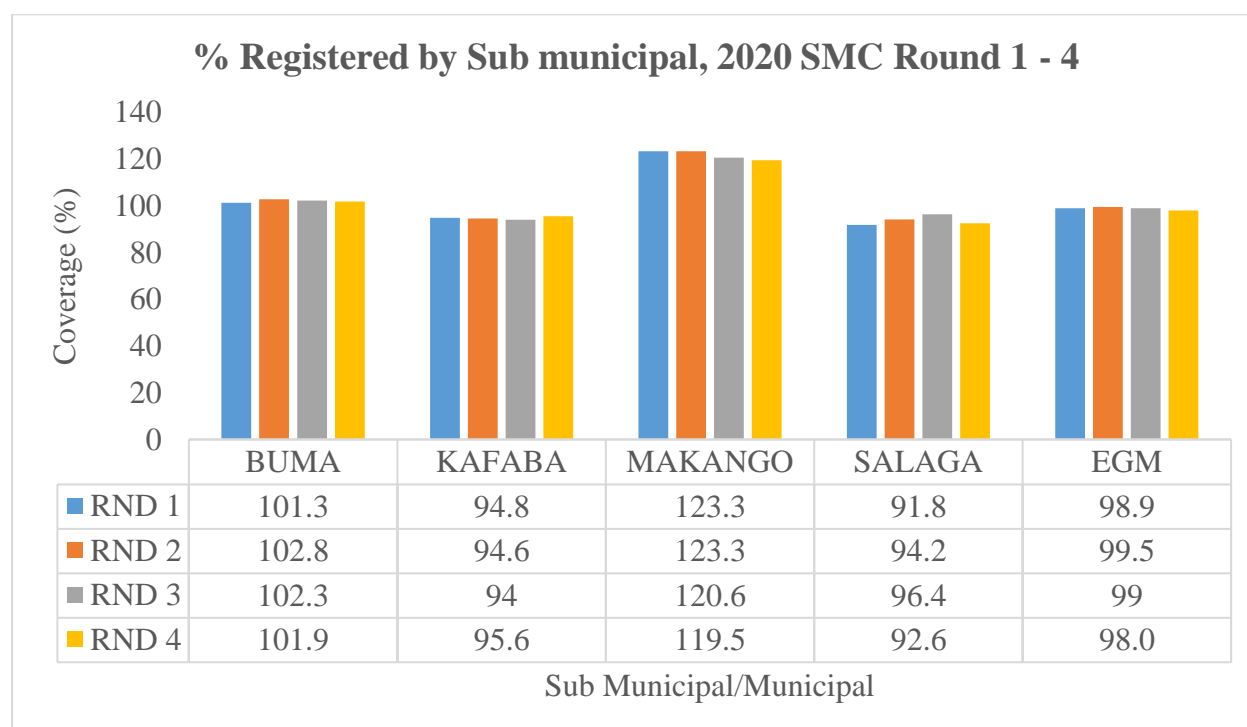


Figure 3.2.4 2020 SMC Dosed Percentage

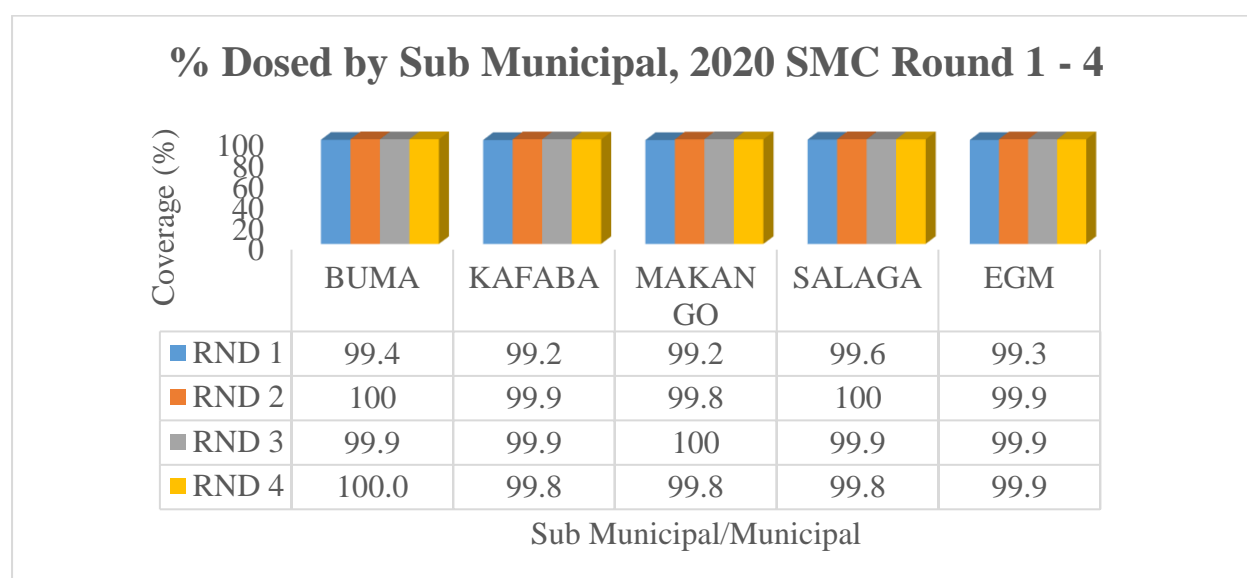


Figure 3.2.5 % of Children Undosed

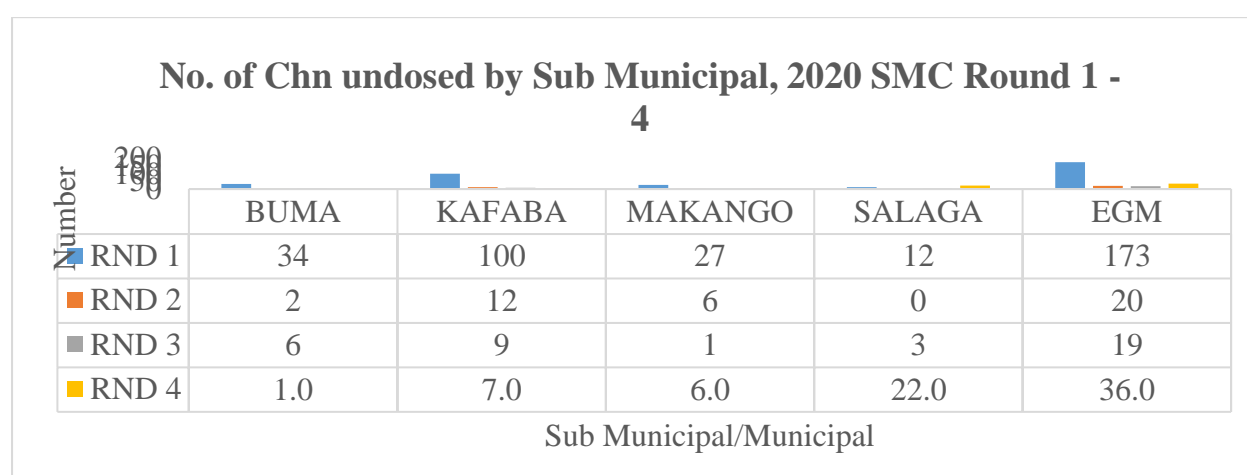
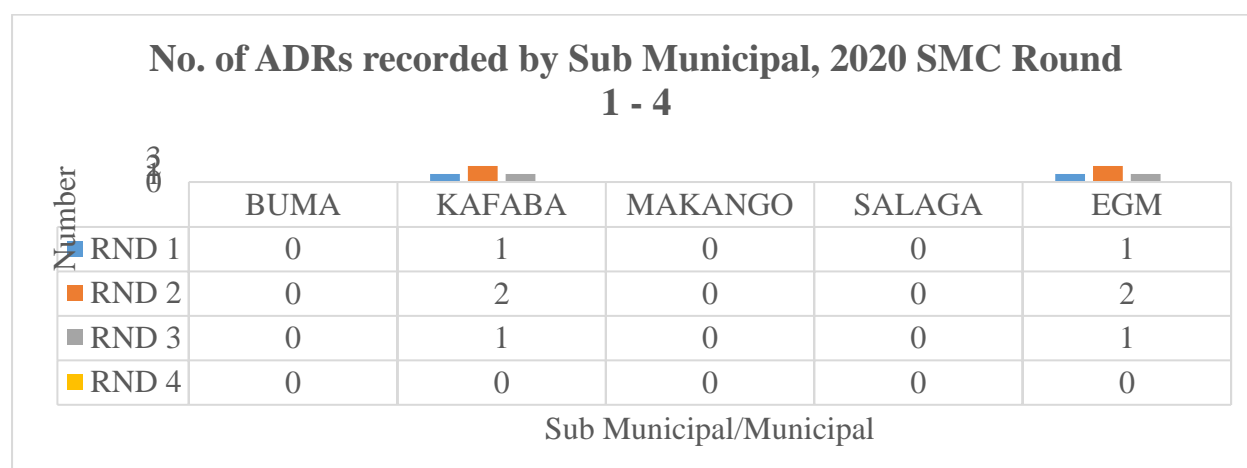


Figure 3.2.6 ADR Recorded for 2020



### 3.2.4 Challenges and Action(s) Taken

Challenge	Action Taken
Several nomadic population due vast land and Volta Lake	Teams encouraged to visit and cover every child
Several hard to reach communities due to rain couple with bad road network	Teams manage to visit such communities where they have to cross live jackets were provided
Some refusals due to inadequate understanding of the exercise	Team meeting with opinion leaders and the household to address the issue, children successfully dosed
Aged volunteer participation	Send additional volunteer to support weak ones
Lack of electricity in the entire Buma sub	Employ the service of commercial generator to charge tablets
Poor network	Sub municipal supervisors travel to nearby communities and vantage points to synchronize data on daily basis

### 3.2.5 Best Practices

- Volunteers league table at all sub municipals
- CBSVs who could not use the tablets given opportunity to bring representative
- Best volunteer award
- Written SMC key messages for volunteers to carry along during field work
- SMC key messages integrated into routine health talks both static and outreaches to give this all important intervention the needed publicity, awareness and acceptability.

### 3.2.6 Challenges

- Inadequate staff knowledge on HP data capture and reporting.
- Lack of data ownership and use at the facility level
- Inadequate logistics e.g Hp registers, RDTs, SP, ANC cards etc.
- Lots of myths especially about Covid-19 leading to poor compliance to Covid-19 safety protocols.
- Inadequate funds for enhanced surveillance and risk communication as well as monitoring.

### 3.2.7 Recommendations

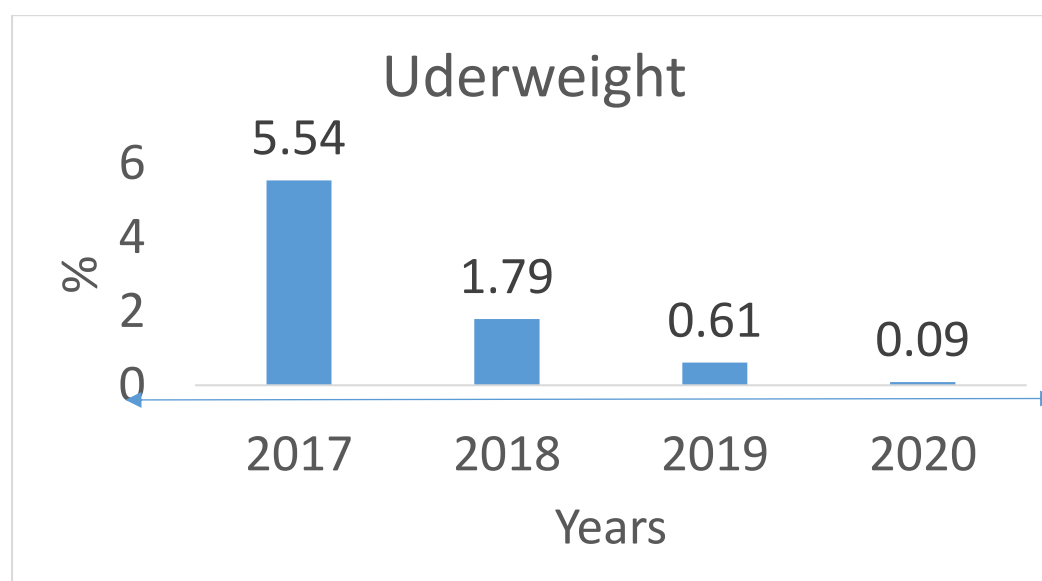
- Training of staff on health promotion data capture and reporting
- Procurement of malaria RDTs and Sulfadoxine Pyrimethamine tablets by Municipal Assembly to augment National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) and Ghana Health Service (GHS) efforts.
- Provision adequate funding.

### 3.2.8 Nutritional Status of Children 0 – 59 Months (Routine Growth Monitoring and Promotion)

As part of the efforts to reduce the prevalence of underweight, regular growth monitoring and promotion activities were carried out to caregivers by health staffs and volunteers at both static and outreach points. This was accompanied by health education and individual targeted counselling to pass on appropriate messages on infant and young child feeding practices.

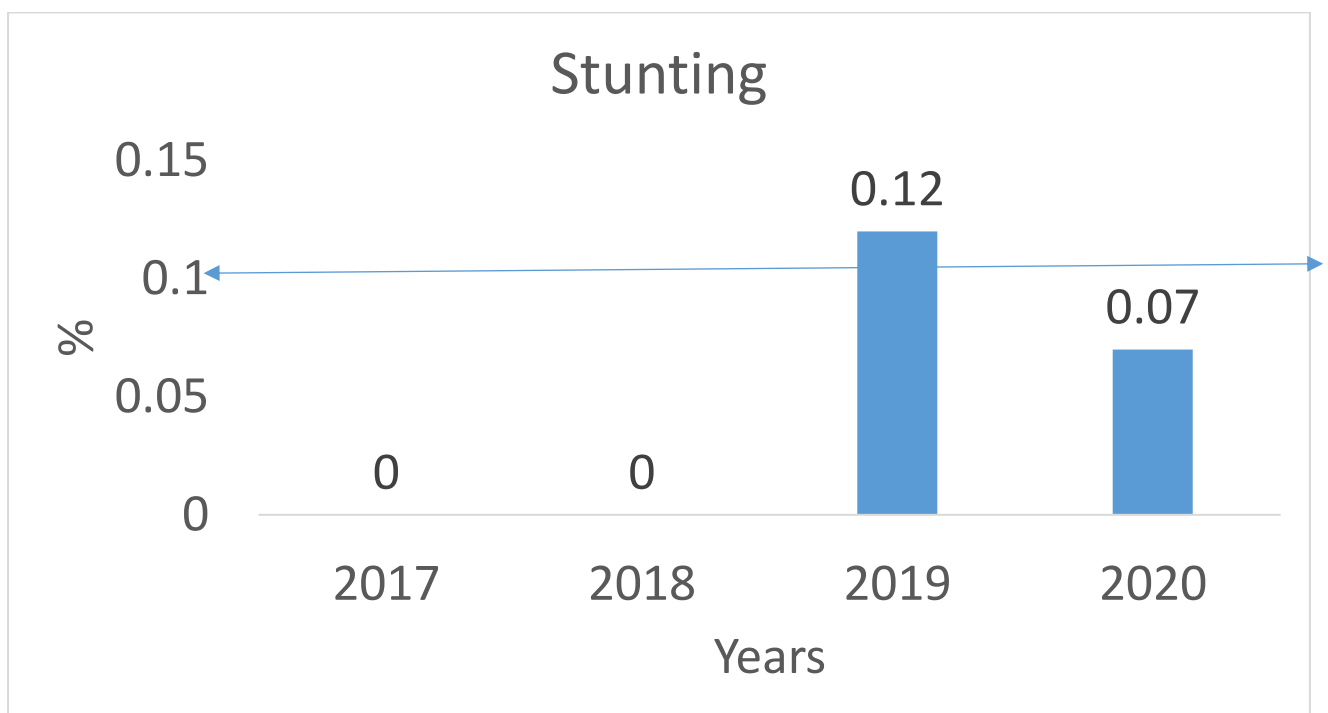
Data collected from these points are often analysed to determine the nutritional status of the under five years (<5yrs) for the Municipal, using the anthropometric indicator Weight – for – Age (W/A) and Age-for-Length/Height(A/L or A/ H). The graphs below show how the Municipal is performing in underweight and stunting among children under five years.

**Figure: 3.2.7 Under Weight For Children <59month**



The graph above shows that there has been a consistent decrease in the underweight percentage of children in the Municipality from 5.54% in 2017 to 0.09% in 2020 half year. The decrease is as a result of health staff appropriately recording client's weight outcomes, proper classification of clients' weight outcomes into the CWC register, using the CWC register to write monthly report appropriately and counselling of caregivers on the recommended infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF) by health staff.

Figure 3.2.8 Stunting Status of Children Under Five (5)



The graph above indicates the stunting status of under five children in the municipality from 2017 to 2020, though the zero percentages recorded for the previous year's establishes the fact that the length/height of the children were not taken in that years. The decrease in the 2019 figure of 0.12% to 0.07% of 2020 figure is as a result of staff appropriately recoding client's outcomes and counselling caregivers on the recommended IYCF practices.



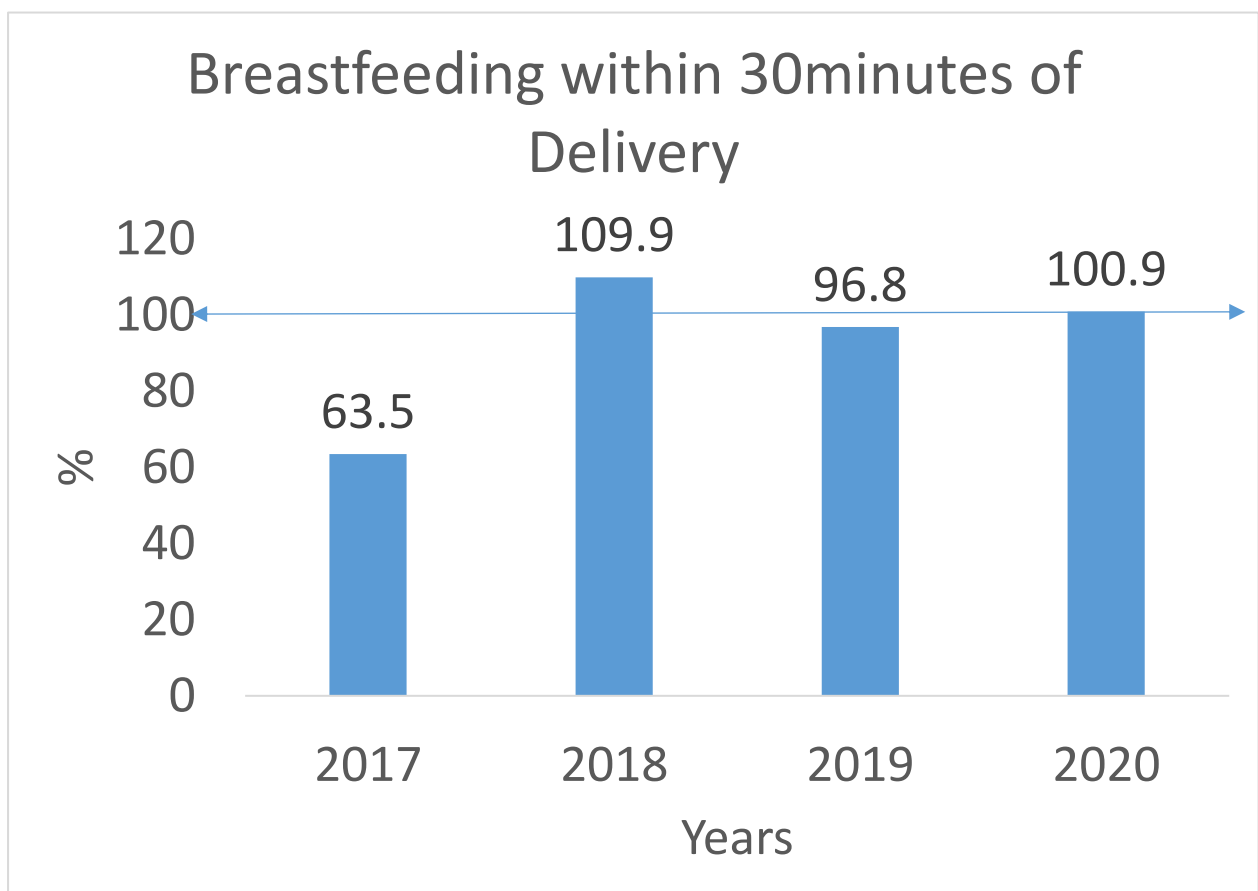
### 3.2.9 Promotion of Community- Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (C-IYCF)

The C-IYCF interventions are geared towards the reduction in stunting among children under five in the Municipality. Activities undertaken included targeted and group counselling at both community and facility level by trained health staffs and community health volunteers.

The graph below shows how the C-IYFC activities is reflecting among children-initiated breast milk within thirty minutes of delivery.

The graph shows an improvement from 96.8% in 2019 to 100.9% in 2020. The target for this indicator is 100% by then the 100.9% recorded in 2020 half year may be as a result of data issue which resulted in the above 100% as seen in the graph below. The data of this indicator is something we do not have absolute control over but we will work to resolving it subsequently.

Figure 3.2.9a Breastfeeding with 30minutes

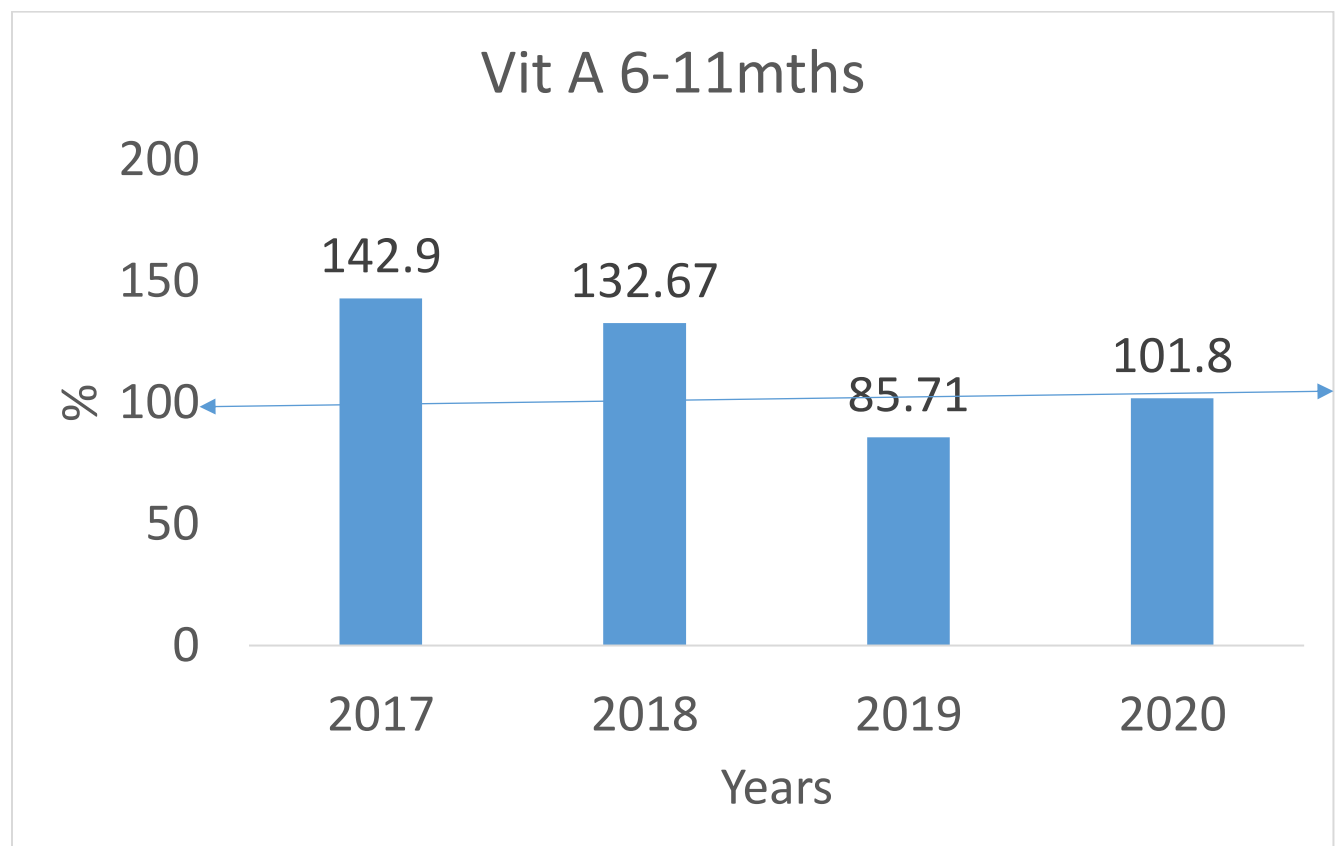


### 3.2.10 Routine Vitamine A Supplementation

Below is the graph showing vitamin A supplementation among children aged 6-11months. Comparing 2019 half year percentage of 85.71% to 2020 half year percentage of 101.8 there is an increase of 16.05% from last year's percentage which indicates an improvement in performance under the half year of review.

The 100% target as shown with a line in the graph has been exceeded by the Municipality.

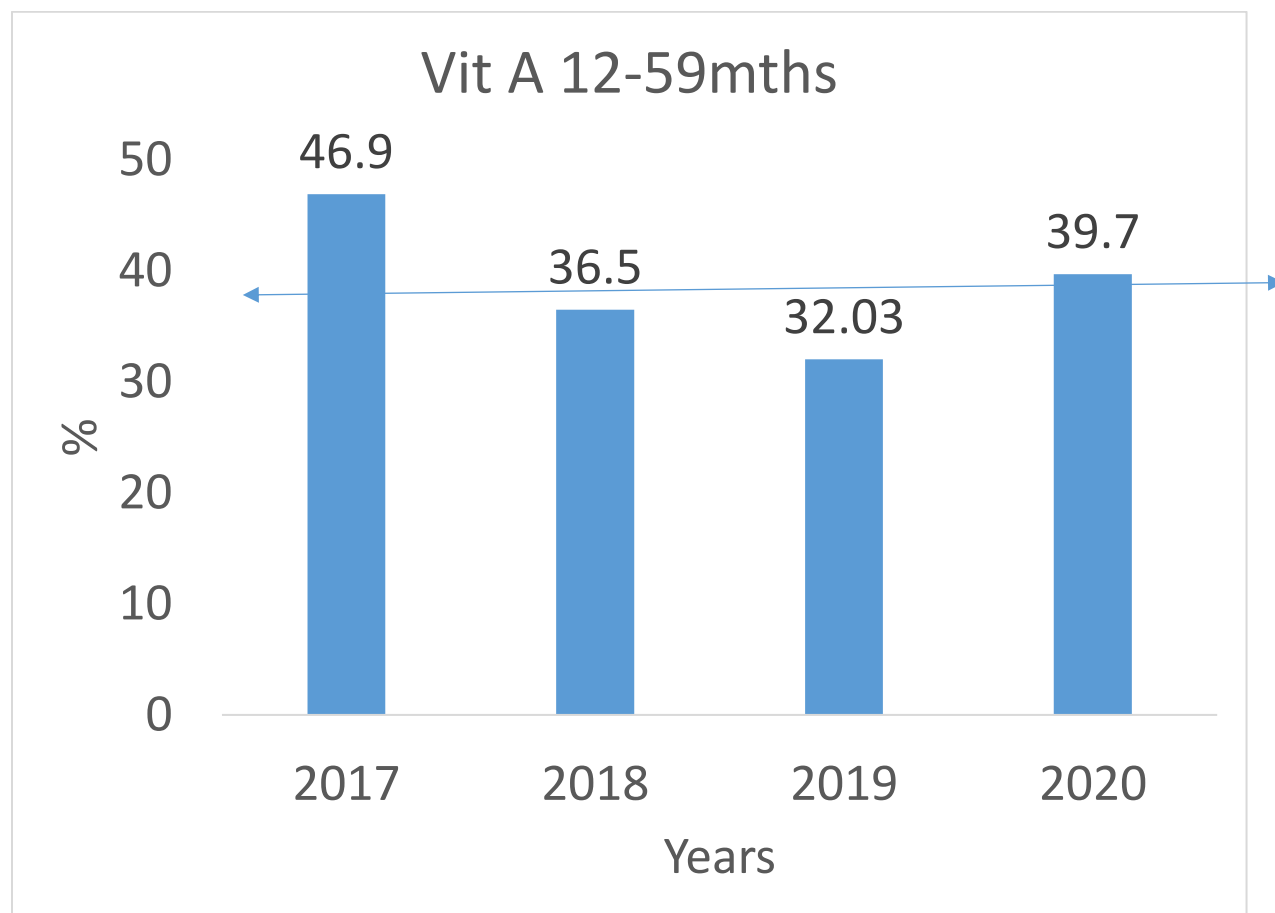
Figure 3.2.9b Vitamin A Supplementation (6-11months)



The graph shows vitamin A supplementation among children aged 12-59 months. Comparing 2018 half year percentage of 36.5% and 2019 half year percentage of 32.03% to 2020 half year percentage of 39.7% there has been an increase of 3.2% from 2018 and 7.67% from 2019 respectively. The above analysis shows an improved performance under the half year of review as compare to 2018 and 2019 half year respectively.

The 40% target as shown with a line in the graph has been slightly missed by the Municipality. We will be working to meeting the target in the second half of the year under review.

Figure 3.2.9c Vitamin A Supplementation (12-59 months)

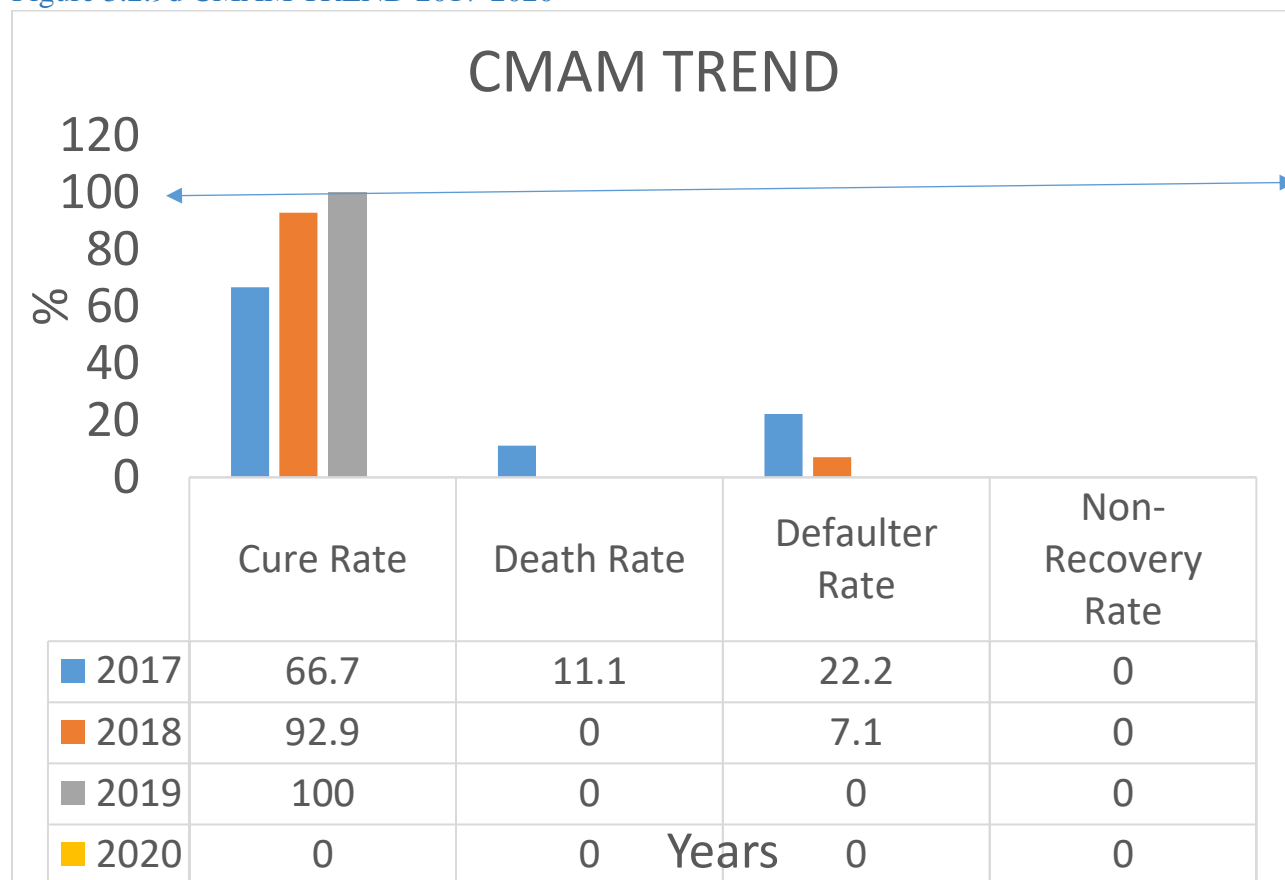


### 3.2.11 Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (Cmam)

In 2010, East Gonja Municipal together with 3 other districts was earmarked to pilot the effectiveness of plummy nuts as in the management of SAM cases. This resulted in the training of 35 staff from all the facilities and 463 volunteers from all the communities in the Municipal for implementation of the programme at both inpatient care (IPC) and out patients care (OPC) levels. Since then all the health facilities have been implementing this project at the OPC level. However, all health staff that were trained for IPC are not more in the Municipality and this has made the

implementation of the intervention at the hospital to come to a standstill. Clients with medical complications therefore have no choice then to go to Tamale for treatment. This calls for training and a refresher training of staff for IPC.

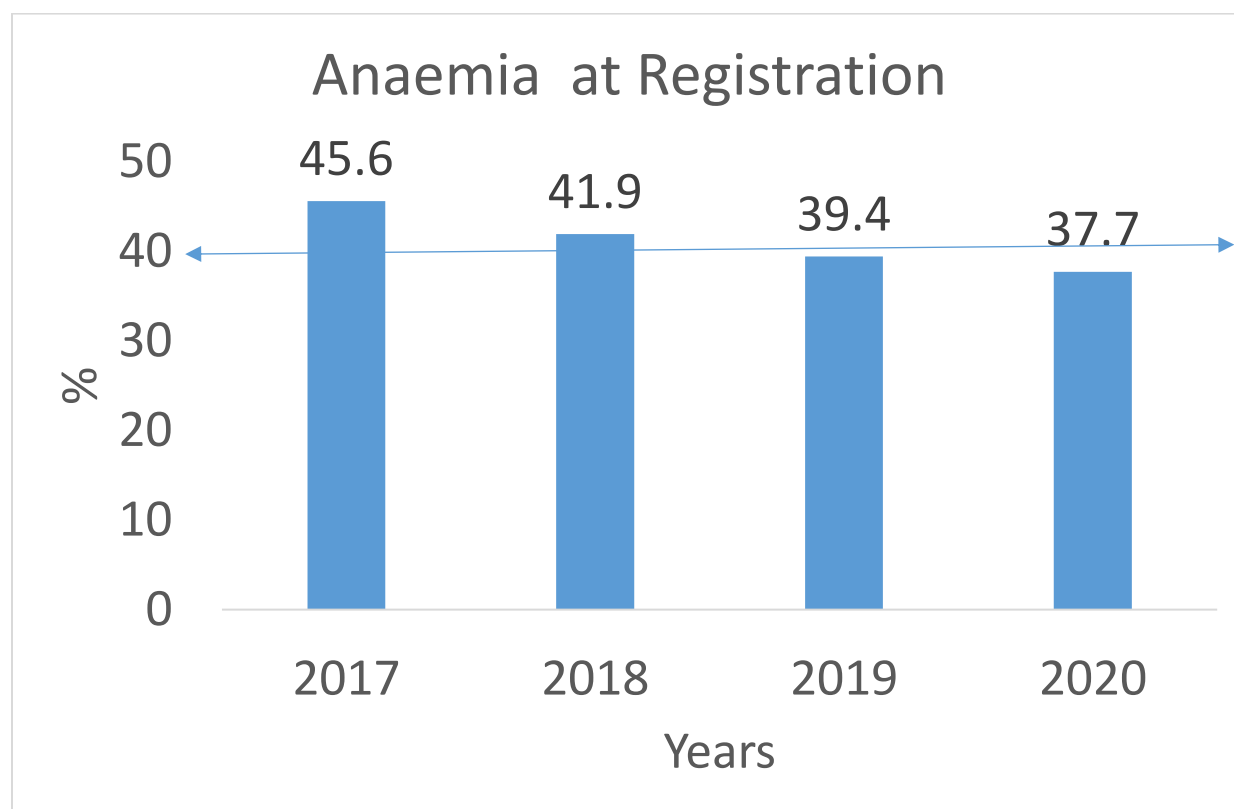
Figure 3.2.9d CMAM TREND 2017-2020



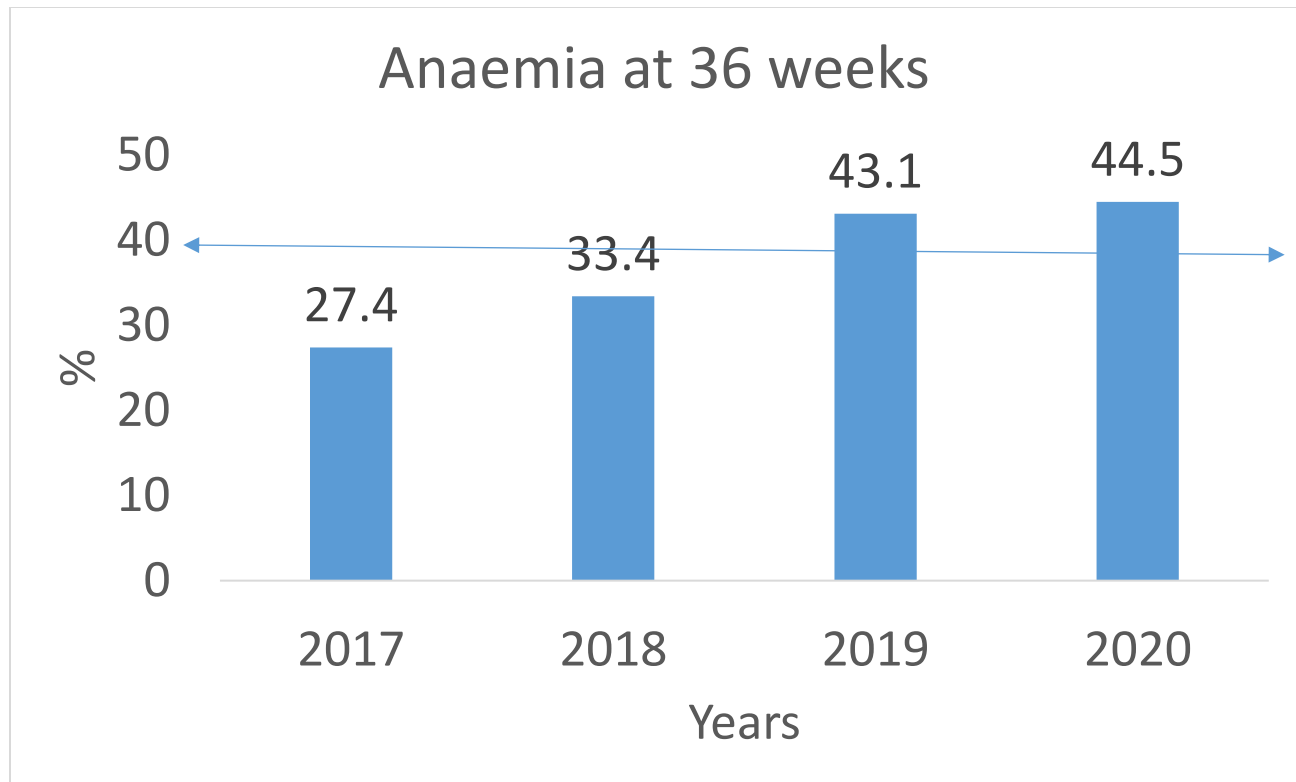
The cure rate as shown above is more than 75% target (which is the national target) for the previous the years indicating the quality of the program in the Municipality but for the current half year under review the figure is zero percent because of lack of plummy nut in the region and the municipality as well. The plummy nut is what we used for the treatment/curing of the cases but its lack is making severe acute malnutrition (SAM) case admissions somehow difficult.

### 3.2.12 Iron Deficiency Anaemia (Ida) Control Programme

The rate of anaemia cases among pregnant women at both registration and 36 weeks continues to go up despite numerous interventions like IFA supplementation, SP for malaria control and prevention, education, screening and counselling on four-star diets and deworming of pregnant women. The anaemia at registration is declining steadily by then both at registration and at 36 weeks are still cause of concern.



The graph above shows the anaemia status among pregnant women at registration. The graph indicates a decreasing figure from 2017 half year to the half year under review. This decrease might be showing a positive impact in our collective fight against anaemia prevalence among pregnant women in the municipality. The 40% target was not to exceed which indicates some positive impact in the undertaking interventions.



The anaemia situation among pregnant women at 36 weeks of pregnancy is Increasing. The graph above shows that pregnant women at this stage still present with anaemia cases and the percentages from 2017 (27.4%) to 2020 (44.5%) half years from the graph is depicting an increment in the percentages. Although the 2020 half year percentage (44.5%) is an increment from the previous years, the 2020 half year percentage of 44.5% slightly above the target percentage set for the half year under review. The above analysis is reinforcing the fact that the anaemia among pregnant women especially pregnant women at 36 weeks is still an issue in the Municipality

The table below shows the percentage of low birth weight in the Municipality.

From the table the percentage of low birth weight in the half years of the previous years and the half year under review shows a zero percentage. This indicates that no single child born within the half years in the previous years and the half year under review is below 2.5kg body weight.

**Percentage of Low Birth Weight among New Born Children (<2.5kg)**

YEAR	PERCENTAGE LOW BIRTH WEIGHT
2017	0
2018	0
2019	0
2020	0

**3.2.13 Covid-19 Risk Communication and Public Sensitization**

As part of the plans to mitigate and contain transmission of Covid-19 as well as further strengthen community engagement and support for not only Covid-19 but other priority diseases of public health interest such meningitis AFP, etc in the East Gonja municipality and beyond. Social mobilization and risk communication has been ongoing at various levels within the municipality. The sensitization subcommittee of the Public Health Emergency Management Committee made up of Ghana Health Service (GHS), National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) and Information Service Department (ISD) sphere head the risk communication especially information van announcements while coordinating other covid-19 sensitization activities such as talks at OPDs ANCs etc in the municipality.

**3.2.14 Methodology**

An integrated approach using multiple channels such as,

1. General and one on one talks at OPD, ANC, CWC, PNC etc
2. Writing of sensitization letters to decentralized departments and partners and stakeholders
3. Radio discussion,

4. Announcements in Churches/Mosques'
5. General and one on one talks,
6. Playing of Jingles (English, Dagbanli, and Twi Mp3 players at the facilities fuel stations)
7. Mobile van announcement
8. Advocacy
9. Inter Personal communication including Community volunteers were used and ongoing.

### **3.2.15 Radio discussions**

Four (4) radio discussions were held with respect to Covid-19 while advantage of other programs was taken to add to the sensitization of the public on the pandemic. The first public sensitization on Covid-19 pandemic was held on the 18<sup>th</sup> April, 2020, the team was made up of Municipal Chief Executive (MCE), Municipal Director of Health Services (MDHS), Municipal Disease Control Officer (MDCO) and Municipal Health Promotion Officer (MHPO). The second on the 13<sup>th</sup> May, 2020 with four-member team made up of MDHS, MDCO, MHPO and Midwife in charge of Salaga RCH and the subsequent sessions on 16/07/2020 and 13/08/2020.

### **3.2.16 Surveillance**

To enhance surveillance on Covid-19, the municipal had no other option than to train clinicians and surveillance officers on Covid 19. A total of 45 staff were trained. Staff were taken through the overview of Covid- 19, the clinical presentation of Covid-9, prevention and control of Covid- 19, infection prevention and control of Covid 19, Sample collection and transportation of Covid 19 samples.

To enhance early suspicion of Covid-19 cases, staff were also taken through triaging procedure and protocol. Staff were taken through screening tools for Covid-19 where every staff is supposed to be screened for Covid -19 at all health facilities.

Through knowledge acquired from the training in Covid -19 surveillance staff were tasked to review records and report daily for Covid- 19 and other priority diseases. The district embarked on



case searches in some at risk population in the district which actually yielded positively in identify forty (40) asymptomatic cases

### **3.2.17 Contact Tracing**

As the District started confirming positive cases. There was the need to reorient contact tracers to be able to conduct proper contact tracing at the community level. The district reoriented 35 contact tracers in the district.

The team was able to traced seventy (132) contacts both in and outside the district and the region. The district employed several tactics in reaching out to contacts including arranging meeting places outside place of residents just to reduce stigma.

### **3.2.18 Infection Prevention and Control (IPC)**

A total of 18 staff were trained at the district level and was cascaded to the community level. The aim was to equip staff with the requisite knowledge in infection prevention and control in the era of Covid- 19.

The district received veronica buckets, sanitizers, liquid soap, mini bar soap, tissues, nose mask, disposable gloves and all health facilities has been given and continue to supply on request by facility.

The hand washing facilities are place at the entrance and at vantage point of all health facilities and a staff identified to direct clients to wash hands before entering the facility. In addition to this, Posters of No mask No entry are put on.

### **3.2.19 Sample Collection and Transportation**

The district has been robust in sample collection and transportation. Staff were taken through sample collection and packaging. Samples taken were transported within 24hr of collection to minimize the risk of infection. The municipality has so far collected 281 samples to the tamale Regional Reference laboratory and has received 277 results with 40 confirmed cases. The Rapid Response Team (RRT) was always ready to respond to calls from the health facilities. All team

members were always in appropriate Personal Protection Equipment. All standards in sample collection and transportation is duly adhered to.

### **3.2.20 Social Mobilization**

The municipal Health Directorate (MHD) in Collaboration with NCCE and with support from municipal Assembly conducted a mass announcement on Covid-19 throughout the municipality. Subsequently, the MHD organized radio programmes at KAN FM to educate the masses on covid-19. Some of the topics discussed included Covid- 19 –A reality in the municipality, Effects of Stigma on the Individual and the Community. Covid- 19 jingles were also played in the various languages at the radio station and some community centers.

### **3.2.21 Challenges**

- Inadequate PPEs
- Inadequate Motivation from Municipal Assembly
- Inadequate gun thermometers
- Frequent break down of the few gun thermometers
- No designated vehicle for rapid response

### **3.2.22 Recommendations**

- RHD/MA to provide enough PPEs
- MA to support in feeding RRT when on mission
- RHD/MA to provide enough Gun thermometer
- MA to provide high quality gun thermometers
- MA to designate a vehicle for RRT
- District Assembly to continue supporting with non-consumables
- RHD to also continue to support in providing non-consumables
- Local organizations to support in the fight against Covid-19

### **3.2.23 Safe Delivery Project**

The safe delivery project is a component under the Samira Empowerment and Humanitarian Project (SEHP) Founded by Her Excellency the Second Lady of the Republic of Ghana Samira Bawumia. It aims at reducing both maternal and neonatal morbidities and mortalities in the country by building the capacity of health workers and the link providers/ Tradition Birth Attendance (TBAs) through trainings and the provision of birth kits to pregnant women. National lunch in East Gonja Municipality (10<sup>th</sup> May, 2018).

The safe delivery project has since distributed six thousand birth kits to pregnant women in their third trimester in both the East Gonja municipality and the North East Gonja district. On the 12<sup>th</sup> November, 2020 the safe delivery project marked its second year anniversary in the East Gonja municipality to inform the people of the municipality about its work so far and to distribute birth kits to pregnant women within the municipality. In attendance was Her excellency Hajia Samira Bawumia, member of parliament for Salaga south constituency, Director General of Ghana Health Services, Regional Directors of Health Services for Savannah and Northern regions, Directors of Health Services for both East Gonja Municipal and the North East Gonja District, Municipal Chief Executive, representatives of the Traditional Council, Departmental Heads, Health Staff and the General Public.

### **3.3.0 Water and Sanitation**

#### **3.3.1 Water**

The policy direction of making the provision of potable water more accessible, reliable and affordable in the country as a social responsibility, remains a challenging duty to many MMDAs as result of the Capital intensiveness of it. The Municipality incorporated public awareness on sustainable water resources management, drilling and construction of new boreholes, rehabilitation of broken down boreholes as well as the capacity building of water and sanitation committees (WATSANs) or Water and Sanitation Management Teams (WSMTs) into the 2018- 2021 Medium-Term Development Plan (2018 -2021 MTDP).

The Assembly in solving the perennial water problem in the Municipality repaired and rehabilitated sixteen (16) number boreholes for (12) communities in 2020. The repairs were carried out in the following communities Techipe, Kigbatitoe, Kalande, Gran-shanu, Buma , Talkpa, Kulipe kofido, Nikata, Dachido, Yahayili, Bunkwa and Jankpariba

On a whole, the Municipal coverage level is on the ascendancy as result of the coming into being the Ghana Water Company Limited into the Municipal Capital/Kpembe with the hope of extension to Masaka community. The Rural and Urban settings remain relatively stable since there has not been new boreholes added. However, some repair works on broken down boreholes were carried out and some water quality test conducted on some community boreholes. The weak Community Water and Sanitation Management Teams were identified and trained to be more active on Water sources management.

The low water table level in the Municipality has contributed negatively to the water situation and the Assembly is considering diversifying to rain water harvesting as an alternative means of water provision to its citizens.

#### **3.3.2 Sanitation**

The Municipality adopted the policy objective from the Agenda for Jobs; to enhance access to improve and reliable environmental sanitation services. The east Gonja municipal assembly in response to complains of the inhabitants on the bad state of latrines in the municipality, embark on the dislodging of the public, government residential premises and institutions to make them usable for the public and also stop possible outbreak of fecal related diseases.

### **Public Latrines Dislodged**

- Kapitey -1
- Ngua Grumah -2
- Dagomba line - 1
- Yaliwa - 1
- Ngua Alhaji - 1
- Yagomsu - 1
- Ngua Mallam 1
- Nfaboso 1
- Mempeasem 1
- Lampor 1
- New Market 1

### **Residential Areas**

1. MCE Residence
2. MCD Residence
3. MFO Residence
4. MPO Residence
5. MBO Residence
6. Works ENG. Residence

In all 18 latrines were worked on and 30 trips of sludge was dislodged for a cost of Six Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢6,000.00).

The East Gonja Municipal Assembly embarked on the evacuation of all ten (10) refuse heaps located within the Salaga Township to help beautify the township and also to stop the outbreak of diseases. Evacuation of these refuse heaps were carried out from all the sections where communal containers have been positioned (refuse dumps). Accumulated heap was evacuated from the 21<sup>st</sup> May to 27<sup>th</sup> May, 2020.

Refuse from the following dump sites were evacuated: Kapitey, Ngua -grumah, Dagomba line, Yaliwa, Ngua Alhaji, Yagomsu, Nfaboso, Ngua mallam, Mempeasem, Lampor. These evacuated refuse were disposed in borrowed pits to reclaim the land and also stop the breeding of mosquitoes.

### **3.3.4 Sanitation Revolving Fund:**

The EGMA is a beneficiary of the piloted Sanitation Revolving Fund (PRF) to provide loans to vulnerable households for sustainable Latrine construction and repaying for others to benefit. The District sanitation fund was launched in the East Gonja Municipal Assembly in June 2019. This fund is supposed to help households to construct standard latrines that will stand the test of time throughout the season.

The fund is a cashless loan which is to support households to construct latrines, the loan is in the form of materials that are given through a financial institution, In the East Gonja Municipal Assembly, and the fund is kept in Baobao Micro Finance.

The following activities were carried out in 2020 after its launch in 2019.

1. Stake holders sensitization on the fund
2. Community sensitization by the staff of the assembly, eg. Environmental Health, Community Development, Works, Planning Unit and the Information Department.
3. Training of Artisans and entrepreneurs or material suppliers

**Table 3.3.1 Status of Sanitation Revolving Fund**

No	Item	Quantity
1	Number of beneficiary household form filled	72
2	Loan application completed	65
5	Applications yet to be processed	7
6	Amount of loans recovered	GH¢31,511.00
7	Constructed latrines and in used	51

Source: CD/SWD, 2020

### **3.4 Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)**

The Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) is a cash transfer programme introduced by the Government of Ghana (GOG) in 2008, for extremely poor and vulnerable households which have the following three categories of eligible members: Orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC) or, Persons with severe disability without any productive capacity and Elderly persons who are 65 years and above. The main objective of the LEAP Program is to reduce poverty by increasing and smoothening consumption and promoting access to services and opportunities among the extremely poor and vulnerable. The specific objectives are:

- ❖ To improve basic household consumption and nutrition among children below 2 years of age, the aged (65 years and above without productive capacity) and people with severe disability;
- ❖ To increase access to health care services among children below 5 years of age, the aged (65 years and above without productive capacity) and people with severe disability;
- ❖ To increase basic school enrollment, attendance and retention of beneficiary children between 5

and 15 years of age;

- ❖ To facilitate access to complementary services (such as welfare, livelihoods and improvement of productive capacity) among beneficiary households

The Municipality has a total of 2,065 LEAP beneficiaries made of 1,003 men and 1,062 women. An amount of GHS 198,000.00 was disbursed to beneficiaries in 2020 as against the disbursement of GHS 723,653.00 in 2019.

**Table 3.4.1 Beneficiaries of Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2017</b>	<b>Target 2018</b>	<b>Actual 2018</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>
Amount disbursed to LEAP Beneficiaries (GHS)	543,0960.00	1,000,000.00	723,653.00	723,653.00	198,000.00
Beneficiaries Total	1,437	3,500	2,453	2,453	2,065
Male	581	1,462	856	856	1,003
Female	856	2,038	1,597	1,597	1,062

*Source: CD/SWD, East Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020*

#### **3.4.1 Child Abuse, Child Trafficking, Adaption, Defilement, Child Stealing and Infant Abandonment:**

From the table below, the incidence of children offenses are on the increase in the municipality. Mostly the girl child is abused at the community levels than their males' counterparts as it shown in 2017, 2018 and 2019. There is however drastic reduction in 2020. The number of cases of child trafficking in 2020 is alarming and needs urgent attention. A total number of 53 cases have been reported in 2020 with 21 being male and 32 being female. Whereas most of the other offences are lower, the total number of offences is 53 as compared to 16 in 2019.

**Table 3.4.2 Total number of recorded cases of Children Offenses**

Indicator (Sex)	Baseline 2017		Actual 2018		Target 2019		Actual 2019		Actual 2020	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Child Abuse	6	17	5	12	0	0	3	8	0	0
Child trafficking	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	21	32
Adaption	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Defilement	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Child Stealing	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Abandonment of enfant	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>		<b>20</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>16</b>		<b>53</b>	

*Source: CD/SWD, East Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020*

### 3.5 Birth and Death

The birth and death records under review is high and low respectively compared to the 2018 base year that saw a decline in both birth and death. Also the number of female child birth is higher than the male child in 2019 with respect to the 2018 base year that saw the male births dominating the female births in the municipality. In contrast, the increasing nature of birth is an indication of lower under five mortality cases recorded within the period coupled with exclusive breast feeding practices and timely visit by pregnant women in labor to the hospital in the municipality.

**Table 3.5 Births and Deaths**

Indicator	Baseline 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Birth (sex)	5450 (Male = 2438 and Female = 3012)	5504 (Male = 2504 and Female = 3000)	5569 (Male = 2550 and Female = 3019)
Death (sex)	75 (Male = 45 and Female = 30)	19 (Male = 8 and Female = 11)	31 (Male = 19 and Female = 12)
Death (age group)			

*Source: Birth and Death, East Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020*



## CHAPTER FOUR

### ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

#### 4.0 Introduction

The natural and built environment of the Municipality constitute major resources for accelerated growth and development. To achieve the development aspirations, natural resources such as minerals, land, water bodies, forest and the atmosphere, must be well managed and prevented from acting as constraints. Similarly, the built environment, including, economic and social infrastructure should be improved in support of growth and development, while ensuring that human settlement planning does not lag behind economic and social development planning.

The adopted.

The adopted goal for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement is safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment.

The key focused areas included; mineral extraction, water resources management, environmental pollution, climate variability and change, transport infrastructure, deforestation & desertification & soil erosion, disaster management, drainage & flood control and human settlements and housing.

Based on the key focused the following objectives were adopted;

- ❖ Expand forest conservation areas
- ❖ Ensure sustainable extraction of minerals resources
- ❖ Promote sustainable water resources development
- ❖ Reduce environmental pollution
- ❖ Enhance climate change resilience
- ❖ Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services
- ❖ Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion
- ❖ Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation
- ❖ Address recurrent devastating floods
- ❖ Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

The following adopted strategies;

- ❖ Ensuring mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally regulations (SDG Targets, 6.5, 8.4, 12.2, 12.8, 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5)
- ❖ Undertake tree planting along banks of all major water bodies and tributaries to reduce sitting and pollution from human activities (SDG Targets 6.5, 6.6)
- ❖ Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products (SDG Target 9.4, 12.4, 17.7)
- ❖ Develop climate responsive infrastructure (SDG Targets 9.1)
- ❖ Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)

- ❖ Promote tree planting and green landscaping in Communities (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)
- ❖ Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)

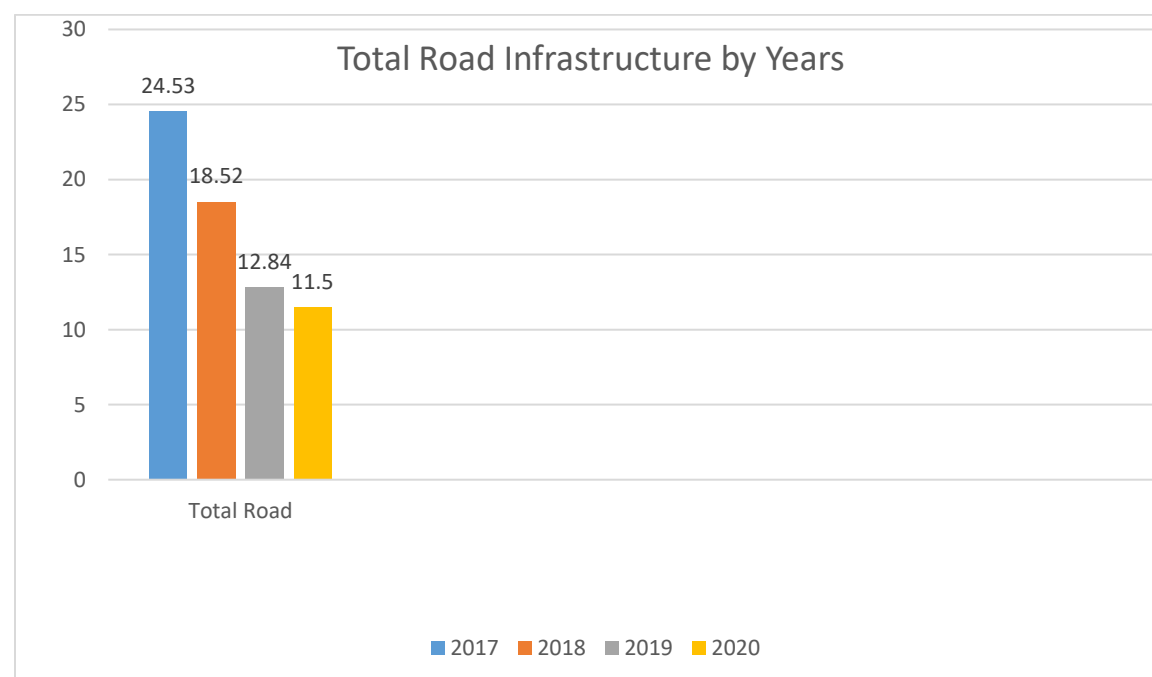
#### 4.1 Road Network

As part of government policy, road infrastructure is one of the major sectors that is highly on the agenda of the government. The East Gonja Municipality like any other district in Ghana has a deficit in terms of road coverage especially urban roads.

**Table 4.1 Road Network in Good Condition**

Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Achievement 2018	Target 2019	Achievement 2019	Target 2020	Achievement 2020
24.53%	6.94%	18.52%	8.64%	12.84%	10.05%	11.5%
23.15%	5.56%	17.40%	6.14%	10.30%	8.14%	2.19%
1.38%	1.38%	1.38%	2.54%	2.54%	3.00%	3.20%

Figure



The above diagram shows the total road infrastructure coverage in the municipality for the past three years. Both urban and rural road infrastructure in good condition have reduced recording only a coverage of 11.5% in 2020 from 12.84% in 2019. Meanwhile in 2018 the total road coverage in good condition was 18.52%. This trend can be attributed to insufficient funding for road expansion in the municipality.

## 4.2 Municipal Fire Service

The GNFS takes its mandate from Act 219 which was reviewed in 1997 to Act 537 which further broadened the scope of operation. It is an organization under the Ministry of Interior with the core mandate of preventing fires and its related issues coupled with rescue, safety and fire education. The station can boast of 18 personnel made of 16 men and 2 women.

The Municipality has one fire tender serving the entire Municipality and North –East Gonja District comprising of 293 communities.

The year 2020 had its own activities for the fire safety department in East Gonja and North East Gonja. It was a challenge with the COVID-19 but through determination and hard work we were able to make improvement in our safety education and inspection of premises in the municipality.

The programmes for the year were in four (4) phases;

- First phase was from February to April.

Inspection and Education in all second circle Institutions in the Municipality.

Intensified Fire Safety Inspection in both Public and Private Residence.

- Second phase was from May to July.

Inspection and Education of all Health Facilities in East Gonja Municipality.

- The third phase was from August to October.

It included Inspection and Education to all Guest Houses, Filling stations and other Public places which fall under the fire precaution (Premises) LI1724 regulations 2003.

- Fourth phase was from November to December.

Public Education on prevention of Bushfire in collaboration with Send-Ghana Salaga was carried out in three communities namely Kulpi, Naamu and Kuwani.

During Inspection, particular attention was paid to people who may have special needs such as the physically challenged. The disability right estimates that about eleven (11) million people in the country have one form of disability, which means they find it difficult leaving a building when there is fire.

The following challenges worked against the smooth operation of the Municipal Fire Service.

Although, the station did its best of safeguarding the situation, the unfortunate situation arose as a result of some challenges and these include; lack of fire hydrants, lack of means of transport to carry out education, inaccessible road network, and bad layout of buildings in towns, inadequate personnel and office accommodation and inadequate water supply among others.

**Table 4.2 Target and Achievement of Fire Outbreaks**

Indicator	Target 2020	Achievement 2020
<b>Reported Cases Of Fire</b>		
Domestic	1	5
Commercial	0	0
Market	0	0
Electrical	1	5
Farm	0	2
Total Number Fire Officers		
Men	19	Inadequate
Women	2	Inadequate

## CHAPTER FIVE

### GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

#### 5.0 Introduction

The functionality of all the institutional arrangements in every setting determines the level of service delivery to its clients. To achieve the policy goal of maintaining a stable, united and safe society as a municipality we have to pay attention to the governance, corruption and public accountability issues and develop strategies of addressing them.

The key focused areas include; Local Government and Decentralization, Corruption and Economic Crimes and Development Communication.

The following adopted objectives guided the implementation of the governance, corruption and public accountability;

- ❖ Deepen political and administrative decentralization at the Municipality
- ❖ Improved decentralized planning
- ❖ Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes
- ❖ Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue.

The following strategies were adopted for the realization of the above objectives in the Municipality;

- ❖ Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)
- ❖ Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)
- ❖ Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9)
- ❖ Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking at all levels (SDG16.6,16.7)
- ❖ Ensure continued implementation of the National Anti-corruption Action Plan (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.b)
- ❖ Organise National Policy Summits, regular town hall meetings and meet –the-press series periodically around key government initiatives (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)

#### 5.1.1 Accountability Meetings

Under the year review the Municipality conducted sub-committees meetings, the Executive, sub-Committees and the General Assembly meetings, Participatory Planning and Budgeting, Quarterly

MPCU and Review meetings, Fee Fixing Resolution, the Annual 2019 Budget Hearings Town Hall Meetings and Public Fora were held on capital projects monitored in communities.

The other Governance activities carried out include and Quarterly Monitoring and Supervision of Development Programmes and Projects. The Assembly personnel from the MEHU and CD/SW were engaged as Secretaries and Treasurers and given some training to support the Honorable Assembly members and Zonal councilors operationalize the zones.

### 5.1.2 Percentage of Annual Action Implemented

The implementation of the desired plans for the Municipality in an effective and efficient manner is paramount to the achievement of the needed development. Although, the M/A hope to implement all the programmes and Projects in the Annual Action Plan, we were able to attained 71% of the targeted 100% as can be seen in the table 5.1 below. There is a marginal decrease to that of last year of 74%.

**Table 5.1: Percentage of Annual Action Plan Implemented**

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
% of Annual Action Plan Implemented	89%	100%	74%	100%	71%	100%	65%

*Source: MPCU, East Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020*

## 5.2.1 Revenue and Expenditure

### 5.2.2 Revenue

Two broad category of revenue generation exist for the day to day running of the East Gonja Municipal assembly. These are the internal generated fund (IGF) and grants as indicated in the table below.

Under IGF the municipality realized a fall or decrease of 1.8% over the 2018 figure of 285,975.97 to 152,383.13 in 2019. This fall in percentage is attributed to the creation of the north east Gonja district.

Also, , DACF, GSCSP as well as the Donor Funds that served as major component of the grants to the assembly takes more than 80% revenue source of the municipal assembly in the year 2020. The highest grant received by the assembly in the 2020 period is DACF (2,866,664.06) as against 1,765,247.29 for 2019. This indicated a tremendous percentage increase of DACF received.

**Table 5.2 Revenue Sources**

Revenue Sources	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
IGF	285,975.97	256,920.00	152,383.13	240,100.00	229,236.05
DACF	1,364,659.72	3,363,264.36	1,765,247.29	4,406,157.00	2,866,664.06
MP's CF	724,264.32	1,481,000.00	925,914.70	861,268.00	361,412.27
PWDs CF	247,799.63	200,000.00	297,491.61	-	255,861.76
MSHAP	13,450.54	30,000.00	12,698.26	-	55,321.30
GSCSP	-	-	-	5,895,876.93	2,755,254.36
DDF	940,308.00	4,392,422.17	1,286,000.66	1,394,995.26	551,853.39
GPSNP	-	-	-		
LEAP		0.00	-	-	
UNICEF	269,062.00	303,000.00	291,133.59	0.00	0.00
GSCSP		257,001.00	257,001.00		
OTHERS-GoG	162,064.42	2,150,691.19	1,092,925.35	1,659,947.84	1,311,037.42
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,049,395.72</b>	<b>13,947,298.22</b>	<b>4,730,869.00</b>	<b>14,458,345.03</b>	<b>8,386,640.61</b>

*Source: Finance, East Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020*

### 5.2.2 Expenditure

The table below depicts the expenditure pattern of the east Gonja Municipal Assembly for the year 2020. The table classified three components of expenditure of the assembly, which include compensation, Goods and Services and others. Goods and services recorded the highest expenditure of 1,687,142.05 which is less than the target set for the year. It is also less than the total expenditure on the same category last year. Other items recorded low expenditure within the year. The other expenditure was more than the expenditure incurred on the same category in 2019.

Nevertheless all expenses were within the budget line for the year 2020

**Table 5.3 Expenditure**

Expenditure Item	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Compensation	1,379,418.92	1,915,718.00		1,783,747.00	1,443,812.21
Goods and Service	3,401,184.17	4,157,165.00	2,943,164.81	2,224,971.00	1,687,142.05
Investment/Assets	1,547,962.69	7,874,415.22	1,975,063.20	0.00	0.00
Others			839,274.22	1,971,048.38	1,274,119.80
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,328,565.78</b>	<b>13,947,298.22</b>	<b>5,756,502.20</b>	<b>5,979,766.38</b>	<b>4,405,074.06</b>

*Source: Finance, East Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020*

### 5.3 Community Development and Social Welfare

It is mandate of CD/SWD to contribute towards the improvement of the standard of living of the people by means that are immediately practicable, and with emphasis on voluntary effort. This institutional goal is achieve through the organization of community development progammes to improve and enrich rural life, Voluntary contribution and communal labour for the provisions of facilities and services such as, water and schools, educating deprived or rural women in home management and child care, facilitate community-based rehabilitation of persons with disabilities and assist and facilitate the provision of community care services.

The Department embarked on sensitization of Covid-19 protocols in some communities in the Municipality. These communities were subsequently monitored regularly throughout the year under review by the department after the sensitization. In all, fifteen communities were sensitized and monitored. They also distributed hand washing facilities to these communities to help curb the spread of the disease. Some other associations such as the Carpenters Association, the Hairdressers and Barbers Association in Salaga Township also benefitted from these sensitizations.

The Community Department also inspected the construction of latrines in some selected communities in 2020. The department was part of the team that constituted the Sanitation Revolving Fund.

#### 5.4.1 Security

The security situation in every society is a key element for peaceful co-existence, high productivity and development; for People are free to go about their economic activities, access services without suspicion and fear.

The crime rate continue to rise in the Municipality from 264 cases in 2018 to 333cases in 2019 with 95% (317) being men and 5% (16) being women. In 2020, the crime rate increased to 410 cases. Out of this, 389 are men whiles 21 were women. The crimes ranges from theft cases, assault, threat, abuse, domestic violence, and armed robbery among others. The table gives a vivid situational report of the prevailing crime rate in the Municipality.



**Table 5.4 Crime Rate**

<b>Case</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Assaults	52	96	132
Stealing	115	108	156
Causing Damage to property	15	29	21
Causing harm	14	12	19
Threatening (Death- 26 & Harm-11)		35	8
Robbery	28	5	11
Defraud by false pretense	2	26	23
Possession of fire armed without Authority	18	3	6
Offensive Conduct	1	3	12
Murder	7	2	3
Attempted murder	5	4	3
Indecent Exposure	3	0	0
Attempted escape from lawful Custody	1	0	0
Assault on Public Officers	1	0	0
Adaption		1	0
Human Trafficking		1	0
Defilement		1	0
Attempted Stealing		2	6
Harvesting Forest Products without lawful Authority		1	0
Child Stealing		1	3
Abandonment of enfant		1	1
Cruelty to animals		1	0
Acts tendering to breach peace in public		1	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>410</b>

*Source: Ghana Police Service, 2020*

#### **5.4.1 Police-Citizen Ratio**

Crime rate is going very high but efforts are not being made to bring about acceptable police – citizen ratio. The municipality assembly missed its target of police- citizen ration of 1:2000 and this has a serious implications on crime rate in the municipality. Nevertheless, there has been some improvement in police –citizen ratio in 2020 as against 2019.

#### **5.5 National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)**

The National Commission for Civic Education is government agency responsible for the education of Citizens on civic matters. During the year under review, the office staff executed a

total of **709** various public education programs made up of **111** activities in the first quarter, **126** activities in the second quarter, **293** activities in the third quarter and **179** activities in the fourth quarter. Generally, the activities were centered on civic education clubs visitation, Meetings, Public fora, workshops, education on public accountability, rule of law and anti-corruption (ARAP), public education on COVID-19, voter education, IPDC meetings, parliamentary dialogue, research activities, Community durbars, social Auditing engagements, and election observation among others.

The commission office in the East Gonja Municipality has twenty five (25) Civic Education Clubs (CEC's). During the year under review the office held 32 meetings with CEC's but unable to hold debate, constitution game competitions and project citizen due to the existence of corona virus that led to the closure of schools.

The Commission office for the year under review also published four (4) media activities on social auditing, public education on COVID 19, and parliamentary dialogue.

As part of the mandate of the commission, it carried out seven (7) radio discussions at Kanyiti FM in Salaga to educate voters on when, where, and how to vote as well as ensuring that 2020 election was peaceful.

**Table 5.5 Summary of Activities carried out by NCCE in 2020**

ACTIVITY	NO. CARRIED OUT FOR YOUTH	NO. CARRIED OUT FOR WOMEN	NO. CARRIED OUT FOR MEN	NO. CARRIED OUT FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN	TOTALS
Democracy education	2	2	2	6	12
Education on good governance	2	2	6	12	22
Public education on sanitation	20	10	10	12	52
Social Auditing					1
Public education on COVID 19	87	74	109	207	477

Civic and voter education	10	8	7	25	50
Parliamentary dialogue				1	1
Political party youth activist workshop				1	1
Education on child protection issues				3	3
Election observation				20	20

*Source: NCCE, East Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020*

### **5.5.1 Challenges of Implementation**

Implementation of activities for the year under review was not without challenges. The following challenges were encountered during the year.

- Lack of means of transport for public education in the Municipality.
- Breakdown of public addressing systems
- Postponement of date and time of events.
- Due to the farming activities by the rural folk it poses a challenge to the NCCE staff, some time you have to go to the communities in the evening and the road are not accessible due to rains
- Lack of funds for running the office and public education.

### **5.5.2 Suggestions**

- Management should consider allocating resources for Commission's activities at the Municipality.
- Management should consider giving the Municipality a vehicle because the old and weak/broken pick up was auctioned.
- In future management should consider developing Jingles in Gonja language for purposes public education on COVID 19
- Management should consider printing posters/leaflets in line with programme like this next time and let it reach the districts early enough.

## **5.6 Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice**

The Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) is responsible for the administering human rights and justice and other civic matter to ensure compliance to the laws of the country. During the year under review, the Commission at the Municipal level for the period under review, had received twenty-three (23) cases, made up of human rights and administrative justice issues. Investigations have been conducted and mediation held on most the cases while some few cases are pending investigations. The nature of the cases include; non-maintenance of children, violation of rights to education, non-maintenance of pregnancies, forced marriages and abuse of office. Out of a total of 33 cases at the close of 2020, 10 of the cases were pending from the previous year. At the end of 2020, 28 of the cases were resolved while 5 cases are pending investigations.

The East Gonja Municipal Office held public educations in line with section 7(g) of Act 456 and the 3 broad mandate areas of the commission. The purpose of these public fora was to create awareness among the citizenry to be abreast with their fundamental rights and various legislations that requires citizens to report issues of corruption and abuse of office to anti-corruption agencies such as CHRAJ. A total of 22 public education were carried out in selected communities and schools within the Municipality. Some of the topics selected for the public education included;

1. Human rights mandate of the commission
2. Anti-corruption mandate of the commission
3. The rights of the child
4. The rights of alleged witches and wizards
5. Child trafficking and its effects
6. Right to vote and freedom of choice
7. The right to health and the mode of spread of the Covid-19.

All the above topics falls within the mandate of the commission and it fits into what is patterning in the Municipality. Most of the beneficiaries were clients of the commission. The commission also educated clients that appeared before the commission on a number of issue.

The commission collaborated with a number of state institutions and non-governmental organizations in the Municipality. These institutions include the The East Gonja Municipal Assembly, the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) the Ghana Education Service, the Ghana Police Service, World Vision Ghana, etc. The Commission received impress for only first and third quarters of the year an amount of GH¢ 10,200.00

### 5.6.1 Challenges

1. Lack of means of transport for official duties
2. Lack of clerical staff
3. Lack of security personnel

### 5.6.2 Recommendation

The municipal office appeals to management to provide the office with a vehicle to effectively carry out their mandate. Clerical and security personnel should also be recruited to help run the office effectively and efficiently.

### 5.7 Gender

The cross-cutting issues in our cultural settings is very critical to our development. The patriarchal assigned roles in our society today is quite detrimental to our contemporary world view and the need to revisit the past with objectivity. The gender considerations and reflections has come out clearly in our discussions as a Municipality and all stakeholders are encouraged to gender mainstream their development decision-making, planning and budgeting and in the implementation processes.

The gender programmes that took the office to the communities for further engagements are as followed:

**Table 5.7 Programmes carried out by Gender Desk Officer**

No	Programme Description	Date	Male	Female	Total
	Sensitization sessions on the construction of ultra-modern market complex and the	20 <sup>th</sup> December, 2019- 10 <sup>th</sup> March,	56	65	<b>121</b>

	role of the Gender Desk	2020			
	Public education on mainstreaming Gender in preparation towards the Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme (GSCSP)	29 <sup>th</sup> December, 2019-20 <sup>th</sup> April, 2020	36	64	<b>100</b>
	Town Hall meeting held with stakeholders on GSCSP at the Municipal Assembly	4 <sup>th</sup> December, 2019	6	6	<b>12</b>
	Training on Gender and Child Labour	25 <sup>th</sup> June, 2020	5	10	<b>15</b>
	Training on “Develop and disseminate Gender messages”	18 <sup>th</sup> August, 2020	20	40	60

*Source: Gender Desk Office, 2020*

### 5.8 Human Resource Analysis in 2020

East Gonja Municipal Assembly has relatively small Human Resource base. This is due to the creation of the North East Gonja District Assembly where staff were asked to put in a request if they want to be moved to the new district. This resulted in the postings of about thirty-five (35) staff from various departments and units to the new district.

The assembly is therefore lacking staff especially the auxiliary grade of Central Administration, supporting staffs for Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, Works Department, Department of Human Resource, Finance Department and the Physical Planning Department.

The analysis below presents a picture of the Human Resource situation in the Assembly.

**Table 5.8 Staffing**

Staff strength		Gender Ratio		Total
		Male	Female	
Staff		105	29	134

No.	Department	Number of staff
1.	Central Administration	96
2.	Agriculture	18

3.	Social Welfare and Community Development	4
4.	Works	11
5.	Physical Planning	1
6.	Finance	4

*Source: Human Resource Office, 2020*

### 5.8.1 Training and Development Undertaken

Within the period under review, the under-listed training and sensitization forum were organized to build capacity of staff in the performance of their duties.

- Records Keeping
- Office Management
- Minutes Taking
- Report Writing
- Project Management and
- Monitoring and Evaluation

### 5.8.2 Promotions/Upgrading Undertaken

Promotion and upgrading undertaken during the year were for both senior and junior officers. The table below provides details of the promotion undertaken during the year.

**Table 5.8.1 Promotions in 2020**

#	Name of officer	Gender	Previous grade	Grade Promoted to	Actual date of promotion
1.	Dorcas Alo	F	Senior Env. Health Officer	Prin. Env. Health Officer	
2.	Mahama Salifu	M	Tradesman II	Tradesman II	
3.	Fatawu Dawuda	M	Conservancy Labourer	Headman Conservancy Labourer	
4.	Mahama Musah Jasper	M	Prin. Radio Operator	Asst. Chief Radio Operator	
6.	Issifu Iddi Zakaria	M	Asst. Chief Technician Engineer	Chief Technician Engineer	

*Source: Human Resource Office, 2020*

### 5.8.3 Administrative and Managerial Change

There were few administrative and Managerial changes during the year under review. The following staff were received during the year.

**Table 5.8.2 Administrative and Managerial**

No.	Name	Gender	Grade
1.	Mohammed Mubashir B. I	M	Senior Executive Officer
2.	Joseph Seidu Awini	M	Principal Accountant

*Source: Human Resource Office, 2020*

### 5.8.4 Recruitment Undertaken in 2020

Recruitment undertaken during the year was done from the Office of Local Government Service.

**Table 5.8.3 Recruitment Undertaken**

#	NAME	M/F	GRADE
1	Kolgu Kolma	F	Env. Health Assistant
2	Mohammed Bawa	M	Env. Health Assistant
3	Zuweira Mustapha	F	Env. Health Assistant
4	Najaatu Abdul-Razak	F	Env. Health Assistant
5	Samiratu Iddrisu	F	Env. Health Assistant
6	Alhassan M. Suale	M	Env. Health Assistant
7	Susana Ninna Adam	F	Env. Health Assistant
8	Hajara Alhassan	F	Env. Health Assistant

*Source: Human Resource Office, 2020*



### 5.8.5 Staff Leaving the Service

No	Name	Grade	Reason	Date
1.	Sulemana Mahama	Artisan/Tradesman	Retirement	1 <sup>st</sup> July, 2020
2.	Mahama Issah	Chief Messenger	Retirement	1 <sup>st</sup> June, 2020
3	Mahama Iddrisu	Chief Messenger	Retirement	1 <sup>st</sup> July, 2020
4	Dramani Abdulai	Artisan/Tradesman	Retirement	12 <sup>th</sup> August, 2020
5.	Kumah Elizabeth	Higher Revenue Inspector	Retirement	29 <sup>th</sup> September, 2020

*Source: Human Resource Office, 2020*

## CHAPTER SIX

### CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

#### 6.0 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues In 2020

##### 6.1.1 Planting for Food and Jobs

Planting for Food and Jobs is one of the flagship programmes of the current government. In this regard the municipality received farm inputs to be subsidized to farmers in 2020. The Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ), Special Rice Initiative (SRI), Rearing for Food and Jobs and Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) are some of the major Government economic development flagship programmes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture.

##### 6.1.2 Fertilizer Distribution

The late receipt of fertilizer under the PFJ this year was unexpected. There is however a general increase in fertilizer usage by farmers in 2020 as compared to 2019. The usage of fertilizer last year was 17% but it has increased slightly to 19% in 2020. Even though it was received late, it ran out of stock and farmers resorted to the open market to buy fertilizer and those who couldn't afford were helpless. Below are the details

**Table 6.1.2 Fertilizer Distribution (Subsidized)**

Type of fertilizer	Quantity (Bags) 25kg			% Distributed	No. of Beneficiaries		
	Received	Distributed	Balance		Male	Female	Total
NPK	1,3784	1,3784	0	100	1,954	250	2,204
Urea	2,100	2,100	0	100	553	99	652

*Source: MAD, East-Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020*

**Table 6.2 Fertilizer Distribution (Not Subsidized)**

Type of fertilizer	Quantity (Bags) 25kg			%	No. of Beneficiaries		
	Received	Distributed	Balance		Male	Female	Total
NPK	110	42	68	38.18	16	2	18
Sulphate of Ammonia (50kg)	690	61	629	8.84	32	1	18

*Source: MAD, East-Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020*

### 6.1.3 Certified Seed Distribution

Certified seeds under the PFJ came in a bit late in the municipality this year and this has decreased the patronage of it by farmers. About 19% of rice seeds were purchased by farmers in 2020 as against 65% purchased in 2019. There was however, an increased patronage for both hybrid maize and OPV in 2020. The maize seeds received 100% patronage against 45% in 2019. This success is attributed to sensitizations carried out by the department. Below are the details.

**Table 6.3. Seed Distribution**

Type of Seed	Unit	Quantity			% Dist ribu ted	No. of Beneficiaries		
		Receiv ed	Distrib uted	Bal anc e		Male	Female	Total
Maize OPV	45Kg	7020	7020	0	100	243	27	270
Maize Hybrid	45Kg	225	225	0	100	12	1	12
Rice	45Kg	42000	42000	0	100	55	10	65
Soya Bean	45Kg	900	900	0	100	6	0	6

*Source: MAD, East-Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020*

#### **6.1.4 Performance of Selected Crops**

It can be established from the table below that yam and cassava production remain the leading major crops in the Municipality. Even though yam production production a marginal fall from 15.5 in 2019 to 15.1 in 2020, cassava production rose to 14.6 fr0m 13.6 in 2019. However, the acceptance level of improved seeds to farmers under the PFJ Programme still remains a challenge coupled with the infestation of the fall army worms on maize for the past two years as well as some drought which affected the early farmers. Maize also saw a marginal increase from 1.8 in 2019 to 2.1 in 2020. Whiles the yield for millet and rice remained the same, sorghum fell marginally from 1.5 in 2019 to 1.3 in 2020

**Table: 6.4 Performance of Selected Crops**

Total Output of Agricultural Products	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Achievement 2018	Target 2019	Achievement 2019	Achievement 2020
maize	2.4	2.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.1
Rice (Milled)	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8
Millet	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0
Sorghum	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.3
Cassava	11.2	12.8	12.8	14.8	13.6	14.6
Yam	13.0	14.3	14.2	16.2	15.5	15.1
OFSP	9.0	13.0	11.0	16.0	15.0	-
Groundnut	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.5
Cowpea	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.5
Soybean	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.4
Shea butter	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashew nut	-	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	-

*Source: MAD, East-Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020*

#### **6.1.5 Planting for Export and Rural Development and Rearing for Food and Jobs**

##### **Planting for Exports and Rural Development and Rearing for Food and Jobs**

The government flagship programmes in the Agricultural Sector is yielding results. The intervention of Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) helped farmers to establish 1,200 acres of cashew farms to boost the cash crop production in the municipality. Astronomical increase of the livestock population. This will definitely put money in the pockets of the poor farmers in the municipality

**Table 6.5 Panting for Exports and Rural Development and Rearing for Food and Jobs**

Project	Beneficiaries			Achievement
	M	F	You th	
Planting for Export and Rural Development	378	75	234	1,200 acres cashew plantation established
Rearing for Jobs	38	26	0	395 breeding cockerels was sold to rural farmers. Health of animals were monitored and treated

*Source: Municipal Agriculture Development Unit, 2020*

## 6.2 National Health Insurance

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) an intervention designed and implemented to reduce access to health care barriers. The NHIS was designed to provide insurance coverage to all Ghanaians in order to remove financial barriers to accessing health services, particularly for the poor and vulnerable. The number of active card bearers is smaller than that of the population of the municipality. Involvement of the stakeholders to get all the people registered would help strengthen the scheme. From the table below the indigents are those without the regular source of income. They are under privileged or the core poor. That is, the prison inmates, children under school feeding, orphanages etc.). These people are registered for free. Children under School feeding are also to be registered for free. It is noted that the membership of the Authority continues to increase in every year and this year is not an exception.

The office in Salaga also serves two other districts, North East Gonja and Kpandai Districts. The operations of the scheme are associated with network challenges especially, at the Kulaw Zonal Council and that of communities around the Kpariba Zone; inadequate electricity service delivery is also another challenge.

### 6.2.1 Staffing

The staff strength of the scheme in the Municipality at the end of 2020 is 26. Out of this, 5 of them are National Service Personnel and the remaining 21 are permanent staff

**Table 6.6 Beneficiaries of the National Health Insurance**

<b>Proportion of population with valid NHIS Card:</b>	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Achievement 2018	Target 2019	Achievement 2019	Target 2020	Achievement 2020
<b>Total (by sex)</b>							
<b>Female</b>	31056	45000	35029	40000	36509	65,386	37,233
<b>Male</b>	22123	35000	24234	25000	24035	35,387	24,280

*Source: NHIS, East Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020*

The total number of active membership as it is in the case of every year has increased. It's obvious from the above table that women continue to dominate in the scheme. The differences between women and men is as a results of the unwillingness of men in the municipality to be part of the system. Even though there have been an improvement in the sensitization to encourage males to register onto the scheme, the efforts seems to be fruitless. It is also worth noting that the total number of active membership this year have not seen a tremendous increment as compared to previous years. The difference between 2019 and 2020 active membership is 969.

### 6.2.2 Vulnerable Groups Registration

The vulnerable groups such as the indigents, pregnant women, the under privileged or the core poor, the prison inmates, children under school feeding, orphanages among others are registered for free.

The table below is shows the registration of various categories;

**Table 6.7 Vulnerable Groups Registration**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Annual Target</b>	<b>Annual Achievement</b>
Indigents	20,155	15,805
School Feeding	12,253	2,669
Pregnant Women	-	5,194
Total		23,668

*Source: NHIS, East Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020*

From the above it is shown that the registration of vulnerable groups increased by over 2,000 membership from 2019. Whereas the total registration in 2019 was 13,503, the number increased to 15,805 in 2020. The number of registered pregnant women having a decline from 6,778 in 2019 to 5,194 in 2020. The number of women that could get pregnant within the year could not be estimated and therefore, there was no annual target for registration.

### 6.2.3 Comparison of BMS and Mobile Renewals

The NHIA introduced Mobile Renewal in 2018 with the aim of reducing the pressure in renewing of membership at their offices throughout the country. The BMS is used for registration of new membership and renewal. The increasing numbers in renewals of membership coupled with the registration of new members necessitated the introduction of the Mobile Renewal System which allows subscribers to renew their membership using the Mobile Money system on their phones. The success of this innovation cannot be overemphasized.

The table below indicates the comparison between the use of BMS and the Mobile system for renewals of membership.

**Table 6.8 BMS and the Mobile System for Renewals of Membership.**

Category	Annual Target	Annual Achievement
BMS	100,773	25,368
MOBILE RENEWAL	65,245	29,324

*Source: NHIS, East Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020*

The BMS as a system was overwhelmed but with the introduction of the Mobile Renewal system, a whopping 29,324 subscribers were able to use the system to renew their membership as compared to 25,368 using the BMS system in 2020. There is also the need for more education on the use of the new system to improve efficiency.

### 6.2.4. Challenges

The Authority is faced with some challenges in their quest to serve the people with better services.

- Frequent breakdown of BMS printers
- Inadequate POS machines
- Lack of means of transport, eg, motor bikes
- Frequent network down-time
- Low network connectivity in some areas.



#### **6.4.5. Way Forward and Strategies Adopted**

In view of the forgoing challenges, the Authority adopted strategies and suggested the way forward to deal with these challenges.

1. Early Morning and Night Registrations
2. Involvement of Assembly members and Opinion Leaders in mobilization of members for renewals
3. Re-assignment of duties (Administration Officers, Data Entry Clerks, etc) locally to facilitate membership drive
4. Deployment of additional staff to intensify mobile renewals in communities outside Salaga Township
5. Intensifying all other operational activities in the municipality.
6. Recommend reliable internet/application connectivity.

#### **6.3 Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)**

The Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) is a cash transfer programme introduced by the Government of Ghana (GOG) in 2008, for extremely poor and vulnerable households which have the following three categories of eligible members: Orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC) or, Persons with severe disability without any productive capacity and Elderly persons who are 65 years and above. The main objective of the LEAP Program is to reduce poverty by increasing and smoothening consumption and promoting access to services and opportunities among the extremely poor and vulnerable. The specific objectives are:

- ❖ To improve basic household consumption and nutrition among children below 2 years of age, the aged (65 years and above without productive capacity) and people with severe disability;
- ❖ To increase access to health care services among children below 5 years of age, the aged (65 years and above without productive capacity) and people with severe disability;
- ❖ To increase basic school enrollment, attendance and retention of beneficiary children between 5 and 15 years of age;
- ❖ To facilitate access to complementary services (such as welfare, livelihoods and improvement of productive capacity) among beneficiary households

- ❖ The Municipality has a total of 2,065 LEAP beneficiaries made of 1,003 men and 1,062 women. An amount of GHS 198,000.00 was disbursed to beneficiaries in 2020 as against the disbursement of GHS 723,653.00 in 2019.

**Table 6.9 Beneficiaries of Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty**

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Actual 2020
Amount disbursed to LEAP Beneficiaries (GHS)	543,0960.00	1,000,000.00	723,653.00	723,653.00	198,00.00
Beneficiaries Total	1,437	3,500	2,453	2,453	2,065
Male	581	1,462	856	856	1,003
Female	856	2,038	1,597	1,597	1,062

*Source: CD/SWD, East Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020*

#### **6.4 Nation Builders Corps (NABCO) Programme**

The Nation Builders Corps (NABCO) is one of the government flagship programme initiated in 2018 to address graduate unemployment to minimize social problems associated with unemployment. The focus of the initiative will be solving public service delivery in health, education, agriculture, technology, governance and drive revenue mobilization and collection. The objectives of the programme are to:

- ❖ Provide temporary employment to unemployed graduates
- ❖ Improve skills and employability for transition from programme to permanent employment
- ❖ Improve public service delivery
- ❖ Improve on government revenue mobilization
- ❖ To provide needed infrastructure to improve access to basic public services

Under the programme, graduates were trained and deplored to municipality under the following seven modules

- ❖ Heal Ghana
- ❖ Educate Ghana
- ❖ Feed Ghana

- ❖ Revenue Ghana
- ❖ Digitize Ghana
- ❖ Civic Ghana
- ❖ Enterprise Ghana

**Table 6.10 Breakdown of NABCO Personnel by Module**

Module	Number Engaged for 2018			Number Engaged for 2019			Number Engaged for 2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Educate Ghana	96	48	144	81	55	136	2	1	3
Feed Ghana	18	0	18	11	0	11	0	0	0
Heal Ghana	12	11	23	4	9	13	2	0	2
Enterprise Ghana	8	2	10	7	3	10	0	0	0
Civic Ghana	25	10	35	22	10	32	4	0	4
Digitize Ghana	17	4	21	11	3	14	0	0	0
Revenue Ghana				39	7	46	0	0	0
Total	176	75	251			262	8	1	9

*Source: NABCO, East Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020*

In the year under review, nine (9) new trainees were selected under the Educate Ghana, Heal Ghana and Civic Ghana Modules for Salaga South. A critical look at the table shows a drop in figures from the number of trainees in each module from 2018 to 2019 and a drastic drop in 2020.

## 6.5 National Youth Employment Programme

The municipality under the year of review currently has a total of 13 modules under the National Youth Employment Programme. A total number of 957 personnel comprising 275 males and 191 female are currently on the programmes compared to the last year total of same. This means, no one has been added to the programme in 2020.

### 6.11 Modules under National Youth Employment for the year 2020

No.	Module	2018			2019			2020		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Community Education Teaching Assistants (CETA)	48	43	91	0	0	91	0	0	91
2	Community Health Workers (CHWS)	48	41	89	0	0	89	0	0	89
3	Community Police Assistants (CPA)	8	2	10	0	0	10	0	0	10
4	Youth in Prison Service (YIPS)	9	1	10	0	0	10	0	0	10
5	Youth in Fire Service (YIPS)	7	4	11	0	0	11	0	0	11
6	Youth in Coastal Sanitation (YICS)	4	9	13	0	0	13	0	0	13
7	E-Health	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3
8	Environmental Protection Officers (EPO)	3	1	4	16	4	24	0	0	24
9	Youth in Arabic Education (YIAE)	33	3	36	0	0	36	0	0	36
10	Community Protection Persons (CPP)	85	18	103	98	20	221	0	0	221
11	Arabic Instructors under Zongo	104	17	121	106	7	234	0	0	234
12	Youth in Sports	0	0	0	16	0	16	0	0	16
13	Youth in Sanitation	0	0	0	51	160	211	0	0	211
<b>Total</b>		<b>352</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>957</b>

Source: YEA, East Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020

## 6.6 School Feeding Programme

The pragmatic interventions put in place to make education more accessible, all inclusion and participation and quality service delivery since 2005 is yielding the desired results especially the GSFP. There has been tremendous increases in schools enrollments, attendances and retentions. This intervention complemented the household food security and by so doing improved upon the malnutrition levels of children in our communities.

### 6.12 Number of Schools Benefiting from the School Feeding Programme

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Number of Schools Benefiting from the School Feeding Programme	38	45	50	60	70	60

Source: GES, East Gonja Municipal Assembly, 2020

In reference to the above table, the GSFP coverage of 45 schools in 2018 increased to 60 schools representing 25% increase at the close of 2019. It has however remained 60 school at the end of 2020 representing 0% increase. This trend is worrying even though it can be attributed to the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic where schools were closed for nearly a year.

## 6.7 Free Senior High School Policy

Article 25 1b of the 1992 Constitution states that “Secondary education in its different forms including technical and vocational education, shall be made generally available and accessible to all by every appropriate means, and in particular, by the progressive introduction of free education”. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Goal 4, Target 1 also states that “by 2030 all boys and girls complete free equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes”.

The government as part of its flagship programmes implemented this constitutional mandated programme in 2017. The president had this to say as it formed part of his flagship programmes at the 2017 State of the Nation Address. “Luckily, there is consensus amongst us on the need to provide quality education to all of Ghana’s children. If I am in a hurry, I am in a hurry to ensure that every child born in this country attends school from

Kindergarten to Senior High School; in other words, that is the basic education that each child is required to receive”.

“We intend to reform the basic school curricula with emphasis on literacy, numeracy and creative skills. And just in case there is anyone left in this country who has not heard yet, Free SHS starts with the 2017/2018 entrants into the public SHS”.

The East Gonja Municipality has two Senior High Schools the Salaga Senior High School and the T.I Ahmadiyya Senior High School. The Free Senior High School is therefore implemented in these two Senior High Schools.

The programme seeks to address the following challenges

- Address inequality and ensure equal opportunities for all students through the removal of cost barriers.
- Enable students who otherwise would have terminated at the JHS level to acquire functional and employable skills through the acquisition of secondary education
- Enhance the human capital base of the country by making Secondary Education the minimum academic qualification in Ghana
- Improve quality of secondary education through reforms by ensuring systems improvement, accountability for performance and leadership
- Improve competitiveness of Ghanaian Students to match the best in the World
- Reverse the trend of poor learning outcomes and massive failure

**Table 6.13 Beneficiaries of FSHS**

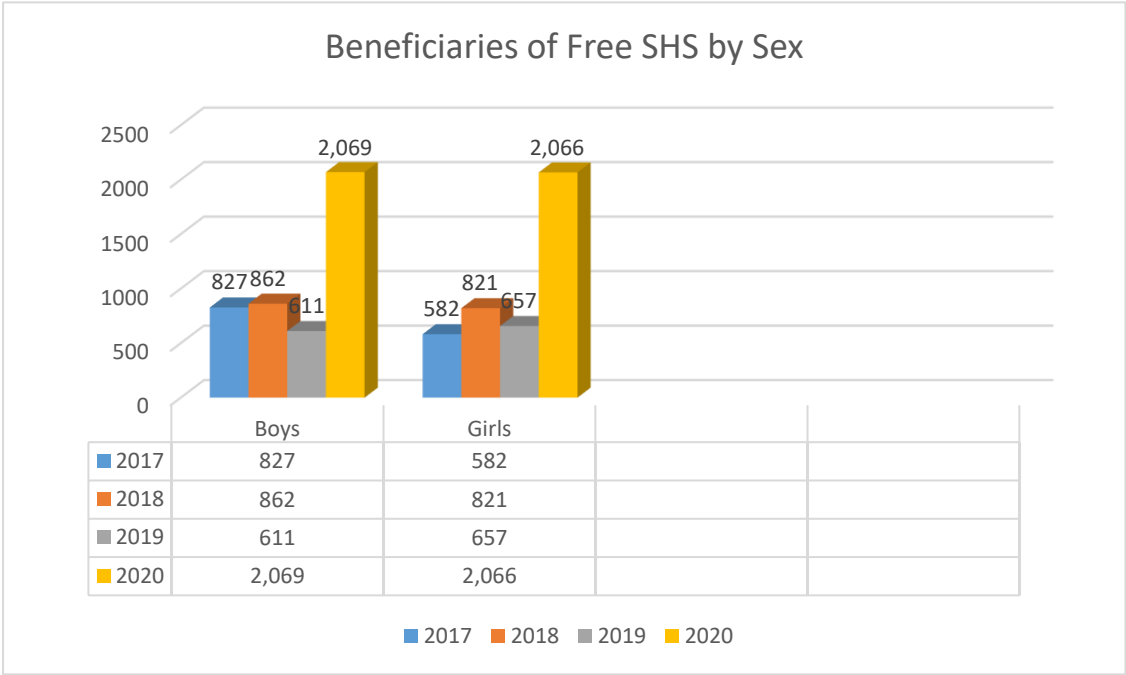
YEAR	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Number of Students Benefiting From Free Senior School Policy	1409	1683	1268	4,135
Number of Boys Benefiting	827	862	611	2,069
Number of Girls Benefiting	582	821	657	2,066
Amount of Funds Received for the Free Senior Policy	GH¢636,609.79	GH¢758,195.00	GH¢1,379,177.83	GH¢1,450,309.65

*Source: SASS&T.I.AMASS, 2020*

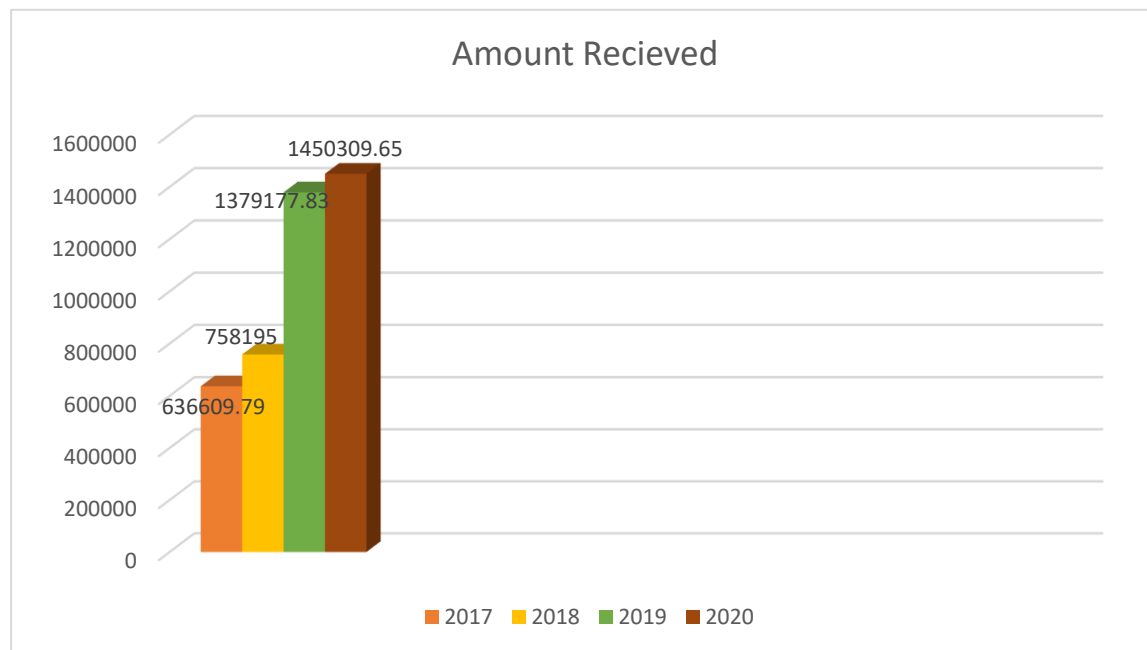
The figure below is an analysis of the beneficiaries of the Free SHS Programme being rolled out by the government. In the previous year, the total number of boys that benefited were 611 as compared to 657

girls in the Municipality. The number of girls saw a major increase in 2020 almost equal to the number of boys who benefited. This clearly shows that girls had more opportunity to benefit from the programme. The total number of students benefitting from this worthy programme is enormous. The numbers have doubled within a year and it's commendable. The amount received for the programme for both the Salaga Senior High and T.I Ahmadiyya Senior High have seen an increase.

**Fig.6.14 Beneficiaries of Free SHS by Sex**



**Fig 6.15 Amount Received for Free SHS**



The graph above is a demonstration of the total bursaries received by the two Senior High Schools in the Municipality for the Free SHS. The amount of money received every year since its inception have been on the increase. It shows the commitment of the government for the programme.

The double-track system started in the 2018/2019 academic year under the second phase of the Free SHS concept with the aim of addressing congestion in SHSs as a result of the implementation of the Free SHS programme. The system divides the entire student body and staff into two different tracks, namely Green Track and Gold Track. So while one track is in school, the other is on vacation.

The double track system is to afford the government with the capacity to deal with a large number of placed candidates who will hitherto not have had the opportunity to access Free SHS as a result of lack of classroom space. The double track system have continued in the 2019/2020 Academic year.

#### **6.7.1 Challenges**

The Senior High Schools have challenges orchestrated largely by the FSHS programme, this include but not limited to the following.

- Inadequate classroom
- Inadequate dormitories
- Insufficient furniture



- Insufficient supply of water
- Projects started as far back as 2010 are still not completed.
- Inadequate bungalows for teachers

### **6.8 One District One Factory**

Initially, the municipality submitted a proposal on Cassava Processing to be considered as a factory under the one district one factory. The cassava processing was later changed to Rice processing upon stakeholders consultations and abundant land (Katanga valleys) for rice production. The site has been allocated and the project is on-going.

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

#### 7.0 Introduction

MMDAs are mandated to prepare development plans as well as monitor and evaluate the programmes and projects in the plans being prepared. This is stipulated by the National Development Planning Act, Act 480 section 2 sub-sections 1(f) which says that DPCU shall monitor and evaluate the development policies, programmes and projects in the district. This is also highlighted in the National Development Planning System Regulation, LI 2232, 2016, Regulation 19 a.

This chapter presents the evaluations and PM&E that the assembly conducted. The projects as well as programmes registers for 2020 reporting period. The project register contains all the physical projects the Municipal Assembly undertook in 2020 which entails the project description, location, contractor, and award date payment to date, implementation status among others. The programme register comprises all the non-physical activities the Assembly carried which also have information on the programme description, implementation status, and total beneficiaries among others.

Table 7.1: Update on Evaluations Conducted

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/programme/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
Summative Evaluation	Performance review of the 2020 Annual Action Plan	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit	<input type="checkbox"/> PowerPoint presentations, by department and units discussions, questions and answers, drawing on experiences and good practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Non-functioning of the Zonal Councils</li> <li>❖ Non-functional or operational CHPs compounds</li> <li>❖ Uneven distribution of teachers</li> <li>❖ Low IGF of the Municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Assigning the environmental and community development officers to Zonal Councils as secretaries and treasurers</li> <li>❖ Furnish all completed CHPs Compounds in the municipal and make them operational</li> <li>❖ Erection of revenue check points</li> <li>❖ Development of electronic revenue database</li> <li>❖ The Assembly should embark on more vigorous tax campaigns</li> <li>❖ Teachers accommodation for the deprived communities</li> <li>❖ Reposting of the teachers to Oversea areas of the municipality</li> </ul>

Table 7.1: Update on Evaluations Conducted

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/programme/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
Summative Evaluation	Ghana Danish Community Association Outcome Harvesting Evaluation -Enhancing Participation in Internal Revenue Mobilization and Utilization in East Gonja Municipality	Ghana Danish Development Community Association-Civil Society Origination (CSO)	Outcome harvesting methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Majority (51%) of the outcomes demonstrate that more citizens are now having access to information and are demanding for accountability and transparency from revenue management authorities.</li> <li>❖ A significant proportion of the outcomes(31%) also revealed that more citizens are activity participating in revenue mobilization and utilization of the Assembly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The East Gonja Municipal Assembly should prioritize publishing specific projects or services that revenue generated is utilized for per zonal council across all sic councils on the respective zonal council revenue charts/billboards</li> <li>❖ Strengthening citizens' access to information on revenue management promotes their participation in revenue generation and utilization. Therefore future programming should citizens</li> </ul>

Table 7.1: Update on Evaluations Conducted

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/programme/project involved	Consultant or resource persons	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations

		<b>involved</b>			
Summative Evaluation	Ghana Danish Community Association Outcome Harvesting Evaluation -Enhancing Participation in Internal Revenue Mobilization and Utilization in East Gonja Municipality	Ghana Danish Development Community Association-Civil Society Origination (CSO)	Outcome harvesting methodology		<p>access to information since and monitoring of revenue generation and management processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ GDCA and partners can consider emphasizing more on MMDAs publishing projects/services executed from revenue generated per zonal/area councils on the revenue charts of all the respective zonal/area councils as well as on the Assembly's revenue chart</li> <li>❖ The GDCA EPRM project has made significant progress in terms of achieving the objective on strengthening citizens' demand for accountability from</li> </ul>

**Table 7.1: Update on Evaluations Conducted**

<b>Name of the Evaluation</b>	<b>Policy/programme/project involved</b>	<b>Consultant or resource persons involved</b>	<b>Methodology used</b>	<b>Findings</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
Summative Evaluation	Ghana Danish Community Association Outcome Harvesting	Ghana Danish Development Community	Outcome harvesting methodology		revenue management authorities based on their increased access to

	Evaluation -Enhancing Participation in Internal Revenue Mobilization and Utilization in East Gonja Municipality	Association-Civil Society Origination (CSO)	.		information on revenue generation and utilization. This implies that citizens are not only interested in supporting the EGMA to raise more revenue but are even more interested in how the Assembly utilizes the revenue generated through projects and services. It can be concluded from these outcomes that the EGMA has become more responsive to citizens demands in revenue utilization. Many outcomes demonstrate this change.
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Table 7.2: Update on PM&E Conducted

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/Programme/ Project involved	Consultant resource or persons involved	Methodology Used	Findings	Recommendations
Community Score Cards  Interface Meetings	Performance Audit of two Capital Projects- 1No. Health Clinic at Makango and 3Unit Classroom Block at Kuwani Primary	Ghana Audit Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documentary review</li> <li>• Interview of key stakeholders</li> <li>• Inspections</li> </ul>	EGDM initiated and prepared a DMTDP for 2014 to 2017 but did not phase the prioritised projects into Composite Annual Action Plans allowing the DCE the leeway in determining location of projects unilaterally. The	The LGSS in collaboration with NDPC organise courses for planning officers and their deputies prior to commencing the development of the DMTDP. Content of course

Town Hall Meetings				<p>Assembly did not organise public hearings before adopting the plans depriving the communities the opportunity to share their views on the plan.</p> <p>EGDA promptly awarded the 3-Unit Classroom Block after the tender opening but unduly delayed in awarding the 10-Unit Hostel Facility. The contractors submitted the required performance securities and the contracts were signed by representatives of the Assembly and contractors.</p>	<p>should include documentation of the processes in developing the DMDTP</p> <p>We recommend EGDA ensure they promptly award contracts as stipulated in the PPA</p>
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Table 7.2: Update on PM&E Conducted

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/Programme/Project involved	Consultant resource or persons involved	Methodology Used	Findings	Recommendations
	Performance Audit of two Capital Projects- 1No. health Clinic at Makango and 3Unit Classroom Block at Kuwani Primary	Ghana Audit Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documentary review</li> <li>• Interview of key stakeholders</li> <li>• Inspections</li> </ul>	<p>The level of supervision on the Assembly's project was poor such that the completed works were of poor quality and will not last long before it starts deteriorating.</p> <p>The Consultant did not use his powers under the contract to reject and insist on the works meeting the specifications. It is unconscionable to let out a building contract using the PPA standard form of contract where the responsibility of design rest with the Employer, without a drawing</p> <p>The Consultant based IPC values on inaccurate estimates of works executed without site measurements to confirm actual works executed. Hence the total payments to the contractors did not accurately reflect the work done by the contractors</p>	<p>The Municipal Works Department should exercise its supervisory role over construction projects in the district</p> <p>The Assembly should insist the contractor engages personnel of the calibre stated in the Contractor's qualification information during the tender</p> <p>The Assembly should ensure that BoQs are prepared by someone with the requisite skill to reduce variances between bill quantities and actual quantities, and</p>



Table 7.2: Update on PM&E Conducted

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/Programme/Project involved	Consultant resource or persons involved	Methodology Used	Findings	Recommendations
Community Score Cards CSOs Score cards Citizen Score Cards	Monitoring of two capital projects-Construction of 8No. Teacher Accomodation at Salaga and Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Masaka	Ghana Developing Communities Association (GDCA), (a Civil Society Organization)	Town Hall Meetings with the beneficiary communities and the district stakeholders  Community interface meetings  Accountability billboards showing the results of the score cards	<b>Project Initiation :</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The two projects were captured in the 2018-2021 DMTDP as well in 2019 annual procurement plan</li> <li>2. The projects were initiated through consultations conducted as part of MTDP preparations</li> </ol>	
				<b>Contractor Selection and Contracting:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Invitation for bids was advertised in Ghanaian Times Newspaper</li> <li>2. Bids were publicly opened to the bidders, evaluated and the awarded to the most responsive bidders</li> </ol>	
				<b>Project Execution:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Both projects were behind schedule and community members were not satisfied with the progress of work</li> <li>2. The Assembly has carried out periodic monitoring and supervision on the projects</li> <li>3. There were no project signboards to display details of the projects</li> </ol>	The Assembly were urged to pay the contractors so that they can go back to site

				<b>Citizens' Perception of Project Benefits:</b> 1. The two communities confirmed that the projects when completed will address their needs	
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### 7.3 M&E Activities Report

This part of the report presents programme/projects list that have been implemented or being implemented for the year 2020. The 2020 action plan entailed Ninety-Five (95) projects and programmes which included all the sectors in municipality. Twenty-Eight (28) physical projects which were started in the previous years and the 2019 were being implemented Thirty-nine (39) programmes (non-physical projects) were being in implemented within the year.



Table 7.3.1 Project 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
Rehabilitation And Fencing Of Municipal Assembly Guesthouse	Social Development	Salaga	Sakpagu Limited	230,187.42	DACF	19/07/2019		19/10/2020	105,949.73		45%	Roofed
Rehabilitation Of Abramase Area Council	Social Development	Abrumase	Sakpagu Limited	75,565.00	DACF	12/12/2019		12/13/2020	75,565.00		100%	Roofed
Construction And Errection Of 100no. Street Signages	Social Development	Salaga	Ras Lukman Welding Shop.	68,100.00	GSCSP	17/12/2019		17/03/2020	68,100.00		100%	Errecti on Of Poles
Supply Of 377no. Dual Desk For Schools	Social Development	Across The Municipality	Madubi	94,250.00	DDF	14/05/2020		14/06/2020	94,250.00		100%	Yet Tobe Hande d Overed To

												Schools Authorities
Construction, Drilling And Mechanization Of 3no. Boreholes	Social Development	Salaga, Kulpi, Makango.	Waterside Ghana Limited	135,000.00	DDF	20/04/2020		20/07/2020	135,000.00		100%	3 No. Boreholes Drilled.
Construction Of 1no. 3 Unit Classroom Block With Office, Store And Staff Common Room.	Social Development	Opando	Soma Enterprise Limited	195,550.50	DDF	14/05/2020		14/10/2020	171,495.45		On - Going	Complete.
Construction Of Market Complex In Salaga: - 1no, 2-Storey Double Bank, 40- Units Lockable Stores, 1- No. Meat Shop And 1- No. 18 Seater Wc Toilet.	Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability	Salaga	Mawums Company Limited.	2,375,716.57	GSCSP	11/05/2020		11/02/2021	0.00		10%	1no. 2 Storey Double Bank, 40- Units Lockable At Foundation Stage.
Construction Of 6- Unit Teachers Quarters For Vra Resettlement	Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability	Makango	Bro-Lee Company Ltd	381,481.51	Vra Resettlement Trust Fund	29/03/2020		29/07/2020	76,296.30		85%	Roofed

Construction Of 6-Unit Nurses Quarters For Vra Resettlement	Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability	Buma	Nuruding Enterprise		Vra Resettlement Trust Fund	29/03/2020		29/07/2020	76,296.30		83%	Roofed
Construction Of 6-Unit Classroom Block With Office, Store And Staff Common Room	Social Development	Kpembe	Nil	Nil	GETFUND	Nil		Nil	Nil		Nil	Procurement Processes In On-Going
Rehabilitation Of 1no. 3-Unit Classroom Block And The Agric Extension Office For Police Post At.	Social Development	Kitoe	Soma Enterprise Limited.	77,250.00	DACF	15/09/2020		15/11/2020	50,000.00		65%	Mobilization On Going
Construction of single Storey Dormitory Block at sass	Social Development	Salaga			GOG						100%	
Construction of 6-Seater Toilet Block	Social Development	Salaga			GOG						100%	
Construction of Community/Institutional 10-Seater WC Toilet Facility	Social Development	Kpalbusi			Special Initiatives Ministry						100%	
Construction of	Social	Kpembe			Special						100%	

Community/Institutional 10-Seater WC Toilet Facility	Development				Initiatives Ministry							
Construction of Community/Institutional 10-Seater WC Toilet Facility	Social Development	Nfabaso			Special Initiatives Ministry						100%	
Construction of Community/Institutional 10-Seater WC Toilet Facility	Social Development	Nguamallah			Special Initiatives Ministry						100%	
Construction of Community/Institutional 10-Seater WC Toilet Facility	Social Development	Yagbonso			Special Initiatives Ministry						100%	
Procurement Of 1,371 Dual Desk For School	Social Development	Municipal Wide	M.S Madubi Enterprise	342,750.00	DPAT	6/11/2020		6/02/2021	Nil		100%	Mobilization Is On-Going
Evacuation Of Refuse Heaps In Salaga Township	Social Development	Salaga Township	Konodia Construction Company Ltd.	96,400.00	DACF	17/10/2020		17/10/2020	96,100.00		100%	Complete
Rehabilitation of Municipal Procurement Officer's Bungalow	Social Development	Salaga	Konodia Const. Company Ltd	155,000.00	DACF	4/09/2020		4/11/2020	Nil		25%	On-Going
Supply And Erection of 50 No. Street Sign Post In Salag.	Social Development	Salaga	Ras Lukman Weding Shop	34,000.00	GSCSP	6/11/2020		4/01/2021	34,000.00		100%	On-Going



Rehabilitation of Kunkwo – Mbung Feeder Road 3,20km	Social Development	Kunkwo - Mabung	D-Nice Investment Ltd	253,125.67	GPSNP	14/01/2020		One (1) LIPW Season.			75%	Graveling level
Rehabilitation of 1no. Small Earth Dam At Bau	Social Development	Bau	Joslise Enterprise Ltd	297,389.29	GPSNP	24/01/2020		Two (2) LIPW Season.			78%	
Sport Improvement of Jerry Junction To Tamale Junction 2.8 Km.	Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements	Salaga Township	Rashiraf Company Limited	72,830.00	DACF	30/08/2020			72,830.00		100%	Completed
Sport Improvement of Nakpayi Mabung 6.5km.	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Mabung	Rashiraf Company Limited	63,750.00	DACF	30/08/2020		16/12/20	63,750.00		100%	Completed

Table 7.3.2 Programme Register

Programme Description	Development Dimension Of Policy Framework	Amount Involved Sum Gh¢	Source Of Fundin g	Date Started	Expecte d Date Of Comple tion	Expenditu re To Date	Out Standing Balance	Impl emen tatio n Statu s (%)	Total Beneficiaries		Remarks (Total)
									Male	Female	
Inspection and Education in all second circle Institutions in the Municipality.	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	-	-	15-02-2020	25-04-2020	-	-	100%			All 2 <sup>nd</sup> circle institutio n
Inspection and Education of all Health Facilities in East Gonja Municipality.	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	-	-	02-05-2020	11-07-2020	-	-	100%	Male	Female	All Health facilities
Intensified Fire Safety Inspection in both Public and Private Residence.	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	-	-	20-02-2020	15-03-2020	-	-	100%	Male	Female	All public and private Residenc e
It included Inspection	Environment,	-	-	09-08-	09-10-	-	-	100	Male	Female	

and Education to all Guest Houses, Filling stations and other Public places which fall under the fire precaution (Premises) LI1724 regulations 2003.	Infrastructure and Human Settlements			2020	2020			%			All guest houses, filling stations and other public places
Public Education on prevention of Bushfire in collaboration with Send-Ghana Salaga was carried out in three communities namely Kulpi, Naamu and Kuwani.	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	-	-	14-11-2020	16-12-2020	-	-	100%			All targeted communities

Table 7.3.2 Programme Register

Programme Description	Development Dimension Of Policy Framework	Amount Involved Sum Gh¢	Source Of Funding	Date Started	Expected Date Of Completion	Expenditure To Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status (%)	Total Beneficiaries		Remarks (Total)
Carryout LEAP Cycle Payments	Social Development	723,653.00	GOG	15-01-2020	12-12-2020	723,653.00	-	100%	Male	Female	234
Carryout Disability Fund Disbursement	Social	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	100%	Male	Female	117
									74	43	

	Development							%			
Carryout Child Trafficking Rescue at Kito and Kuwani	Social Development	900.00	NGO	11-09-2020	11-10-2020	900.00	-	100%	Male 23	Female 10	33
Identification and registration of PWD's	Social Development	4,000.00	DACF	09-04-2020	17-07-2020	4,000.00	-	100%	Male 890	Female 620	25
Carryout Child Maintenance and child Custody	Social Development	-	-	04-12-2020	22-01-2020	-	-		0	1	1
Registration of indigents onto NHIS	Social Development	-	-	01-2020	12-2020	-	-		982	1074	2056

Table 7.3.2 Programme Register

Programme Description	Development Dimension Of Policy Framework	Amount Involved Sum Ghc	Source Of Funding	Date Started	Expected Date Of Completion	Expenditure To Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status (%)	Total Beneficiaries		Remarks (Total)
Training of NABCO Personnel on Skills and Talent academy (NSTA)	Economic Development	800.00	Nabco	14-02-2020	17-02-2020	800.00	-	100%	Male	Female	52
									41	11	
Training NABCO Personnel on career pathways and exist plans	Economic Development	800.00	Nabco Head Qtrs	10-10-2020	14-10-2020	800.00	-	100%	Male	Female	84
Visited some selected schools in the municipality to monitor trainees	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability		-	03-11-2020	03-11-2020	-	-	100%			

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Table 7.3.2 Programme Register

Programme Description	Development Dimension Of Policy Framework	Amount Involved Sum Gh¢	Source Of Fundin g	Date Started	Expe cte d Date Of Comple tion	Expenditu re To Date	Out Standing Balance	Impl emen tatio n Statu s (%)	Total Beneficiaries		Rema rks (Total )
Citizen Forum on Good Governance in 2 communities	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	5,999.00	USAID/ RING	07-02-2019	30-04-2019	2,399.60	3,599.40	50%	Male 306	Female 339	645
Citizenship week Celebration. (NCCE Flagship Programme)	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	600.00	EU	27-05-2019	03-06-2019	600.00	-	100 %	Male 6,372	Female 5,920	12,291
Public Education on ARAP (Phase II )	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	1,000.00	EU	19-02-2019	30-03-2019	1,000.00	-	100 %	Male 43,338	Female 46,109	89,447
Public education on good sanitation practices	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	1,500.00	EU	01-11-2020	10-11-2020	1,500.00	-	100 %	Male	Female	Withi n salaga towns hip
Public Education on Ghana Cards Mob-up	Governance, corruption and	800.00	NIA	10-02-	18-02-	800.00	-	100			The Public

	Public Accountability			2020	2020			%			
Public Education on the presidential and parliamentary elections	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	2,000.00	Min. Local Government	19-11-2020	04-12-2020	2,000.00	-	100%			The Public
Public education on COVID 19	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	4,000.00	Min. Local Government	02-04-2020	16-04-2020	4,000.00	-	100%			The Public
Carried out sensitization session on the construction of the modern market complex and the role of the gender desk.	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	1,200.00	GSCSP	05-06-2020	05-06-2020	1,200.00		100%			Market women at the project site
Public Education on the Mainstreaming Gender in the preparation towards the Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	800.00	GSCSP	05-06-2020	05-06-2020	800.00		100%			The Public

Table 7.3.2 Programme Register

Programme Description	Development Dimension Of Policy Framework	Amount Involved Sum Ghc	Source Of Fundin g	Date Started	Expe cte d Date Of Comple tion	Expenditu re To Date	Out Standing Balance	Impl emen tatio n Statu s (%)	Total Beneficiaries		Rema rks (Total )
Organized a fived (5) day Municipal training workshop on the implementation of Ghana Accountability for Learning Outcomes Project (GALOP)	Social Development		GOG	15/12/20	19/12/20	-	-	100 %	Male 98	Female 105	203
Conduct End of third term examination for JHS 2 Learners	Social Development	-	GOG	9/12/20	12/01/21	-	-	100 %	Male	Female	
Organized a two (2) day training for Municipal Back to School campaign Taskforce training workshop	Social Development	-	UNICE F	9/12/20	10/12/20	-	-	100 %	Male 22	Female 8	30
Registration of final year candidates (BECE)	Social Development	-	GOG			-	-	100 %	Male 648	Female 662	3,004
Sentisization of Girls on Safe School Programmes, Re-entry of Girls after Child Birth	Social Development		GOG	-	-	-	-	100 %	595	630	1225

Monitoring Performance of Girls, Pregnant and Nursing Girls and lobbying for Admissions for Drop-outs	Social Development			-	-	-	-	100 %	-	35	35
Organize one day sensitization on the Tier 2 Policy for Teachers	Social Development		SNNIT	-	-	-	-	100 %	49	157	206
Organize one day Meeting on Conflict Resolution in Schools for Head teachers	Social Development		Seif-Funded	-	-	-	-	100 %	38	5	43

Table 7.3.2 Programme Register

Programme Description	Development Dimension Of Policy Framework	Amount Involved Sum Ghc	Source Of Funding	Date Started	Expected Date Of Completion	Expenditure To Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status (%)	Total Beneficiaries		Remarks (Total)
									Male	Female	
Organized life skills and business management training for beneficiaries for productive inclusive under Class implementation	Economic Development	3,576.00	GPSNP	12-08-2020	25-08-2020	3,576.00	0.00	100 %	106	167	273



Trained beneficiaries on Guinea Fowl Rearing in four (4) communities	Economic Development	294.00	GPSNP	02-11-2020	06-11-2020	-	-	100%	Male	Female	62
									34	28	
Trained beneficiaries on Cassava/Gari processing in four (2) communities	Economic Development	-	GPSNP	06-11-2020	11-11-2020	-	-	100%	Male	Female	27
									2	25	
Entrepreneurship and Financial Literacy Training	Economic Development	1,550.00	NBSSI/C APBUSS	28-09-2020	28-09-2020	-	-	100%	Male	Female	50
									30	20	
Trained 1500 participants on Needs Assessment under the master card foundation	Economic Development	1,560.00	-	01-10-2020	03-10-2020	-	-	100%	600	900	1500
Mid-year business Forum	Economic Development		GSCPS	14-11-20	15-11-20			100%	64	27	91
Pre and post-harvest sorting	Economic Development	2,940.00	REP	24-09-2019	26-09-2019	-	-	100%	20	0	20
Beneficiaries training for Beekeeping at Mbawupe and Dagbambia	Economic Development	0.00	REP	05-12-2020	09-12-2020	-	-	100%	30	8	38
Opportunity training of applicants for 1D1F	Economic Development	8,400.00	REP	20-02-20	22-02-20			100%	21	67	88
End of year business forum review meeting	Economic Development	10,000.00	GSCPS	17-12-	17-12-			100	102	32	134

				20	20			%			
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## 7.4 Conclusions

The 2020 APR is the third assessment of the progress of implementation of the Agenda for Jobs; Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for All which is current development Policy Framework of the current Government of Ghana. The policy document has the following development dimensions; Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements and Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

To realize the above development dimensions the following goals were pursued by the Municipal Assembly; Create Opportunities for all Ghanaians, Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability, Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient, built environment, maintain a stable, united and safe society; and finally, build a prosperous society

The Municipal Assembly targeted to have all the projects and programmes in the 2020 annual action being implemented but rather 65% were being achieved. The 2020 action plan achievement is below the 2018 and 2019 achievement of 74% and 70% respectively.

The completed projects for the three years thus 2018, 2019 and 2020 depict a downward trend. This may be attributed to the corona virus pandemic, late releases of the central government funds such as the District Assembly Common.

For all the three years, the Municipal Assembly has not abandoned any project or programme. There is also a downward trend for proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implementation for the three year period.

Some of the key M&E challenges within the year included;

- ❖ Inadequate logistics, there was dedicated vehicle for M&E and as such most planned visits were rescheduled due to non-availability of means of transport.

- ❖ Poor record keeping by departments, which made it extremely difficult to quickly produce and access information
- ❖ Inconsistencies in data collected from the departments for the same variables for the same period
- ❖ The M&E budget was partially financed due to lack of funds

Going forward as a municipality much attention should be paid to Monitoring and Evaluation activities. A centralized data capturing, storage and retrieval should be developed by the municipality to avoid non availability and inconsistencies in data for reporting



# APPENDIX ONE: PERFORMANCE OF CORE INDICATORS AT THE MUNICIPAL LEVEL

Indicator	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Achievement 2019	Achievement 2020
<b>Development Dimension: Economic Development</b>				
<b>Goal: Build a Prosperous Society</b>				
<b>Total Output of Agricultural Products:</b>				
Maize	1.7	2	1.8	2.1
Rice (Milled)	2.8	3	2.8	2.8
Millet	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0
Sorghum	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.3
Cassava	12.8	14.8	13.6	14.6
Yam	14.2	16.2	15.5	15.1
OFSP	11.0	16.0	15.0	-
Groundnut	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.5
Cowpea	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.5
Soybean	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.4
Shea butter	-			-
Cashew nut	0.7	0.8	0.9	-
Cattle	23456	23784	25103	34,280
Sheep	17345	38911	39983	44,195
Goat	16932	37242	78781	41,286
Poultry	53479	53479	51109	55,163
Pig	4231	650	637	761
Percentage of Arable Land under Cultivation	45%	65%	48%	52%
Percentage Reduction in Post-Harvest losses	15%	18%	24%	38%
Extension Officer-Farmer Ratio	1:20,923	1:2500	1:2989	1:1,745
Number of New Industries Created:				
Agriculture		3	1	
Industry		6	2	
Service		50	25	
<b>Number of New Jobs Created:</b>				
Agriculture (By Sex)	4535 (Male =	2,000	Cashew	

	3981 and Female = 554)		Plantation (24 Males and 10 Females)  Rearing for Food and Job (38 males and 2 Females)	
Industry (By Sex)	NA	20	10 (Carpentry 6 males and 4 Females for pomade making )	
Service (By Sex)	NA	30	15 (9 Female hairdresser s and 6 male shoe making )	

Indicator	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Achievement 2019	Target 2020	Achievement 2020
<b>Development Dimension: Social Development</b>					
<b>Goal: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians</b>					
<b>Net Enrolment Ratio:</b>					
<b>Kindergarten</b>					
Total	72.2	75	63.2	67.0	47.0
Male	74.4	76	62	68.0	32.2
Female	69.9	70	64.3	65.0	26.8
<b>Primary</b>					
Total	65.9	67	55.1	59.0	40.0
Male	69.0	71	55.7	51.5	33.6
Female	62.6	64	54.5	49.1	28.7
<b>JHS</b>					
Total	20.9	25	30.3	18.0	3.0
Male	22.3	25	29.6	20.8	12.5
Female	19.3	25	31.2	22.1	8.4
<b>Gender Parity Index:</b>					
Kindergarten	1	1	1	1	1
Primary	1	1	1	1	1
JHS	1	1	1	1	1
SHS	1	1	1.2	1	1
<b>Completion rate:</b>					
<b>Kindergarten</b>	-	-	-		
<b>Primary</b>					
Total	60.3	65	90		55.56
Male	58.3	65	89.7		60.5
Female	62.8	65	90/3		58.7
<b>JHS</b>					
Total	33.0	45	58.6		31.74
Male	33.4	45	57.3		42.6
Female	32.5	37	60		33.4
<b>SHS</b>					
<b>Total</b>	81.6	90	87		35.97
Male	74'6	90	82		23.5
Female	73.5	90	78.5		30.8



<b>Pupil Teacher Ratio:</b>					
<b>Kindergarten</b>	86				
Public	96	84	71		
Private	35	35	30		
<b>Primary</b>	41	40	37		
Public	41	39	37		
Private	31	39	23		
<b>JHS</b>	17				
Private	16	17	18		
Public	23	17	14		
<b>SHS</b>	24				
Private	26	20	11		
Public	5	0	0		
Number of Schools Benefiting from the Feeding Programme	45	50	60	70	60
BECE Pass Rate	69.92	70.6	71.8		

Indicator	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Achievement 2019	Target 2020	Achievement 2020
<b>Development Dimension: Social Development</b>					
<b>Goal: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians</b>					
Number of Operational Health Facilities					
CHPS Compound	15	15	16	20	17
Clinic	10	12	10	13	11
Health Center	2	3	3	4	3
Hospital	2	2	2	2	2
Maternal Mortality Ratio (Institutional)	1	2	1	2	1
Malaria Case Fatality (Institutional):	104.5	0	65.9		
Malaria Case Fatality under Five	3.0	0	0.62		
HIV/AIDS Prevalence rate (% of adult pop 15-49yrs, HIV positive)	0.08	0	0.1	0	0
Under-five mortality rate ( number of Death occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live birth)	0.2	0	0.16	0	0.17
CMAM cure rate	0.08	0	2.0	0	1.8
% reduction in Underweight	90	100	100	100	75
Family Planning Coverage (%)		0	1.0	0	0.09
Skilled delivery coverage (%)	14.9	20	19.4	20	19.8
	44.1	60	44.7	70	50.7

Indicator	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Achievement 2019	Target 2020	Achievement 2020
<b>Development Dimension: Social Development</b>					
<b>Goal: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians</b>					
<b>Proportion of population with valid NHIS Card:</b>					
<b>Total (by sex)</b>					
Male	24,234	-	24313	35,387	24,280
Female	35,029	-	36808	65,386	37,233
<b>Indigents:</b>					
Male	5,600	-	5787	15,155	6,564
Female	6,233	-	7716	4,951	9,241
<b>Informal:</b>					
Male	320	-	4755	-	-
Female	6,710	-	8189	-	-
<b>Aged:</b>					
Male	632	-	673	-	-
Female	1,531	-	1495	-	-
<b>Under 18 years:</b>					
Male	12,150	-	-	-	-
Female	12,780	-	-	-	-
<b>Pregnant women:</b>	7,185	-	6778	-	5,194
<b>SSNT:</b>					
Male	1,155	-	1089	-	-
Female	588	-	466	-	-
<b>Mentally Challenged:</b>					
Male	-	-	35	-	-
Female	-	-	42	-	-
<b>School Feeding:</b>					
Male	-	-	176	4,327	982
Female	-	-	178	7,926	1,687

Indicator	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Achievement 2019	Target 2020	Achievement 2020
<b>Development Dimension: Social Development</b>					
<b>Goal: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians</b>					
<b>Number of births and deaths registered:</b>					
<b>Birth (sex)</b>				<b>5,504</b>	<b>5,569</b>
Male	2,748	2,438	2,504	2,504	2,550
Female	2,741	3,012	3000	3,000	3,019
<b>Death (sex)</b>				<b>19</b>	<b>31</b>
Male	20	45	15	8	19
Female	15	40	6	11	12

Indicator	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Achievement 2019	Target 2020		Achievement 2020
<b>Development Dimension: Social Development</b>						
<b>Goal: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians</b>						
<b>Total number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse</b>						
<b>Child Trafficking (Sex)</b>						
Male	0	0	34	0		21
Female	0	0	19	0		32
<b>Child Abuse (Sex)</b>		0	1	0		0
Male	5	0	0	0		0
Female	12	0	1	0		0
<b>Amount Disbursed to LEAF Beneficiaries (GHS)</b>	723,653.00	800,000.00	723,653.00	1,000,000.00		198,000.00
Total Beneficiaries	2,453	3,000	2,453	4,000		2,065
Male	856	1,000	856	1,500		1,003
Female	1,597	2,000	1,597	2,500		1,062

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Achievement 2018	Target 2019	Achievement 2019	Target 2020	Achievement 2020
<b>Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>							
<b>Goal: safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment</b>							
<b>Percentage of Road Network in Good Condition</b>							
Total	24.53%	6.94%	18.52%	8.64%	12.84%		
Urban	23.15%	5.56%	17.40%	6.14%	10.30%		
Feeder	1.38%	1.38%	1.38%	2.54%	2.54%		
<b>Percentage of communities covered by Electricity</b>							
District	9.12%	20%	11.15%	10%	5.5%		
Rural	9%	19%	10.85	15%	4.5%		
Urban	100%	-	100%	-	100%		
<b>Number of communities affected by Disaster:</b>							
Bushfire	5	2	3	0	5		
Floods	2	9	18	0	6		
Rainstorm	8	5	9	0	4		

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Achievement 2018	Target 2019	Achievement 2019	Target 2020	Achievement 2020
<b>Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>							
<b>Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society</b>							
<b>Percentage of Annual Action Plan Implemented</b>							
<b>Reported Cases of Crimes:</b>							
Men	156	20	212	50	317	70	389
Women	8	0	15	2	16	5	21
Children	0	0	0	5	0	1	0
Police-Citizen Ratio	1:3,722	1:2,000	1:3,945	1:2,000	1:3,265	1:2,000	1:3,202
Amount of Development Partner and NGO Fund Contribution to DMTDP (GHS)	921,977.14	2,120,120	1,310,873.12	1,500,000.00	291,133.59		
Total number of Police Officers					49		66
Men					38		49
Women					11		17

**Table 5.2 Revenue Sources**

<b>Revenue Sources</b>	<b>Baseline 2018</b>	<b>Target 2019</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>
IGF	285,975.97	256,920.00	152,383.13	240,100.00	229,236.05
DACF	1,364,659.72	3,363,264.36	1,765,247.29	4,406,157.00	2,866,664.06
MP's CF	724,264.32	1,481,000.00	925,914.70	861,268.00	361,412.27
PWDs CF	247,799.63	200,000.00	297,491.61	-	255,861.76
MSHAP	13,450.54	30,000.00	12,698.26	-	55,321.30
GSCSP	-	-	-	5,895,876.93	2,755,254.36
DDF	940,308.00	4,392,422.17	1,286,000.66	1,394,995.26	551,853.39
GPSNP	-	-	-		
LEAP		0.00	-	-	
UNICEF	269,062.00	303,000.00	291,133.59	0.00	0.00
GSCSP		257,001.00	257,001.00		
OTHERS-GoG	162,064.42	2,150,691.19	1,092,925.35	1,659,947.84	1,311,037.42
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,049,395.72</b>	<b>13,947,298.22</b>	<b>4,730,869.00</b>	<b>14,458,345.03</b>	<b>8,386,640.61</b>

**Table 5.3 Expenditure**

<b>Expenditure Item</b>	<b>Baseline 2018</b>	<b>Target 2019</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>
Compensation	1,379,418.92	1,915,718.00		1,783,747.00	1,443,812.21
Goods and Service	3,401,184.17	4,157,165.00	2,943,164.81	2,224,971.00	1,687,142.05
Investment/Assets	1,547,962.69	7,874,415.22	1,975,063.20	0.00	0.00
Others			839,274.22	1,971,048.38	1,274,119.80
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,328,565.78</b>	<b>13,947,298.22</b>	<b>5,756,502.20</b>	<b>5,979,766.38</b>	<b>4,405,074.06</b>



