



NORTH EAST GONJA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

**AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY
AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL
2018-2021**

2020 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

JANUARY 2021

PREPARED BY DPCU

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| APR | Annual Progress Report |
| CAPs | Community Action Plans |
| CD/SWD | Community Development/Social Welfare Department |
| CF | Consolidated Fund |
| CHPS | Community Health Planning and Services |
| CLTS | Community Led Total Sanitation |
| CMAM | Community Management of Acute Malnutrition |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organizations |
| CSPC | Community Social Protection Committee |
| DACF | District Assembly Common Fund |
| DCD | District Coordinating Director |
| DDF | District Development Facility |
| DFO | District Finance Officer |
| DMTDP | District Medium Term Development Plan |
| DPCU | District Planning Coordinating Unit |
| DSPC | District Social Protection Committee |
| E/A | English/Arabic |
| EHOs | Environmental Health Officer |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency |
| EU | European Union |
| GDCA | Ghana Developing Community Association |
| GES | Ghana Education Service |
| GHS | Ghana Health Service |
| GoG | Government of Ghana |
| GPI | Gender Parity Index |
| GRA | Ghana Revenue Authority |
| GSFP | Ghana School Feeding Programme |
| GSOP | Ghana Social Opportunities Project |
| HIV | Human Immune Virus |
| IDA | International Development Agency |
| IGF | Internal Generated Revenue |
| JHS | Junior High School |
| KG | Kindergarten |
| LEAP | Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| DCD | District Coordinating Director |
| DFO | District Finance Officer |
| DPCU | District Planning Coordinating Unit |
| MTMSGs | Mother to Mother Support Groups |
| NABCO | Nation Builders Corps |
| NADMO | National Disaster Management Organization |
| NCCE | National Commission for Civic Education |

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NHIS | National Health Insurance Scheme |
| NMTDPF | National Medium Term Development Policy Framework |
| OVC | Orphan and Vulnerable Children |
| PM&E | Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation |
| PTR | Pupil Teacher Ratio |
| PWDs | People Living with Disabilities |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| SHS | Senior High School |
| SRWSP | Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project |
| SSNIT | Social Security and National Insurance Trust |
| TBAs | Traditional Birth Attendants |
| UDG | Urban Development Grant |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children Fund |
| USAID-RING | United States of America for International Development- Resiliency in Northern Ghana project |
| VRA | Volta River Authority |
| VSLA | Village Savings and Loans Associations |

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

The Annual Progress Report (APR) of 2020 tracked the implementation of policies and strategies contained in the Agenda for Jobs policy document (Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all from 2018-2021).

This report is the third assessment of measuring the progress of the implementation of the Agenda for Jobs policy document. The development dimensions contained in the document are stated below;

- ❖ Economic Development
- ❖ Social Development
- ❖ Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- ❖ Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

To realize the above development dimensions the following goals were pursued by the District Assembly for the period;

- ❖ 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 2020 APR therefore encapsulated the results of the assessment of the status of indicators and targets adopted for monitoring the progress of major interventions undertaken as at that period`.

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

The District 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 states that DPCU 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 relevance of M&E in the pursuit of policy, programme and project within the district cannot be over emphasized as it ensures effectiveness, efficiency, accountability, responsiveness and transparency in the allocation and use of scarce resources.

Based on the priorities, vision and mission, the North East Gonja District Assembly sought to achieve the following objectives for 2020:

- ❖ To assess achievement or otherwise of DMTDP indicators with the corresponding targets
- ❖ 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 district
- ❖ Demonstrate results to stakeholders as part of accountability and transparency
- ❖ Provide opportunity to make timely adjustments and corrective actions to improve the programme or project design, work plan and implementation strategies

1.2 Summary of Achievements of the Implementation of the DMTDP

The overall performance of the district largely depends on how the plans are implemented effectively and efficiently. The main aim of the assembly is to have all the planned activities implemented for the period. Over 80% of the planned activities have been implemented as at the period under reporting.

It is imperative to bring to bear that the Noble Coronavirus pandemic had adversely affected the progress of work. Funding for projects and programmes have seen considerable reduction in that regard. Notwithstanding, the assembly had made considerable gain in the implementation of the programmes and projects for the period.

Table 1: Proportion of DMTP implemented

| Indicators | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Proportion of the annual action plans implemented by the year | 97 | 100 | 75 |
| Percentage Completed | 92 | 100 | 60 |
| Percentage of ongoing interventions | 5 | 5 | 15 |
| Percentage of interventions Abandoned | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percentage of interventions yet to start | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented | 73 | 100 | 65 |

Source DPCU, 2020

Challenges encountered in the implementation of the DMTP including M&E challenges

- ❖ Lack of logistics such as monitoring vehicle and motor bikes to ease the work of the DPCU.
- ❖ Inadequate office equipment such as computers, printers and scanners.
- ❖ The noble Coronavirus pandemic has affected adequate resource allocations and the contact working hours in order to adhere to the safety precaution/mitigation measures.
- ❖ Poor record keeping by departments, which made it extremely difficult to quickly produce and access information.
- ❖ Delay in the release of the District Assembly Common Funds (DACF).
- ❖ Lack of internet facility to facilitate the work of the DPCU in the area of quick and timely information sharing among stakeholders.
- ❖ The M&E budget was partially financed due to lack of funds.

1.4 Processes Involved

The M&E exercise was preceded by a number of DPCU meetings to discuss and agree on the tools and expected outcomes of the M&E. Through this, the M&E budget is prepared.

The DPCU undertook quarterly monitoring visits to all project/programme sites to collect relevant data on the status of implementation of the planned projects and programmes. There were two levels of monitoring exercises 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 DPCU 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 DPCU formed monitoring teams depending on the focus of the monitoring event. The ‘by-product’ of these M&E exercises were the production of first, second, third, fourth quarter reports as well as the 2020 Annual progress Report. In the light of these, the following were exercises were adhered to;

- ❖ 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 monthly for the year.
- ❖ 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.

In the process of executing the M&E activities, the DPCU encountered among all other things the following challenges;

- ❖ Lack of effective coordination of activities among the decentralized departments due to the problem of uniform reporting format and timelines.
- ❖ Irregular monitoring of projects/programmes as a result of inadequate funding.
- ❖ Non-functionality of the Area Councils in order to augment the work of the DPCU.
- ❖ Delay in the release of the District Assembly Common Fund.
- ❖ The financial, psychological and the health effect of the noble Coronavirus cannot be over ruled out as it has led greatly to the slowdown of carrying out the M&E activities especially, in the area of health and education.

Chapter Two

Economic Development Dimension

2.1 Introduction

The economic development dimension in North East Gonja District is driven by building a prosperous society which focuses on strong and resilient economy, Agriculture and rural development to enhance the production and supply of quality raw materials, promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development, Ensure improved Public Investment, Improve Post-Harvest Management, Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation, Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth, Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation as well as diversifying and expanding the tourism industry for economic development.

2.2 Output in Agricultural Production

- The assembly introduced a programme of support for agro-processing through the cultivation of selected agricultural raw materials (including tomato, cassava, soya beans, maize, cashew and Shea nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice (**SDG Targets 2.3,2.4,2.c**)
- Accelerated the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water (**SDG Targets 2.a, 9.1**)
- 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 the 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 163 farmers in North East Gonja District during the year under reporting.

Table 2: Performance of Agricultural Outputs

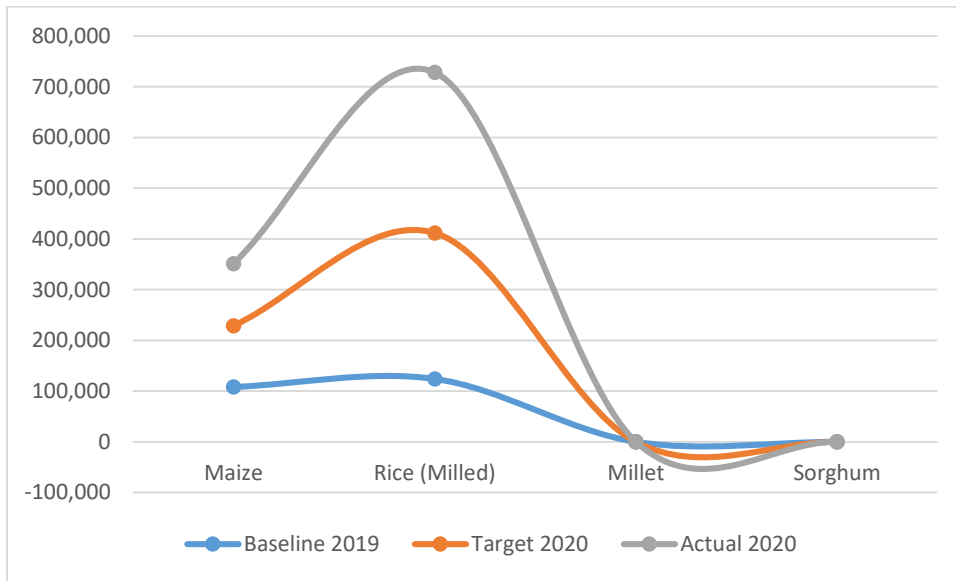
| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Maize | 108,000 tons | 120,582.00 | 122,472 |
| Rice (Milled) | 124,000 tons | 287,648.00 | 317,027 |
| Millet | 10 tons | 6.00 | 8.25 |
| Sorghum | 10.2 tons | 10.00 | 9.85 |
| Cassava | 348, 000 tons | 193,336.00 | 196,004 |
| Yam | 274,000 tons | 190,080.00 | 182,160 |
| OFSP | 42 tons | 50 | 42 |
| Groundnut | 152,000 tons | 120,638.00 | 137,800 |
| Cowpea | 34 tons | 44.00 | 56 |
| Soybean | 18,000 tons | 40,245.00 | 49,750 |
| Shea butter | 2,800 tons | 2,100.00 | 2,800.00 |
| Cashew nut | 21 tons | | |
| Cattle | 254,000 | 258,000.00 | 260,000 |
| Sheep | 66,000 | 68,000.00 | 70,190 |
| Goat | 28,750 | 31,000.00 | 30,000 |
| Poultry | 134,000 | 144,000.00 | 153,000 |
| Pig | - | | |

Source: Department of Agric. 2020

There four major cereal crops cultivated by farmers in the North East Gonja District due to the vast and suitable nature of the land mass which covers about 3500 square kilometres.

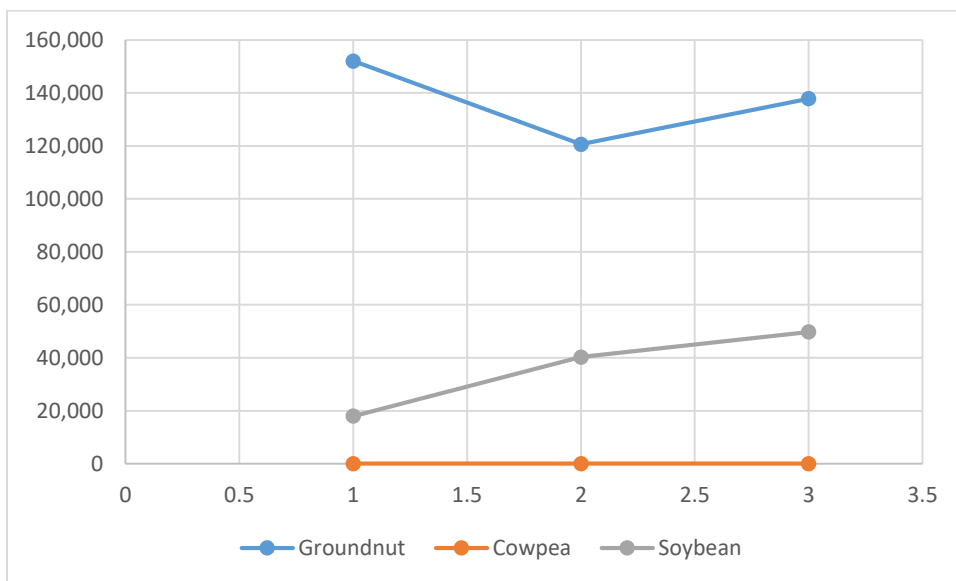
Analysis in figure 1 per the data collected for the period showed that the volume of maize and rice production in metric tons were far above target. Conversely, annual production of millet and sorghum suffered a marginal declined from 2019 to 2020.

Figure 1: Annual Performance of Selected Cereal Crops (metric tons) 2019-2020



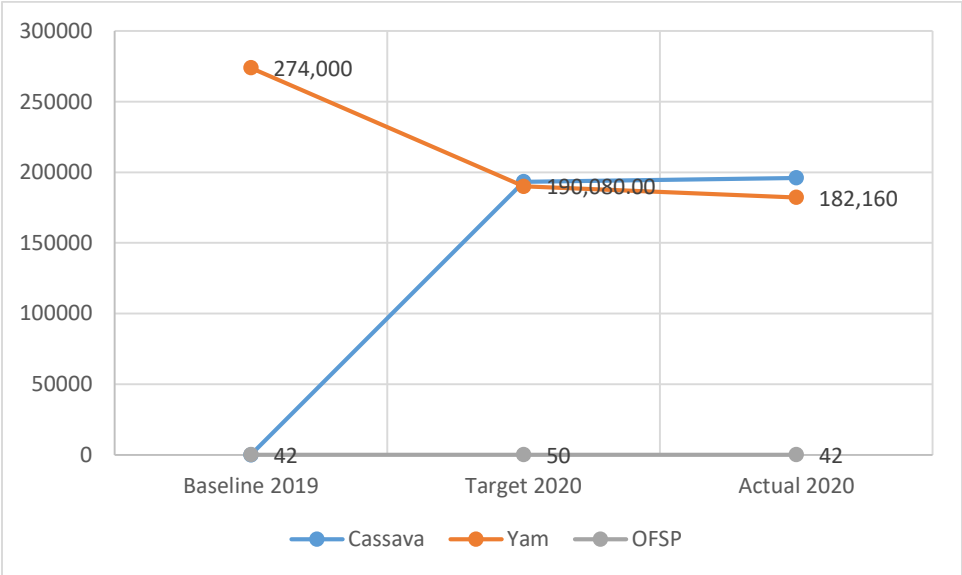
In figure 2 the output for groundnut production is the highest as compared to the other leguminous crops in the district. This success largely depends on the number of people who are engaged in the cultivation of that crop. Also, the land is suitable in the cultivation of groundnut as well. It is in this backdrop that the district has developed a proposal in the establishment of a groundnut processing factory at Kpalbusi. This is to be executed under the government’s flagship programme of One District, One Factory (1D1F).

Figure 2: Annual Performance Trend of selected Leguminous Crops (metric tons)



In figure 3 the Cassava Production has dropped significantly from 348,000 in 2019 to as low as 196,004 metric tons in 2020. Moreover, Yam production has also dropped significantly from 274,000 in 2019 to as low as 182,160 metric tons. Only yam production had a marginal increment above the target. The performance of the rest were below target from the actual.

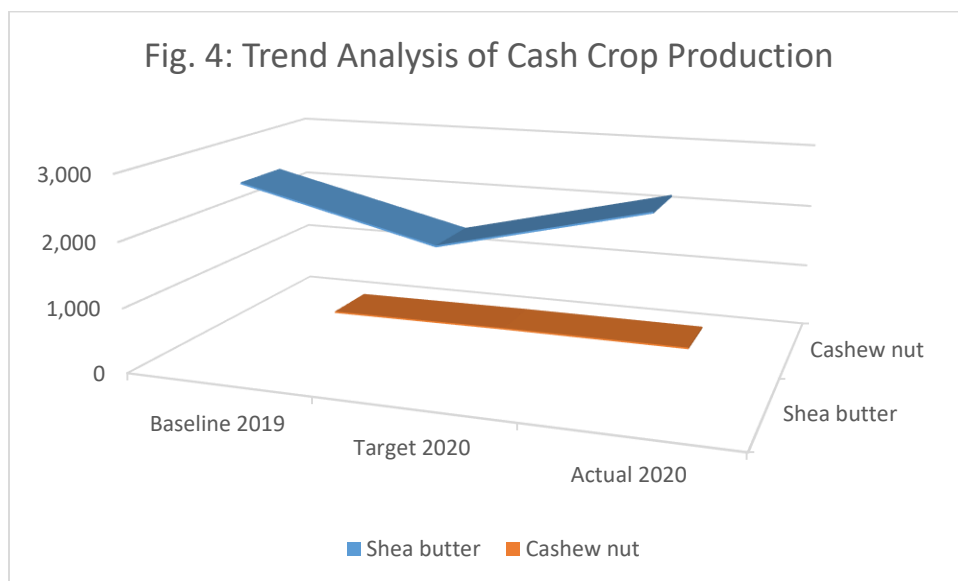
Figure 3: Annual Performance of selected Root Crops 2020 (metric tons)



Analysis in figure 4 showed an upward trend of Shea butter production above Cashew for the period 2019 and 2020 production lines. Shea nut production has also increased significantly above target. This crop is commonly grown in the wild. Activities such as bush burning and indiscriminate cutting down of trees for firewood and charcoal often affect the progress of this cash crop.

Cashew production has increased marginally from 21 to 30 for the period 2019 and 2020 respectively. This increment has falling below the target set for the year 2020 causing the graph to lie flat. Implying a constant behavior of the production trend of Cashew production for the period under reporting. The constant decline of cashew production was foreseen due to inadequate support from the Assembly and the Government of Ghana. However, there are considerable efforts to encourage farmers to take advantage of the government’s flagship project of Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD).

Figure 4: Analysis of selected Cash Crop performance in the district



Analysis of figure 5 demonstrated an increased in animal production above target exclusive Pig. Data on Pig was not available. However, Cattle is the commonest animal production in the district representing approximately 52%. The rest are Poultry (28%), Sheep (14%) and Goat (6%).

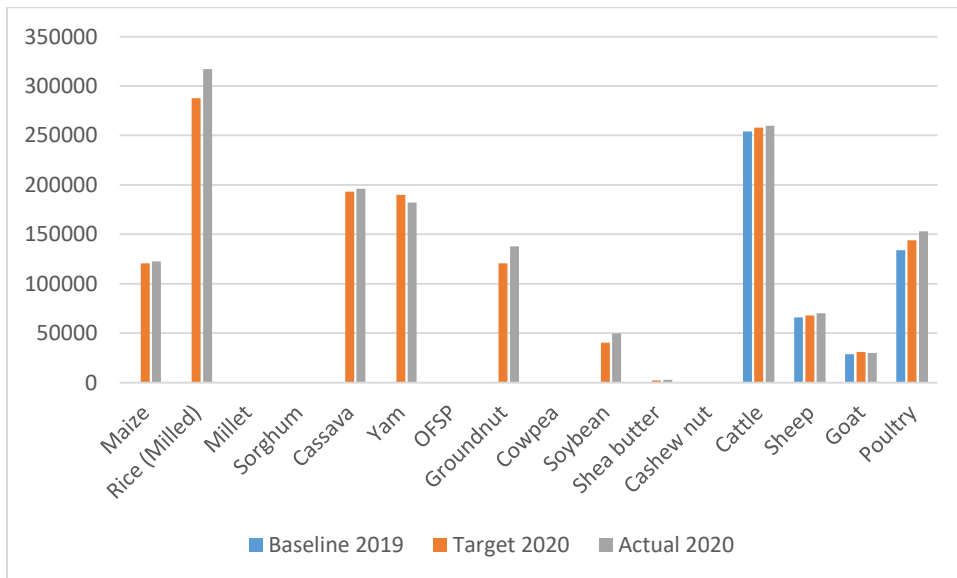
In the light of this, the district has started the construction of a Cattle market/Kraal for effective revenue generation in the near future. Moreover, through the Government's flagship programme of Rearing for Food and Jobs, over 200 Ruminants were distributed to 20 farmers.

Figure 5: Selected Animal Output in Agricultural Production 2020



In figure 6, the analysis summarized all the staple crops as well as livestock productions in the district for the period 2020. Clearly by distinctions in the production aggregation, Rice is the commonest staple food produced and consumed by the people.

Figure 6: Total Outputs in Agricultural Production



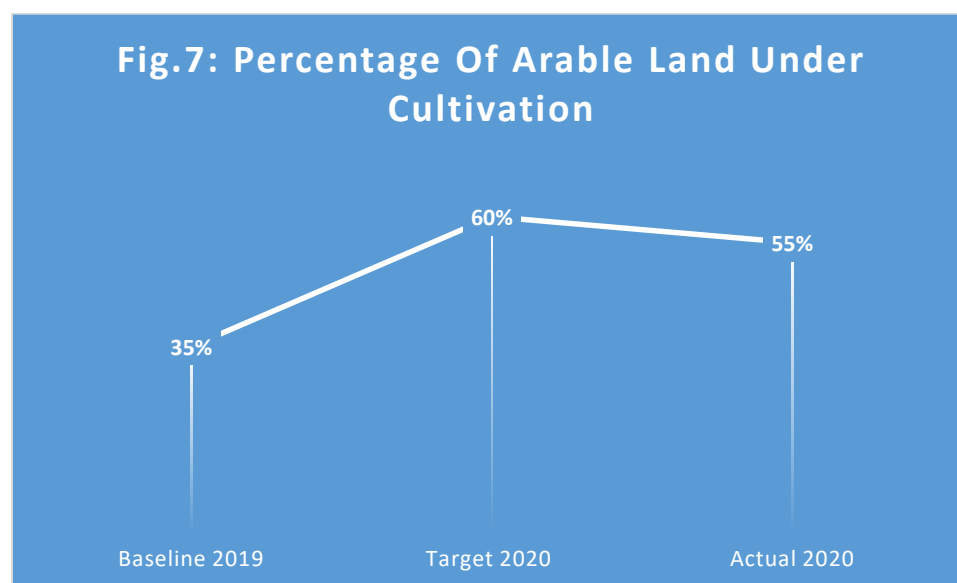
2.3 Arable Land under Cultivation

The total land area of the district is estimated as 3,500 square kilometres; constituting approximately 10% and 1.5% of the total land area of the Savannah and the country respectively. The percentage of arable land under cultivation increased from 35% to 55% in 2019 and 2020 respectively. This is below the target set (60%). Considerable efforts are underway to utilize the vast area of land for farming. Also, irrigation facilities should be provided to encourage all-year farming in order to boost the agricultural sector.

Table 3: Percentage of Arable Land under Cultivation

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Percentage of arable land under cultivation | 35% | 60% | 55% |

Figure 7: Percentage of Arable Land under Cultivation



2.4 Post Harvest Losses

There is a 5 percentage deviation away from the target set with a marginal increment of 1.2 percentage points from the base year of 2019. Implying that much more effort is require to reduce post-harvest losses in the district.

Table 4: Post-Harvest Losses

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Percentage Reduction in Post-Harvest Losses | 13.8% | 20% | 15% |

Figure 8: Percentage Reduction in Post-Harvest Losses

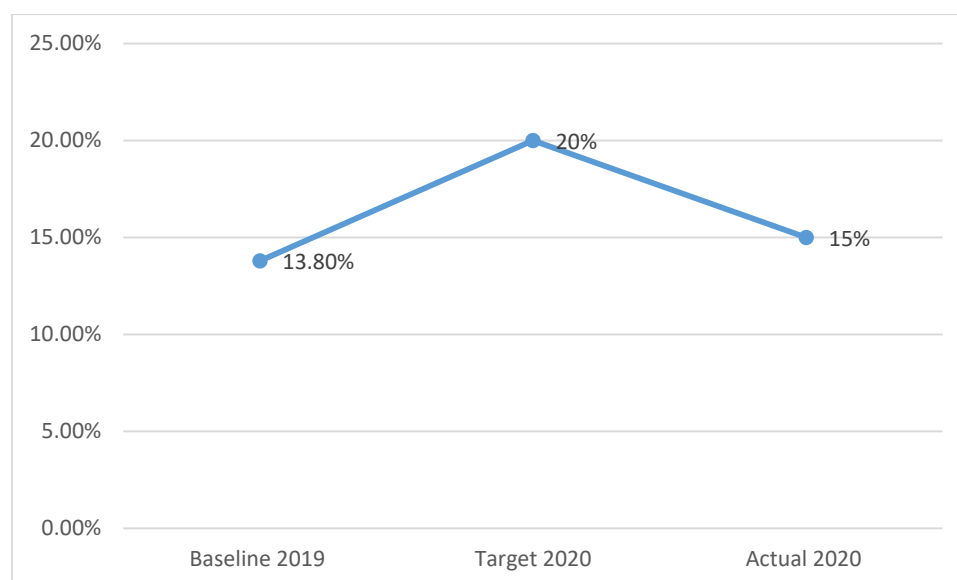


Table 5: New Industries Established

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Agriculture | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Industry | NA | NA | NA |
| Service | NA | NA | NA |

The lack of agricultural industries in the district has been a bane to agricultural production. Establishment of industries will provide ready market for farmers and substantially reduce post-harvest losses.

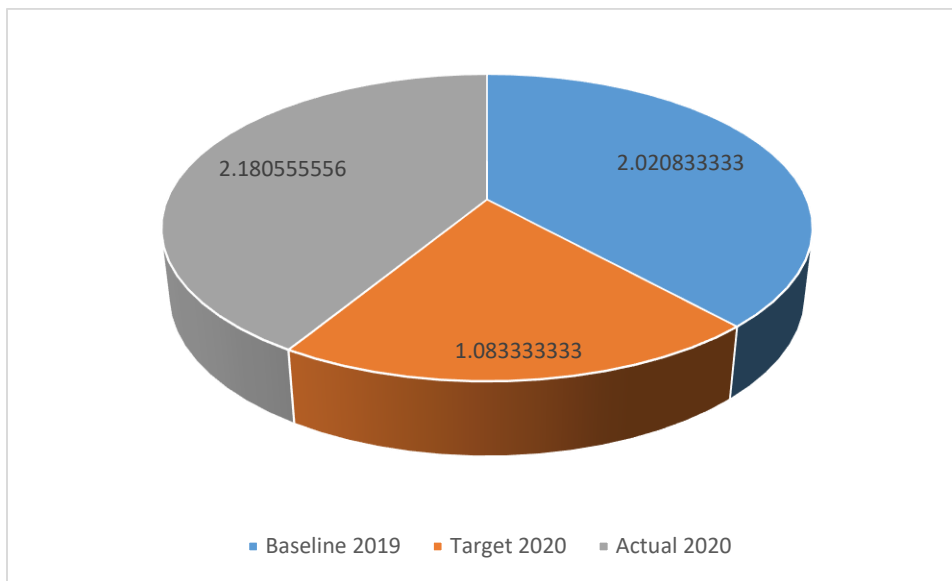
2.5 Extension Services

Over 70% of households in the district are engaged in agricultural activities keeping the extension officer to farmer ratio from 1:2850 to 1:1500 in 2019 and 2020 respectively. The statistics showed a worrying situation over the base year. Table 7 further shows a higher incidence of Extension Officer to Farmer Ratio for the period. Lower number of Extension Officers is the major caused. More Extension Officers are required to be employed in that regard.

Table 6: Extension Services

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Extension Officer- Farmer Ratio | 1:2850 | 1:1500 | 1:3080 |

Figure 9: Extension Officer - Farmer Ratio



2.6 Number of New Jobs Created

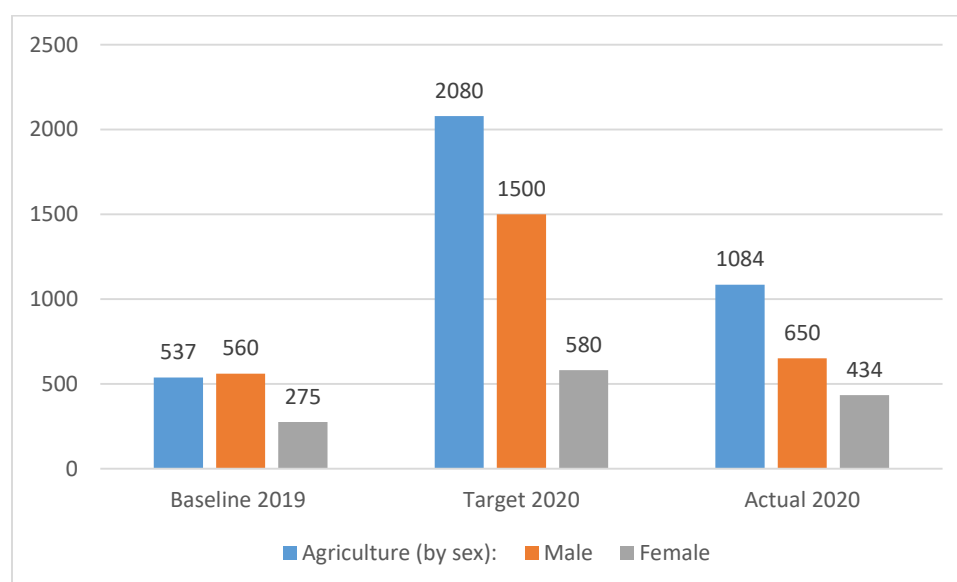
Employment data is not readily available for reporting. However, the Agricultural data on employment was in respect of planting for food and jobs and other agricultural related interventions in the district.

Table 7: Number of New Jobs Created

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Agriculture (by sex): | 537 | 2080 | 1084 |
| Male | 560 | 1500 | 650 |
| Female | 275 | 580 | 434 |
| Industry (by sex) | NA | NA | NA |
| Service (by sex) | NA | NA | NA |

In figure 10 employment in the agriculture has increased from 537 in 2019 to 1084 in 2020. Likewise, the male and female characteristics have increased from 560 to 650 representing 7 percentage increase and 275 to 434 representing 22 percentage increase. Conversely, employment target for all the categories fall short away from the target. That is, an overall huge percentage deviation of 52% has been recorded. The male category has suffered a deviation of 43% and the female represent 75 percentage deviation from the target set.

Figure 10: Employment Data on Agriculture



2.7 Village Savings and Loan Scheme (VSLA)

Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) is a tool to help poor families to recover, protect, and grow their assets through savings, loans, and emergency funds. Members voluntarily save within a group and then use that savings to provide loans to each other with interest. Within the VSLA, a social fund is also created to assist members during emergencies and important life events. Each VSLA is independently managed by its members and may be linked to common goals, such as livelihoods and income-generating activities. The VSLA intervention in the district was supported by USAID-RING Project, SPRING Project and UNICEF. These development partners have folded up.

The assembly is therefore constrained financially to sustain this intervention. This is because there is inadequate funds to support the monitoring of the VSLA groups.

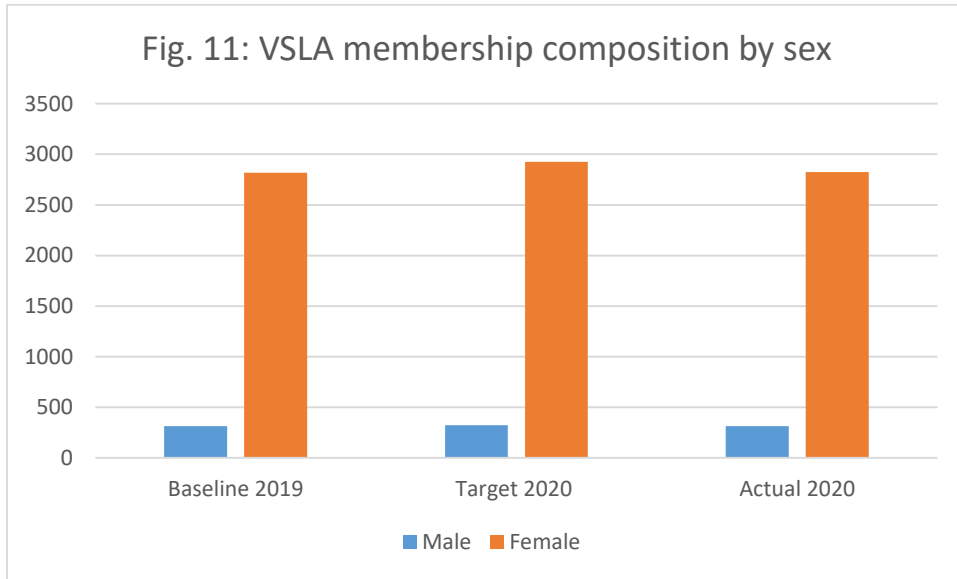
The VSLA is implemented in 43 communities. The membership marginally increased from 3,130 in 2019 to 3,140 in 2020. Moreover, the number of groups remained the same as 110 from 2019 to 2020. These groups are dominated by women.

The VSLA has contributed immensely to the improvement of livelihoods in our communities by creating an avenue for savings and access to credit facility among the vulnerable people most especially, women in the beneficiary communities. This provides financial support and also promote savings culture for members to embark on farming activities, business enterprises, health needs education etc.

Table 8: VSLA

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Number of Communities Benefitting | 43 | 45 | 43 |
| Number of Groups | 110 | 115 | 110 |
| Number of Members (Total): | 3130 | 3250 | 3140 |
| Male | 313 | 325 | 315 |
| Female | 2817 | 2925 | 2825 |

Figure 11: VSLA membership composition by sex



CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION

3.0 Introduction

We envision high class sustainable client oriented quality of service delivery in an industrious local economic development, food security and a focus on environmental stewardship in our communities to create a better everyday life without making other people worse off by 2030 through unparalleled storytelling, reflecting the community dynamism, creative minds and innovative technologies that make ours the premier client oriented decentralized service in the country.

The progress of work towards the ascertainment of this goal were tracked in order to measure the level of achievements. Most of the targets set were not met due to the effect of the Noble Coronavirus pandemic.

3.1 Education

The Key strategic objectives adopted by North East Gonja District Assembly in the education sector as at 2020 to achieving social development are to expand facilities and infrastructure at all levels, ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs, and ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials.

3.1.1 Net Enrolment Ratio

This shows the percentage of students within the age bracket (4-5) of school age at the KG, 6-11 at the primary and JHS 12-14 and SHS 15-17.

Table 9: Net Enrolment Ratio

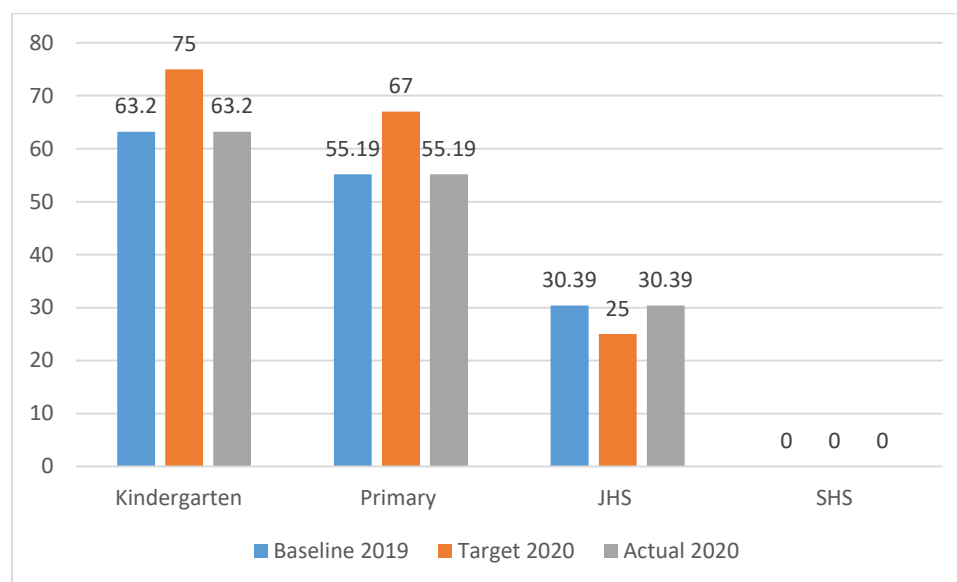
| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Kindergarten | 63.2 | 75 | 63.2 |
| Primary | 55.19 | 67 | 55.19 |
| JHS | 30.39 | 25 | 30.39 |
| SHS | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Source: GES, North East Gonja District Assembly

In Fig. 12 Net Enrolment Ratio in remains almost the same in 2020 from 2019 due to the lock down of Schools from March 2020 to January 2021 (9-months) lock down period. This affected adversely the net enrolment ratio in schools.

Presently, the net enrolment in schools at both the KG and the primary level remained 63.2% and 55.19% respectively. In both cases, the targets are not met. The enrolment derive at the JHS level remained the same as 30.39% from 2019 base year. There is no available data at SHS level due to the absence of a Senior High School in the district.

Figure 12: Net Enrolment Ratio



3.1.2 Gender Parity Index

Available data showed that the GPI at KG, Primary and JHS remained statistically indifferent from the base year of 2019 due to COVID-19 pandemic.

However, much more collaborative efforts are under way to have much more children in school especially, the girl child by the North East Gonja District Assembly and that of the Ghana Education Service. Interventions such as the ongoing school feeding programme should be expanded to include more schools.

There is no SHS in the district.

Table 10: Gender Parity Index

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Kindergarten | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Primary | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| JHS | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| SHS | N/A | N/A | N/A |

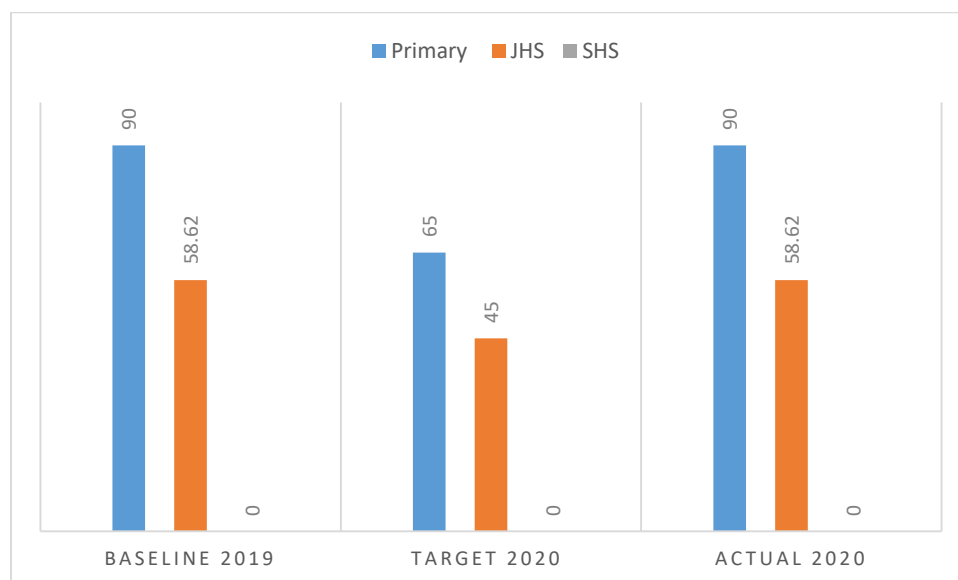
3.1.3 Completion Rate

The rate at which pupils complete the cycle at the end of the period. Completion rate at both the Primary and JHS are above target for 2020. It has remained constant from 90% in 2019 at the primary level. Likewise the JHS level (58.62%). COVID-19 effect has impacted negatively in this of education.

Table 11: Completion Rate

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|-----------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Primary | 90 | 65 | 90 |
| JHS | 58.62 | 45 | 58.62 |
| SHS | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Figure 13: Completion Rate



3.1.4 Pupil Teacher Ratio

In order to enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education, the key adopted strategy under the Agenda for Jobs was to ensure adequate supply of trained teachers as well as teaching and learning materials. Progress continued to be made in 2020 to improve the availability of trained teachers across all levels of basic education. This progress however, was hampered by the Noble Coronavirus.

Table 12: Pupil Teacher Ratio

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Kindergarten | 86 | 39 | 86 |
| Primary | 41 | 17 | 41 |
| JHS | 17 | 25 | 17 |
| SHS | NA | NA | NA |

Source: GES 2020

Figure 14: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Primary level)

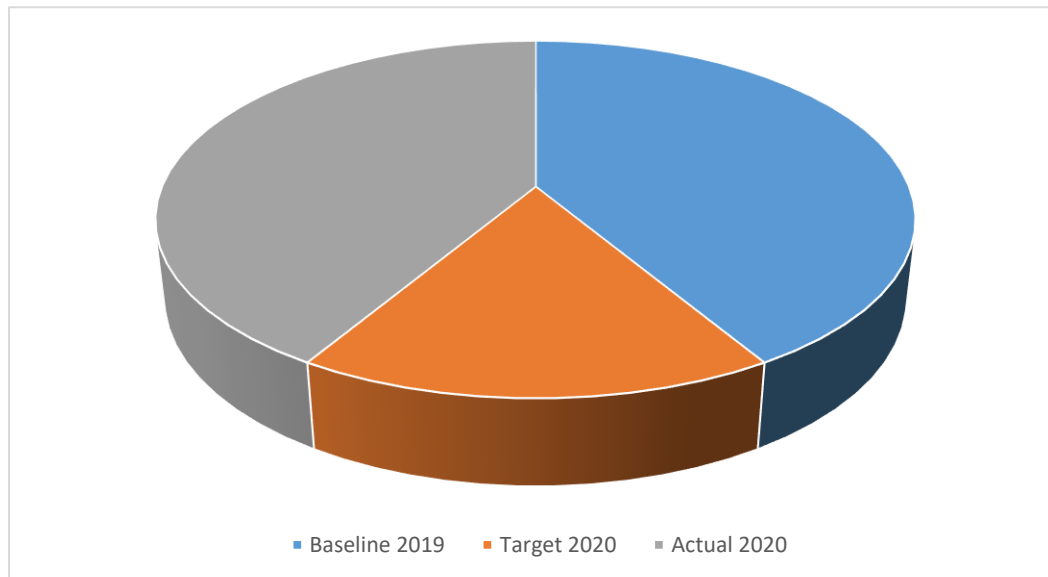
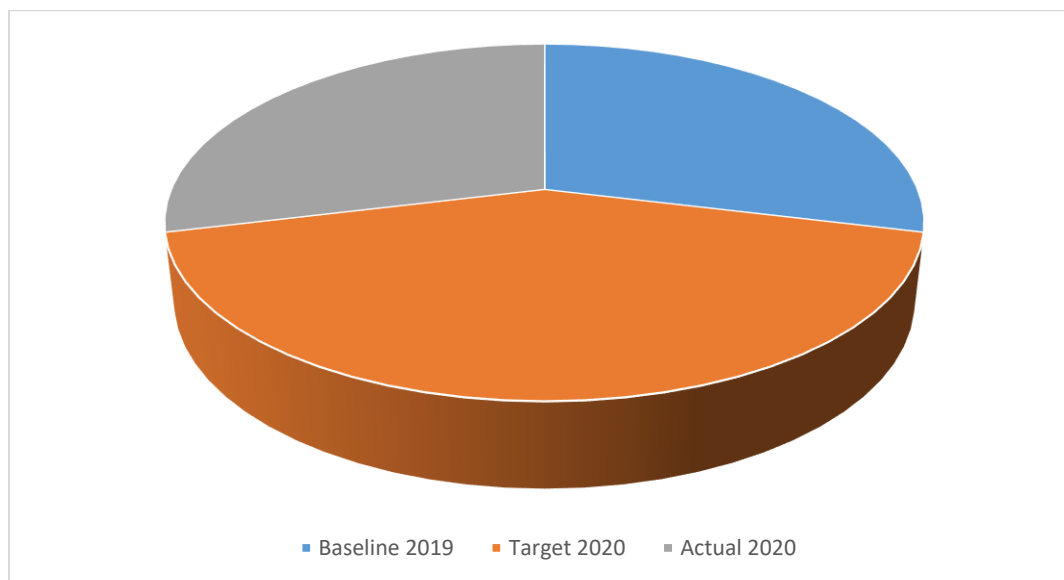


Figure 15: Pupil Teacher Ratio (JHS level)



3.1.5 School Feeding Programme

The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) was introduced in 2005 to increase enrolment, attendance and retention at the kindergarten and primary levels of basic education. The programme is also designed to reduce malnutrition and boost domestic food production. Out of the total number 37 primary schools in the district, the programme covers only 14 schools representing only 37% coverage. This is represented on the table 14.

Table 13: Number of Schools Benefiting from the School Feeding Programme

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Number of Schools Benefiting from the School Feeding Programme | 15 | 17 | 15 |

3.2 Health

The operational health facilities are woefully inadequate. There is no District Hospital established.

Number of Operational Health Facilities

Table 14: Number of Operational Health Facilities

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| CHPS Compound | 6 | 11 | 8 |
| Clinic | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Health Centre | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Hospital | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Source: GHS 2020

Table 15: Maternal Mortality (Institutional)

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Maternal Mortality Ratio | 0 | 0 | 0 |

3.2.1 Malaria Case Fatality (Institutional)

This defines the proportion of malaria deaths out of the total number who have reported with malaria. Zero institutional malaria fatality recorded in 2020.

Table 16: Malaria Case Fatality

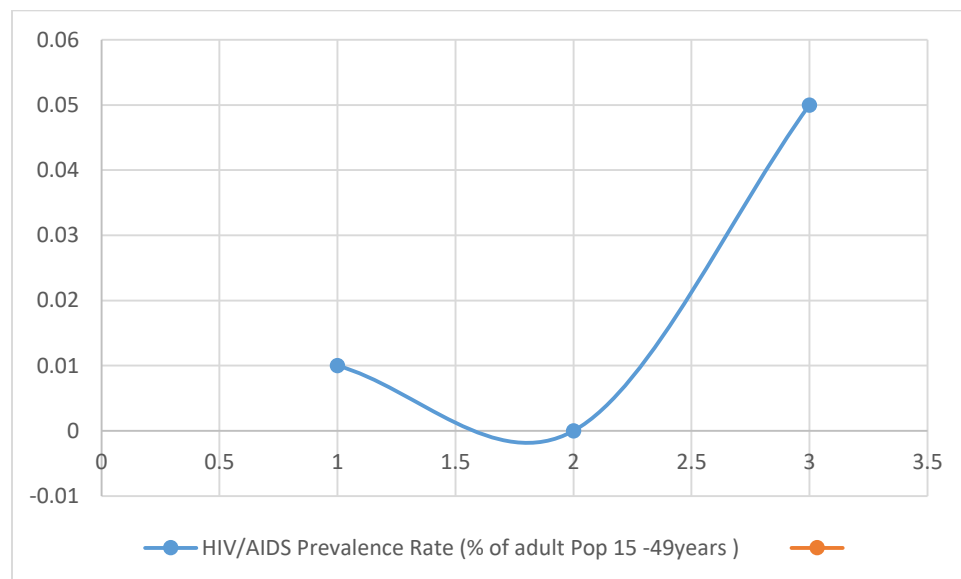
| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Malaria Case Fatality (Institutional): | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 17: HIV/AIDS Prevalence

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|--|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate (% of adult Pop 15 - 49years) | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.05 |

The estimated district HIV prevalence rate among the adult population (15-49 years), which is a proxy for new infections increased from 0.01% to 0.05% in 2020 (see figure 17). The increment is above target.

Figure 16: HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate for 2020



3.2.2 Under Five Mortality Rate

This records the number of deaths below 5 years as against the number of all deaths.

This is the proportion of infant deaths occurring (0-59 months) of life. No death is recorded within the period under investigation.

Table 18: Under Five Mortality Rate

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|--|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Under-five Mortality Rate (number of Deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live birth) | 0 | 0 | 0 |

3.2.3 Nutrition

The policy interventions identified under the National Medium Term Development Frame Work and Agenda for Jobs to enhance nutritional status of the district were as follows: promotes health diets and lifestyles; and reduce infant and adult malnutrition. The indicators use to monitor progress towards the achievement of the objectives are:

- **CMAM Cure Rate**
- **Percentage reduction in underweight**

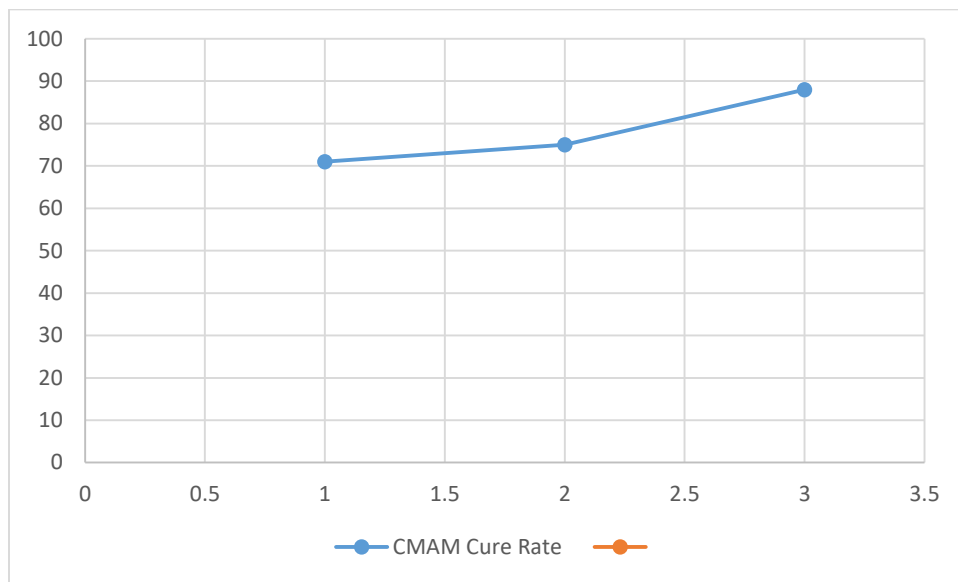
CMAM Cure Rate

Table 19: CMAM Cure Rate

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| CMAM Cure Rate | 71 | 75 | 88 |

CMAM Cure rate has increased marginally from 71 to 88 in 2020. This is showed a considerable improvement (See figure 17).

Figure 17: CMAM Cure Rate



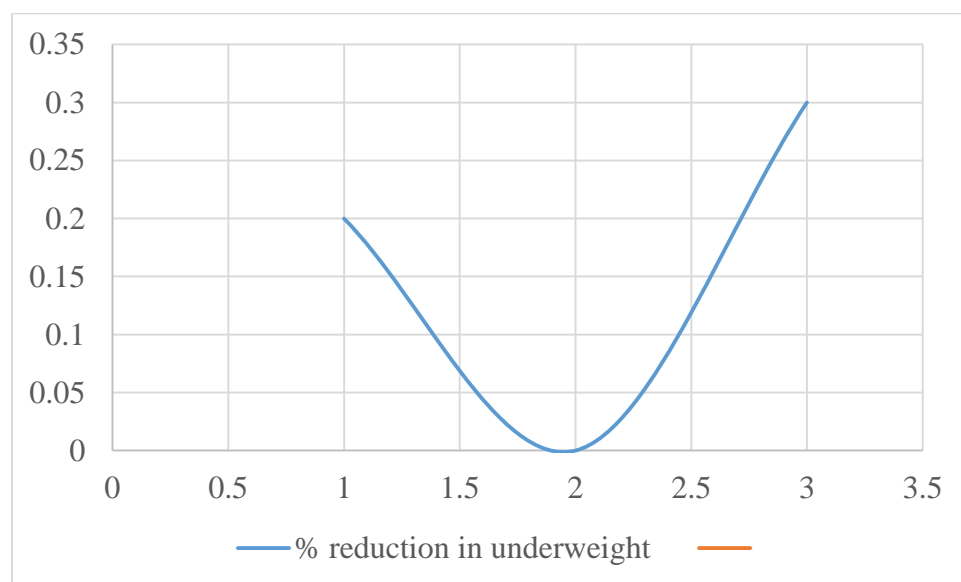
3.2.4 Underweight

Table 20: Underweight

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| % reduction in underweight | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 |

There was an increased trend of percentage reduction in underweight from 2019 base year (0.3%) to 1.2% in 2020 below the target set (See figure 18).

Figure 18: Underweight



3.2.5 Family Planning

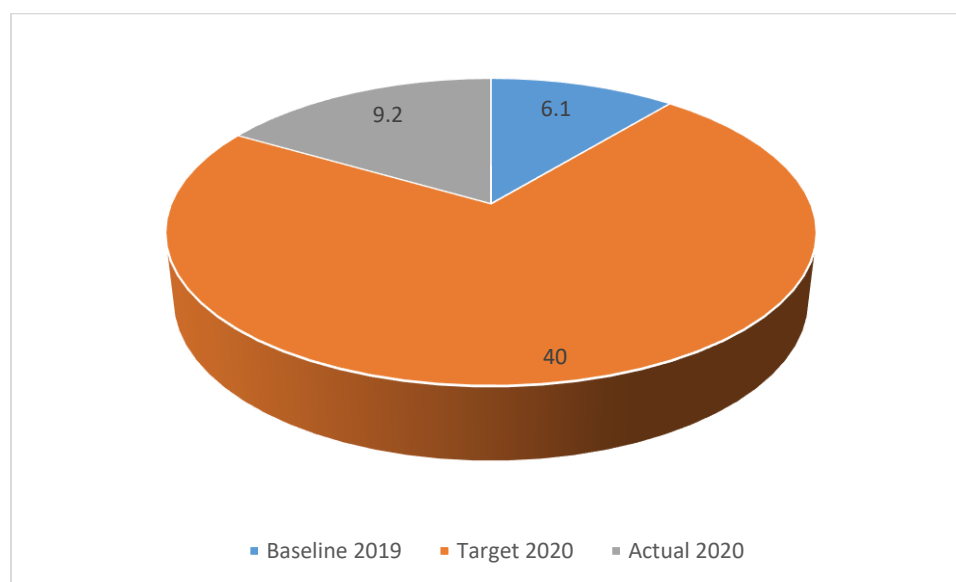
This is the proportion of women in the fertile age group who receive planning services during the year. It is calculated by the number of women in fertile age group (15-49) who accepted family planning services over the number of women in the fertile age group (WIFA). This is as a result of the long term methods (implants) of family planning services by clients. That is, clients are switching from the short term to the long term.

Table 21: Family Planning

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Family Planning Coverage (%) | 6.1 | 20 | 9.2 |

The actual coverage for family planning in 2020 showed a higher rate of 9.2% over the base year of 6.1% against the target set (20). This implies that couple year of protection is increasing. That is, more people receive protection in 2020 than before. More education on family planning is needs to be intensified in our communities (See figure 19)

Figure 19: Family Planning Coverage



3.2.6 Skilled Delivery

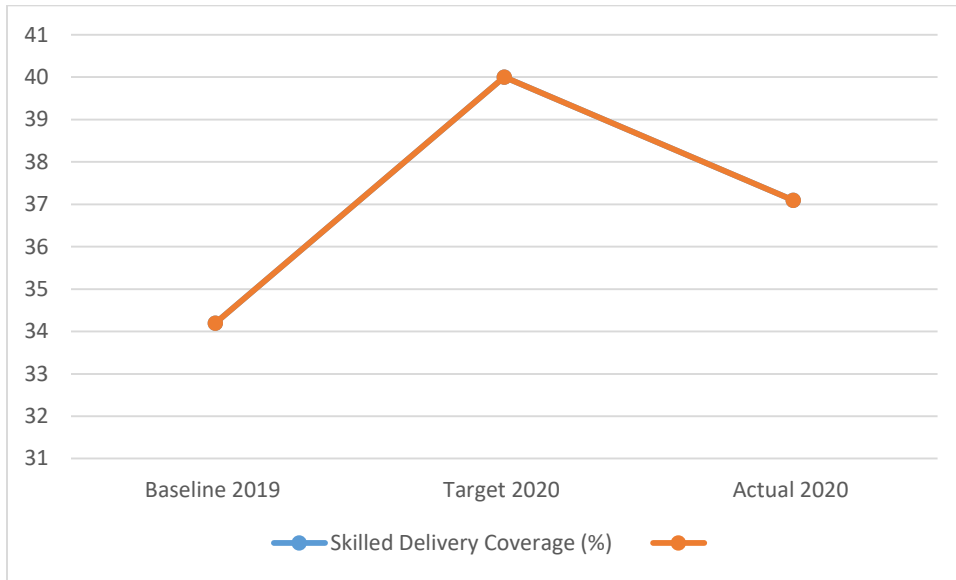
Skilled deliveries are those attended by trained health workers. This reduces the risk of delivery complications with a high upsurge of reducing maternal mortality. This indicator has increased from 34.2% to 37.1 in 2020 which is below the target set for the year (see table 23 and figure 21). Inaccessible roads especially the raining season was a major hindrance. i.e most deliveries were done by Traditional Birth Attendance (TBA).

Table 22: Skilled Delivery

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Skilled Delivery Coverage (%) | 34.2 | 40 | 37.1 |

In figure 20 the percentage of skilled delivery coverage falls below target (40% to 37.1%) but increased considerably by 37.1% from the base year.

Figure 20: Skilled Delivery



3.2.7 National Health Insurance

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) is basically an intervention designed and implemented to reduce access to health care barriers. The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) was established in 2003 to provide insurance coverage to all Ghanaians in order to remove financial barriers to accessing health services, particularly for the poor and vulnerable. This section reports on the proportion of population with Valid NHIS Card in the district.

The number of active card bearers are less than that of the population of the district.

The indigents are those without the regular source of income. They are under privileged, the core poor (prison inmates, children under school feeding, orphanages). These people are registered for free. The school feeding are also to be registered free. The Scheme is challenged by poor network coverage in some parts of the district. No lights to support the service delivery. The need for assembly persons to mobilize the community for registration. The male population are very low in the registration. This is as a result of ignorance. Education should be intensified.

Most of the SSNIT pensioners are not also registered.

The overall decline trend is as a result of many people not renewing.

Table 23: National Health Insurance

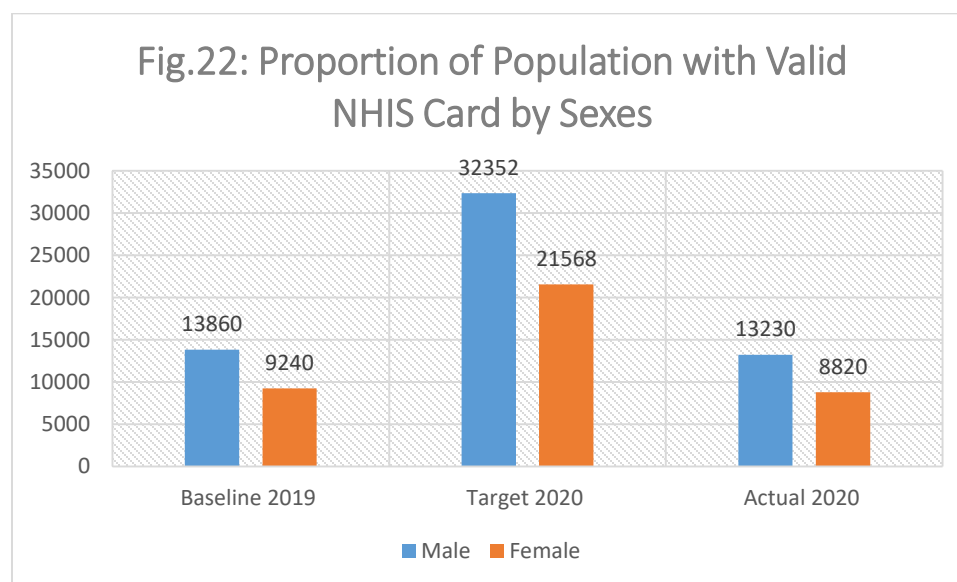
| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Proportion of Population with Valid NHIS Card | 23100 | 53920 | 22050 |
| Total (by sex) | | | |
| Male | 13860 | 32352 | 13230 |
| Female | 9240 | 21568 | 8820 |
| Indigents | 2500 | 4000 | 2800 |
| Informal | 2500 | 15000 | 4000 |
| Aged | 1000 | 800 | 400 |
| Under 18 years | 15000 | 9000 | 5800 |
| Pregnant Women | 2000 | 25000 | 9000 |
| SSNIT | 100 | 120 | 50 |

Source: NHIS Salaga

The district is without an NHIS office. However, it realize on the services of the Salaga NHIS Office. Over the period, consumable and printers shortages in 2020 was a major challenge. Also, the NHIS cards are imported causing shortage of cards. Limited network supply hinders the operations of the Scheme especially, in the hinter lands. All those people there are cut off. Some of the roads are inaccessible.

In figure 21 the proportion of population with access to NHIS card reduced in absolute figures from 13,860 male in 2019 to 13230 male in 2020. In the female category, the proportion in absolute term decreased from 9240 to 8820 in 2020. In all categories, the target set have not been met.

Figure 21: Proportion of Population with Valid NHIS by Sexes



3.3 Birth and Death

Records on Birth and Death are major statistical data to development.

Table 24: Birth and Death

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Birth (sex) | 319 | 861 | 1596 |
| Male | 168 | 450 | 824 |
| Female | 151 | 411 | 772 |
| Death (sex) | 8 | 5 | 7 |
| Male | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Female | 4 | 2 | 3 |

In figure 23 more births recorded in the female category than the male. Actual number of births recorded in 2020 were above target.

Figure 22: Birth Death Status in the District

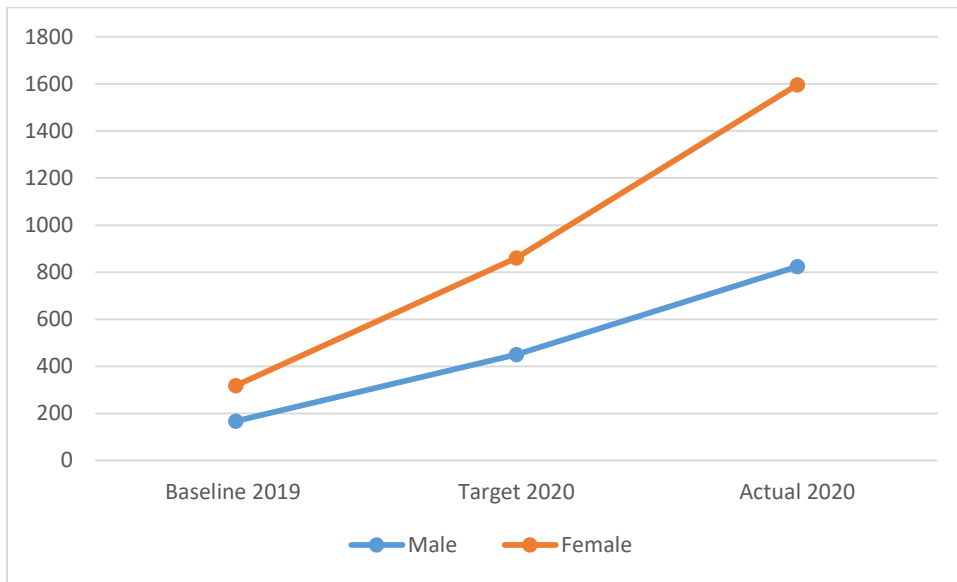
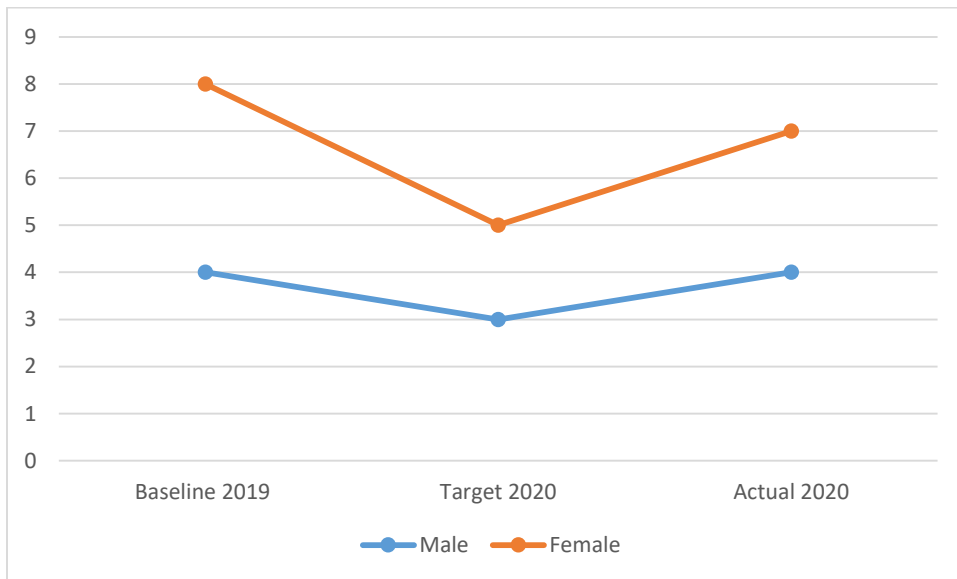


Figure 23 depicted that deaths in the female category are greater than male. In all categories the target set were not met.

Figure 23: Death Status



3.4 Water and Sanitation

3.4.1 Water

Access to safe drinking water in the rural and urban areas in the district continue to pose a challenge. In this regard, the key objective for the medium term of the district is to improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all! The following strategies were pursued to realize the objective; public awareness on sustainable water resources management, drilling and construction of new boreholes, rehabilitation of broken down boreholes as well as revitalizing the water and sanitation management committees.

The district assembly marginally achieved the coverage of basic drinking water for the year 2020. The baseline for the entire district coverage was 48% (30% urban and 18% rural) and the achievement for 2020 was 49.1% for district (31% urban and 18.1% rural). This implies that little was done to add more boreholes and rehabilitate the broken down ones.

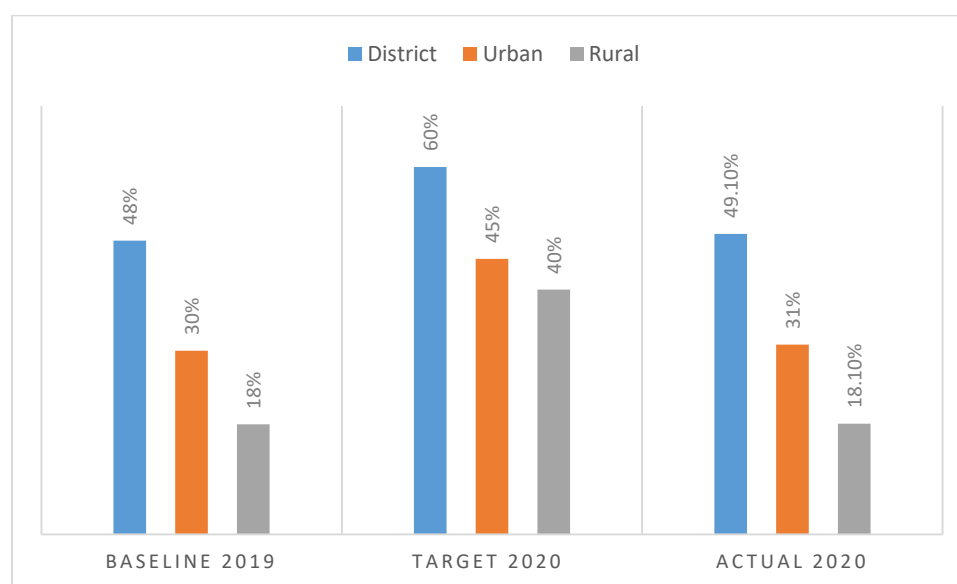
Table 25: Proportion of Population with Access to Basic Drinking Water

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| District | 48% | 60% | 49.10% |
| Urban | 30% | 45% | 31% |
| Rural | 18% | 40% | 18.10% |

Figure 24 depicts the proportion of access to basic drinking water both rural and urban areas.

At the Urban area, access to water increased marginally from 30% to 31% in 2020. Likely wise the rural area, water access remain almost constant from 18% from the base year to 18.1% in 2020. The performance at all the levels were below target.

Figure 24: Proportion of Population with Access to Basic Drinking Water



3.4.2 Sanitation

Access to improve environmental sanitation is the pre-occupation of the district. On the basis of this, the adopted policy objective from the Agenda for Jobs is to enhance access to improve and reliable environmental sanitation services. To realize this objective, the following strategies were considered in 2020; provide public education on solid waste management, campaign on the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and the construction of institutional latrines.

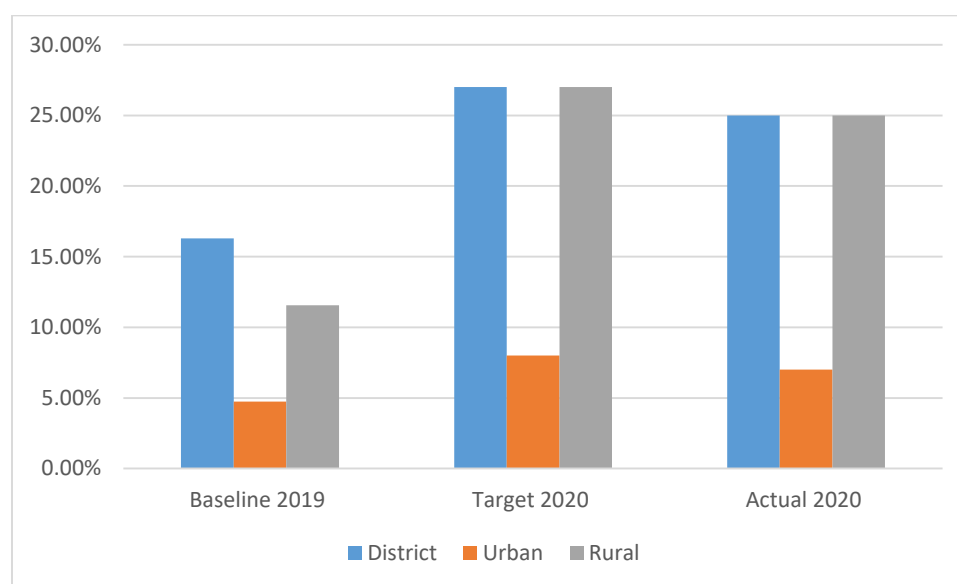
The total improve sanitation coverage was 25% for 2020 as against 16.3% in 2019. The shows significant achievement even though the target of 27% was not met. As a result of the CLTS, the rural communities have seen major achievements as against the urban areas in the district as presented in figure 25.

Table 26: Proportion of Population with Access to Improved Sanitation Services

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|-----------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| District | 16.30% | 27% | 25% |
| Urban | 4.74% | 8% | 7% |
| Rural | 11.57% | 27% | 25% |

Figure 25 showed an improvement of sanitation services at the district, urban and the rural areas. Actual performance improved in 2020 from the base year. Conversely, targets set were not met.

Figure 25: Proportion of Population with Access to Improved Sanitation Services



3.4.3 Child Trafficking

Table 27: Total Number of Recorded Cases of Child Trafficking and Abuse

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Child trafficking (Sex) | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| Child Abuse (Sex) | 5 | 13 | 10 |
| Male | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Female | 5 | 10 | 10 |

In figure 27 female suffered from child abuse than male counterparts. Efforts to reduce this incidence were far below the target set for 2020. Female cases have increased from 5 in 2019 to 10 2020. A 50% rise in recorded cases among the female. Alternatively, 2 cases were recorded in 2020.

Figure 26: Proportion of Child Abuse

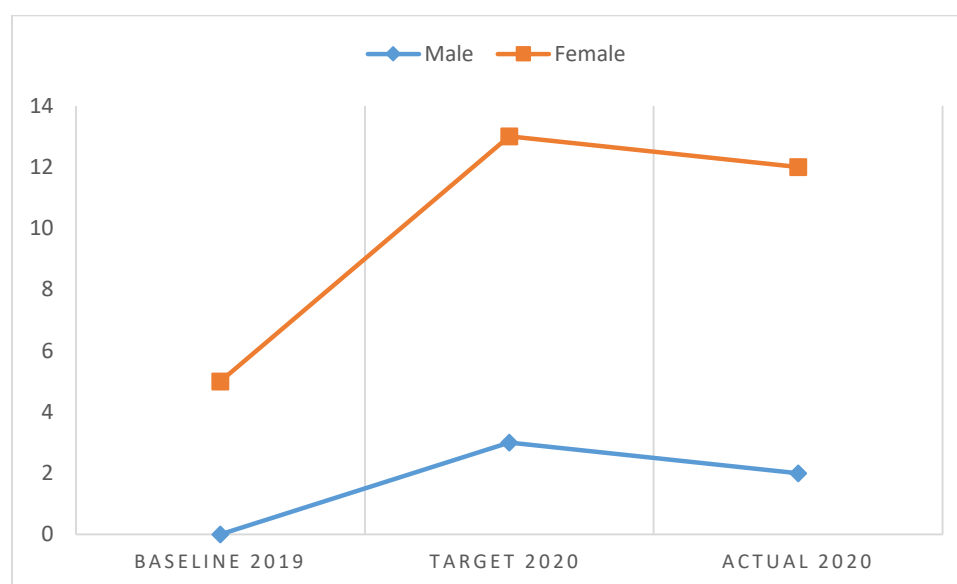
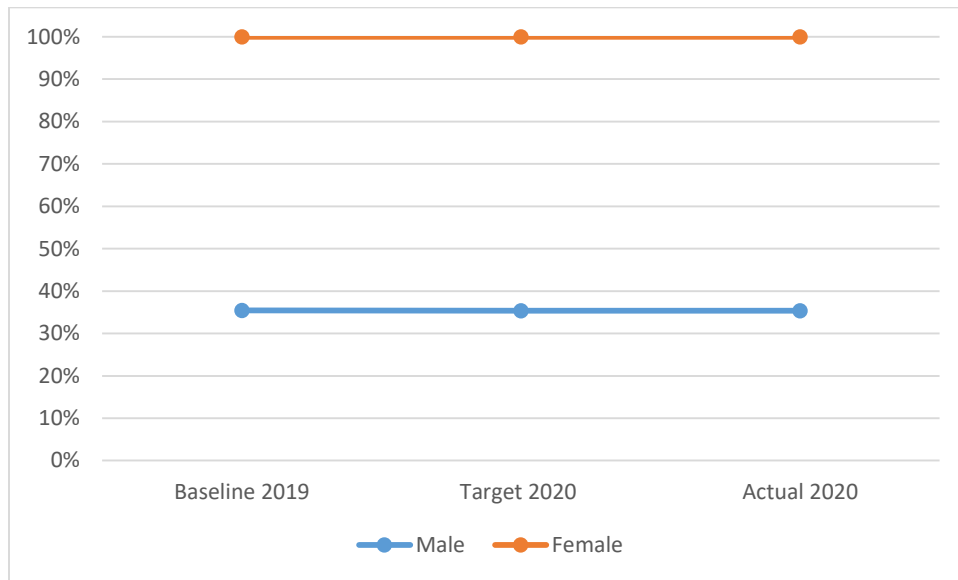


Table 28: Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Amount disbursed to LEAP Beneficiaries | GHC178,428 | GHC218,412 | GHC218,500 |
| Beneficiaries Total | 392 | 393 | 393 |
| Male | 139 | 139 | 139 |
| Female | 253 | 254 | 254 |

Female beneficiaries were more than that of male. This so because the programme is geared towards the vulnerable especially women. Female beneficiaries increased insignificantly from 392 to 393 in 2019 and 2020 respectively. While male increased almost the same margin from 253 to 254 in 2019 and 2020 respectively. The target set in all the category were met. Total amount therefore disbursed was GHC218, 500.00 above the target of 218,412.00 (See figure 27).

Figure 27: LEAP beneficiaries' analysis 2020



The beneficiaries target for both male and female have not been met. However, female beneficiaries are more than male in both 2018 and 2019 implementation years.

CHAPTER FOUR

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

4.0 Introduction

The natural and built environment of the District 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 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 is 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

The road network in the district spans a total of 306.1km linking the district capital (Kpalbe) to other communities as well as other neighboring districts. A total of 217.8km or 71 percent of the road network is engineered of which 9.26% good condition and 67.50km are partly engineered. The non-engineered roads totally 22.75km. Others are farm tracks, which are accessible only during the dry season.

Many of these roads are in a deplorable condition which are not motorable especially during the raining season making it difficult for commuters and farmers to transport their farm produce.

Table 29: Percentage of Road Network in Good Condition

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Total | 9.26 | 12.55 | 9.26 |
| Urban | 8.70 | 12.12 | 8.70 |
| Feeder | 0.69 | 1.35 | 0.69 |

In fig 28 and 29 Urban Road Network are in Good Condition than the Feeder Road Network. The targets in all the categories (Urban and Feeder Roads) were not met. As at 2019 and 2020, no improvement recorded.

Figure 28: Percentage of Road Network in Good Condition

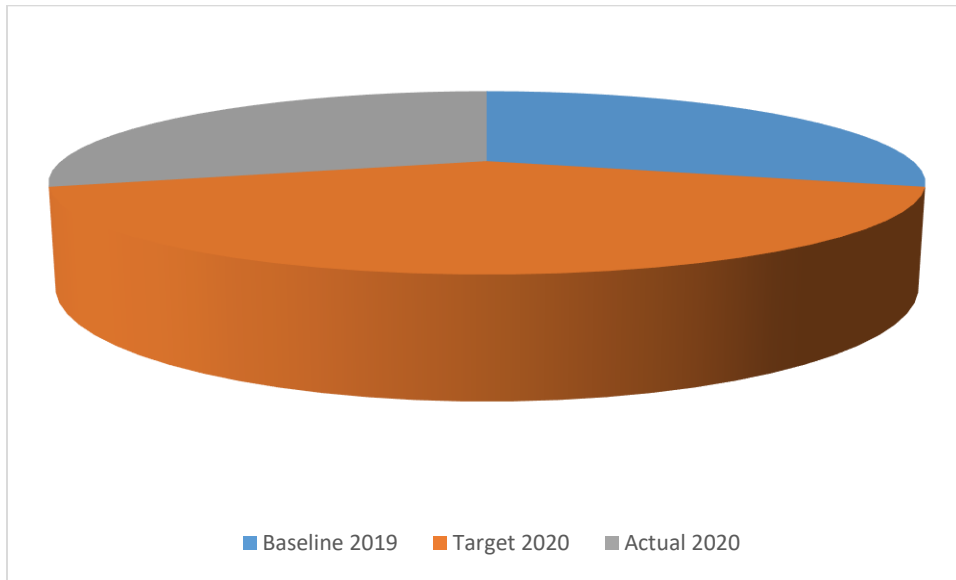
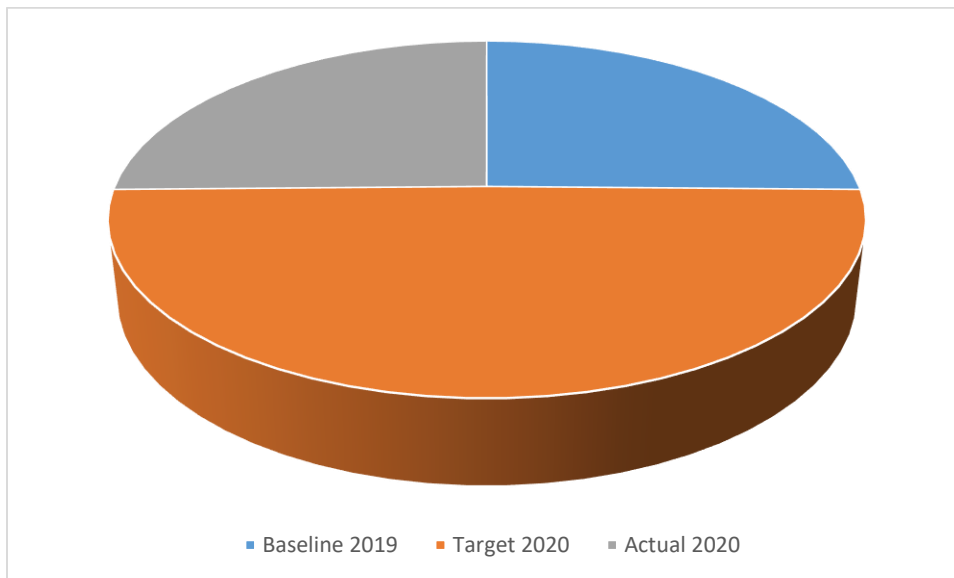


Figure 29: Percentage of Feeder Roads in Good Condition



4.2 Electricity

The district has a total number of 87 communities of which only 19 communities are connected to the national electricity grid representing 22%. The percentage coverage of electricity for the entire district span from 17% in 2019 to 22% in 2020.

Table 30: Percentage of Communities Covered by Electricity

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| District | 17% | 50% | 22% |
| Rural | 16% | 49% | 21% |
| Urban | 1% | 1% | 1% |

4.3 Disaster

There exist four (4) disaster management zones across the District. They include; Kanyase Kakpande, Jantong and Kpanshegu.

Commonest seasonal disasters in the district are flooding, bush fires, windstorm, pests and insects infestations. The commonest approach to disaster management takes the form of distribution of relief items to victims and in severe or worse cases task force is formed for rescue and evacuation of victims and properties.

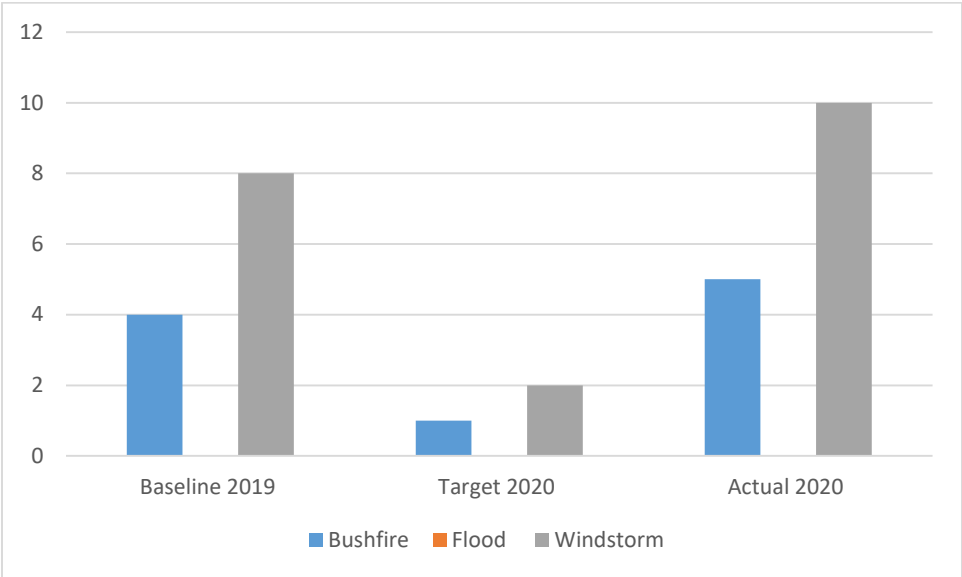
Table 31: Number of Communities Affected by Disaster

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Bushfire | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Flood | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Windstorm | 8 | 2 | 10 |

In figure 31 Bushfire and Windstorm remained major threat our communities in terms of disaster.

Bushfire increased from 4 in 2019 to 5 communities in 2020. Likewise Windstorm (from 8 to 10).

Figure 30: Number of Communities affected by Disaster



CHAPTER FIVE

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

5.0 Introduction

The development of the district rests on how effective and efficient services are delivered by the governmental agencies and other non-state actors. This chapter therefore looks at the issues surrounding governance, corruption and public accountability. The adopted goal for this development dimension is to maintain a stable, united and safe society. The key focused areas therefore are;

- ❖ Local Government and Decentralization
- ❖ Corruption and Economic Crimes
- ❖ Development Communication

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

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

Adopted strategies for the realization of the above objectives included;

- ❖ 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 (16.6,16.7)
- ❖ Ensure continued implementation of the National Anti-corruption Action Plan (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.b)
- ❖ Organize National Policy Summits, regular town hall meetings and meet –the-press series periodically around key government initiatives (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)

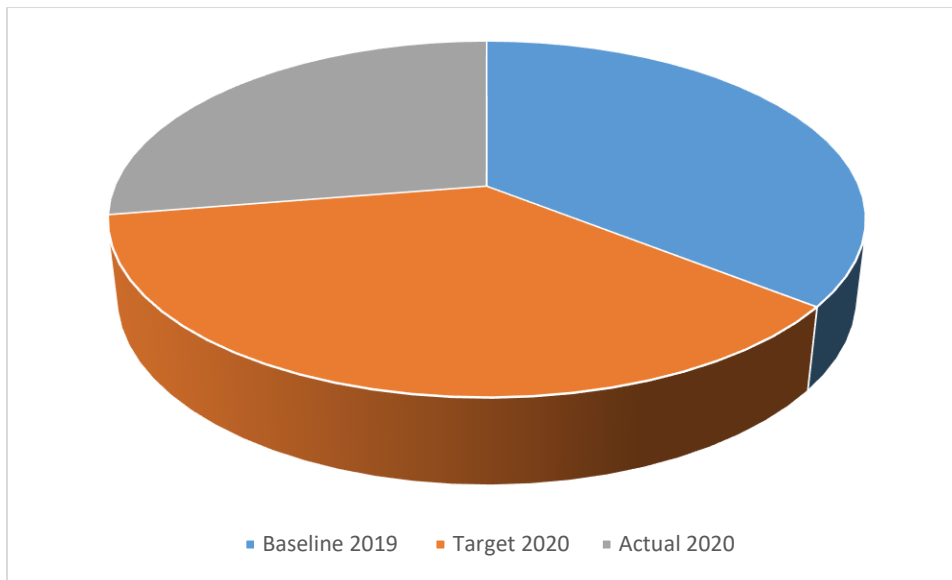
Some of the governance activities carried out in 2020 included;

- General Assembly and Sub-committee meetings
- Quarterly Town Hall Meetings and Public For a
- Fee Fixing Resolution
- Public Hearings on 2018-2021 DMTDP and 2020 Budget Hearings
- Quarterly District Planning and Coordinating Unit Meetings
- Quarterly Monitoring and Supervision of Development Projects

Table 32: Percentage of Annual Action Plan Implemented

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| % of Annual Action Plan Implemented | 97% | 100% | 75% |

Figure 31: Percentage of Annual Action Plan Implemented 2020



5.1 Security

Table 33: Police-Citizen Ratio

The district is without a Police Station.

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Police –Citizen Ratio | 1:4000 | 1:3000 | 1:4000 |

5.2 District Fire Services

The district depends on the East Gonja Municipal Fire Service. This is because the district was recently carved out from the North East Gonja District. This is to say that there is no fire service established in the district as at the period under reporting. Efforts are under way to have one established as soon as practicably.

5.3 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 Commission at the district level under took various public education in the district. These activities were centered on citizenship education, visitation to civic education clubs, Meetings, Public fora, workshops, education on public accountability, rule of law and anti-corruption, nationwide tax compliance education and focus group discussions and among others.

Currently, there is no office accommodation to the NCCE.

Table 34: Summary of Activity Report in the Area of Gender and the Youth for the Year

| 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 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------|
| Education on COVID-19 | 59 | 52 | 13 | 106 | 230 |
| Social Auditing Engagement | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Public education on sanitation | 7 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 23 |
| CEC | 8 | - | - | - | 8 |
| Civic and Voter Education | 15 | 9 | 4 | 21 | 49 |
| Inter Party Dialogue Committee | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| PPYA Workshop | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Election Jingles | - | - | - | 10 | 10 |
| Tax Education | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 12 |

Source: NCCE, North East Gonja District Assembly, 2020

5.4 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

5.4.1 REVENUE

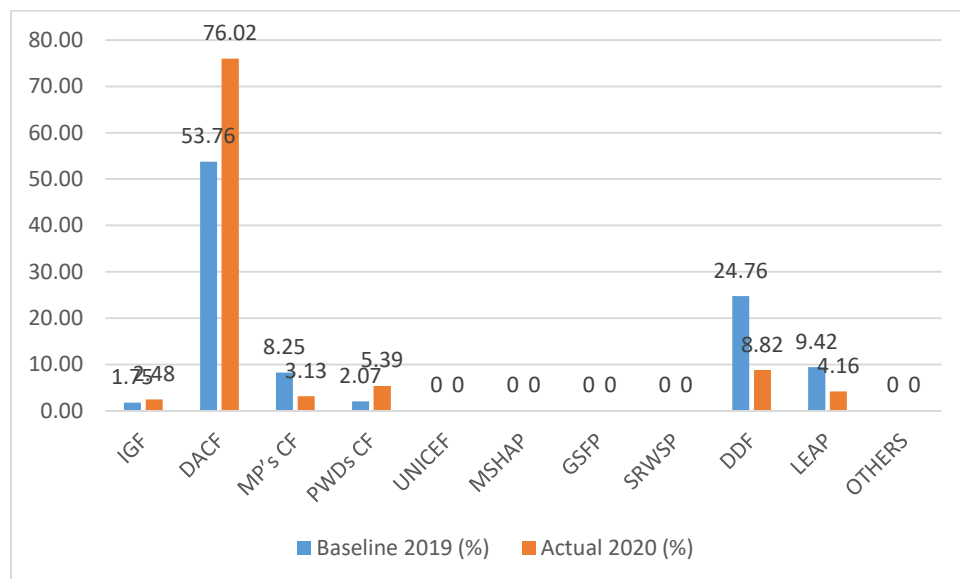
The main sources of revenue in the district included District Assembly Common Fund, IGF, DDF and the development partners. There was an annual growth of 38.7% of the total revenue between 2019 and 2020. The highest revenue to the district comes from DACF which accounted as high as 76% of the total revenue in 2020.

The revenue projection stood at GHC6, 175,275.95 as against the actual of GHC4, 285,659.23

Table 35: Revenue Sources

| EXPENDITURE ITEM | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| IGF | 33,150.00 | 91,420.00 | 106,110.00 |
| DACF | 1,017,837.46 | 4,294,779.25 | 3,258,099.96 |
| MP's CF | 156,141.41 | 350,000.00 | 134,110.85 |
| PWDs CF | 39,156.35 | 200,000.00 | 230,875.82 |
| UNICEF | - | - | - |
| MSHAP | - | - | - |
| GSFP | - | - | - |
| SRWSP | - | - | - |
| DDF | 468,752.00 | 681,216.70 | 378,034.60 |
| LEAP | 178,428.00 | 485,200.00 | 178,428.00 |
| OTHERS | 0.00 | 72,660.00 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL | 1,893,465.22 | 6,175,275.95 | 4,285,659.23 |

Figure 32: Revenue Analysis



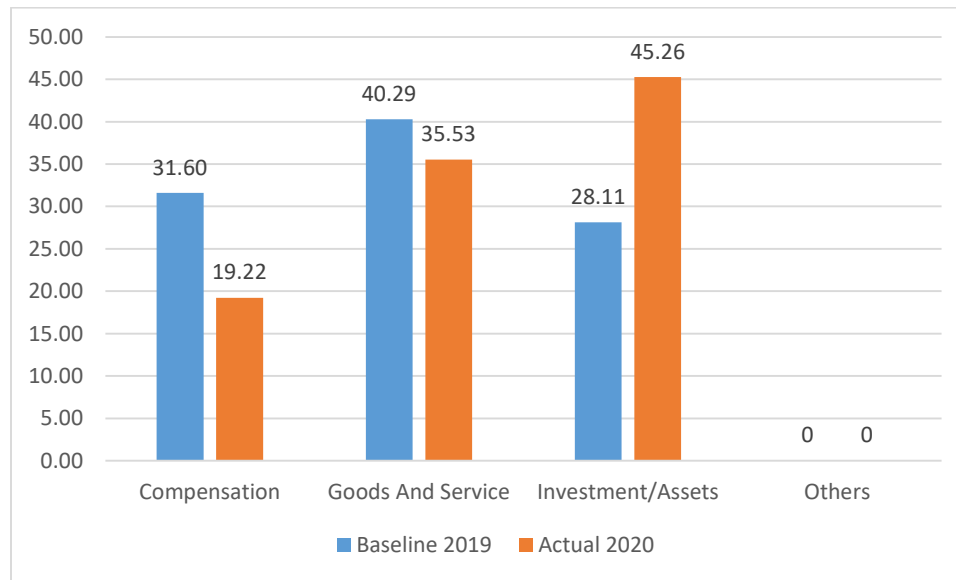
5.4.2 Expenditure

The Assembly expenditure has been categorized into compensation, goods & services, investment/assets. The Assembly targeted an amount of GHS 6, 627, 629.00 per the actual of GHS 5, 028,969.76 in 2020. The Assembly expenditure on goods and services decreased from 40.29 to 35.53 in percentage term as at 2020. Investment/assets increased from 28.11% to as high as 45.26% in 2020. This implied that the Assembly spent so much on investment/assets in 2020. Compensation therefore stood at 19.22% from 31.60% in 2019 representing a 12.38 percentage decline (See figure 34).

Table 36: Expenditure Item

| EXPENDITURE ITEM | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Compensation | 680,445.99 | 687,553.00 | 966,425.98 |
| Goods And Service | 867,558.93 | 2,707,952.00 | 1,786,657.00 |
| Investment/Assets | 605,418.24 | 3,232,124.00 | 2,275,886.78 |
| Others | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 2,153,423.16 | 6,627,629.00 | 5,028,969.76 |

Figure 33: Expenditure Performance



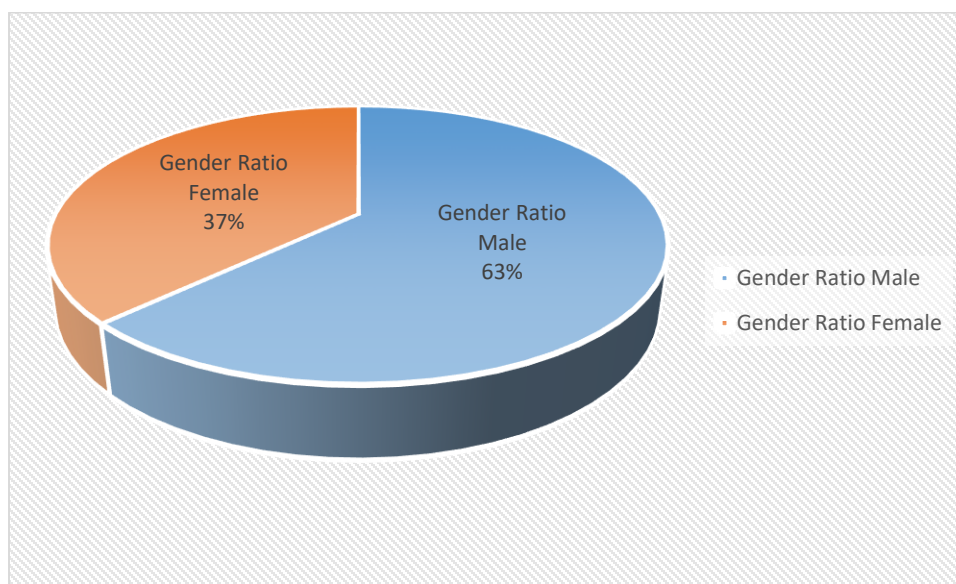
5.5 Human Resource Analysis in 2020

The North East Gonja District Assembly has a Staff strength of 91 constituting 57 male and 34 female. The Human Resource base especially, in the area of Works, Agriculture, Education, Health etc. Are highly inadequate. The table presents a picture of the Human Resource situation in the Assembly.

Table 37: Staff Strength of the Assembly

| Staff Strength | Gender Ratio | | Total |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | |
| Staff | 57 | 34 | 91 |

Figure 34: Staff Strength of the Assembly



5.5.1 Training and Development

- ❖ Local Government Service Protocols for the newly recruited staff posted in the district.
- ❖ Report writing and data analysis

5.5.2 Promotions/Upgrading

Promotion and upgrading undertaken during the year were for both senior and junior officers.

Table 38: Promotion/Upgrading

| No. | Name of Officer | Gender | Previous Grade | Grade Promoted To |
|-----|-----------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Iddrisu Mumuni Morgan | M | Deputy Director | Director |

5.5.3 Administrative and Managerial Changes

Table 39: Administrative and Managerial Changes

| No. | Name | Gender | Grade |
|-----|------------------------|--------|------------------|
| 1 | Atiga Benedict | Male | Engineer |
| 2 | Abdulai Ussif Fadilatu | Female | Internal Auditor |

Table 40: Staff Received During the Year

| No. | Name | Gender | Grade |
|-----|-------------------------|----------|---|
| 1 | Dramani Soale | M | Assistant Dev't Planning Officer |
| 2 | Asizem Joyce Batanice | F | Assistant Budget Analyst |
| 3 | Alhassan Faiza Mantenso | F | Assistant Budget Analyst |
| 4 | Seidu Kasim | M | Assistant Budget Analyst |
| 5 | Ibrahim Umar | M | Assistant Dev't Planning Officer |
| 6 | Abukari Farouk | M | Environmental Health Assistant |
| 7 | Mohammed Anatu | F | Environmental Health Assistant |
| 8 | Abdallah Mutawakil | M | Environmental Health Assistant |
| 9 | Issahaku Ibrahim | M | Environmental Health Assistant |
| 10 | Abdul Majeed Sumaya | F | Environmental Health Assistant |
| 11 | Adams Sakina | F | Environmental Health Assistant |
| 12 | Shaloot Mohammed | Basina F | Environmental Health Assistant |
| 13 | Mohammed Jamila | F | Environmental Health Assistant |
| 14 | Sumaila Mohammed | M | Assistant Environmental Health Officer II |
| 15 | Fuseini Rashida | F | |
| 16 | Fuseini Baba Mumuni | F | |
| 17 | Abdul-Rahman Junior | M | Assistant Director IIB |
| 18 | Shamawu Issah | F | Assistant Director IIB |
| 19 | Sulemana Naila | F | Senior Executive Officer |
| 20 | Alidu Yussif Fadilatu | F | Internal Auditor |
| 21 | Sulemana Nasagri | M | |

5.5.4 Recruitment Undertaken

Recruitment undertaken during the year under review was done from the Office of the Local Government Service. The DA did not conducted any recruitment at the period.

5.5.5 Staff on Retirement

No staff was due on retirement for the year

5.5.6 Deceased Staff

Fortunately, no death related case recorded for the year.

CHAPTER SIX

UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

6.1 Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ)

The objective of the PFJ is to ensure food security in the district. Over 24,800 bags of NPK and 12400 bags of Urea has been distributed to 1084 farmers (650 male and 434 female). Harvesting of crops ongoing. Some farms were affected by bush fire imposing financial loss to affected farmers. However, steps such as timely harvesting of crops, good husbandry practices and avoidance of bush-burning are underway to mitigate the situation.

Farmers are therefore encouraged to form strong and viable farmer based organizations and the need to make good use of veterinary services.

Table 41: Inputs and Beneficiaries of Planting for Food and Jobs

| Kind of inputs | Type/Variety of Input | Unit | Total Quantity | No of Beneficiaries | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|-------|----------------|---------------------|------|--------|-------|------|------|
| | | | | Total | Male | Female | Youth | Aged | PWDs |
| Fertilizer | NPK | 50 kg | 24800 | 4297 | 1299 | 253 | 2486 | 259 | 6 |
| | Urea | 50 kg | 12400 | 2513 | 1015 | 163 | 1250 | 82 | 3 |
| | SOA | 50 kg | | | | | | | |
| Maize Seed | Hybrid | | | | | | | | |
| | OPV- | 50kg | 1400 | 264 | 110 | 28 | 120 | 4 | 2 |
| Rice Seed | NERICA L19 | 40kg | 1250 | 107 | 46 | 2 | 58 | 0 | 1 |
| | Jasmine | 50kg | 200 | 21 | 5 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 0 |
| Soybean | Jenguma | 45kg | 10 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | | | | | | | | | |

Source: Agriculture Department, North East Gonja District Assembly, 2020

6.2 Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)

Table 42: Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Amount disbursed to LEAP Beneficiaries | GHC178,428 | GHC218,412 | GHC218,500 |
| Beneficiaries Total | 392 | 393 | 393 |
| Male | 139 | 139 | 139 |
| Female | 253 | 254 | 254 |

6.3 Nation Builders Corps (NABCO) Programme

This is a government initiative to addressing graduate unemployment and to solving social problems as well. The focus of the programme will be solving public service delivery in health, education, agriculture, technology, governance and drive revenue mobilization and collection.

The programme objectives are to:

- i. Provide temporary employment to unemployed graduates.
- ii. Improve skills and employability for transition from programme to permanent employment.
- iii. Improve public service delivery
- iv. Improve on government revenue mobilization
- v. Provide needed infrastructure to improve access to basic services.

Under this programme, graduates were trained and deployed to work in the district under the following modules:

- i. Educate Ghana
- ii. Heal Ghana
- iii. Feed Ghana
- iv. Revenue Ghana
- v. Digitize Ghana
- vi. Civic Ghana
- vii. Enterprise Ghana
- viii.

Table 43: NABCO Personnel

| Module | Number Engaged | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| Educate Ghana | 28 | 11 | 39 |
| Feed Ghana | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Heal Ghana | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Enterprise Ghana | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Civic Ghana | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Digitize Ghana | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Revenue Ghana | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Total | 51 | 17 | 68 |

Source: NABCO, 2020

6.4 National Youth Employment Programme

A total of 105 youth have been engaged with the corresponding male and female composition as illustrated in table 5 for the quarter under reporting.

Table 44: Modules under NYE

| No. | Module | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Community Police Assistance (CPP) | 32 | 1 | 33 |
| 2 | Arabic Instructors under Zongo | 15 | 1 | 16 |
| 3 | Sanitation Model | 18 | 35 | 53 |
| 4 | Youth and Sports Model | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | | 68 | 37 | 105 |

Source: YEA, 2020

6.5 School Feeding

The district has 37 number of primary schools of which 15 schools are enrolled under the programme representing 41% with a total enrolment coverage of 5,962 students' population at the Primary level.

Table 45: School Feeding Programme

| S/N | NAME OF SCHOOL | ENROLMENT |
|------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Libi D/A primary | 387 |
| 2 | Kpalbe Islamic Primary | 552 |
| 3 | Gbung D/A Primary | 486 |
| 4 | Jinlo D/A Primary | 260 |
| 5 | Bunjai Presby Primary | 493 |
| 6 | Wangasi-Turu D/A Primary | 403 |
| 7 | Kpansheigu T.I Primary | 462 |
| 8 | Jantong-Wulanyili T.I Primary | 357 |
| 9 | Lantinkpa Presby Primary | 510 |
| 10 | Jantong Dashie Primary | 440 |
| 11 | Fuu Primary | 388 |
| 12 | Jantong-Dabogshie Primary | 310 |
| 13 | Kabache Kasawurape E/P Primary | 290 |
| 14 | Kabache Presby Primary | 330 |

| | | |
|----|------------------|--------------|
| 15 | Tantuani Primary | 294 |
| | TOTAL | 5,962 |

Source: North East Gonja District Assembly 2020

6.6 Free Senior High School Programme

The District is without a Senior High School. However, there is an uncompleted Community Day School (E-block) that is on a stand-still. This structure is at the ground level. Management of the district is seeking support services of the government to have a Senior High School established. This would serve as a window of opportunity for the school children in the district to also enjoy the Free Senior High School programme. These children are highly disadvantaged in that regard.

6.7 One Village One Dam

The One Village One Dam (1V1D) Programme has started in the district. Ten (10) communities are potential beneficiaries for the 1V1D but as at the period under reporting, only one is on-going at the Jinlo community. The other communities are Jalo, Kpansheigu, Kpalbe, Kushini, Zankum, Kpalbusi, Bunjai, Lantinkpa and Kidengi.

6.8 One District One Factory

Ten (10) communities are potential beneficiaries for the 1V1D but as at the period under reporting, Jinlo, Latinkpa and Kidenge communities have already benefitted. Remaining communities to benefit are; Jalo, Kpansheigu, Kpalbe, Kushini, Zankum, Kpalbusi, and Bunjai.

Table 46: Summary of the Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues in 2020

| Critical Development and Poverty Issues | Allocation (GH¢) | Actual receipt (GH¢) | No. of beneficiaries | |
|--|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------|
| | | | Targets | Actuals |
| Ghana School Feeding Programme | - | - | 17 | 14 |
| Capitation Grants | - | - | - | - |
| National Health Insurance Scheme | 486,000.00 | 80,000.00 | 79600 | 69000 |
| Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme | 218,412.00 | 218,500.00 | 139 | 139 |
| National Youth Employment Program | - | - | - | - |
| One District-One Factory Programme | - | 0 | 75852 | 0 |
| One Village-One Dam Programme | - | - | 4000 | 0 |
| Planting for Food and Jobs Programme | - | - | - | - |
| Free SHS Programme | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) | - | 0 | 5000 | 0 |
| Implementation of Infrastructural for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP) | - | 0 | - | - |

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 states that DPCU shall monitor and evaluate development policies, programmes and projects in the district. Also, in accordance to the National Development Planning System Regulation, LI 2232, 2016, Regulation 19 a.

This chapter therefore presents the evaluations and PM&E conducted, project as well as programme register for 2020 reporting period.

Table 47: 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 | District Planning and Coordinating Unit | PowerPoint presentations, by department and units discussions, questions and answers, drawing on experiences and good practices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Low IGF of the District ✚ Uneven distribution of teachers ✚ Non-functionality of the Areal Councils | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Erection of revenue check points ❖ Development of electronic revenue database ❖ The Assembly to embark on more vigorous tax campaigns ✚ Teachers accommodation for the deprived communities ✚ Reposting of the teachers to deprive communities ✚ Assigning the environmental and community development officers to Area Councils as secretaries and treasurers |

| Name of the PM&E Tool | Policy/Programme/ Project involved | Consultant or resource persons involved | Methodology Used | Findings | Recommendations |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| <p>Community Score Cards</p> <p>CSOs Score cards</p> <p>Citizen Score Cards</p> | <p>Monitoring of two capital projects- construction of Fuu Model Girls JHS, Nyamalga JHS and Gidanturu CHPS Compound</p> | <p>Ghana Developing Communities Association (GDCA), (a Civil Society Organization)</p> | <p>Town Hall Meetings with the beneficiary communities and the district stakeholders</p> <p>Community Monitors Formation</p> <p>Community interface meetings</p> <p>Accountability billboards showing the results of the score cards</p> | <p>Project Initiation :</p> <p>1. The two projects were captured in the DMTDP as well as in the annual procurement plan</p> <p>Contractor Selection and Contracting:</p> <p>1. Bidding for the contracts was generally open and transparent except that the Assembly failed to notify unsuccessful bidders of the outcome</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The Assembly to ensure that the contractor is paid to facilitate timely completion of the Nyamalga, Fuu and Gidanturu projects. ❖ The Assembly to mount billboards at the project sites to provide information on the projects. |
| | | | | <p>Project Execution:</p> <p>1. Work is below 50% complete for the Nyamalga school project. Above 50% completion for the Fuu Girls Model School and Gidanturu CHPS compound project.</p> <p>2. Monitoring of the projects.</p> | |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | <p>3. Undue delay in the completion of the three projects due to payments delay.</p> | |
| | | | | <p>Citizens' Perception of Project Benefits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gidanturu and its adjoining communities will have access to good healthcare at their doorsteps when fully operational. 2. The projects are disability-friendly and so all persons would have access to them. 3. The "schools under trees" situation will be reduced upon the completion of Nyamalga School. The project will also decongest the overcrowding in the existing classrooms | |

7.1 M&E Activities Report

This part of the report presents programme/projects list that have been implemented for 2020. The 2020 action plan entailed sixty five (150) projects and programmes which included all the sectors in the district. Nine (9) physical projects were started and some completed whilst others are still ongoing. Despite the incidence of the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic, over 80% of the projects/programmes started in the year were duly completed on schedule.

Table 48: 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 of 1-No. 2-unit Market Store for Ghana National Ambulance Service Office at Kpalbe | Social Development | Kpalbe | Messrs. Bemenco Construction Works | 68,819.85 | DACF | 09-March-20 | 17-March-20 | 17-April-20 | 40,000.00 | | Completed | |
| Construction of 1-No. 3-unit Classroom Block with Office Store, and Staff Common Room and 90-No. Dual Desk at Nyamalga. | Social Development | | Messrs. Sakpegu limited | 219,232.40 | DACF | 22-May-20 | 03-Jun-20 | 21-Aug-20 | 0.00 | 219,232.40 | On-going | |
| Construction and Furnishing | Social Development | Gidanturu | Messrs. Y. Do good enterprise | 356,029.04 | DACF | 22-May-20 | 02-Jun-20 | 21-Aug-20 | 0.00 | 356,029.04 | On-going | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-----|----------------------------|------------|-----|-----------|----------|----------|------|------------|----------|--|
| of 1-No. Community-Based Planning and Services Compound at Gidanturu | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction of 1-No. 3-unit classroom block at Fuu | Social Development | Fuu | Messrs. Maachie Enterprise | 163,735.38 | DDF | 27-May-20 | 14-09-20 | 14-12-20 | 0.00 | 163,735.38 | On-going | |

Table 49: 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) |
|--|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Male | Female | |
| Sensitization of DA staff on Local Government Service protocols | Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | 1,691.00 | DACF | 13-12-20 | 13-12-2020 | 1,691.00 | - | 100% | 31 | 8 | 39 |
| | | | | | | | | | 18 | 622 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 18 | 622 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 18 | 622 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 0 | 960 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 0 | 960 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sensitization of Farmers on the Planting for Food and Jobs input prices for the 2020 planting season | Economic Development | 1,401.65 | Planting for Food and Jobs | 6-7-20 | 20-7-19 | 1,401.00 | 0.65 | 100% | 3500 | 2500 | 6000 |
| | | | | | | | | | 0 | 505 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 32 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 23 | 82 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Registration of farmers for Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) | Economic Development | 2,500.00 | Planting for Food and Jobs | 17-08-20 | 24-09-20 | 2,500.00 | 0.00 | 100% | 650 | 434 | 1084 |
| Formation of Farmers Based Organization (FBO's) | Economic Development | 3,700.0 | DACF | 4-8-20 | 20-12-20 | 3,700.00 | 0.00 | 100% | 1050 | 700 | 1750 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------|----------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Support farmers groups with inputs | Economic Development | 10,000.00 | Planting for Food and Jobs | 20-01-20 | 17-03-20 | 10,000.00 | 0.00 | 100% | 1050 | 700 | 1750 |
| Monitoring of 200 ruminants distributed to farmers under Rearing for Food and Jobs | Economic Development | 4,000.00 | Rearing for Food and Jobs | 12-06-20 | 15-09-20 | 4,000.00 | 0.00 | 100% | | | |
| Training of Farmers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) | Economic Development | 2,900.00 | DACF | 12-04-20 | 18-04-20 | 2,900.00 | 0.00 | 100% | 1525 | 825 | 2350 |
| Registration of framers for Planting for Export and Rural | | | | | | | | | 2100 | 1400 | 3,500 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|-------------|--|--|----------|-----------------|------------|-------------|---------------|------|
| Development (PERD) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sensitization of farmers on bush burning | | | | | | | | | 2100 | 1400 | 3500 |
| Carry out Savannah Agricultural Productivity demo. | | | | | | | | | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Carry out Ghana Agriculture Sector Investment Programme (GASIP) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana (MAG) | | | | | | | | | 2100 | 1400 | 3500 |
| | | 2,289.60 | DACF | | | - | 1,600.00 | 40% | Male | Female | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------|------|------------|--------------|-------|
| Supervision and monitoring of SHEP Teachers | Social Development | | | | | | | | 14 | 22 | 36 |
| LEAP | Social Development | 218,500.00 | LEAP | 01-01-20 | 31-12-20 | 218,500.00 | - | 90% | 139 | 254 | |
| VSLA | Social Development | 6,000.00 | VSLA | 01-01-20 | 31-12-20 | 6,000.00 | 0.00 | 100% | 315 | 2825 | 3140 |
| PWD | Social Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supervision and monitoring of EHOs | Social Development | 1,978.20 | UNICEF | 5-04-20 | 6-04-20 | - | 800.00 | 40% | Male | Female | 21 |
| | | | | | | | | | 15 | 6 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 42 | 23 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 18 | 7 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organize meet the press series | Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | 20,000.00 | DACF | 01-11-20 | 1-11-20 | 20,000.00 | - | 100% | Male 300 | Female 200 | 500 |
| Organize Farmers Day Celebration | Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | 25,199.80 | DACF | 6-11-20 | 6-11-20 | 25,199.80 | - | 100% | Male 130 | Female 70 | 200 |
| Organize Democracy Education | Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | NCCE routine activities | No funding | NCCE routine activities | NCCE routine activities | NCCE routine activities | | 80% | Male 2,920 | Female 1,080 | 4,000 |

7.2 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 recent development Policy Framework of the 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 District 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 Assembly target to have all projects/programmes initiated but unfortunately due to the delay in the release of funds coupled with the Noble Coronavirus Pandemic (COVID-19).

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

- ❖ Inadequate logistics, there was no 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 of the same period.
- ❖ The M&E budget was partially financed due to lack of funds

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

Table 50: Appendix One: Performance of Core Indicators at the District Level

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Achievement 2020 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Development Dimension: Economic Development | | | |
| Goal: Build a Prosperous Society | | | |
| Total Output of Agricultural Products: | | | |
| Maize | 108,000 tons | 120,000 tons | 122,472 tons |
| Rice (Milled) | 124,000 tons | 154,000 tons | 317,027 |
| Millet | 10 tons | 14 tons | 8.25 |
| Sorghum | 10.2 tons | 12 tons | 9.85 |
| Cassava | 348,000 tons | 385,000 tons | 196,004 |
| Yam | 274,000 tons | 306,000 tons | 182,160 |
| OFSP | 42 tons | 50 tons | 42 |
| Groundnut | 152,000 tons | 150,000 tons | 137,800 |
| Cowpea | 34 tons | 38 tons | 56 |
| Soybean | 18,000 tons | 25,000 tons | 49,750 |
| Shea butter | 2,800 tons | 2,100 tons | 2,800 |
| Cashew nut | 21 tons | 36 tons | - |
| Cattle | 254,000 | 250,000 | 260,000 |
| Sheep | 66,000 | 75,500 | 70,190 |
| Goat | 28,750 | 32,800 | 30,000 |
| Poultry | 134,000 | 125,000 | 153,000 |
| Pig | - | - | - |
| Percentage of Arable Land under Cultivation | 35% | 60% | 55% |
| Percentage Reduction in Post-Harvest losses | 13.8% | 20% | 15% |
| Extension Officer-Farmer Ratio | 1:2850 | 1:1500 | 1:3080 |
| Number of New Industries Created: | | | |
| Agriculture | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Industry | NA | NA | NA |
| Service | NA | NA | NA |

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Number of New Jobs Created: | 537 | 2080 | 1084 |
| Agriculture (By Sex) | Male=560 Female=275 | Male=1500 Female=580 | Male=650 Female=434 |
| Industry (By Sex) | NA | NA | NA |
| Service (By Sex) | NA | NA | NA |
| Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA): | | | |
| Number of Communities Benefitting | 43 | 45 | 43 |
| Number of Groups | 110 | 115 | 110 |
| Membership: | | | |
| Total | 3130 | 3250 | 3140 |
| Male | 313 | 325 | 315 |
| Female | 2817 | 2925 | 2825 |
| Amount saved(GHS) | - | - | 886, 520 |
| Amount Loaned (GHS) | - | - | 107, 000 |
| % Loan Access | - | - | 80 |

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Achievement 2020 |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Development Dimension: Social Development | | | |
| Goal: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians | | | |
| Net Enrolment Ratio: | | | |
| Kindergarten | 63.2 | 75 | 63.2 |
| Primary | 55.19 | 67 | 55.19 |
| JHS | 30.39 | 25 | 30.39 |
| Gender Parity Index: | | | |
| Kindergarten | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Primary | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| JHS | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| SHS | NA | NA | NA |
| Completion rate: | | | |
| Kindergarten | | | |
| Primary | 90.0 | 65 | 90 |
| JHS | 58.62 | 45 | 58.62 |
| SHS | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Pupil Teacher Ratio: | | | |
| Kindergarten | 86 | 39 | 86 |
| Primary | 41 | 17 | 41 |
| JHS | 17 | | 17 |
| SHS | NA | NA | NA |
| Number of Schools Benefiting from the Feeding Programme | 15 | 17 | 15 |

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Achievement 2020 |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Development Dimension: Social Development | | | |
| Goal: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians | | | |
| Number of Operational Health Facilities | | | |
| CHPS Compound | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| Clinic | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Health Center | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Hospital | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Maternal Mortality Ratio (Institutional) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malaria Case Fatality (Institutional): | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malaria Case Fatality under Five | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HIV/AIDS Prevalence rate (% of adult pop 15-49yrs, HIV positive) | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.05 |
| Under-five mortality rate (number of Death occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live birth) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CMAM cure rate | 71 | 75 | 88 |
| % reduction in Underweight | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 |
| Family Planning Coverage (%) | 6.1 | 20 | 9.2 |
| Skilled delivery coverage (%) | 34.2 | 40 | 37.1 |

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Achievement 2020 |
|---|------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Development Dimension: Social Development | | | |
| Goal: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians | | | |
| Proportion of population with valid NHIS Card: | | | |
| Total (by sex) | 23100 | 53920 | 22050 |
| Male | 13860 | 32352 | 13230 |
| Female | 9240 | 21568 | 8820 |
| Indigents: (Total by sex) | 2500 | 4000 | 2800 |
| Male | 1500 | 2400 | 1680 |
| Female | 1000 | 1600 | 1120 |
| Informal: (Total by sex) | 2500 | 15000 | 4000 |
| Male | 1500 | 9000 | 2400 |
| Female | 1000 | 6000 | 1600 |
| Aged: (Total by sex) | 1000 | 800 | 400 |
| Male | 600 | 480 | 240 |
| Female | 400 | 320 | 160 |
| Under 18 years: (Total by sex) | 15000 | 9000 | 5800 |
| Male | 9000 | 5400 | 3480 |
| Female | 6000 | 3600 | 2320 |
| Pregnant women: (Total by sex) | 2000 | 25000 | 9000 |
| SSNT: (Total by sex) | 100 | 120 | 50 |
| Male | 60 | 72 | 30 |
| Female | 40 | 48 | 20 |

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Achievement 2020 |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Development Dimension: Social Development | | | |
| Goal: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians | | | |
| Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water sources | | | |
| District | 48% | 60% | 49.10% |
| Unban | 30% | 45% | 31% |
| Rural | 18% | 40% | 18.10% |
| Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services | | | |
| District | 16.30% | 27% | 25% |
| Unban | 4.74% | 8% | 7% |
| Rural | 11.57% | 27% | 25% |

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Achievem ent 2020 |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Development Dimension: Social Development | | | |
| Goal: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians | | | |
| Number of births and deaths registered: | | | |
| Birth (sex) | 319 | 861 | 1596 |
| Male | 168 | 450 | 824 |
| Female | 151 | 411 | 772 |
| Death (sex) | 8 | 5 | 7 |
| Male | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Female | 4 | 2 | 3 |

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Achievem ent 2020 |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Development Dimension: Social Development | | | |
| Goal: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians | | | |
| Total number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse: | | | |
| Child Trafficking (Sex) | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| Child Abuse (Sex) | 5 | 13 | 10 |
| Male | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Female | 5 | 10 | 10 |
| Amount Disbursed to LEAP Beneficiaries (GHS) | 178,428 | 218,412 | 218,500 |
| Total Beneficiaries | 392 | 393 | 393 |
| Male | 139 | 139 | 139 |
| Female | 253 | 254 | 253 |

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Achievement 2020 |
|--|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement | | | |
| Goal: safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment | | | |
| Percentage of Road Network in Good Condition | | | |
| Total | 9.26 | 12.55 | 9.26 |
| Urban | 8.70 | 12.12 | 8.70 |
| Feeder | 0.69 | 1.35 | 0.69 |
| Percentage of communities covered by Electricity | | | |
| District | 17% | 50% | 17% |
| Rural | 16% | 49% | 21% |
| Urban | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Number of communities affected by Disaster: | | | |
| Bushfire | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Floods | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rainstorm | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Windstorm | 8 | 2 | 10 |

| Indicator | Baseline 2019 | Target 2020 | Achievement 2020 |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | | | |
| Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society | | | |
| Percentage of Annual Action Plan Implemented | | | |
| Reported Cases of Crimes: | | | |
| Men | NA | NA | NA |
| Women | NA | NA | NA |
| Children | NA | NA | NA |
| Police-Citizen Ratio | 1:4000 | 1:3000 | 1:4000 |
| Amount of Development Partner and NGO Fund Contribution to DMTDP | NA | NA | NA |

