

# **KASSENA NANKANA WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**



**REPUBLIC OF GHANA**

## **ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT, 2020**

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGENDA  
FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY  
AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL**

**IN LINE WITH THE SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) AND  
THE AFRICAN AGENDA 2063**

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## ACRONYMS

%	Percentage
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
ANC	Antenatal Care
APR	Annual Progress Report
AU	African Union
BAC	Business Advisory Center
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BTMS	Budget Transfer and Monitoring System
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CEDEC	Center for Development Communication
CENSODEV	Center for Social Mobilization and Sustainable Development

CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CIC	Community Information Centers
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CWSA	Community Water & Sanitation Agency
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DDF	District Development Facility
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DSIP	Development of Skills for Industry Project
EC	Electoral Commission
EHU	Environmental Health Unit
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FC	Forestry Commission
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
FFR	Fee Fixing Resolution
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GIDA	Ghana Irrigation Development Authority
GMA	Ghana Metrological Agency
GNAT	Ghana National Association of Teachers
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service

GOIL	Ghana Oil Company
GPEG	Global Partnership for Education Grants
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GSGDA II	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II
GTA	Ghana Tourism Authority
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
Ha	Hectares
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Agency
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
ITN	Insecticide Treated Net
JHS	National Health Insurance Scheme
Km	Kilometer
KNWDA	KassenaNankana West District Assembly
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LGS	Local Government Service
LGWU	Local Government Workers Union
LLIN	Long Lasting Insecticide Net
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

M <sup>2</sup>	Meter square
M <sup>3</sup>	Meter cube
MDCES	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Chief Executives
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
mm	Milimeter
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal, District Assemblies
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017)
MoGCSP	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection.
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
Mt	Metric tonnes
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NALAG	National Association of Local Authorities of Ghana
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
No.	Number
NRGP	Northern Rural Growth
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PCD	Partnership for Child Development
PCR	Police Citizen Ratio

PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PTR	Pupil Teacher Ratio
PTTR	Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio
PWDS	Persons with Disabilities
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
REP	Rural Electrification Programme
REP	Rural Enterprise Project
RESULT	Resilient and Sustainable Livelihoods Transformation
SADA	Savannah Accelerated Development Authority
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHEP	Self Help Electrification Project
SHS	Senior High School
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SRWSP	Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project
SSNIT	Social Security and National Insurance Trust
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SWOT	Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats
TB	Tuberculosis
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
VRA	Volta River Authority
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WC	Water Closet
WST	Water and Sanitation Team
YEA	Youth Employment Agency



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The major objective of the District Assembly is to improve the quality of life of the people by maintaining an appropriate and enabling environment to safeguard healthy population through collaboration with development partners, enhance community mobilization and participation. Base on the above, the Assembly placed great emphasis on achieving the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets for attaining balanced socio-economic growth and development and the implementation of the Agenda for Jobs Policy framework.

The annual progress report is aim at reporting on the general development progress of the KassenaNankana West District in terms of socio – economic development, environmental and governance. The progress report is an annual report which covers the period from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020. It highlights the programmes, projects, activities and strategies implemented and also key indicators under the District Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 in the context of the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals. Its provides a summary of the progress made, placed emphasised on key achievements and highlights on challenges that threaten the implementation of targets set. It also elaborates on interventions.

Base on the above, the report highlighted on the four development Dimension of the “Agenda for Jobs” which include the following:

- ✓ Economic Development
- ✓ Social Development
- ✓ Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- ✓ Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Build Environment

The 2020 Annual Progress Report illustrate the fallout on the extent of achievement on indicators and strategies adopted for monitoring the progress of key programme, activities, projects and interventions undertaken in 2020. It also shows key policy measures and strategies implemented during the year under review.

Available data shows that, 77% of planned programmes in the District Medium Term Development Plan 2019-2021 have been implemented. Also, 82% of planned programmes in the District 2020 Composite Annual Action Plan have been implemented.

Performance review of the 2020 AAP show that the District Assembly continued to implement a number of poverty reduction interventions in 2020, including Youth Employment Programme, the National Health Insurance Scheme, the Capitation Grant, the Free Senior High programme, Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) programme, planting for food and jobs, one village one dam, School Feeding Programme and one District one factory. These interventions continue to increased access to basic services, impact positively on the health and standard of living of beneficiaries, improve on gross and net enrolment rates and other key indicators such as gender parity index at the basic school level.

The main funding sources of the AAP and composite budget in 2020 were: transfers from the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF); direct transfers from Government of Ghana (GoG); Internally Generated Funds (IGF); funds from Development Partners (DP) and other Grants such as the District Assembly Common Fund- Responsibleness Factor Grant(DACF-RFG).

The release of the DACF fund to the Assembly has not been regular. The situation does not only affect the expected dates of completion of projects funded by that fund, but also impacts negatively on cost of projects. For instance many projects under the DACF have not completed due to the delay in the inflow of funds. Further effort to generate funds has been planned and is yielding results.

However, The District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) continues to be the largest GoG source of development fund. The release of the DACF, however, has been very irregular while the amount released quarterly also fall short of expectation, with unplanned deductions made at source, thereby adversely affecting plan implementation. In view of the peculiar nature of the district, (thus being rural in nature) local revenue mobilization has been a problem. This notwithstanding education has become an unending activity and collection intensified to improve the situation.



Development Partners/Donors contributed significantly to the remaining source of funds for the implementation of the DMTDP. Most of these funds were however, programme/project specific and do not allow for discretionary application/utilization.

There are conscious efforts by the District Assembly to increase IGF as a responsive factor for attracting extra funding from the central government. Internally revenue generation continuous to be a challenge for the district especially with the emergence of COVID-19 in 2020; this situation is being addressed by the numerous strives by the Assembly at improving the revenue mobilization drive such as; Embarking on educational campaign on revenue generation, Provision of training, incentive and logistics to revenue collectors Seeding of revenue heads to area councils, the development of market infrastructure and increased collaborating with community informants on revenue collection, recruitment of youthful revenue collectors, capacity building programmes for the Assembly members, Area Councilors finance staff and revenue collectors; use of Revenue Task Forces in revenue collection; charging realistic rates/fees; generate reliable database on revenue generation, introduction of revenue check point and Systematically Monitoring and supervising of revenue collectors.

The revenue situation of the Assembly is expected to improve in the next four years with the implementation of an Integrated Financing Strategy that was developed by the Assembly in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and the National Development Planning Commission with funding from the UNDP.

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background

The annual progress report serves as an assessment of the performance and general development progress of the KassenaNankana West District in terms of socio – economic development, environmental and governance. The progress report is an annual report which covers the period from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020. It highlights the programmes, projects, activities and strategies implemented and also key indicators under the District Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 in the context of the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals. It provides a summary of the progress made, placed emphasis on key achievements and highlights on challenges that threaten the implementation of targets set. It also elaborates on interventions.

Based on the above, the report highlighted on the four development Dimension of the “Agenda for Jobs” policy framework which include the following:

- ✓ Economic Development
- ✓ Social Development
- ✓ Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- ✓ Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Build Environment

This Annual Progress Report uses a set of performance indicators and targets that have been agreed upon by stakeholders to assess the progress of implementation of the key activities and programmes undertaken in 2020 to achieve the development goals and objectives outlined in the DMTDP 2018-2021 under the “Agenda for Jobs” policy framework in the context of the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Annual Process Report, which is the output of a consultative process involving key stakeholders, also provides an update on the status of activities taken on the programmes and projects under the DMTDP 2018-2021 and Agenda for Jobs in 2020. The consultative

processes were conducted to ensure ownership of the report. The process has been highly participatory and is stakeholder driven.

## **1.2. Key M&E Objectives and Processes for 2020**

The monitoring and evaluation objectives for 2020 were:

The key Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Objective for the year was to monitor and evaluate the development process of the District towards the achievement of the set goals and objectives under the Agenda for Jobs policy.

### **1.2.1 Specific Objectives**

- ❖ To determine the implementation status of Annual Action Plans
- ❖ To find out problems associated with the implementation of Annual Action Plan
  - To provide information on the progress made by the District in achieving the goals and objectives under the Agenda for Jobs in the context of the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals as well as their implications;
  - To take informed decisions on the future of projects and provide opportunities for stakeholder feedback.
  - To sought solutions to problems militating against the successful implementation of the Annual Action Plans.

## **1.3 M&E Processes for 2020**

The following were used to assess the performance of the District under the reviewed period.

- ❖ Collection of data on the implementation of physical and non – physical projects
- ❖ Preparation of quarterly progress reports on development programmes and projects
- ❖ Holding Mid and End of Year Review Meetings
- ❖ Conducting Town Hall meetings

- ❖ Routine weekly visit to projects, programme and activity sites by the monitoring team to ensure compliance.
- ❖ Regular site meetings were also convened ones a month to discuss with stakeholders on progress of work, challenges, sharing of experiences and ideas and updates of work.

Also, the following forms of monitoring was done:

- ❖ Compliance Monitoring was done to ensure compliance with regulations and expected results;
- ❖ Process Activity Monitoring was done to track the use of inputs and resources, the progress of activities and the delivery of outputs;
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ Results Monitoring was done to determine if the project, programmes and activities are on target towards its intended results;

#### **1.4 Dissemination of the 2019 Annual Progress Report**

The 2019 Annual Process Report was disseminated to all key stakeholders. The objectives for disseminating the 2019 Annual Process Report include the following:

- Collect data for the preparation of 2020 Annual Progress Report.
- Obtain feedback and assess the impact of the progress made in the implementation
- Maintain stakeholder ownership of the end products;
- Promote awareness on the content of the 2019 Annual Progress Report; of activities undertaken in the Agenda for Jobs policy.

## **1.5 Preparing the 2020 Annual Progress Report**

### **1.5.1 Processes**

The process of preparing the 2020 Annual Progress Report has been designed to be participatory, involving as many stakeholders as possible. This was done to ensure ownership of the report, as well as ensuring that the report reflects the actual progress of implementation of the Agenda for Jobs policy frame work at the departmental level.

The methodology adopted in the report preparation included a desk review of previous progress reports. Before data collection , templates were developed to ensure that data collected covered all relevant areas under Agenda for Jobs Policy frame work. Data was collected from Departments of the Assembly, subvented agencies and other development agencies in the District by the District Planning Coordinating Unit and a meeting held with all relevant stakeholders' to validate the information collected.

### **1.5.2 Data Collection Challenges**

In compiling the data and information, the DistrictPlanningCoordinatingUnit encountered the following challenges:

- ❖ Inadequate District disaggregated data
  - ❖ Inadequate funds
  - ❖ Low community participation in the development process
  - ❖ Difficulty in accessing data from decentralized departments
  - ❖ Low motivation of DPCU members
  - ❖ Late submission of departmental reports
- Absence of robust M&E systems at departmental and institutions;
  - Low statistical capacity of departmentsand institutions;
  - Non-adherence to planning guidelines attributable to poor knowledge of the planning system and its processes;
  - Inconsistencies in data collected from the depatments for the same variables for the same period; and

## 1.6 Summary of progress made/ Assessing the District Performance

### 1.6.1 Proportion of the District 2018 -2021 Medium Term Development Plan and 2020, Composite Annual Action Plan implemented

Available data shows that,77% of planned programmes in the District Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 have been implemented. Also, 82% of planned programmes in the District 2020 Composite Annual Action Plan have been implemented.The high level of success chalked in the implementation of these plans were due to active participation of keystakeholders i.e. they were involved in every aspects of the planning process. The District Assembly intends to continue this in all its future planning and execution of projects and programmes.

**Table 1.1: Proportion of The Distric Medium term Development Plan (DMTDP) Implemented**

Indicators	Base line 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Proportion of the Annual Action Plans implemented by the end of the year	91.4%	100%	90.5%	100%	85%	90%	82
Proportion of the overall Medium Term Development Plan implemented by the end of the year	86.4%	25%	24%	50%	45%	75	77

Source: DPCU secretariat,KNWDA, 2020

## CHAPTER TWO

### MONITORING AND EVALUATIONS ACTIVITIES REPORT

#### **2.0 Introduction**

A number of development programmes and projects were implemented in all the development dimensions of the Ajenada for Jobs during the year under review. Tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 shows the physical projects implemented by the District Assembly, Projects under the Infrastructure for Poverty eradication Programme (IPEP) and Non-physical projects executed respectively. The tables indicate the project description, source of funding, implementation status among others.

**Table 2.1: Project Register**

PROJECT DISCIPTION	Development Dimation Policy Framework	Location	CONTRACTOR/CONSULTANT	Contract Sum GHC	Source of Funding	Date of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Outstanding Balance	Implementation Status (%)	Remarks
Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at KayoroWuru JHS	Social Development	Kayoro - Wuru	Raman Sidi Enterprise	188,612.92	DACF	8/04/16	22/04/16	8/10/16	85,082.24	103,530.68	45%	Contractor not on site
Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Dasongo	Social Development	Dasongo	Ken-Akambe Enterprise	195,028.00	DACF	4 <sup>th</sup> Nov.20 16	18/11/16	30 <sup>th</sup> May,2017	38,000.00	157,028.00	19%	Contractor not on site
Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block with 8-Seater Latrine at Akamoh	Social Development	Akamoh	Ceekabs Limited	370,731.75	DACF/SIF	29 <sup>th</sup> April.2016	13/05/16	29 <sup>th</sup> January,2017	204,209.07	166,522.28	75%	Contractor not on site
Construction of 1No. Maternity Home at Nankong	Social Development	Nankong	Ceekabs Limited	335,620.80	DACF/SIF	29 <sup>th</sup> April.2016	13/05/16	29 <sup>th</sup> January,2017	150,515.90	185,104.90	85%	Contractor not on site
Construction of 1No. Rural Clinic at Azinzoka	Social Development	Azinzoka	Ceekabs Limited	311,349.30	DACF	29 <sup>th</sup> April.2016	13/05/16	29 <sup>th</sup> January,2017	206,686.60	104,662.70	85%	Contractor not on site



PROJECT DISCRIPTION	Development Dimension Policy Framework	Location	CONTRACTOR/CONSULTANT	Contract Sum GHC	Source of Funding	Date of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Outstanding Balance	Implementation Status (%)	Remarks
Construction of 1No. Teachers Quarters at Busungo-Sirigu	Social Development	Busungo	Ceekabs Limited	224,223.50	DACF/SIF	29 <sup>th</sup> April.2016	13/05/16	29 <sup>th</sup> January,2017	134,920.80	89,302.70	70%	Painting
Construction of 1No. Nurses Quarters at Kayoro	Social Development	Kayoro	Ceekabs Limited	224,223.50	DACF/SIF	29 <sup>th</sup> April.2016	13/05/16	29 <sup>th</sup> January,2017	65,082.24	159,141.20	75%	Painted
Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Agandaa	Social Development	Agandaa	Kam-Tinsungolimited	185,043.46	DACF	08/04/16	22/0416	30/09/16	119,470.00	65,573.46	65%	Contractor not on site
Construction of community mechanized borehole at Paga – Nania	Social Development	Nania	Ceekabs Limited	46,314.00	DACF/SIF	29/04/16	13/06/16	28/02/17	Nil			Submersible pump installed
Construction of culvert and simply drains at Paga - Gwaru	Safeguard the natural env't and ensure a resilient,build env't	Gwaru	Ceekabs Limited	145,375.50	DACF/SIF	29/04/16	13/05/16	28/02/17	Nil		100%	Completed
Completion of 1no. 6-unit	Social Development	Abulu		324,069.46	GETFUND	18/01/16	01/02/16	01/11/16	171,781.78	152,287.68	53%	Contractor not on site

PROJECT DISCRPTION	Development Dimation Policy Framework	Location	CONTRACTOR/ CONSULTANT	Contracr Sum GHC	Source of Funding	Date of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expediture to Date	Outstanding Balance	Implement ation Status (%)	Remarks
classroom block with ancillary facilities at Abulu Primary School												
Construction Of Community Day SHS At Paga	Social Development	Paga	SylprinCo.Ltd	-	GETF UND	-	-	-	-	-	60%	Contractor not on site
Construction of 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Mirigu - Kansaa	Big Haris Ent.	534,885.31	GETF UND	7/11/19	21/11/19	7/05/2020	0.00	534,885.31	100%	Practically completed
Construction of 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Paga	Pagadam Enterprise	534,221.20	GETF UND	7/11/19	21/11/19	7/05/2020	0.00	534,221.20	100%	Practically completed
Construction of Ino. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at St. Theresa JHS	Social Development	Paga - Zenga	Paba Enterprise	248,660.75	DDF	5/07/19	7/7/19	30/12/19	0.00	248,660.75	100%	Completed and in-use

PROJECT DISCRPTION	Development Dimention Policy Framework	Location	CONTRACTOR/ CONSULTANT	Contracr Sum GHC	Source of Funding	Date of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expediture to Date	Outstanding Balance	Implement ation Status (%)	Remarks
Construction of Ino. Patient/ Medical ward with WASH facilities at Paga	Social Development	Paga	Sir, Banku Enterprise	318,916.44	DACF -RFG	28/05/20	12/06/20	12/11/20	301,693.16	17,223.28	100%	Practically completed and in use
Supply of 500no, metal/wooden dual desks for selected basic schools	Social Development	District wide	Teiwe Pinoree enterprise	275,000,00	DACF -RFG	28/05/20	12/06/20	12/08/20	275,000,00	0.00	100%	500 dual desks supplied
Construction of Ino. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities.	Social Development	Mirigu - Nayire	Destiny Fronties	252,227.16	DACF	5/07/19	7/7/19	30/12/19	126,768.36	125,458.80	70%	plastered
Rehabilitation of Nabango CHPs	Social Development	Nabango	Albert Legacy Enterprise	69,892.22	DACF	12/2/19	14/2/19	19/4/19	69,892.22	0.00	100%	Completed
Construction of a CHPs facility with 2-seater KVIP detached and urina	Social Development	Katiu - Saa	Albek Legacy Ent.	630,411.24	DACF	15/7/19	17/7/19	30/12/19	145,260.60	215,150.64	65%	Roofed
Maintainance and Drilling of 5 No.borehole	Social Development	Kuliya and Katiu - Saa	IB-Max company limited	95,015.00	MPCF	2/7/19	4/7/19	2/9/19	21,278.00	73,737.00	32%	2no. boreholes drilled and capped at Ku liya and

PROJECT DISCRPTION	Development Dimention Policy Framework	Location	CONTRACTOR/ CONSULTANT	Contracr Sum GHC	Source of Funding	Date of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expediture to Date	Outstanding Balance	Implement ation Status (%)	Remarks
												Katiu – Saa. 5no. maintained
Reshaping of Mirigu-Mirigu Market- Nabango- Gumongo and others(15KM)	Safeguard the natural env't and ensure a resilient,build env't	Mirigu,Na bango,Gu mongo	DWD	63,388.20	DACF	7/01/20	14/01/20	08/02/20	63,388.00	0.00	100%	In sue
Reshaping of Paga-Sirigu and A country – Tedam JHS and others(35KM)	Safeguard the natural env't and ensure a resilient,build env't	Paga Sirigu	DWD	198,192.4	DACF	13/10/20	20/10/20	13/01/2021	198,124.80	0.00	100%	In use
Drilling and development, construction of 10no. Boreholes for 10no. communities	Social Development	Katiu, Kalvio,Mirigu,Sirigu ,Kuliya,Tazika,Nakolo,Nania, Kajelo-Biiba and Badunu	Messrs Sir Banku enterprise	259,690.00	DACF	18/11/19	29/11/19	29/05/20	233,720.09	25,969.91	100%	Completed and in use
Drilling of 1no. borehole and extension water to 4no, markets	Social Development	Paga, Sirigu, Kandiga. Chiana	Mers. Al-kahf company limited	166,280.62	DACF/ RFG	7/05/20	13/05/20	30/06/20	166,280.62	0.00	100%	Completed and in use

PROJECT DISCRIPTION	Development Dimention Policy Framework	Location	CONTRACTOR/CONSULTANT	Contracr Sum GHC	Source of Funding	Date of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expediture to Date	Outstanding Balance	Implement ation Status (%)	Remarks
Construction of 2No.boreholes	Social Development	Kayoro-Wuru and Tazika			DACF						100%	In use

**Table 2.2: Project register for Infrastructure for Poverty Reduction Programme IPEP projects**

PROJECT DISCRIPTION	Development Dimention Policy Framework	Location	CONTRACTOR/CONSULTANT	Contract Sum GHC	Source of Funding	Date of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Outstanding Balance	Implementation Status (%)	Remarks
Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block, office, store, and Ancillary facilities	Social Development	Nabio	Mohadams Karimus Ent.	199,999.94	IPEP	06/11/18	24/11/18	24/5/19	0.00	199,999.94	100%	Completed and in use
Rehabilitation of Tedam Primary school	Social Development	Paga - Gwaru		-	IPEP	-	-	-	-	-	100%	Completed and in use
Construction of 2-unit kindergarten block at Chania Primary	Social Development	Chania	Mohadams Karimus Ent	-	IPEP	-	-	-	-	-	45%	Block work completed
Construction of 6-unit classroom block at Alembila Primary school	Social Development	Mirigu-Alembila	-	-	IPEP	-	-	-	-	-	35%	Lintel level

PROJECT DISCRPTION	Development Dimention Policy Framework	Location	CONTRACTOR/CONSULTANT	Contract Sum GHC	Source of Funding	Date of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Outstanding Balance	Implementation Status (%)	Remarks
Supply of 400no.Metal Fabricated dual desk for selcted basic school	Social Development	District wide	Mohadams Karimus Ent.	199,975.13	IPEP	06/11/18	24/11/18	24/5/19	0.00	199,975.13	100%	Completed and in use
Supply of 25no.Hospital Beds	Social Development	Paga Health center		98,000.00	IPEP	06/11/18	24/11/18	24/5/19	0.00	98,000.00	100%	Completed and in use
Construction of 6no.10-Seater Water Closet Toilet with mechanised Borehole	Social Development	Paga HC.,Chiana HC.,Paga SHS, Chiana SHS,Mirigu SHS and Sirigu SHS	Wazkad Co.Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90%	Finishing stage
Construction of 6No. Solar powered Mechanised Limited Water System	Social Development	Zenga,Kakungu,Mirigu, Kaase,Kanania and Chiana Saboro	Wazkad Co.Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	On-going
Construction of 1000 metric Tons grain warehouse	Economic Development	Badunu	Grumah Twins Co. Ltd	4,000,000.00	IPEP	-	-	-	-	-	95%	Finishing stage
Construction of 1No. small earth Dam	Economic Development	Kayoro	Quality Suppliers and bidders Co.ltd	250,000.00	IPEP	-	-	-	-	-	95%	Phase 1 Completed

<b>PROJECT DISCRPTION</b>	<b>Development Dimention Policy Framework</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>CONTRACTOR/CONSULTANT</b>	<b>Contract Sum GHC</b>	<b>Source of Funding</b>	<b>Date of Award</b>	<b>Date Started</b>	<b>Expected Date of Completion</b>	<b>Expediture to Date</b>	<b>Outstanding Balance</b>	<b>Implementation Status (%)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Construction of 1No. small earth Dam	Economic Development	Sakaa	Timeline and Inovation Co.Ltd	250,000.00	IPEP	-	-	-	-	-	95%	Phase 1 Completed
Construction of 1No. small earth Dam	Economic Development	Kejelo	Timeline and Inovation Co.Ltd	250,000.00	IPEP	-	-	-	-	-	95%	Phase 1 Completed
Construction of 1No. small earth Dam	Economic Development	Katiu -Saa	Quality Suppliers and bidders Co.ltd	250,000.00	IPEP	-	-	-	-	-	95%	Phase 1 Completed
Construction of 1No. small earth Dam	Economic Development	Kazugu	Timeline and Inovation Co.Ltd	250,000.00	IPEP	-	-	-	-	-	95%	Phase 1 Completed
Construction of 1No. small earth Dam	Economic Development	Kalvio-Gugoro	-	250,000.00	IPEP	-	-	-	-	-	95%	Phase 1 Completed
Construction of 1No. small earth Dam	Economic Development	Sirigu Anerigu	-	250,000.00	IPEP	-	-	-	-	-	95%	Phase 1 Completed
Construction of 1No. small earth Dam	Economic Development	Nabango	-	250,000.00	IPEP	-	-	-	-	-	35%	Ongoing
Construction of 1No. small earth Dam	Economic Development	Kandiga-Kaasi	-	250,000.00	IPEP	-	-	-	-	-	95%	Phase 1 Completed



PROJECT DISCRPTION	Development Dimation Policy Framework	Location	CONTRACTOR/CONSULTANT	Contract Sum GHC	Source of Funding	Date of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Outstanding Balance	Implementation Status (%)	Remarks
Construction of open market stalls	Economic Development	Chiana	-		IPEP	-	-	-	-	-	50%	ongoing

Source: DPCU Secretariat, Kassena Nankana West District Assembly

**Table 2.3: Programme /activity register for the implementation 2020 AAP**

Programme description	Development dimension of plicy framework	Amount involved sum Gh¢	Source of fundin g	Date started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date Gh¢	Outstanding balance Gh¢	Implementa tion status (%)	Total beneficiaries			Remarks
									Male	Femal e	Total	
Provide for Assembly members special allowance	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	50,000.00	GOG/IGF	01/01/2020	31/12/2020	50,000.00	0.00	90%	64	4	68	
Provide for Assembly members sitting allowance	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	50,000.00	GOG/IGF	01/01/2020	31/12/2020	50,000.00	0.00	90%	64	4	68	
Provide for Local travel cost	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	11,000.00	GOG/IGF	01/01/2020	31/12/2020	11,000.00	0.00	100%	15	3	18	

Programme description	Development dimension of plicy framework	Amount involved sum Gh¢	Source of fundin g	Date started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date Gh¢	Outstanding balance Gh¢	Implementa tion status (%)	Total beneficiaries			Remarks
									Male	Femal e	Total	
Provide for Commission collections	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	20,000.00	GOG/IGF	01/01/2020	31/12/2020	20,000.00	0.00	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	All commissions paid
Provide for Casual labourers	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	20,000.00	GOG/IGF	01/01/2020	31/12/2020	20,000.00	0.00	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Provide for Fueling of official vehicles	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	120,000.00	GOG/IGF	01/01/2020	31/12/2020	120,000.00	0.00	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Provide for telecommunication expenses	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	400.00	GOG/IGF	01/01/2020	31/12/2020	400.00	0.00	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Provide for Stationary	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	40,000.00	GOG/IGF	01/01/2020	31/12/2020	40,000.00	0.00	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Provide for Maintenance of Machinery and Plants	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	3,000.00	GOG/IGF	01/01/2020	31/12/2020	3,000.00	0.00	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Provide for Postal Charges	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	200.00	GOG/IGF	01/01/2020	31/12/2020	200.00	0.00	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Programme description	Development dimension of plicy framework	Amount involved sum Gh¢	Source of fundin g	Date started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date Gh¢	Outstanding balance Gh¢	Implementa tion status (%)	Total beneficiaries			Remarks
									Male	Femal e	Total	
Maintenance of official vehicles	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	80,000.00	GOG/IGF	01/01/2020	31/12/2020	80,000.00	0.00	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Repairs of furniture and fittings	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	11,000.00	GOG/IGF	01/01/2020	31/12/2020	11,000.00	0.00	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Capacity building of staff	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	53,000.00	GOG/IGF	01/01/2020	31/12/2020	50,000.00	3,000.00	90%	19	14	33	
Organize three sensitization programs for landowners and opinion leaders	Env't,Infrastructure and Human Sttmnts	600.00	GIZ	Marrch, 2020	December, 2020	6000.00	0.00	About 90% done	75	13	88	Two Stakeholders consultations were held on Street Naming with a van announcement
Complete Draft Planning Schemes for Paga Central and Badunu Residential area	Env't,Infrastructure and Human Sttmnts	5,000.00	GOG	01/01/19	31/12/12	0.00	5,000.00	About 50% of work done	N/A	N/A	N/A	Draft Plannig Scheme for Paga Central and Badunu Residential area completed awaiting stakeholder's consultation

Programme description	Development dimension of plicy framework	Amount involved sum Gh¢	Source of fundin g	Date started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date Gh¢	Outstanding balance Gh¢	Implementa tion status (%)	Total beneficiaries			Remarks
									Male	Femal e	Total	
												before approval
Prepare new Planning Schemes for new developing areas	Env't,Infrastructure and Human Sttmnts	5,000.00	GOG	01/01/19	31/12/19	-	-	About 50% of work in Chiana done	N/A	N/A	N/A	Base map for Chiana Township has been prepared and a mini scheme is also at a draft stage
Hold 4 No. Technical Sub Committee/SPS meeting	Env't,Infrastructure and Human Sttmnts	1,600.00	GOG	12/02/19	31/12/19	1,600.00	4,800.00	25% done	20	1	21	One Technical subcommittee and SPC meeting held
Facilitate proper acquisition of the Assembly / Government lands	Env't,Infrastructure and Human Sttmnts	-	GOG	01/01/19	31/12/19	-	-	90%	N/A	N/A	N/A	Prepared 18 site plans for public institutions
Preparation of thematic Maps for the District	Env't,Infrastructure and Human Sttmnts	2,000.00	GOG	01/01/19	31/12/19	0.00	2,000.00	50% of work done	N/A	N/A	N/A	A thematic map was prepared on population density for the district capital, Paga

Programme description	Development dimension of plicy framework	Amount involved sum Gh¢	Source of fundin g	Date started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date Gh¢	Outstanding balance Gh¢	Implementa tion status (%)	Total beneficiaries			Remarks
									Male	Femal e	Total	
Creation of database for developments (containers)	Env't,Infrastruct ure and Human Sttmnts	1,500.00	GOG	01/01/19	31/12/19	0.00	1,500.00	10% of work done	N/A	N/A	N/A	A comprehensive guide was drafted to guide the development of temporary structures in the district
Sponsorship package to support tertiary students	Social development	62,600.00	GOG	Sept. 2020	Sept. 2020	62,600.00	0.00	100%	32	28	60	60 students were sponsored by the scholarship secretariat
Provide for my First day in school	Social development	10,000.00	GOG	September ,2020	September,2 020	4,000.00	0.00	100%	84	91	175	5 schools were visited
Organize DEOC Meetings	Social development	10,000.00	GOG	01/01/19	31/12/19	-	-	25%	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 DEOC meeting was he
Undertake quarterly monitoring of the operations of private day care centres to discuss child welfare	Social Development	3,000.00	GOG	Sept 2020	Sept. 2020	150.00	2,850.00	40%	6640 4	1,051	6,7455	Implemented successfully

Programme description	Development dimension of plicy framework	Amount involved sum Gh¢	Source of fundin g	Date started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date Gh¢	Outstanding balance Gh¢	Implementa tion status (%)	Total beneficiaries			Remarks
									Male	Femal e	Total	
Sensitize 20 electoral areas on the negative effects of teenage pregnancies, child trafficking, early/child marriages	Social Development	5,000.00	Donor	Oct. 2020	Dec. 2020	-	-	100%	5,400	4,000	9400	Successfully implemented
Arbitrate/mediate in cases with families on child maintenance, child custody and paternity	Social Development	1,800.00	GOG	02/01/2020	31/12/2020	0.00	1,800.00	100%	1	11	12	Implemented successfully
Undertake child protection education on the child welfare policy using the facilitation tools kit	Social Development	3,000.00	GOG/Donor	02/01/2020	31/12/2020	0.00	3000.00		58	49	107	Implemented
Identify and register various forms of vulnerabilities to generate reliable data for planning purpose	Social Development	5,000.00	GOG	02/01/2020	31/12/2020	0.00	5000.00	100%	250	200	450	Carried out
Capacity building for vulnerable on skills on business management	Social Development	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	Not implemented

Programme description	Development dimension of plicy framework	Amount involved sum Gh¢	Source of fundin g	Date started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date Gh¢	Outstanding balance Gh¢	Implementa tion status (%)	Total beneficiaries			Remarks
									Male	Femal e	Total	
Promote evidence based advocacy on prevailing gender issues in the district	Social Development	2,500.00	GOG	01/01/2020	31/12/2020	2,500.00	0.00	100%	4000	350	750	Implemented
Provision for the activities of PWDs in the district	Social Development	221,838.00	GOG	01/01/2020	31/12/2020	151,942.00	69,896.00	85%	178	313	391	Implemented
Procure logistics/equipment for the effective running office	Social Development	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not implemented
Celebrate of world Child rights, international womens day	Social Development	2,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not implemented
Monitoring of PWDs/LEAP beneficiary's activities	Social Development	20,526.00	GOG	01/01/2020	31/12/2020	-	-	100%	7,069	9,617	16740	Implemented successfully
Supply of farm equipment to farmers	Economic Development	7,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	7,000.00	0	100	89	134	223	Implemented successfully

Programme description	Development dimension of plicy framework	Amount involved sum Gh¢	Source of fundin g	Date started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date Gh¢	Outstanding balance Gh¢	Implementa tion status (%)	Total beneficiaries			Remarks
									Male	Femal e	Total	
Assist dry season irrigation farming	Economic Development	8,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	8,000.00	0	100	945	500	1445	Implemented successfully
Fertilizer support to farmers	Economic Development	20,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	20,000.00	0	100	1650	850	2500	Implemented successfully
Procure Office equipment	Economic Development	15,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	15,000.00	0	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	Implemented successfully
Provide for utilities Utilities	Economic Development	4,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	4,000.00	0	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	Implemented successfully
Staff training and workshop	Economic Development	9,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	9,000.00	0	100	6	3	9	Implemented successfully
Maintenance of official vehicles	Economic Development	9,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	9,000.00	0	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	Implemented successfully
Fuel and lubricant	Economic Development	20,0000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	20,0000.00	0	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	Implemented successfully
conduct market surveillance and data capture of agric inputs and food items	Economic Development	6,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	6,000.00	0	100	23	54	77	Implemented successfully
Establishment of 20 yield plot on the major food crops	Economic Development	11,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	11,000.00	0	100	12	8	20	Implemented successfully



Programme description	Development dimension of plicy framework	Amount involved sum Gh¢	Source of fundin g	Date started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date Gh¢	Outstanding balance Gh¢	Implementa tion status (%)	Total beneficiaries			Remarks
									Male	Femal e	Total	
Listing of agriculture households and dry season farmers	Economic Development	3,5000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	3,5000.00	0	100	14,600	12,450	27050	Implemented successfully
Train 15 farmers group in the proper utilization of legumes through cooking demonstration	Economic Development	7,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	7,000.00	0	100	29	421	450	Implemented successfully
Train 15 farmers groups in basic nutrition educatoin	Economic Development	12,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	12,000.00	0	100	29	241	450	Implemented successfully
Train 150 farmers in gender roles in food security	Economic Development	6,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	6,000.00	0	100	29	241	450	Implemented successfully
Train 150 farmers on resource mangement and construction of improved devices for food health	Economic Development	6,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	6,000.00	0	100	29	241	450	Implemented successfully
Train 300 farmers on food, personal and environmental hygiene	Economic Development	8,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	8,000.00	0	100	29	241	450	Implemented successfully

Programme description	Development dimension of plicy framework	Amount involved sum Gh¢	Source of fundin g	Date started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date Gh¢	Outstanding balance Gh¢	Implementa tion status (%)	Total beneficiaries			Remarks
									Male	Femal e	Total	
Carry out training on sustainable livestock production for 500 farmers	Economic Development	9,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	9,000.00	0	100	231	150	381	Implemented successfully
Conduct training for 600 farmers on improved Guinea fowl production	Economic Development	7,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	7,000.00	0	100	231	150	381	Implemented successfully
Conduct training for 200 farmers on improved pig production	Economic Development		GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020		0	100	231	150	381	Implemented successfully
Carry out training on improved rebbit production for 200 farmers	Economic Development	2,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	2,000.00	0	100	231	150	381	Implemented successfully
Promote the production of groundnut	Economic Development	2,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	2,000.00	0	100	520	120	640	Implemented successfully
Support 100 household heads with economic trees (mango seedlings)	Economic Development	4,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	4,000.00	0	100	956	124	1800	Implemented successfully

Programme description	Development dimension of plicy framework	Amount involved sum Gh¢	Source of fundin g	Date started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date Gh¢	Outstanding balance Gh¢	Implementa tion status (%)	Total beneficiaries			Remarks
									Male	Femal e	Total	
Identification and support of 10 women into pig production	Economic Development		GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020		0	100		10	10	Implemented successfully
Developed 12 FBOs on farming business	Economic Development	6,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	6,000.00	0	100	131	112	243	Implemented successfully
Support 10 women with rabbits as income generating activity	Economic Development	1,600.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	1,600.00	0	100		10	10	Implemented successfully
Developed community value chain for groundnut	Economic Development	2,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	2,000.00	0	100	342	150	492	Implemented successfully
Conduct monitoring and supervisory visit (DDOS AND DDA)	Economic Development	5,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	5,000.00	0	100	342	150	492	Implemented successfully
Train farmers on food losses and Post-Harvest management	Economic Development	4,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	4,000.00	0	100	342	150	492	Implemented successfully
Train 150 framers on land and water management technologies/techniques	Economic Development		GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020		0	100	120	30	150	Implemented successfully

Programme description	Development dimension of plicy framework	Amount involved sum Gh¢	Source of fundin g	Date started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date Gh¢	Outstanding balance Gh¢	Implementa tion status (%)	Total beneficiaries			Remarks
									Male	Femal e	Total	
compost, green manure cover crops												
Conduct 15 no-farm demonstrations on improve cereals and legumes	Economic Development	600.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	600.00	0	100	151	231	382	Implemented successfully
Organize 15 field days	Economic Development	12,700.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	12,700.00	0	100	151	231	382	Implemented successfully
Conduct Phytosaitory inspection	Economic Development	1,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	1,000.00	0	100	131	95	226	Implemented successfully
Carry out routine, surveillance, diagnosis and treatment of livestock and poultry	Economic Development	9000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	9000.00	0	100	231	43	374	Implemented successfully
Orgainse farmers day celebration	Economic Development	39,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	39,000.00	0	100	16	5	21	Implemented successfully
AEA home and dam visits	Economic Development	500.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	500.00	0	100	5124	2314	7438	Implemented successfully
Construct of Horticulture Nursery for parks and Garden	Economic Development	4,500.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	4,500.00	0	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	Implemented successfully

Programme description	Development dimension of plicy framework	Amount involved sum Gh¢	Source of fundin g	Date started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date Gh¢	Outstanding balance Gh¢	Implementa tion status (%)	Total beneficiaries			Remarks
									Male	Femal e	Total	
Trains 1000 farmers on Good Agricultural Practices and IPM principles	Economic Development	12,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	12,000.00	0	100%	241	156	397	Implemented successfully
Support for youth and women empowerment programs	Economic Development	10,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sensitize 5 major town chiefs, land owners, opinion leader, Assembly Member, Youth Groups on the acquisition of building permit for development	Env't,Infrastructure and Human Sttmts	2,9998.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	0.00	2,9998.00	50%	75	60	135	Implemented successfully
Insure 2no. Works Department Pick-ups, Engine overhaul and body works	Env't,Infrastructure and Human Sttmts	10,000.00	GOG	01/01/2020	30/12/2020	-	-	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	Two pickups were insured

Source: DPCU Secretariat, Kassena Nankana West District Assembly

**NOTE**

- Means information not available

N/A Means not applicable

## **2.1 Update On Funding Sources**

### **2.1.1 Introduction**

The release of the DACF fund to the Assembly has not been regular. The situation does not only affect the expected dates of completion of projects funded by that fund, but also impacts negatively on cost of projects. For instance many projects under the DACF have not started due to the delay in the inflow of funds. Further effort to generate funds has been planned and is yielding results.

However, The District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) continues to be the largest GOG source of development fund. The release of the DACF, however, has been very irregular while the amount released quarterly also fall short of expectation, with unplanned deductions made at source, thereby adversely affecting plan implementation. In view of the peculiar nature of the district, (thus being rural in nature) local revenue mobilization has been a problem. This notwithstanding education has become an unending activity and collection intensified to improve the situation.

Development Partners/Donors contribute significantly to the remaining source of funds for the implementation of the DMTDP. Most of these funds are however, programme/project specific and do not allow for discretionary application/utilization. However, District Development Facility (DDF) has a wider coverage in its application/utilization than other.

The District aims to achieve sustainable microeconomic stability, while placing the District economy on a path of higher growth, in order to attain a per capita income as well as achieve set goals in the District Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021. The attainment of the appropriate microeconomic environment was envisaged to support economic activities aimed at reducing poverty thus leading to sustainable development.

### **Revenue Mobilization**

The District generated an amount of GH¢332,608.88 as internally funds in 2020 which short fall of the target of GH¢470,050.00 by 137,441.12. This short fall of about 30% by be attributed to the impact of COVID-19.

There is however conscious efforts by the District Assembly to increase IGF as a responsive factor for attracting extra funding from the central government. Internally revenue generation continuous to be a challenge for the district; this situation is being addressed by the numerous strives by the Assembly at improving the revenue mobilization drive such as; Embarking on educational campaign on revenue generation, Provision of training, incentive and logistics to revenue collectors, Seeding of revenue heads to area councils, the development of market infrastructure and increased collaborating with community informants on revenue collection, recruitment of youthful revenue collecto, capacity building programmes for the Assembly members, Area Councilors finance staff and revenue collectors; use of Revenue Task Forces in revenue collection; charging realistic rates/fees; generate reliable database on revenue generation, introduction of revenue check point and Systematically Monitoring and supervising of revenue collectors.

However, the very challenges in revenue mobilization are attributed to the following: The inadequate revenue mobilization Staff, weak monitoring/supervision of revenue collectors and inadequate logistical support for revenue mobilization.

The table below shows update of funding sources from 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020. The District Assemblies Common Fund continues to be the main source of funding to the Assembly; and most recently the DDF ,UNICEF and MPs CF.

**Table 2.4: Update on funding sources**

REVENUE ITEM	Baseline 2017	2018		2019		2020	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
IGF	256,834.15	8,100,387.96	348,634.53	381,500.00	380,207.89	470,050.00	332,608.88
DACF	1,267,683.90	3,398,509.08	1,135,600.71	4,457,000.00	1,243,689.64	3,683,734.66	2,262,198.48
MP's CF	78,780.00	250,000.08	315,132.16	282,000.00	318,089.20	--	361,373.26
PWDs CF	81,177.89	34,000.08	255,839.83	180,000.00	231,311.00	-	319,597.23
MSHAP	4,463.41	29,176.48	10,968.93	8,000.00	8,775.00		7,452.48
GSFP	52,102.00	-	619,760.00	-	-	-	-
SRWSP	86,512.82	-	20,106.83	-	-	-	-
DDF	273,001.03	1,271,777.40	860,001.27	972,000.00	374,323.25	1,670,000.00	710,598.61
GSOP	112,936.15	384,400.08	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
UNFPA	227,216.65	35,000.00	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
UNICEF	29,318.00	72,000.00	147,997.00	50,000.00	46,531.50	-	28,830.24
LEAP	233,082.00	-	1,606,020.00	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,703,108.00</b>	<b>13,575,251.00</b>	<b>5,320,061.26</b>	<b>6,330,500.00</b>	<b>2,602,927.48</b>	<b>5,823,784.663</b>	<b>4022659.18</b>

Source: Finance Department, 2020



## 2.2 Update On Expenditure

Table 2.5 shows the broad expenditure items; targets and actual for each item for the year under review.

**Table 2.5: Update on expenditure**

EXPENDITURE ITEM	Baseline 2017	2018		2019		2020	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Compensation	1,616,300.34	2,101,277.04	1,069,000.04	1,955,629.00	2,046,557.84	2,253,143.95	2,175,409.03
Goods and Services	11,765.62	43,041.53	819,655.61	2,976,239.00	1,546,794.15	296,500.00	72,819.88
Investment/Assets	-	-	1,702,945.29	-	876,846.22	1,575,001.00	915,011.86
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,628,065.96</b>	<b>2,144,318.57</b>	<b>3,591,600.94</b>	<b>4,931,868.00</b>	<b>4,470,198.21</b>	<b>4,124,644.95</b>	<b>3,163,240.77</b>

Source: Finance Department, 2020

## 2.4 Financial Performance: IGF for 2020

Table 2.7: Financial Performance: Revenue heads as at December, 2020

Revenue heads	Baseline 2017	2018		2019		2020	
		Target	Actual	Target	actual	Target	Actual
Rates	10,792.00	8,300.04	26,931.62	6,500.00	20,797.00		66820.00
Fees	171,473.60	53,300.40	196,794.90	92,500.00	192,892.00		199,054.00
Fines	5,263.00	8,200.20	9,246.00	10,675.00	1,814.00		1,974.00
Licenses	31,238.50	187,101.72	67,178.50	145,425.00	79,694.83		25,968.41
Land	21,623.00	6,000.00	39,269.91	28,000.00	29,236.89		23,065.47
Rent	14,947.00	-	7,960.00	10,800.00	15,347.00		15,727.00
Investment	-			-	-		-
Miscellaneous	1,497.05	1,400.04	10,499.60	-	-		-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>256,834.15</b>	<b>264,302.40</b>	<b>357,880.53</b>	<b>293,390.00</b>	<b>339,781.72</b>		<b>332,608.88</b>

Source: Finance unit KNWDA, 2020

Generally the contribution of the revenue heads to IGF over the years had shown some increasing trend in terms of amounts and performance in the District. Fees contributed more to IGF in 2020, (GHC 199,054.00) followed by rates (GHC 66,820), licence (GHC 25,968.41) , rent (GHC15,347) and fines recorded the lowest (GHC1,974.00) Miscellaneous, and investment also recorded zero respectively.

The revenue obtained from most of the sources increased over the period, indicating that strategies towards mobilization drive had some degree of influence on revenue mobilization. However the general performance in IGF decline slightly from GHC 339,781.72 in 2019 to GHC 332,608.88 in 2020. This drop may be attributed to the outbreak of the COVID-19 which slow down business activities in the district.

## 2.5 IGF Per Capita

Per capita income measures the average income earned per person in a given area in a specified year. It is calculated by dividing the area's total income by its population. The IGF per capita income in the District significantly increased from GHC 3.34 in 2017 to 4.023 in 2018 and decreased to 3.91 in 2019 and further decrease to 3.78 during the year under review. This continuous decline calls for drastic measures to increase the IGF per capita

**Table 2.8: Table IGF collection 2016-2020**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget IGF GHC</b>	<b>Actual IGF GHC</b>	<b>Projected Population</b>	<b>Per Capita Income GHC</b>
<b>2017</b>	284,010.00	256,834.15	76,815	3.34
<b>2018</b>	8,100,387.96	348,634.53	86,519	4.02
<b>2019</b>	293,900.00	342,505.72	87,509	3.91
<b>2020</b>	<b>4,124,644.95</b>	<b>332,608.88</b>	87,987	3.78

Source: Finance department, 2020

### ***Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2020***

Further effort to generate funds have been planned to include the development of market infrastructure and light industrial area (Commercial growth pole), increased collaborating with community informants on revenue collection, recruitment of youthful revenue collectors, the use of consultant in revenue collection, capacity building programmes for the Assembly members, Updated and prepared demand notices for the collection of property rates, Area Councilors finance staff and revenue collectors; use of Revenue Task Forces in revenue collection; Charging realistic rates/fees; generate Reliable database on revenue generation, introduction of revenue check point and Systematically Monitoring and supervising of revenue collectors.

However, the very challenges in revenue mobilization are attributed to the following: inadequate revenue mobilization Staff, weak monitoring/supervision of revenue collectors, inadequate logistical support for revenue mobilization,

### ***Key challenges encountered in 2020***

The key challenges faced in terms of internally revenue mobilization during the year were:

- Poor monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors
- Inadequate in-service training of revenue collectors
- Unwillingness of rate payers to pay taxes
- Inadequate data on revenue sources
- Inadequate public education on rates payment
- Community members unwillingness to pay property Rate

## **2.6 Update on Indicators and Targets**

### **Introduction**

This section of the reports outlines the performance of the district in the core indicators and district specific indicators in all the developments dimensions of the agenda jobs.

#### **2.6.1 Upadate of core indicators**

Table 2.9 Shows the performance of the Kassena-Nankana District on the core indicators,the table shows the base line the target ane the performance for 2020.

**Table 2.9: performance of core indicators at the district level**

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	2018		2019		2020	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>							
1.	<b>Total output in agricultural production</b>							
	i. Maize	985.6	6500	4814.6	7000	4560	6000	5720
	ii. Rice (milled),	3491.8	5636.4	2535	6000	1550	2500	1909
	iii. Millet	1200	10368	3679.2	8000	1140	2000	1379
	iv. Sorghum	3873	5515	12746.6	6000	2010	3500	2477
	v. Cassava	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	vi. Plantain	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	vii. Yam	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	viii. Cocoyam	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	ix. Groundnut	1265	9292.5	3088.8	9500	1520	2000	1859
	x. Cowpea	1567.8	3654	2070.6	3800	810	100	526
	xi.							
	xii. Soyabean	1312.5	5120	7851	7000	420	1500	980
	xiii. Pepper	2154.6	2500	70	1000	100	150	123

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	2018		2019		2020	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	xiv. Tomatos	425.6	1500	20.7	1000	150	200	184
	xv. Oil palm	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	xvi. Cashew nut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	xvii. Cotton	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	xviii. Cattle	45481	50000	48651	60000	21449	-	22700
	xix. Sheep	46415	80000	47412	50,000	37149	-	40860
	xx. Goat	41311	60000	46465	60000	63546	-	68921
	xxi. Pig	13,906	11,922	1496	15,000	49411	-	52820
	xxii. Poultry	143,906	119,922	147,906	150,714	143906		168906
2	<b>Percentage of arable land under cultivation</b>	48%	90%	51%	90%	52%	90%	56%
3	<b>Number of new industries established</b>							
	i. Agriculture,	1	5	1	5	1	2	0
	ii. Industry,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	iii. Service	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
4	<b>Number of new jobs created</b>							
	iv. Agriculture	1000	5000	1500	6000	2007	5000	2500
	v. Industry	0	0	0	100	0	100	-

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	2018		2019		2020	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	vi. Service	208	500	311	500	311	400	-
	<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>							
5	<b>Indicator</b>	Baseline	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	<b>Net enrolment ratio</b>	2017	2018	2018	2019	2019	2020	2020
	i. Kindergarten	111.1%	100.8%	103.3%	100.0%	101.7%	100%	103.3%
	ii. Primary	129.8%	115.9%	122.9%	100.0%	111.2%	100%	121.5%
	iii. JHS	65.1%	56.4%	59.4%		100.0%	57.6%	100%
6	<b>Gender Parity Index</b>							
	i. Kindergarten	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.0	1.04	1	0.97
	ii. Primary	1.05	1.09	1.07	1.0	1.07	1	0.98
	iii. JHS	1.07	1.18	1.14	1.0	1.14	1	1.04
	iv. SHS	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.31	1	1.2



	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	2018		2019		2020	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
7	Completion rate							
	i. Kindergarten	141.4%	139.4%	132.3%	110.0%	121.5%	120.2%	119.2%
	ii. Primary	149.6%	150.0%	150.4%	125%	146.9%	144.1%	143.4%
	iii. JHS	96.5%	94.4%	99.1%	100.0%	96.8%	100.1%	98.7%
	iv. SHS	62.9%	61.2%	60.5%	65%	64.0%	65.4%	64.7%
8	<b>Number of operational health facilities</b>							
	i. CHP Compound	31	50	35	50	35	50	35
	ii. Clinic	3	6	3	6	3	6	3
	iii. Health Centre	6	12	6	12	6	12	5
	iv. Hospital	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
9	<b>Proportion of population with valid NHIS card</b>							
	i. Total (by sex)	F=65% M=62%	F=70% M=65%	F=72% M=68% %	F=80% M=75% %	F=78% M=71%	F=85% M=75%	F=79% M=74%
		65%	80%	73%	80%	76%	80%	77%

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	2018		2019		2020	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	ii. Indigents	43%	100%	53%	100%	71%	75%	76%
	iii. Informal	67%	80%	76%	90%	85%	90%	89%
	iv. Aged	91%	100%	94%	100%	94%	100%	96%
	v. Under 18years							
	vi. Pregnant women							
10	<b>Number of births and deaths registered</b>							
	i. Birth (sex)	M =158 F=108	M=200 F=200	M=229 F=311	M=350 F=360	M= 376 F=313	M= 450 F=350	M= 405 F=397
	ii. Death (sex, age group )	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
11	<b>Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources</b>							
	i. District	64.%	70.0%	69.9%	75%	72%	80%	79%
	ii. Urban							
	iii. Rural	65%	70.0%	61%	70%	64%	80%	75%
		70%	75.0%	74%	80%	76%	80%	78%
12	<b>Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services</b>							

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	2018		2019		2020	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	i. District	34.7%	100%	35.4%	100%	35.5%	100%	42%
	ii. Urban	14.4%	100%	14.2%	100%	15%	100%	17%
	iii. Rural	20.3%	100%	21.2%	100%	22%	100%	31%
13	<b>Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	<b>Malaria case fatality (Institutional)</b>	M=19735 F=14053	-	M=119 63 F=8682	-	M=12,870 F=9219	-	M=2 F=3
	i. Sex ii. Age group	Under 5 and above 5	Under 5 and above 5	Under 5 and above 5	Under 5 and above 5	Under 5 and above 5	-	Under 5=1 above 5=4
15	<b>Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse</b>							
	i. Child trafficking (sex)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ii. Child abuse (sex)	-	-	F=3 M=1	0	F=5 M=4	F=0 M=0	F=5 M=1
	<b>Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment</b>							
16	<b>Percentage of road network in good condition</b>							

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	2018		2019		2020	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	Total	57%	70%	65%	70%	65%	70%	35%
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Feeder	57%	70%	65%	70%	65%	70%	35% %
17	<b>Percentage of communities covered by electricity</b>							
	District	19.0%	100%	19%	100%	19%	50%	45%
	Rural	11%	100%	11%	100%	11%	30%	25%
	Urban	8 %	100%	8%	100%	8%	70%	35%
	<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>							
18	<b>Reported cases of crime</b>							
	i. Men,	M=129	-	M=39	-	M=107	-	M=97
	ii. Women	W=32,		W=20		W= 19		W= 21
	iii. Children	C=1		C=2		C=0		C=1
19	<b>Percentage of annual action plan implemented</b>	86%	100%	87%	100%	88%	90%	82%
20	<b>Number of communities affected by disaster</b>							
	i. Bushfire	4	0	15	0	12	0	13

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	2018		2019		2020	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	ii. Floods	14	0	9	0	32	0	25

## **2.6.2 Update on District Specific indicators**

This section of the report elaborates on the performance of the Kasena-Nankana West District in certain indicators the district has set targets as part of its monitoring and evaluation plan. The indicators in all sectors of the district group under the various development dimensions. It also takes into account the various SDGs and AU Agenda 2063 goals as well as the strategies adopted and key activities implemented by the District in order to achieve the set targets.

## **2.6.3 Economic Development**

### **2.6.3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development**

This section focuses on the following:

- Accelerated Agricultural Transformation,
- Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Total input in agricultural production
- Percentage of arable land under cultivation
- Number of new industries established
- Number of new jobs created
- Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability.

#### ***Accelerated agricultural transformation***

#### ***Selected crops development***

The District is dependent on agriculture especially the crops sub-sector. The sector generates income and employment to combat hunger and malnutrition, the crops sub-sector plays a major role in the direction. The sub-sector is the backbone of the economic system of the District.

The District also recognizes that with the increasing population, there has to be a corresponding focus on the crop sector. To improve the sub-sector, there is the need to develop research-based technology to help farmers increase productivity and production efficiency while practicing sustainable agriculture. There is also the need to promote the

production of different crops and facilitate producers' access to improved and appropriate crop production and agro processing technologies for increased productivity. Equally, the construction of dams under the "One dam One village" policy should be enhanced to support dry season gardening.

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 2; Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 5; Target 2: Double agricultural total factor productivity

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- i. Agricultural total production and productivity doubled.
  - a) Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops and vegetables
  - b) Total domestic production of selected crops ('000Mt)
  - c) Area under cultivation of selected crops and vegetables (000' Ha)
  - d) Number of registered input dealers
  - e) Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs.
  - f) Tractor-Farmer ratio
  - g) Extension Officer-Farmer ratio.

This section highlights the potentials, achievements, constraints and challenges of the Department of Agriculture in the Kassena-Nankana West District and most importantly its contribution towards the achievement of Ghana Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy for the year 2020.

Agriculture is the dominant economic activity in the district. The sector employs over 83.7% of households. Crop production represents 96.7% and livestock 82.8%. The major crops grown are millet, sorghum, rice, groundnuts, leafy vegetables, cowpea, bambara beans, okro, cotton, tomatoes and Onion. Livestock reared in the district include cattle, sheep, goat, pigs, guinea fowls, fowls and other domestic animals like donkeys.

The District is sub divided into three zones namely, the Central, West and East zones and major crop activities takes place within these zones.

The goal of the Department of Agriculture seeks to facilitate the transfer of improved and tested technologies through the delivery of effective extension messages by staff to farmers for the improvement in their agricultural efforts for increased production and productivity in the effort of reducing the poverty levels of farm families and farmer access to improved livelihood.

All funds budgeted for were not released to department to implement its activities. The monies (70%) were released in 2 tranches earlier in April and the remaining 30% released later in December. Subsequent transfer to DAD accounts was effected later than the above dates. The disbursement of the funds through the assemblies delays its subsequent transfer to the department of Agric hence delays the implementation of some activities. Strict monitoring and sanctions to the district assemblies could facilitate the quick transfers for efficient implementation of the programme. The GIFMIS system is the major cause of the delay.

**Table 2.10: District Activity Implementation Efficiency Ratio**



Unit	Total number of activities planned (1)		Total Number of activities implemented and completed (2)		Number of activities implemented that are gender sensitive (3)		Activity implementation rate (2/1)		% of implemented activities that are gender sensitive (3/2)	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
<b><i>Districts</i></b>										
MIS/SRI D	6	13	4	9	2	7	0.67	0.69	0.50	0.78
CROPS	7	16	3	10	3	9	0.43	0.63	1.00	0.90
PPRSD	5	6	2	6	1	6	0.40	1.00	0.50	1.00
WIAD	7	12	4	9	4	9	0.57	0.75	1.00	1.00
EXT	10	15	8	10	6	6	0.80	0.67	0.75	0.60
APD	7	10	3	8	3	7	0.43	0.80	1.00	0.88
ENG	5	5	1	3	1	3	0.20	0.60	1.00	1.00
VET	5	5	2	5	1	3	0.40	1.00	0.50	0.60
<b>Totals</b>	52	82	27	60	21	50	3.90	6.13	6.25	6.75

### ***Crop and vegetable production***

Crop and vegetable production is the main farming activity in the District. There have been 25 percentage increased in yield of maize, rice, sorghum, millet, groundnut and soya beans. However percentage increase in yield of tomatoes and pepper recorded 30%, and 25% respectively in the year under review.

**Table 2.11: Yield of selected crops and vegetables**

Indicator		Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Yield of selected crops and vegetables	Maize	1.1	2.5	1.9	2.5	1.9
	Rice	2.6	2.8	1.5	2.8	3.1
	Sorghum	1.0	2.5	1.7	2.5	2
	Millet	1.0	3	2.1	3	1.9
	Groundnut	1.1	3.5	1.2	3.5	1.9
	Cowpea	1.2	3	1.7	3	0.7
	Soya beans	1.5	4	3	4	0.9
	Pepper	2.1	3	3.5	3	1.9
	Tomatoes	3.2	4	2.5	4	3.1

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2020

**Table 2.12: Percentage (%) change in yield of selected crops and vegetables**

Indicator		Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops and vegetables	Maize	- 100%	50%	73%	50%	0%
	Rice	4%	50%	-73%	50%	107%
	Sorghum	43%	50%	70%	50%	18%
	Millet	25%	50%	110%	50%	-11%
	Groundnut	83%	50%	9%	50%	-58%
	Cowpea	75%	50%	21%	50%	-143%
	Soya beans	114%	50%	100%	50%	-233%
	Pepper	5%	50%	65	50%	-84%
	Tomatoes	7%	50%	-39	50%	35%

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2020

### *Access to production inputs*

The strength of any agricultural is access of farmers to modern agricultural inputs. These inputs range from improved seeds, fertilizers and crop protection chemicals, machinery, irrigation and technical knowledge how. Agricultural production inputs have a huge potential to scale up and unlock agricultural productivity in the District, most especially as the government is placing much emphasis on agriculture. Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs rose significantly from 75% in 2017 to 100% in 2020 due to the Planting for food and jobs programme.

**Table 2.132: Access to production inputs**

Indicator	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Targe t 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs	15%	100%	35%	100%	42%	100%	20%

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2020

### *Rearing for Food and Jobs Program (RFJ)*

The District Livestock Officer visited all beneficiary of RFJ programme in the three zones of the district. Animal structures were inspected and farmers advised to make minor amends to their structures

### *Outcomes*

Farmers have constructed standard housing units with cheaper available local materials for their animals and are providing day to day care for their animals and their environment. These practices aims to improve the environment of animals, provide adequate shelter among others.

**Table 2.14: Beneficiaries of PFJs**

Name of Project / Activity	Beneficiaries					Achievement (Result from intervention)
	Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLW D	
PFJ	3587	4251	5451	2075	312	Farmers harvested their produce
RFJ	91	11	96	4	2	A total of 400 sheep and 500 cockerels have been distributed to 40 and 50 farmers respectively.

**Table 2.16: PFJ recovery (Fertilizer and seed - 2020)**

<b>Total cost of input (Ghc)</b>	<b>Amount Recovered (Ghc)</b>	<b>Balance (Ghc)</b>	<b>Recovery %</b>
<b>1,602,135</b>	1,126,494	475,886	70.2

*Collaboration with DP Projects (GIZ, USAID, WFP, JICA etc)*

*Sustainable Land and Water Management Project (SLWMP)*

The project since its inception in 2011 has contributed significantly in agricultural production in terms of agro-inputs to small-holder farmers and farmer groups in the catchment areas. The catchment areas at the three micro-watersheds include Nakong, Katiu and Kayoro. A total of twenty seven (27) communities have been covered since the project inception to date with soil fertility improvement, pastureland development, enrichment planting and tree planting activities. The project is supporting numerous small-holder farmers and farmer groups with ploughing/bunding, improved seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, tree seedlings, fencing materials, composting tools, set of donkeys and donkey carts to improve agricultural production and productivity, enhance family livelihoods and ensure environmental sustainability while using improved practices to tackle low soil fertility.

The district team organized planning sessions in three communities namely; Yidania, Afaia and Aliobolo to develop watershed management plans for implementation in 2020. This is part of the up scaling process of the project to reach out to more farmers with improved and environmental sound technologies. The district facilitation team also trained CWMT members in these three communities.

Topics that were handled during the training of the CWMT members include: on safe use and handling of agrochemicals, how to use A-Frame to delineate contours and construct bunds, tree nursery establishment, bushfire prevention and control, compost preparation & manure management, farm book keeping, and conflict management & resolution.

The verification team led by the Project Coordinator, Mr. Isaac C. Acquah, came to physically verify farmers who submitted various subproject activities in Yidania, Afaia and Aliobolo communities for 2020 implementation.

Some inputs namely maize, groundnut, soya and cowpea have been sent and distributed to beneficiary farmers in the project communities. Ploughing and bunding is also currently on-going on farmers' fields to help reduce soil erosion and increase farm productivity.

During the year under review, all fields were harvested but bushfire posed a threat to farm produce. Yields of crops was generally good.

**Table 2.17: Beneficiaries of SLWMP project**

Name of Project Activity	Beneficiaries					Achievement (Result from intervention)
	Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWD	
SLWMP	485	215	520	135	45	Sub projects have been approved and seed brought for planting

Source: DAD, 2020

### *Enhanced Farmers' Access to Improved Technology*

#### *Access to Improved Agriculture Technology and Extension Services*

**Table 2.18: Access to Agriculture Technology and Extension Services**

Indicator	Target	2019	2020	
1. Number of improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Livestock	4	1	4
	Fisheries			
	Crop	20	5	15
	Others			
Area (acres) under improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Livestock			
	Fisheries			
	Crop	20ha	5ha	15ha
2. Extension Agent-farmer ratio	1:600	1:3000	1:750	
3. Total number of farmers participating in demonstrations	Male	1500	700	960
	Female	1000	20	300
4. Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery	50	10	10	

### **2.19: Farmer Based Organizations**

Type of FBOs	2019		2020	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Crop	2254	519	2450	600
Livestock	40	20	40	20
Fisheries				
*				

*Beneficiaries of Technologies Demonstrated*

**Table 2.20: Beneficiaries of crop technologies demonstrated**

No	List of technology by type	Target		Males		Females		Total		% female
		2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	
1	Crop rotation/GAPs	200	500	50	200	40	90	90	290	
2	Zero tillage/GAPs	100	200	30	90	15	40	45	120	
3	Earth bunding/GAPs	120	600	35	150	10	50	45	200	
4										

*Agricultural Extension Service Performance*

**Table 2.21: Availability of Agricultural Extension Services**

	2019			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of AEAs required	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>40</b>
Number of AEAs at post	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>
% AEAs at post compared to required						
% of female AEAs at post						
Number of farmers reached	<b>840</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>5391</b>	<b>4284</b>	<b>9675</b>
Ratio of farmer to AEAs at post			<b>1:3000</b>			<b>1:750</b>

The AEAs include the NABCO AEAs supporting extension delivery in the district.



*Demonstrations conducted*

**Table 2.22: Number and types of demonstration conducted-Crops**

District	No. of Demonstrations conducted		Type of demonstration		Beneficiaries				Total
	2019	2020	2019	2020	Male		Female		
					2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
<b>Totals</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>Crop/GAPs</b>	<b>Crop/GAPs</b>	50	200	40	90	

*Improved Technologies Adopted by Farmers*

**Table 2.22: Farmers adopting improved technologies**

No.	Type of Technology adopted		Male		Female	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
1.	Row planting	Row planting	2,783	4,192	912	2,161
2.	Use of early maturing crop varieties	Use of early maturing crop varieties	2,651	4,869	2,292	2,896
3.	Cereal legume rotation	Cereal legume rotation	2,895	3,986	1,549	1,937
4.	Earth bunds construction	Earth bunds construction	3,686	4,207	2,873	3,798
5.	Integrated nutrient management	Integrated nutrient management	2,802	3,984	1,715	1,853
6.	Tree growing	Tree growing	1,513	1,985	636	1350
7.	Mulching	Mulching	1,485	1,6903	832	979

**Table 2.23: Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages Committees (RELCs)**

RELC		2019		2020		% Change
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Number of participants	Researchers	0	0	0	0	0.00
	Farmers	43	0	269	395	0.00
	Processors	0	7	0	53	0.00
	Input dealers	3	0	3	5	0.00
	Technical staff	13	4	18	9	0.00

**Table 2.24: RELC Issues**

	2019	2020
Number of Research Extension Linkage Planning meetings held	1	3
Number of gender sensitive recommendations implemented under RELC	0	Allow women access & ownership to arable land
List 3 key problems recommended for research during the planning session	Non fruiting of matured grafted mangoes	Research into indigenous use of concoction to treat livestock pests & diseases.  Contract local farmers as seed outgrowers to produce adequate improved seeds.
List of 3 key problems researched and completed	0	0
Number of problems being researched into	0	0

*Extension home and farm visit*

**Table 2.25: Number of extension home and farm visits conducted.**

District	Total number of farmers visited	2019		Total number of farmers visited	2020	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
KNWD	30,812	4,749	2,954	52,908	7,492	5,735

*Agricultural Mechanization*

The tractor-farmer ratio in the District worsened from 1:2000 in 2017 to 1:2500 in 2020. There is the need to implement interventions aimed at improving farmers' access to agricultural machinery/equipment and enhance tractor-farmer ratio

**Table 2.26: Access to Agricultural Research Technology and Extension Services As at the end of 2020, the extension-farmer ratio in the District was 1:4,878**

Indicator	2017 Baseline	2019 Target	2019 Actual	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Extension Officer-Farmer ratio	1:4,878	1:600	1:5876	1:600	1:5982

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2020.

**Table 2.27: AEA Farmer Ratio for the various zones**

Zone	Total number of AEAs at post (existing + new)	No. AEAs with running motor bikes	Total number of female AEAs	No of AEAs engaged under PFJ (AEAs employed under YEP)	Estimated number of farmers in MMDA	AEA : Farmer Ratio	Average number of communities per AEA	Total number of home & farm visited by zone
West zone	4	4	1	1	9,985	1:2,496	15	640
Central zone	3	2	0	2	6,975	1:2,325	15	480
East zone	4	1	2	1	12,309	1:3,077	20	640

Source: DADU

The actual AEAs were six (6) in number however due to the low numbers; Five (5) DDOs doubled as AEAs in the various Zones making the number eleven (11) AEAs in the district.

### ***Key challenges encountered in 2020***

As at the end of 2020, the following challenges were encountered in the District:

- Low extension farmer ratio as a result of inadequate extension officers
- Out break of the fall army worm
- Unreliable rainfall pattern
- Poor soil fertility
- Poor access to farm inputs
- High cost of agricultural machinery and equipment

### ***Promotion of livestock and poultry development***

The livestock and poultry sector is an important component of agriculture in Ghana. It plays an important role in providing livelihood support especially the rural population. Their main contribution to the District economy is food security as it provides animal protein to enhance the nutritional status of the human population. It provides employment generation opportunities to a large part of the population, particularly in the rural areas. It offers prospects for wealth creation, income enhancement, coping mechanism against crop failure, financial security and improvement in rural livelihoods.

#### a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production.

#### b. Targets

SDG Goal 2; Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive

resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 5; Target 2: Double agricultural total factor productivity

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- i. Agricultural total production and productivity doubled.
  - a) Percentage (%) increase in production of livestock and local birds
  - b) Livestock and poultry population ('000 Heads)

*Livestock and poultry*

**Table 2.28: Percentage (%) increase in production of livestock and local birds**

Indicator	ITEM	Baseline 2017	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Percentage (%) increase in production of livestock and	Cattle	4%	10%	5%	10%	3%
	Sheep	6%	10%	8%	10%	7%
	Goats	8%	10%	9%	10%	4%
	Pigs	5%	10%	3%	10%	4%
	Donkeys	3%	10%	2%	10%	2%
	Local birds	20%	50%	15%	50%	20%

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2020.

*Livestock and poultry population ('000 Heads)*

At the end of the year, the total production of livestock and local birds was encouraging. Generally, production levels of cattle, sheep, goat and domestic were on the increase, as a result of support given by some Non-Governmental Agencies such as RESULT. While the

total production of livestock and local birds, donkeys and pigs dropped as a result of sales and deaths.

***Domestic livestock Population***

**Table 2.29: Livestock and poultry population**

Livestock	2019	2020	% Change
Cattle	20591	21449	4%
Sheep	34920	37149	6%
Goat	58462	63546	8%
Pig	46940	49411	5%
Poultry	115124	143906	20%

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2020.

Heifer International/ DSC collaborated with the Department of Agriculture to identified poor and needy but serious farmers and supported them with animals for rearing in order to improve their income levels. Through the project Heifer International/ DSC provided improved breed of 255 goats to 51 beneficiary farmers in Banyono, Mirigu and Nakong communities. Each beneficiary farmer received 5 goats (4 nanny goats and 1 billy goat) for rearing. The animals were treated and vaccinated against PPR. These animals have multiple over the years and supporting the people to improve their livelihood.

To improve on the health of animals, a total of 26,170 fowls were vaccinated against I-2, 1219 cattle vaccinated against black leg, 5,271 sheep and 8,591 goats vaccinated against PPR. Therefore animal health has been improved and the number of sick cases reported reduced hence a reduction in animal mortality.

The table below shows the trends of treatment of animals in the district during the year under review.

**Table 2.30: Trends in treatment of animals**

	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Dog	Pig	Donkey
Clinical Treatment	82	92	73	29	21	
Endo-parasites control	30	50	48	10		
Ecto-parasites control	4	13	7	11	8	4
Castration	3	6	124	244		9

Source: DADU, 2020

### ***Livestock movement and slaughter***

Most of the livestock were transported from Burkina Faso in to the district. These animals are usual transported to the southern part of the country for sale. However, local movement of animals during the year witnessed an improvement. Goat, sheep and cattle were the major animals that moved locally. The highest animals slaughtered locally were the cattle.

**Table 2.31: Livestock movement and slaughter**

Activity	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Donkey	Cat
<b>Importation</b>	12,746	5,507	7,816			
<b>Local movement</b>	17,681	20,340	20,176	20	221	
<b>Local slaughter</b>	27,800	21,491	706	85		

Source: DADU 2020

*Enhanced Land and Environment Management*

*Climate change awareness and sensitization*

**Table 2.32: Climate change awareness/sensitization Training**

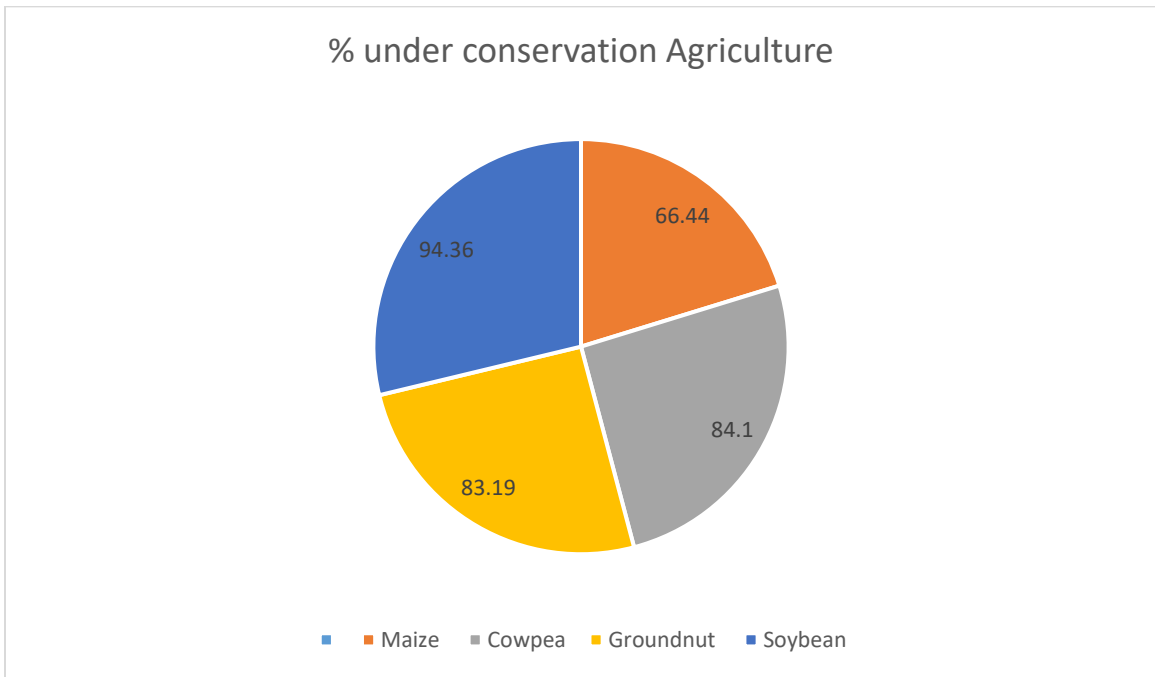
Activities	Number of Trainings	Beneficiaries		Total
		Male	Female	
Catchment areas protection schemes (e.g. reclamation of arable land, re-forestation, etc.)	5	249	219	468
Bush fire mitigation awareness/trainings	3	117	58	175
Overgrazing awareness and training sessions	3	117	58	175
Cropping management (e.g. Crop rotation, cover cropping etc.)	5	190	208	398
Water use management (e.g. bunding in rice fields, Drainage construction in flooded fields, Irrigation etc.)	12	3,952	1,907	5,859
Perennial fruits and fodder plantation against soil erosion	0	0	0	0
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	3	878	863	1,741
Preparation and submission of sub projects proposals	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	31	5,503	3,313	8,816



*Conservation Agriculture (CA)*

**Table 2.33: Crops under conservation Agriculture**

<b>Crops</b>	<b>Total Cropped Area (ha)</b>	<b>Area under conservation Agriculture (ha)</b>	<b>% under conservation Agriculture</b>
<b>Maize</b>	575.0	382.0	66.44
<b>Cowpea</b>	352	296.0	84.10
<b>Groundnut</b>	464.0	386.0	83.19
<b>Soybean</b>	195.0	184.0	94.36



**Figure 2.3: Percentage under conservation**

*Conservation Agriculture Demonstrations*

**Table 2.34: Conservation Agriculture demonstration**

Conservation System	Target Number of Demonstrations	Actual Number of demonstrations	Beneficiaries		
			Total	Male	Female
Maize/cowpea rotation with earth bunds	3	3	195	76	119
Maize/soybean rotation with earth bunds	2	2	129	72	57
Integrated nutrient management with earth bunds (maize with compost and NPK)	1	1	74	42	32
Maize row planting with earth bunds	10	10	584	316	268
Yara fertilizer trials using wangdaata maize	2	2	158	85	73

*Adoption of Conservation farming Systems*

**Table 2.35: Conservation Systems Adopted**

Systems	Types of Crops	Beneficiaries		Total	Number Adopted		Total	Percentage Adoption
		Male	Female		Male	Female		
Crop rotation	Maize/legume	3,952	1,907	5,859	2,851	1,623	4,474	76.36
Mulching	Mango/cashew	1,686	826	2,512	788	468	1,256	50.00
Zero tillage	Maize/sorghum	972	590	1,562	772	185	957	61.27
Cover cropping	Cowpea/groundnut/soya beans	1,156	569	1,725	137	381	518	30.03
Intercropping	Maize/sorghum/beans	576	829	1,405	331	418	749	53.31
Integrated nutrient management	Maize/sorghum	827	811	1,638	691	374	1,065	65.02

*Environmental Management*

**Table 2.36: Awareness/Sensitization on Environmental Management**

Item	Target Participants	Number of trainings	Beneficiaries		Total
			Male	Female	
Safe use and handling of agrochemicals	3,426	5	1,254	991	2,245
Protection of riverine areas	654	5	249	219	468
Tree growing	4,350	5	1,938	610	2,548
Protection of sacred groves against destruction	420	5	183	91	274

## *Sustainable land and water management project*

### *Status of implementation:*

The project since its inception in 2011 has contributed significantly in agricultural production in terms of agro-inputs to small-holder farmers and farmer groups in the catchment areas. The catchment areas under the three micro-watersheds include Nakong, Katiu and Kayoro.

A total of fourteen (14) communities have been covered since the project started. The project aimed at soil fertility improvement, pastureland development, enrichment planting and tree planting activities. The project supported numerous small-holder farmers and farmer groups with ploughing/bunding, improved seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, tree seedlings, fencing materials, composting tools, set of donkeys and donkey carts to improve agricultural production and productivity, enhance family livelihoods and ensure environmental sustainability while using improved practices to tackle low soil fertility.

The project has supported over 450 farmer groups, comprising 849 male and 650 female with a total covered area of 775.6ha.

The table below shows the results of the demonstrations carried out under SLWMP.

**Table 2.37: Demonstration under LWMP**

No.	Demonstration	Area	Maize yield
1	Zero tillage area	0.4ha	0.74mt/ha
2	Zai pit technique	0.4ha	0.8mt/ha
3	Integrated nutrient management	0.4ha	0.5mt/ha
4	Maize/soyabean rotation	0.4ha	0.8mt/ha
5	Strip cropping of <i>Cajanuscajan</i> & maize with bunds	0.4ha	0.6mt/ha
6	Fruit tree cops intercropped with soybean	0.8ha	0.9ha

Source: DADU, 2020

A participatory watershed planning was carried out during the year in five communities (Awongo, Agige, Adabania, Banyoa and wombio) located in the Kayoro and Katiu watersheds.

Sub group proposal are currently been formed in the various communities to be supported in 2017. An expansion has been carried out to cover 12 community in the Chiana area during the year under review. This was part of the up scaling process of the project to reach out to more farmers with improved and environmental sound technologies.

## SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities

### a. Targets

SDG Goal 6; Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity; and African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 7; Target 3: At least 10% of rain water is harvested for productive use

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 7; Target 4: Increase 2013 levels of water productivity from rain-fed agriculture and irrigation by 60%

### b. Status and Trends of Indicators

#### Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- i. Cultivated areas under irrigation
- ii. Farmers participation under irrigation
- iii. Total Production of crops under irrigation
- iv. TotalRainfall

### ***Cultivated areas under irrigation***

As at the end of the year, the total cultivated area under irrigation was about ninety eight hectares. Agriculture is the dominant economic activity in the district. The sector employs over 83.7% of households. Crop production represents 96.7% and livestock 82.8% .The major crops grown are millet, sorghum, rice, groundnuts, leafy vegetables, cowpea, bambara beans, okro, cotton, tomatoes and Onion. Livestock reared in the district include cattle, sheep, goat, pigs, guinea fowls, fowls and other domestic animals like donkeys. Fish farming, involving Tilapia and Mudfish is quite insignificant. Farm sizes are quite small and yields are very low as compared to other parts of the country due to poor soils and unreliable rainfall. However, with the introduction of the planting for food and jobs policy, it is expected that crop yields will improve. There are few dams and dugouts which are being used for dry season farming. This has implications for food insecurity. The policy of one village one dam will enhance dry season gardening. The project has commenced in the District in heinance with 3 dams constructed.

**Table 2.38: Cultivated areas under irrigation**

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Cultivated areas under irrigation/Ha	54	67	98	200Ha	118.5 Ha

Source: Department of Agriculture,2020.

### ***Highlights of District Weather Situation***

The period under review record a higher amount of rainfall of (2,550 mm) compared to last year 2019 (973 mm). The number of rain days recorded in 2020 is 89 as against 66 rain days in 2019. This gives a rainfall difference of (1577mm) over that of same period 2019.

### ***Rainfall and its Effect on Agriculture***

Water sources available for dry season farming are low in quantity of water in the first quarter resulting in livestock and dry season farmers are competing for water.

The weather was quite warm within this period with high temperatures in April especially in the day time. Little or no rain was recorded reported in the months of April and May in most zone within the district. A slow start of the raining season has delayed crop operations in the district. Most farmers started preparing and cultivating their lands in the last week of the second quarter and seeding is underway, with more farmers expecting to hit the field in the coming weeks. Many farmers will need rains in the coming weeks to help crops germinate and establish. Farmers are busy seeding, working in the fields, controlling weeds and moving cattle.

There was too much rain in the third quarter resulting in over saturation of the land causing serious flooding along major rivers in the district and water logging of some low lying fields. These has totally submerged a total of 50 Ha of crops with the major one being Maize.

### ***Challenges during implementation***

A number of challenges were encountered during the period under review, which included the following;

**Table 2.41: Challenges during implementation**

<b>CHALLENGES</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>
Inadequate extension staff.	Adequate Agricultural extension staff should be sent to the district.
Inadequate motorbikes and worn out motorbikes	Procurement of additional motorbikes to ease movement for effective extension coverage
Inadequate office furniture and equipment	Provision of office furniture and equipment such as computer and accessories and photocopier.
Delays in staff fuel allowance	The GIFMIS system should be improved to avoid staff despondency as a result of delays in staff fuel allowance delay.
Inadequate office space.	Contractor working on the District administration complex should speed up work.



Dilapidated Staff quarters	Renovation of staff quarters
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### **2.6.3.2 Private Sector Development**

Enhancing the competitiveness of the District private sector is view as an vital aspect for the development of its local economy. The private sector has been identified as critical to accelerated growth, development, job creation and transformation of the District local economy. In order to position it to play its role in the District economic growth and transformation, the competitiveness of the sector has to be enhanced, through the removal of core constraints inhibiting its growth and development. This chapter reviews the performance of the District and identifies the crucial interventions that would have utmost impact in ensuring and sustaining microeconomic stability. This chapter looks at the following focus areas namely:

- Developing Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMES),
- Developing Information Communication Technology (ICT).
- Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation,
- Productivity and Employment
- Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skilled or apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training

### **2.6.3.3 Tourism and Creative Arts Development**

It is anticipated that the development of tourism industry can increase revenue generation foster cohesion as well as redistribute income and preserve historical, cultural heritage. The tourism industry is aimed at increasing the contribution of the tourism industry to the District economy, as well as high value employment and incomes to improve the standard of life of the populace.

#### **a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals**

Sustainable Development Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 8; Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and product; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 4; Target 3: Contribution of the creative arts to GDP in real terms is increased by at least 100%.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- i. Percentage (%) increase in tourist arrivals
- ii. Percentage (%) Change of accommodation (Hotels, Guest Houses & Lodges)

***Tourism***

The District can boast of several tourism attraction sites prominent among them are the crocodile ponds in Paga. Visitors to the crocodile ponds in Paga do not see the crocodile by chance. In fact, the crocodiles are ‘invited’ to meet their clients by the guides. At the Pikworo Slave Camp in Paga, one is confronted with a comprehensive package of unique and exciting vestiges of slave trade. This includes spring where water was obtained for the slaves and their masters, traditional grinding mill for the processing of grains and spices. There is a dinning section where the bowls were carved in stone in the form of cavities. These are just to excite your appetite. A visit to the Pikworo Slave Camp is an encyclopedia of Samori and Babatou’s exploits in this part of the West Africa sub-region.

However, the ponds and the slave camps are managed by the indigenes with no revenue to the Assembly. Also, data on the daily activities on the sites could not be obtained because the operators of these tourist sites were not ready to provide the necessary information.

The District with high level of poverty, hunger, gender inequality and environmental degradation can be alleviated through the sustainable development of this sector to enhance

job creation and economic empowerment in the District. The District serves as a transit point to neighboring Burkina Faso. Overall, the percentage increase in tourist arrivals recorded for the year 2020 could not be determined since the tourist center is managed by indigenes. The percentage change of accommodation (hotels, guest houses & lodges) recorded 1.0% in the year.

It is hoped that the setting up of the Ghana Tourism Zonal Office in the District would boost tourism in the area. It is also hoped that the developed investment potentials which has been submitted to Northern Development Authority would go a long way to boost the tourism sector. The District Assembly is also devising programmes and strategies to promote sustainable tourism thus creating jobs and promoting local culture and products.

**Table 2.42: Percentage increase in tourist arrivals**

Indicator	Baseline (2017)	2018		2019		2020	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
% Increase in tourist arrivals	1%	5%	1%	5%	2%	5%	0.4%

Source: Ghana Tourist Authority, 2020

**Table 2.43: Percentage change of accommodation (Hotels, Guest Houses & Lodges)**

Indicator	Baseline (2017)	2018		2019		2020	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Percentage change of accommodatio	1.0%	15.0%	1.0%	10%	0	-	-

Indicator	Baseline (2017)	2018		2019		2020	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
n (Hotels, Guest Houses & Lodges)							

Source: Ghana Tourist Authority, 2020

### ***Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2020***

As at the end of 2020, the District Assembly and Ghana Tourism Authority carried out the following activities to promote tourism.

- Sensitization of key stakeholders on tourism development and potentials.
- Inspection of 4 hotels/Accommodation establishments
- Registration of 23 chop bars and drinking spots

### ***Key challenges encountered in 2020***

The key challenges encountered by the tourism and hospitality sector of the District were:

- Undeveloped nature of tourist sites and facilities
- Poor management of tourist sites
- Inadequate information/data on tourist sites and facilities
- Outbreak of COVID-19

#### **2.6.3.4 Developing Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMES)**

Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) are the major boosters in most economies. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are viewed as a key driver of economic and social development in any country. They represent a large number of businesses in a country, generate much wealth and employment and are widely considered to be vital to a

country's competitiveness. MSMEs are good for their key role in promoting grassroots economic growth and equitable sustainable development.

The District economy is mostly made up of MSMEs which are dominated mainly by women. Their efficiency and competitiveness are crucial to the District economic growth, employment generation and poverty reduction. Training and developing entrepreneurs at the MSMEs level will therefore be vital to improving their performance.

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 8; Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 4; Target 4: 20% of informal sector ventures graduate into Small Formal Enterprise category a year.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- i. Advisory and Extension Services
- ii. Provision of general information
- iii. Number of training and business development services
- iv. Number of MSEs facilitated to access credit

### 2.6.3.5 Advisory and Extension Services

During the year under review, 208 (62 male, 146 female) Advisory and Extension services were offered to beneficiaries' district wide. Also, 28 shea butter processors (Female 28, Males 0) and 40 soap makers ( 0 males and 40 females). Also, 30 guinea fowl rearing (Female 15, Male 15), 20 food vendors (Female 20, Male 0) .Additionally, 93 beneficiaries were given information (55 Female , Male 38) and 50 MSEs were taken through business counseling. (20 females, 30 males). The table below shows the number of beneficiaries and type of business.

**Table 2.44: Advisory and Extension Services**

Indicator	Category	Baseline (2017)	2018		2019		2020	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Advisory and Extension Services	Total	143	300	113	250	208	300	307
	Male	62	100	35	88	62	100	57
	Female	81	200	78	162	146	200	250

Source: Business Advisory Centre 2020 (BAC)

**Table 2.45: Provision of Information**

Area of Enquiry	No. of beneficiaries		
	Male	Female	Total
Business registration	17	25	42
Financial support	-	-	-
Activities of BAC	32	45	77

EU	0	0	0
General Information	4	7	11
<b>Total</b>		<b>55</b>	<b>93</b>

Source: Department of Trade and Industry (BAC) 2020

### ***Productivity and employment***

The District Assembly stressed on improvement in productivity since it can reduce poverty, create employment and increase competitiveness of small scale industries in the District. The District Assembly supports the establishment of participatory and cooperative mechanism to enhance income and job security as well as adopting measures to integrate the formal and informal economies.

#### a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation.

#### b. Targets

SDG Goal 8; Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 4; Target 5: At least 50% of informal sector ventures that grow into small formal enterprise category a year will be owned by Women.

### ***Key challenges encountered in 2020***

As at the end of 2020, the key challenges encountered by the Department of Cooperatives were:

- Inadequate logistics and funds.
- Inadequate human resource
- Inadequate office accommodation

### **2.7 Social Development (Goal: Create Equal Opportunity for all)**

The District has placed much emphasis on the Social Development as a development dimension of the Agenda for Jobs, because it has the potential of producing well educated and skilled population capable of transforming the key sectors of the District economy for wealth creation and poverty reduction. The focus areas are:

- Education
  - i. Increase access to education and training at Pre-School, Basic education and Senior High School with emphasis on Gender Equality
  - ii. Bridging the gender gap in access to education
  - iii. Improve quality of education and enhance delivery of education services
- Health
  - i. Bridge equity gap in access to quality health care and nutritional services
  - ii. Strengthening efficiency in health service delivery
  - iii. HIV and AIDS/STI/TB transmission

### ***Education and Training***

Education remains the most critical component for the economic development and social progression in any society. The Constitution of Ghana guarantees all children the right to education that is Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE). The achievement of Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education is expected to have positive spill over effects on the Sustainable Development Goals and Africa Union Agenda 2063 targets and



indicators. Hence, District Assembly has developed and implemented a wide range of programmes, activities and strategies aimed at achieving the Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education. Over the years, the Assembly has ensured that all school going aged children attend school regularly, learn basic literacy and numeracy skills and complete primary school on time. The District Medium Term Development Plan 2020-2021 underscores the importance of education in ensuring relevant human and social capital for sustainable development in the District.

***Increase access to education and training at all levels, with emphasis on gender equality***

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 4; Target 4.2: By 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education;

SDG Goal 4; Target 4a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 2; Target 1: Enrolment rate for early childhood education is at least 300% of the 2013 rate.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

i. Number of schools

- ii. Enrolment
- iii. Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)
- iv. Net Admission Rate (NAR)
- v. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)
- vi. Completion Rate

### ***Number of Kindergarten Schools***

Over the last four years, the District has made a remarkable stride in increasing access to basic schooling. The total number of kindergartens in the District increased significantly from 73 during the 2016/2017 academic year to 91 during the 2019/2020 academic year. This comprises 66 public schools and 25 private schools. The observed growth in the number of kindergartens was mainly due to increase in the number of private kindergarten.

### ***Number of Primary Schools***

The total number of primary schools established in the District increased slightly from 90 during the 2016/17 academic year to 91 during the 2017/18 academic year. This comprises 66 public schools and 25 private schools. The district also recorded 67 public schools and 26 private schools during the 2019/2020 academic year.

### ***Number of Junior High Schools***

The total number of JHS established in the District increased from 45 during the 2013/14 academic year to 63 in the 2017/18 academic year. The figure increased to 66 in 2020. This comprises 54 public schools and 12 private schools. The observed growth in the number of JHS was mainly due to increase in the number of both public and private JHS.

### ***Enrolment***

The table below shows the total enrolment for all categories of the basic schools in the District. Enrolment figures for the 2016/2017 academic year have witnessed minimal decrease from **30,660** in 2017 to 30,599 in 2018 and increase to 31,973 in 2019 and decrease again to 29,500 in 2020.

*Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)*

**Table 2.49: School Enrolment 2017 to 2020**

Category	Base line 2017			Target 2018	Actual 2018			Actual 2019			Target 2020	Actual 2020		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Primary	7943	7532	<b>15475</b>	20,000	7534	7266	<b>14,800</b>	<b>7867</b>	<b>7640</b>	<b>15507</b>	<b>6744</b>	<b>6803</b>	<b>6633</b>	<b>13436</b>
Junior High School	2930	2972	<b>5902</b>	10,000	2957	2993	<b>5950</b>	<b>2972</b>	<b>2982</b>	<b>5954</b>	<b>6744</b>	<b>3011</b>	<b>3120</b>	<b>6131</b>
Kindergarten	2494	2576	<b>5070</b>	10,000	2583	2532	<b>5115</b>	<b>2928</b>	<b>2909</b>	<b>5837</b>	<b>5759</b>	<b>2664</b>	<b>2571</b>	<b>5235</b>
SHS	1764	2449	<b>4213</b>	10,000	2067	2587	<b>4654</b>	<b>2093</b>	<b>2582</b>	<b>4675</b>	<b>5168</b>	<b>2110</b>	<b>2588</b>	<b>4698</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,131</b>	<b>15,529</b>	<b>30,660</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>1574</b>	<b>15458</b>	<b>30,599</b>	<b>15860</b>	<b>16113</b>	<b>31973</b>	<b>32450</b>	<b>14588</b>	<b>14912</b>	<b>29500</b>

Source: Ghana Education Service Directorate, Paga 2020

### ***Number of Senior High Schools***

The total number of SHS in the District during the 2013/14 academic year was 4 this increased to 6 in 2019/20 a. This comprises of 5 public schools and 1 private school. The public institutions are Sirigu Senior High School, Mirigu Senior High School, ChianaSenior High School, Nabongo Senior High/Technical School, and Kandiga Senior High/Technical School.

### ***Bridging the gender gap in access to education***

#### a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation.

#### b. Targets

SDG Goal 4; Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 2; Target 2: Enrolment rate for basic education is 100%.

#### c. Status and Trends of Indicators

##### Indicator

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicator was adopted:

##### i. Gender Parity Index (GPI)

Gender parity index measures the ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment, the national target for balance of parity is 1.00 implying that both female and male are equal. The District continues to make progress towards the attainment of GPI especially at the lowest level of education. GPI has already been achieved at the KG level, while at the primary and JHS levels GPI remains high. The gender parity indexes at the Kindergarten, Primary and JHS levels remains at 1.04, 1.07 and 1.14 respectively in 2019/2020 academic year . This is indicated in the table below which is reflective of the general high enrolment in schools especially, girls. The District has achieved the national target at all levels in 2020

*Improve quality of education and enhance delivery of education services*

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 4; Target 4.2: By 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 2; Target 1: Enrolment rate for early childhood education is at least 300% of the 2013 rate.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- i. BECE Pass Rates
- ii. Pupil: Core Text Book ratio
- iii. Percent and number of trained teachers
- iv. Pupil/Student per Teacher Ratio (PTR) and Pupil/Student per Trained Teacher Ratio (PTTR)

***BECE Pass Rates***

The percentage of Junior High School students who qualified to S.H.S in the District within the 2011/2012 academic year was 35.2% for girls and 43.3 % for boys this decreased slightly to 39.3% and 33.7% in the 2012/2013 academic year. The percentage of boys who qualified into S.H.S for 2014 was 41.9 % while their girls counterpart recorded 37.6%. The result of the 2015 BECE indicated that the total percentage pass for the District was 39.9%. That of boys decreased to 26% and girls 33%. In 2016, the percentage of boys who qualified to SHS increased marginally to 46.7% however girls decreased from 33% to 25.6% in 2017, the percentage of boys decrease to 31.9% while that of girls increased slightly to 26.8%. the year under also witnessed a total pass rate of 29.32%. Girls decreased from 26% to 24.83% while the boys’ performance further increased from 31.9% to 33.4%. The result of the 2020 BECE indicated that the total percentage pass for the district was 48.8% and boys was 49.6% and 48.1% for girls. The above analysis revealed poor performance of pupils at the BECE especially the girls, this require collective effort by District and Community level actors in education to address the situation.

The table below shows the percentage of JHS students qualified to be enrolled into SHS with aggregate.

**Table 2.53: Percentage of JHS students qualifying to SHS (aggregate 30 and above)**

Percentage of JHS Students qualifying	Sex	Baseline 2017	2018		2019		2020	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	Boys	31.9%	100%	33.4%	40%	49.6%	-	-



to SHS (aggregate 30 and above)	Girls	26.8%	100%	24.83%	40%	48.1%		
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Source: District Education Office-KNWDA, 2020

***Pupil: Core Text Book ratio***

Similar to the infrastructural situation, is inadequate supplies of teaching and learning materials (text books) this affects greatly teaching learning and the performance of pupils. The supply of the available few textbooks arrive late and not in adequate quantities. This situation is reflected on the performance of children especially at the BECE Level. The District Assembly together with donors should team up to solve the problem. World Vision has distributed reading materials in some schools, this is however inadequate. At the basic level of education, each pupil is supposed to have access to at least 3 core text books, namely English, Mathematics and Science which implies a ratio of 3 core textbook per a pupil. However, at the primary and JHS levels 1 core textbook per 5 pupils respectively over the years. However, the data revealed that no text book was distributed during the 2019/20 academic year. The table below shows the ratio of textbooks in the core subjects to pupils.

**Table 2.53: Showing the Core Textbook to Students Ratio at the Primary and JHS Levels.**

Teaching and Learning Materials	Primary ( Core Textbook Ratio)	Base line 2017	2018		2019		2020	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	English	4:1	2:1	5:1	2:1	0	2:1	0
	Maths	4:1	2:1	5:1	2:1	0	2:1	0
	Science	4:1	2:1	5:1	2:1	0	2:1	0
	Social Studies	22:1	1:1	5:1	2:1	0	2:1	0
	ICT	30:1	6:1	30:1	10:1	0	2:1	0
	JHS ( Core Textbook Ratio)				2:1	0	2:1	0
	English	3:1	2:1	4:1				
	Maths	3:1	2:1	4:1	2:1	0	2:1	0
	Science	2:1	:1	4:1	2:1	0		0
	Social Studies	5:1	2:1	4:1	2:1	0	2:1	0
	ICT	20:1	5:1	20:1	10:1	0	2:1	0

Source: District Education Directorate, 2020

### ***Percentage of trained teachers***

The proportion of classroom teachers that have had proper professional training is an essential input to quality education. At the kindergarten level, the percentage of trained teachers was 82.7% during the year, while at the primary level, the percentage of trained teachers recorded 82.4%. At the Junior High School level, the percentage of trained teachers recorded 93.8%.

**Table 2.54: Percent and Number of Trained Teachers**

Indicators		Baseline 2017	2018		2019		2020	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
K,G	% Trained teachers	44%	100%	81%	90%	82.7%	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	Number of Trained teachers	73	80	120	150	124	100%	81%
Prim ary	% Trained teachers	61%	100%	77.1%	90%	82.4%	155	104
	Number of Trained teachers	278	500	401	450	427	100%	86%
JHS	% Trained teachers	86%	100%	84.1%	100%	93.8%	450	388
	Number of Trained teachers	382	400	413	450	439	100%	88%

Source: Department of Education, 2020



**Table 2.55: Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR)**

Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR)	Category	Baseline 2017	2018		2019		2020	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	KG:	43:1	30:1	35: 1	25:1	39:1	25:1	41:1
	Primary	44:1	35:1	29: 1	35:1	30:1	35:1	30:1
	JHS	15:1	45:1	12:1	30:1	13:1	30:1	15:1

The pupil-teacher ratio of the District in 2016/2017 academic year stood at 43:1 for Kindergarten, 44:1 primary and 15:1 JHS. For the year 2018/2019 academic years also recorded minimal appreciation at the Primary and JHS levels of Basic School. However, the ratio worsened in 2019/20 across all levels except the as indicated in the table 2.55.

***Key challenges encountered in 2020***

The challenges affecting the achievement of the universal primary education in the District include the following:

- Gender, socio-economic and community disparities negatively impacts on access, retention and participation of pupils
- High rate of school dropout especially girls due to forced/ early marriage and teenage pregnancies
- Encroachment of school lands by community members
- Extra burden of domestic chores on girls in the home as compared to boys who have a lighter burden
- dilapidated school infrastructure.

## **2.8 Health and Health Services**

Health is the level of functional and metabolic efficiency of a living organism. In humans it is the ability of individuals or communities to adapt and self-manage when facing physical, mental, psychological and social changes with environment. Good service delivery is a vital element of any health system. Service delivery is a fundamental input to population health status, along with other factors, including social determinants of health.

### ***Bridge equity gap in access to quality health care and nutritional services***

Services are directly and permanently accessible with no undue barriers of cost, language, culture, or geography. Health services are close to the people, with a routine point of entry to the service network at primary care level (not at the specialist or hospital level). Services may be provided in the home, the community, the workplace, or health facilities as appropriate. Service delivery is designed so that all people in a defined target population are covered, i.e. the sick and the healthy, all income groups and all social groups. Service delivery is organized to provide an individual with continuity of care across the network of services, health conditions, levels of care, and over the life-cycle. Health services are of high quality, i.e. they are effective, safe, centered on the patient's needs and given in a timely fashion. Services are organized around the person, not the disease or the financing. Users perceive health services to be responsive and acceptable to them. There is participation from the target population in service delivery design and assessment. People are partners in their own health care.

#### **a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals**

Sustainable Development Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens.

#### **b. Targets**

SDG Goal 3; Target 3.1: By 2030 reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births;

SDG Goal 3; Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as

12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 3; Target 3: Reduce 2013 maternal, neo-natal and child mortality rates by at least 50%.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- i. Immunization coverage (Penta 3)
- ii. Antenatal Care coverage (At least 1 visit)
- iii. Antenatal Care coverage (At least 4 visits)
- iv. Maternal mortality ratio
- v. Institutional maternal mortality ratio
- vi. Under five mortality rate per 1000 live births
- vii. Infant mortality per 1000 live births
- viii. Percentage of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel.
- ix. Prevalence of stunting among children under 5
- x. Prevalence of underweight among children under

**Table 2.56: Summary of achievements of selected access to Health care Indicators**

<b>Objective 1: Ensure Sustainable, Affordable, Equitable, Easily Accessible Healthcare Services (Universal Health Coverage)</b>		<b>2019 Performance</b>	<b>2020 Target</b>	<b>2020 Performance</b>
1.	Family planning Acceptor rate	38.4%	40	31.2%

.2	Total estimated protection by contraceptive methods supplied (Couple Year Protection (CYP))	5427	350,000	3139
.3	Proportion of deliveries attended by trained health workers	53.1%	60	57.0%
.4	Proportion of newborns receiving postnatal care (PNC) within 48 hours from birth	98.5%	76	99.3%
.5	Proportion of mothers who made at least four ANC visits	86.5%	75	97.7%
6	The proportion of children due for Measles-Rubella 2 receiving LLIN	50%	70	94%
7	Percentage of babies breastfeeding within 30minutes after delivery	99.2%	95	99.1%
8	Doctor to population ratio	1:84,585	8,000	1:86,519
9	Nurse to population ratio	1:618	450	1:572
10	Midwife to Women in Fertility Age (WIFA) population ratio	1:1,128	700	1:2,124

The District Health Directorate in the year 2020 reviewed its working strategies under the six health sector objectives as a result of the development of a new Health Sector Medium Term Development Plan.

To improve on achievements and gains on the MDGs 4 and 5, the DHA gave more priority to maternal and child health services as verbal autopsy was conducted for all the six neonatal deaths reported in the District during the year under review. More community engagements were also undertaken on the need for the community members to own the facilities in their communities.

Work on improving on data capturing and entry into DHIMS was initiated. The improvement in the health workforce and distribution continued during the year under



review. However, the numbers of midwives and medical assistants are still not adequate in the District.

With regards to CHPS implementation, there has been an increase in the numbers of functional CHPS zones. This has been driven mainly by the increasing availability of community health nurses. The number of functional CHPS zones increased from 29 in 2015 to 35 in 2020.

**Table 2.58: Key indicators on prevention and control**

Intensify Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease and Ensure the Reduction of New HIV/AIDS and other STI, especially among the Vulnerable Groups		2019 Performance	2020 Target	2020 Performance
1	Percentage of infants born to HIV-infected mothers who are infected	18.2%	5.0%	15.4%
2	Proportion of pregnant women tested for syphilis	34.2%	60%	39.0%
3	Malaria incidence rate	2783.9	165/1000	3994.1
4	IPTp3 Coverage	57.5%	50.00%	47.5%
5	Tuberculosis case fatality rate	0	5.00%	0
6	Case fatality rates for epidemic prone diseases (Cholera, Meningitis, Yellow fever)		5.00%	-

7	Proportion of suspected malaria cases that were tested for malaria before treatment	100%	95%	99.9%
8	Institutional Malaria Under 5 Case Fatality Rate		0.2	00
9	Malaria mortality rate		0.015/1000	00
10	Non- polio AFP rate	5.8	>2.0	5.6
11	Surgical site infection rate		<5.0%	0
12	PLHIV newly enrolled in HIV care started on TB preventive therapy			

### *HIV testing and counselling*

This is a programme provided for individuals who willingly opt for knowing their HIV status. Rapid Diagnostic Test Kits are available in every health facility for free services. Individuals who voluntarily walk in for the service are counseled based on their status. The table below shows data on voluntarily testing from 2017 – 2020.

**Table 2.60: PMTCT-Trend Analysis (2018-2020)**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
# ANC registrants	2313	2207	2525
# Tested	2181	2138	2525
# Receiving Post test counselling	2181	2138	2525
% Uptake	100	100	100
# Postive	16	20	16
% Positive	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%
# of Mothers Given ARVs	18	23	16
% of Mothers Given ARVs	0.8%	1.1%	0.6%

# of Babies on ARV	6	11	10
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### ***Mental Health***

- Collaborated with the CHNs and community volunteers to help in defaulter tracing
- Calling clients and relatives on phone to find out how they are faring and to remind them of the clinic schedule date.
- We made our phone numbers accessible to clients, their relatives and community volunteers to call in case of any problem.
- Use of personal motor bike some times when the need arise.
- Worked closely with Basic Needs Ghana to have had a Psychiatric Specialist visit in the District.

**Table 2.61: Outpatient Attendance and per capita (2018 -2020)**

Year	Pop.	GHS	CHAG	Private
2018	82655	69438	12344	13217
PER CAP		1.4	0.3	0.2
2019	84585	58317	25419	10564
PER CAP	1.20	1.0	0.18	0.02
2020				
PER CAP	1.4			

Source: Ghana Health Service District Directorate, Paga 2020

Under the year under review, the OPD attendance for Ghana health facilities increased compared with the previous years and witnessed a drastic reduction in the OPD attendance of Private facilities in the District. This also resulted in an increase in OPD per Capita for Ghana Health Service facilities.

**Table 2.62: CHPS Contribution (2018-2020)**

Indicator	Years					
	2018		2019		2020	
	Dist	CHPS	Dist	CHPS	Dist	CHPS
ANC coverage	74.1	49.7	69	33	72.9	25.3
Delivery	57	15	53	15	57	8.4
PNC coverage	57.3	15.2	53.2	15.1	57	8.6
Family planning (acceptors rate)	39.2	24.3	38.3	25.7	31.2	16.8
Home visits	10805	4110	15,043	10,253	21,548	18,498
Making 4 <sup>th</sup> visits(ANC)	74		84		97	
Anaemia in pregnancy	38.4		30.8		46.5	

Source: Ghana Health Service District Directorate, Paga 2020

CHPS contribution in the District witnessed a significant reduction in most indicators; ANC registrants, family planning, home visit have reduced as the introduction of the concept. The performance can be shown in the table above. ANC registrants have reduced from 33% in 2019 to 25.3% in 2020 as shown in the table below.

**Table 2.63: Skill Delivery for 2019 TO 2020**

<b>SUB DISTRICT</b>	<b>2017</b>		<b>2019</b>		<b>2020</b>	
Kandiga-Kurugu	284	46	291	46.1	272	42.2
Chiana	296	52.6	257	44.6	309	52.4
MOU	402	127	431	133	514	155
Paga	455	86	464	85.7	500	90.4
Kayoro	80	39.8	66	32	69	32.7
Nakolo	105	49	87	29.8	112	50
Mirigu-Nabango	169	37.6	102	22.1	95	20.1
Katiu-Nakong	54	27	59	28.2	57	27.2
Navio	40	18	39	16.7	42	18.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1885</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1796</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>56.9</b>

## **2.9 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability (Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society)**

The focus areas of this section is as follows:

- Reported crime cases (Men, Women and Children)
- Deepening Democracy and Strengthening Local Governance,
- Ensuring Public Safety and Security,
- Promote the Creative Arts Industry for Economic Development,
- Protecting the Vulnerable, Marginalized and Socially Excluded in Society, and
- Women and Governance

### ***Deepening Democracy and Strengthening Local Governance***

Basically, deepening democracy means making democracy relevant for the lives that people live. Deepening democracy is a continuous quest for justice and freedom. Good local governance is not just about providing a range of local services but also about preserving the life and liberty of residents, creating space for democratic participation and civic dialogue, supporting market-led and environmentally sustainable local development, and facilitating outcomes that enrich the quality of life of residents.

#### **a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals**

Sustainable Development Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched.

#### **b. Targets**

SDG Goal 16; Target 16.6: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels;

SDG Goal 16; Target 16.7: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 11; Target 1: At least 70% of the people believe that they are empowered and are holding their leaders accountable.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- i. Number of development partners (CSOs) meeting organized
- ii. Operationalization and Strengthening of Sub-Structures (Zonal Councils)

***Level of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) engagement in policy formulation process***

The role of CSOs as key stakeholders in the development process is key to achieving transparency and accountability. Years past, CSOs were not actively involved in the decision making process of the District Assembly and it is in this regard that the Assembly facilitated the formation of NGOs Consortium in 2015. Also, the Assembly created NGOs desk officer for the monitoring, coordination and evaluation of NGOs in its jurisdiction.

**Table 2.66: Level of CSOs Engagement in Policy Formulation Process**

Indicator	2017 (Baseline)	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Number of development partners (CSOs) meeting organized	1	3	2	3	2	4	0

Source: Central Administration Department, 2020

As at the end of 2020, the following NGOs were operating in the District. They are as follows: WaterAid Ghana, World Vision, CDEP-RESULT, AFRIKIDS, SEND Ghana, USAID ADVANCE, Youth Alive Ghana, UNICEF and CDD Ghana.

***Operationalization and Strengthening of Sub-Structures (Area Councils)***

### ***Performance of Sub-district structures (Areal Councils)***

As at the end of 2020, 10(ten) out of (11) sub-structures (Areal Councils) were Inaugrated. These councils are Paga, Sirigu, Kandiga, Mirigu, Nyangania, Chiana, Nakong, Yidania, Katiu and Kayoro.

### ***Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2020***

The key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2020 were:

- Identification of community needs and interventions
- Training of Hon. Assembly Members on their roles and responsibilities
- CDD Ghana sensitized communities on the budgeting process, health and education budgets of the District.

### ***Key challenges encountered in 2020***

The key challenges encountered in 2020 were:

- Inadequate office space and office logistics e.g. computers, stationary, means of transport etc.
- Apathy on the part of the Chiefs and People
- Threatened peace and security at the Navio area
- Inadequate funds on activities of Area councils
- Lack of District Circuit/ Megistrate court
- Lack of accommodation for Station Officer
- Encouragement of police land by community members

### ***Fighting corruption and economic crimes***

Good governance is fundamental to the economic and social development process and promoting good governance is a cross-cutting priority through all programmes and projects. Corruption undermines human development. It diverts public resources away from the provision of essential services. It increases inequality and hinders national and



local economic development by distorting markets for goods and services. It corrodes rule of law and destroys public trust in governments and leaders. There is the need to join forces in fighting the menace i.e corruption and economic crimes which has always bleed the economies of countries.

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

b. Sustainable Development Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched.

c. Targets

SDG Goal 16; Target 16.6: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels;

SDG Goal 16; Target 16.7: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 11; Target 1: At least 70% of the people believe that they are empowered and are holding their leaders accountable.

d. Status and Trends of Indicators

### *Ensuring public safety and security*

Worldwide, public safety and security is the priority of every nation. The District aims to provide a safe, secure, and stable environment for all citizens, visitors, communities, and businesses to conduct their affairs freely.

#### a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched.

#### b. Targets

SDG Goal 16; Target 16.6: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels;

SDG Goal 16; Target 16.7: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 11; Target 1: At least 70% of the people believe that they are empowered and are holding their leaders accountable.

#### c. Status and Trends of Indicators

##### Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

1. Reported cases of crime (Men, Women and Children)
2. Strength of the Police Service
3. Share of women in the Police Service
4. Police-citizen ratio
5. Change in crime

**Table 2.68: Reported Cases of Crime**

Reported cases of crime	2018	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	Base line	2019	2019	2020	2020
iv. Men,	124	-	139	-	160
v. Women	30	-	30	-	107
iii.Children	-	-	2	-	0

Source: Ghana Police Service, Paga

### ***Strength of the Police Service***

In a democratic environment where there is rule of law and where citizens are well aware of their basic rights and freedoms, public expectations of the police in terms of security and policing are very high. Article 200 of the 1992 Constitution clearly spells out the mandate of the Ghana Police Service. It states inter alia that the Police Service shall be equipped and maintained to perform its traditional role of maintaining law and order. To perform this mandatory function, the service should be adequately equipped to cope with challenges of the times to be able to provide appropriate response any time sections of the public express a sense of insecurity and forestall any unpleasant situation.

The government in the last couple of years has intensified its efforts at positioning the Ghana Police Service (GPS) to adequately respond to contemporary security challenges, putting together various initiatives and interventions to improve the status of the service. The numerical strength of the Police Service in District increased from 54 in 2017 to 56 in 2019 and decreased to 50 in 2020. This has resulted in a current police-citizen ratio of 1:1459 in 2020.



**Table 2.69: Strength of the Ghana Police Service**

Station	Number of Police officers								
	Baseline2018			2019			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Paga	20	13	33	20	11	31	24	15	39
Mirigu	7	0	7	5	0	5	6	0	6
Chiana	5	3	8	11	3	14	-	-	-
Sirigu	6	0	6	6	0	6	8	0	5
Total	38	16	54	32	14	56	35	15	50

Source: Ghana Police Service Paga 2020

### ***Police Citizen Ratio***

Police-citizen ratio in the District has increased significantly from 1:1,042 in 2019 to 1:1,459 in 2020.

Even though the District could not meet the United Nations' (UN) policing standard of one police personnel to 500 people by 2020, there has been significant improvement in its PPR which has led to an increase in police visibility and accessibility, which are key prerequisites in crime prevention, detection and control.

### ***Strength of the Ghana National Fire Service***

The Ghana National Fire Service continued to organize public fire education programmes, create and sustain awareness of the hazards of fire, offer rescue and evacuation services to those trapped by fire, or in other emergencies; and provide technical advice for building plans with regard to machinery and structural layouts to facilitate escape from fire, rescue operations and fire management. The government in the last couple of years has intensified its efforts at positioning the Ghana National Fire Service to adequately carry out their mandate. The numerical strength of the Ghana National Fire Service in the District decreased from 28 in 2017 to 23 in 2020.

As at the end of 2020, the total personnel for the fire service in the District were twenty eight (28) this however decreased to 23 in 2020, comprising of (17) males and eight (6) females. The breakdown of the personnel is as follows: Assistant Divisional Officer Grade I (0 female and 1 male), Assistant Divisional Officer Grade II (0 female and 0 male), Station Officer I/Group Officer I (1 female and 1 males), Group Officer II (1 female and 0 males), Station Officer II ( 1female and 4 males), Assistant Station Officer/Deputy (5 male), Subordinates Officer (0 female and 2 males), Leading Firemen/Firewomen ( 4females and 5males), Firemen/Firewomen (3 female and 3 male), Labourer ( 0 female and 0 males) and Watchman(0 female and 0 male). For the period under review, the following grades were vacant i.e Divisional Officer Grade II, Divisional Officer Grade III and Assistant Divisional Officer Grade II. There is the need to fill these gaps as to ensure effective functioning of the service in the District. The table below shows the strength of the Ghana National Fire Service in the District for 2020.

**Table 2.70: Strength of the Ghana National Fire Service in 2020**

Rank	Number					
	2019			2020		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
Divisional Officer Grade II	0	0	0	0	0	0
Divisional Officer Grade III	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assistant Divisional Officer Grade I	1	1	-	1	1	-
Assistant Divisional Officer Grade II	0	0	0	0	0	0
Station Officer I/Group Officer I	2	1	1	2	1	1
Station Officer II/Group Officer II	5	4	1	5	4	1
Assistant Station Officer/Deputy	4	4	0	5	5	-
Subordinates Officer	6	6	0	2	2	-
Leading Firemen/Firewomen	9	5	4	6	3	3
Firemen/Firewomen	1	1	0	2	1	1
Labourer	0	0	0	0	0	0
Watchman	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>

Source: Ghana National Fire Service, 2020

***Key challenges encountered by the Ghana National Fire Service in 2020***

The key challenges encountered in protecting life and property in the District were:

- Encroachment of office land and space
- Lack of logistics and office equipments
- Inadequate fire hydrants for water



## **2.10 Infrastructure and Human Settlements (Goal:Safeguard the natural environment and ensure resilient built environment)**

The District Assembly recognizes the need to expand existing social and economic infrastructure as a means to promote inclusive and holistic development leading to sustainable development. The objectives of this sector is to establish a transportation network that links all parts of the District, ensure that all households have access to a reliable and affordable energy supply and sufficient power is generated and distributed to meet future energy requirements and demands and also ensure clean and accessible water and sanitation for all. This chapter focus on the following:

- Transport Infrastructure,
- Energy Supply to Support Industry and Households, and
- Safe Water and Sanitation.

### ***Transport infrastructure***

Transportation needs are growing strongly District wide. Continuing urbanization coupled with high growth rates in some parts of the District coupled with the flow of goods and people will continue to increase over time. The District Assembly is aware of the need to build a strong infrastructure foundation however, enormous challenges in devoting sufficient capital resources to such projects is a setback.

#### **a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals**

Sustainable Development Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All.

#### **b. Targets**

SDG Goal 11; Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1; Target 8: At least detail technical and financial feasibility report for rapid transit system for all cities above 2 million people is completed.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicator

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicator was adopted:

- i. Proportion/length of roads/drains maintained/ rehabilitated
- ii. Percentage of road network in good condition (Urban and Rural)
- iii. Percentage of communities covered by electricity(Urban and Rural)

**Roads**

As at the end of the year, no trunk road, urban and feeder roads were constructed and rehabilitated. However, most of the roads within Paga town were reshaped and construction of drains under the Social Investment Fund project at Gwaru was completed. The table below shows the Proportion/length of roads/drains maintained/rehabilitated during the year under review.

**Table 2.71: Percentage of Road Network in Good Condition**

Category	Baseline 2017	2018		2019		2020	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Total	57%	70%	65%	80%	65%		-
Urban	-	-	-	-	-		-
Feeder	57%	70%	65%	70%	65%		-

**Table 2.72: Proportion/Length of Roads/Drains Maintained/Rehabilitated**

					Target 2020	Actual 2020

### ***Key challenges encountered in 2020***

As at the end of 2020, the following challenges were encountered in the transportation sector of the District namely:

Inaccessibility of roads during the raining season

Inadequate and poor road infrastructure i.e. roads, bridges and culverts.

Inadequate undeveloped car parks especially at the Boarder.

### ***Human settlement development***

The District seeks to promote sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements with adequate shelter and services, efficient institutions, sound living and working environment for all people. Additionally, we seek to provide a secure, well administered land market that serves the needs of landowners and contributes to the nation's strategic development

#### **a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals**

Sustainable Development Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All.

#### **b. Targets**

SDG Goal 11; Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums;

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1; Target 1: Reduce the 2013 national housing deficit by at least 10%; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1; Target 2: Reduce urban slums by at least 20%.

#### **c. Status and Trends of Indicators**

##### **Indicators**

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- i. Building permits approved
- ii. Total Land Coverage of Planned Area
- iii. Coverage of Street Addressing

### ***Building permits approved***

The number of building permits approved increased from 12 in 2019 to 20 in the 2020.

### ***Total Land Coverage of Planned Area***

The District is in the process of Preparing Planning schemes of the total land area. The Department prepared 15 site plans for some educational facilities. However, the absence of planning schemes makes acquisition of public land difficult .the following activities have been carried out during the year under review.

- Prepared planning scheme for Paga areas
- Educate the general public on the need to acquire permit
- Completion of Address map for Paga Township
- Completion of Address map for Paga Township
- Held statutory planning committee meetings and approved nine permits
- Development of mini-scheme for Chiana area

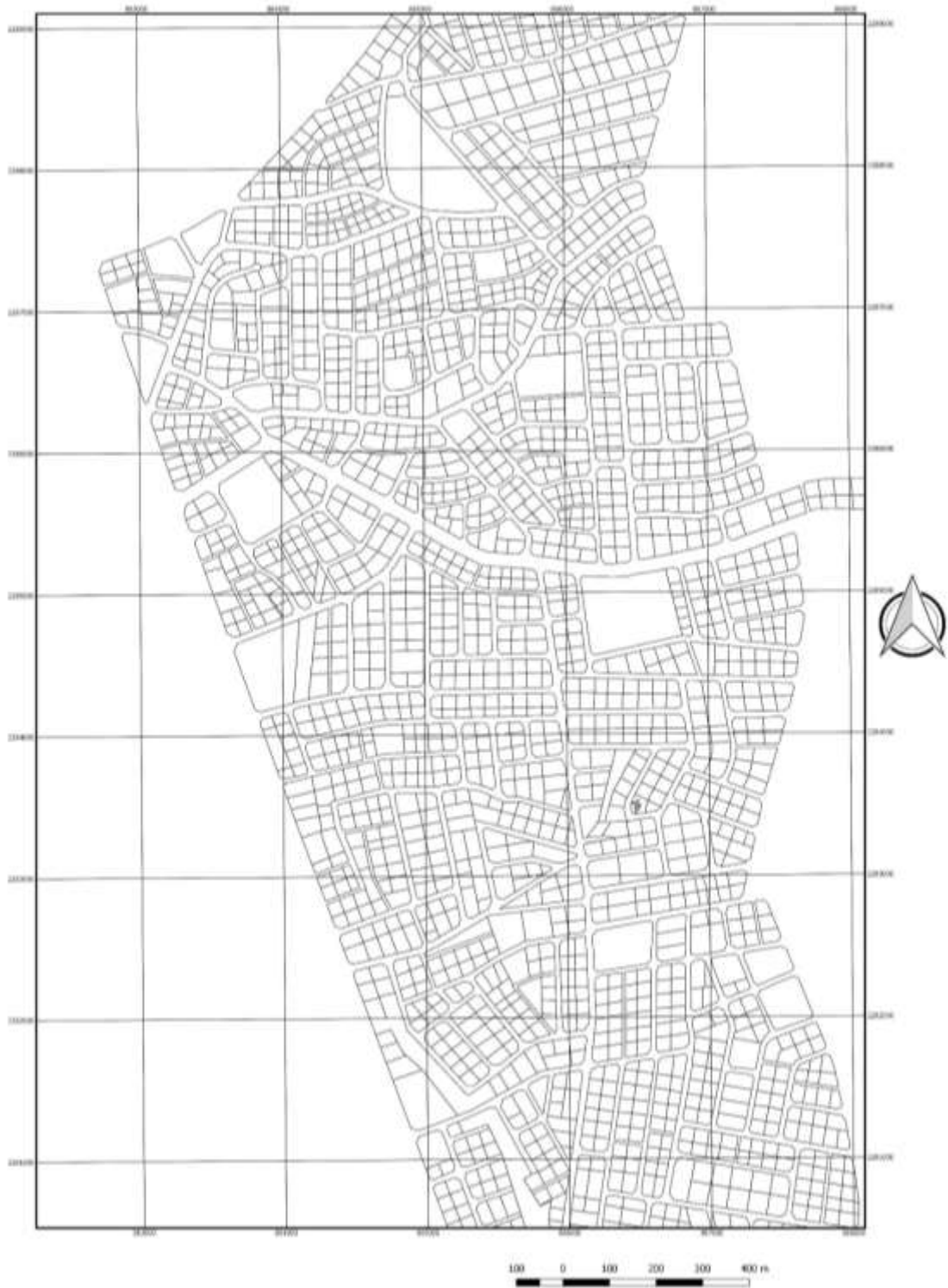
The first activity which was expected to be carried out by Department was to develop schemes to cover the district capital Paga, which would also serve as a development control tool for the district. The Base map for the Paga Township has been acquired and the preparation of draft planning schemes for some of the areas has been completed . However, designs of draft schemes have been completed awaiting the necessary procedures to be followed for the schemes to be approved as working documents. These areas include Badunu Residential Area Sector one and Paga Residential area sector one. A memo was also raised for the organisation of Stakeholders Consultation to set the ground for the regularisation of the draft Planning Schemes for Paga Sector One and Badunu Sector One but to no avail. However, the memo has not been approved therefore the activity has not

been carried out. The department lacks financial support for the exercise which involves much field work.



Source: Physical Planning Department, 2020

**Figure 2.6: Draft Badunu Planning Scheme Sector One**



**Figure 2.7: Draft Paga Planning Scheme Sector One**

Under the activity of educating the general public on the need to acquire a building/ development permit, the department planned organising radio talk shows and buying of airtime to educate the general public on the need to acquire building/ development permit before any development. This activity was not carried out as planned because of limited resources because the Memo that was raised has not been approved till date but rather clients are educated whenever they visit the department for services.

On the monitoring of physical development, the department has been active in carrying out weekly monitoring exercise throughout the whole year. It will be good to have a comprehensive team of representation from other departments to form a taskforce to make monitoring of physical development much better. There is always lack of collaboration between departments responsible for development control.

Building/ Development Permit was granted for two Telecommunication companies for development of Telecommunication mast.

On the Street Naming Exercise, the district assembly was lucky to be among the few districts chosen by GIZ for their pilot project. Before the introduction of the pilot project by GIZ, district assembly was lagging behind in terms of Street Naming and Property Addressing but the district is now leading in the second phase of the exercise.

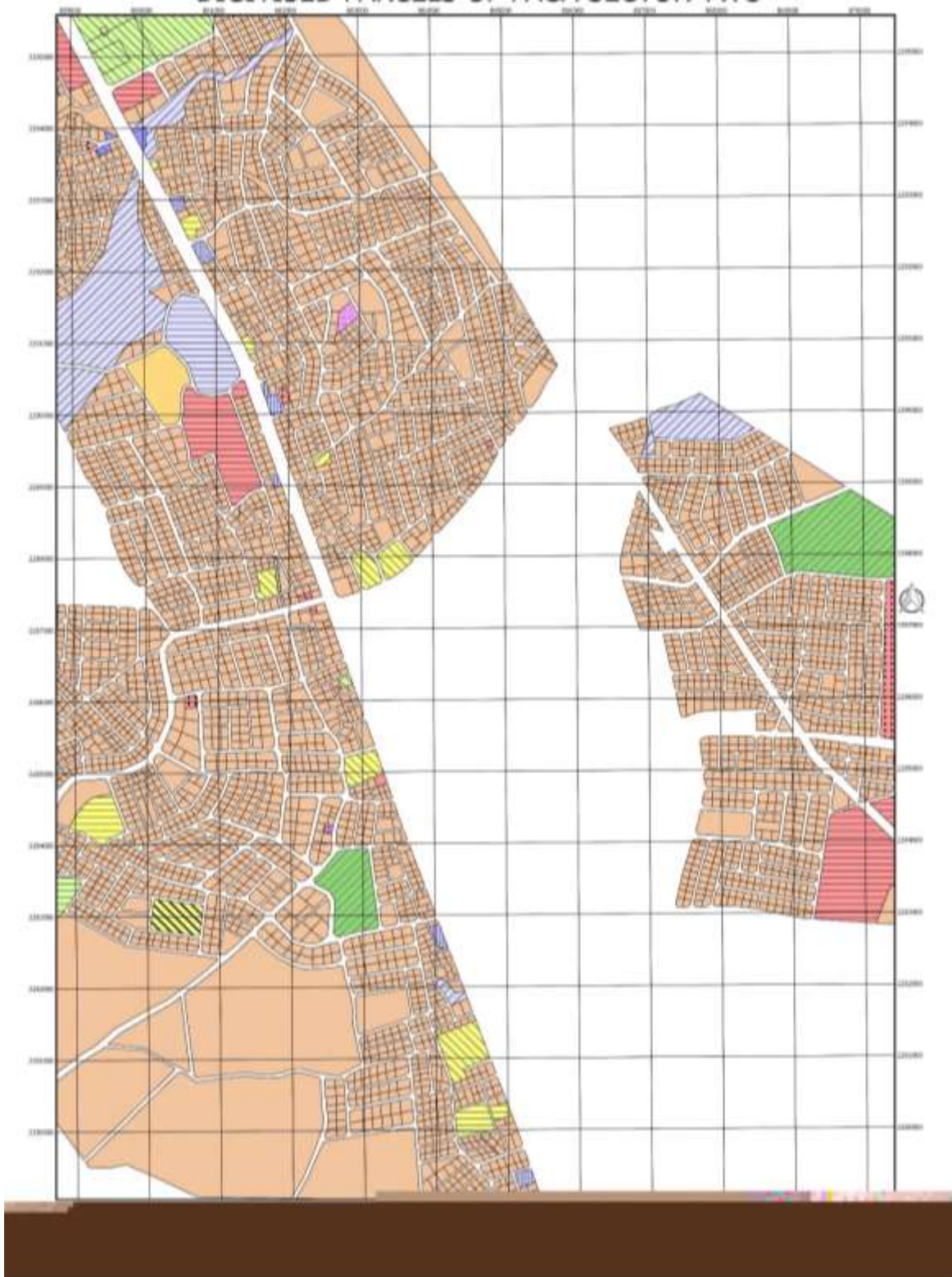
The department has numbered about 940 properties in the first phase of the Street Naming and Property Addressing Exercise at Nyania, Zenga, Kakungu and Gwaru in 2019. The number of properties increased to 1700 during the year under review.

The second phase has also completed. 600 names were solicited from stakeholders from Nania, Babile, Gwaru, Nyania to continue with the process. This exercise would be the gateway to generating enough IGF when completed. Also as part of the street naming data on business and property data has been collected.





**Figure 2.8: Paga Sector One Address Map**



**Figure 2.9: Digitized parcels of Paga Sector Two**

Visitation of site which is mandatory on the department has been carried out on regular basis as and when clients' needs our services. The department has visited about 15 sites during the year. This is done when clients want to register their lands or when there is the need for any clarification on any physical activity.

Preparation of site plans and planning comments forms part of our professional responsibility to help clients in that regard. This was carried out throughout the year as and when necessary.

On the activity of assisting the Assembly in land acquisition, the department is helping in the process of registration of about 30 acres of land at Nania for developmental projects and also assisting the Assembly to acquire compensation from GRIDco for passing a Pylon through an acquired Assembly land. The Department has presented a plan indicating the extent to which the land has been affected.

In conclusion, I will like to state categorically that most activities planned for in action plan were not carried out due to the unavailability of funds. This is affecting greatly the physical development of the district. It will therefore be prudent that some efforts be made towards the improvement of the physical development in district for no activity is carried out in space.

### ***Coverage of Street Naming and Property Addressing***

On the Street Naming Exercise, the district assembly was lucky to be among the few districts chosen by GIZ for their pilot project. Before the introduction of the pilot project by GIZ, district Assembly was lagging behind in terms of Street Naming and Property Addressing, however with the introduction of GIZ initiative, the district has completed the second phase of the exercise.

The department has numbered about 940 properties in the first phase of the Street Naming and Property Addressing Exercise at Nyania, Zenga, Kakungu and Gwaru.

On the second phase 600 names has been solicited from stakeholders in Nania, Babile, Gwaru, Nyania and naming has been completed

Figure 1: Coverage of street addressing



Source: Physical Planning Department, 2020

**Figure 2.10: Paga Sector One Address Map**

## Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2020

To promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, and orderly development of human settlements, the following policy measures and strategies were implemented in 2020

- Held statutory planning committee meetings and approved nine permits
- Development of mini-scheme for Chiana area
- Van announcement on the need for permits
- Acquisition of District Assembly lands ( 15 school lands)

## ***Key challenges encountered in 2020***

The challenges encountered in the human settlements development sector of the District include the following:

- Dispersed and unplanned form of settlements due to absence of Planning schemes
- Prevalence of unauthorized physical development
- Inadequate fund to carried out plan activities
- Inadequate staff
- Land ownership system (Land is own by individuals)

## ***Sanitation***

According to UNDP 2010, sanitation is seen to be one of the most important development drivers. Sanitation means promoting of hygiene through the prevention of human contact with hazards of wastes especially faeces, by proper treatment and disposal of the waste, often mixed into wastewater. These hazards may be physical, microbiological, biological or chemical agents of disease. Access to sanitation refers not only to its quantity but also to its quality.

### a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 6; Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1; Target 4: Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population poor sanitation facilities by 95%.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicator

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators was adopted:

- i. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services. (Urban, Rural, District)
- ii. No of final dumping sites (specify)
- iii. No. of refuse containers (10m<sup>3</sup> and 240Lt)
- iv. No. of public cemeteries
- v. Number and management of public toilet facilities

The state of environmental sanitation in the District is poor but improving at a slow pace. Hence there is a lot to be done. Sanitation facilities for both solid and liquid waste in the District are grossly inadequate.

Out of the total solid waste generated per year,(11638854.9 tons) only 17.5% were collected leaving huge amount of waste uncollected. This could be improved if plastic and metal dustbins are provided and placed at vantage points. Only 16.5% of the population in the District has access to toilet facilities. About 36% of liquid waste is managed in the district as a result 68% of the population is practicing open defecation. Sanitation facilities are mainly in the large settlements i.e.; Paga, Sirigu, Mirigu, Kandiga and Chiana. In rural areas, disposal of both solid and liquid waste is largely indiscriminate.

Most communities in the District lack toilet facilities and drains. Therefore, with the support of UNICEF 70 communities were triggered on the community led total sanitation (CLTS), 20 environmental Health officers were trained on the incremental approach and

75 natural leaders from 24 communities were used in the approach, as a result the total number of ODF increased from 54 in 2017 to 92 communities representing 30.5%. also, 20 communities are ODF basic pending verification. Other donors such as WATER AID ,World Vision and ORGII has strengthen collaboration with the District Assembly especially the environmental Health Unit to enter additional communities to improve on the situation. Water Aid Ghana also trained 20 (15 males, 5 females) community member on the construction of resilient household latrines. It is important for donors to collaborate with the District Assembly to assist the pro-poor in the communities to construct resilient latrines. There is also the need for all NGO's into WASH to co-ordinate and harmonize their activities. The District Assembly should play leading role by organizing a meeting to discuss how NGO's should operate based on the DMTDP.(2018-2021).

The concept of CTLS is accepted and functional at the rural areas however, the major towns such as Paga and Chiana are finding it difficult to adopt the concept. In Paga (Nania, Bisawu and Gwaru) for instance, there are open spaces between houses where people use as open defecation. The areas sharing boundaries with Burkina Faso in particular are known to be difficult sections to control. Places like Bisawu is located at the boundary, therefore, some of the houses are partially located in Burkina Faso making it difficult to control in terms of CLTS. There is a need for collaboration between Ghana and Burkina Faso on the CTLS concept. Natural leaders should be trained to understand the concept and trigger the communities to adopt and practice ODF.

Related to the above is the issue of inter – district boundaries. Some of the communities in district share boundaries with KassenaNankana Municipal where CTLS is not practiced; therefore, some of the community members in these areas lack house hold latrines there by resulting to open defecation. There is a need for KassenaNankana Municipal to adopt and sensitize the people to construct house hold latrines.

Access to institutional latrines has improved through the support from CRS, UNICEF, Water Aid Ghana and World Vision. 72.2% of the Schools are served with latrines whilst 60.5% of the schools also have portable water. There is therefore, the need to construct more institutional latrines and water facilities in the various schools and health facilities in the district. The table below illustrates the indicator level of Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine).

The proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation in the District was 35.4%. In 2017 this however increased slightly to 36.9%. The District is over 80% rural therefore the proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation in the rural area is 41.6% while that of Urban is 19%. The number of people living in urban areas without access to improved sanitation is increasing because of rapid growth in the size of urban populations, attitudes and behavior of citizens. Much effort needs to be done if the District requests to achieve these sanitation targets.

There is no final dumping site in the District. Refuse is dumped at the KassenaNankana Municipal dumping site. The number of public toilets recorded was seventeen (17). Out of the total number of toilets recorded six (6) were not functioning, four (4) needs rehabilitation and dislodging while the few are being managed by two (2) conservancy laborers of the Assembly. There are 9 numbers of 10m<sup>3</sup> refuse containers in the District during the fourth quarter. The number of 240L refuse containers recorded four hundred and sixty - two (462). The number of public cemeteries in the district is zero (0) therefore burial of the dead is done indiscriminately e.g at homes. There is the need for district Assembly to provide land for burial and final disposal site.

During the year, 27,129 people had access to improved sanitation facilities with 43,240 people still practicing open defecation. The number of people living in urban areas without access to improved sanitation is increasing because of rapid growth in the size of urban populations, attitudes and behavior of citizens. Much effort needs to be done if the District requests to achieve these sanitation targets.

**Table 2.75: Percentage of Population with Sustainable Access Toimproved Sanitation (Flush Toilets, KVIP, Household Latrine)**

Indicators	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
No of final dumping sites (specify)	0	1	0	1	0	1	0



% of house hold latrines	32%	80%	33%	100%	34%	60%	41%
% increase of public latrines	14.4	20	5%	20%	2%	10%	0%
No. of ODF communities	43	130	94	130	123	1	180
No. of public cemeteries	0	1	0	1	0	1	0

Source: Water and Sanitation Team/Environment

### ***Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2020***

In an effort to enhance access to improved basic sanitation, a number of programmes have been undertaken in 2020, including:

- 15No. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) education programmes at basic and junior high schools
- 4,654 meat/carcass inspections carried out
- Held 5No. National Sanitation Days and 9No. Sanitation Committee meetings
- Screening of food vendors
- 52 No. market sanitation conducted
  
- Disinfection and disinfestation carried out in public places
- 5 No. refuse dump inspected, 1,510m<sup>3</sup> refuse collected and 234m<sup>3</sup> refuse dumps evacuated
- Construction of house hold latrines in the communities
- Complete the construction of 1No. 10-seater Water Closet at Navio CHPs

- Number of households practicing safe storage and handling of drinking water at the start of 2020 =275
- Number of households practicing safe storage and handling of drinking water at the end of 2020 =405
- Number of improved latrines constructed = 4500

***Key challenges encountered in 2020***

The key challenges affecting sanitation delivery in the District are as follows:

- Unplanned expansion of settlements;
- Low investment in sanitation delivery;
- Ineffective collaboration among stakeholders responsible for environmental management;
- Inadequate and poor maintenance of sanitation facilities and equipments;
- Inadequate flow of funds
- High expectation of artisans and WSTMs
- Poor maintenance culture

**2.12 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues**

The government has implemented a lot of critical and poverty reduction programmes in the district for the past two years the table below illustrates the allocations, actual receipts and the number of beneficiaries of the some critical and poverty issues implemented during the year under review.

**Table 2.77: Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues**

Critical Development Issues and poverty issues	Allocation(GHC)	Actual Receipts (GHC)	Number of Beneficiaries					
			Targets			actuals		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total
LEAP	1,986,020.00	1,986,020.00	10,000	15,000	25,000	9,508	11,780	21,288
Capitation Grant	98,272.80	-	13,667	13,531	27,298	13,667	13,531	27,298
Ghana School Feeding Programme	-	1,420,303.4	13,667	13,531	27,298	8538	8434	16,972
National Health Insurance Scheme(MOBILISATION)	-	-	37,567	39,100	76,667	22,301	23462	45,763
National Youth Employment Programme	-	-	100	50	150	20	51	71

Critical Development Issues and poverty issues	Allocation(GHC)	Actual Receipts (GHC)	Number of Beneficiaries					
			Targets			actuals		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total
One District One Factory Programme	-	-	1000	1500	2,500	N/A	N/A	N/A
One Village One Dam Programme	2,500,000.00	-	13,677	13,677	25712	13,677	13,677	25712
One Constituency One Million Dollars	5,350,000.00	1,250,000.00	42,140	43,860	86,000	42,140	43,860	86,000
Planting for food and jobs	95,055.50	95,055.94	16,500	13,500	30,000	11,517	9,610	21,127
NABCO	2,083,200	1909,600.00	250	100	350	184	64	248
One Ware house one District	4,000,000,00	-	8,521	8,521	14,098	N/A	N/A	N/A
District level Scholarships By Scholarship Secretariat	62,600.00	62,600.00	30	30	60	32	28	60
<b>TOTAL</b>	16,175,148.3	6,723,579.34	153,209	162,400	315,609	121,584	124,497	246,081

Source: DPCU Secretariate, KNDWDA,2020

**Note**

**Dash (-) means information not available**

**N/A Means not applicable**

## 2.12 Evaluations Conducted, Their Findings and Recommendations

Evaluation is assessing as systematically and objectively as possible a completed project or programme (or a phase of an ongoing project or programme that has been completed). Evaluations appraise data and information that inform strategic decisions, thus improving the project or programme in the future. The evaluations conducted in 2020 were based on the five main aspects of the intervention namely: relevance; effectiveness; efficiency; impact and sustainability. Below are the evaluations conducted in 2020.

**Table 2.78: 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 Composite Annual Action Plan	District Planning Coordinating Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Participatory approach addressing the objectives of the 2020 AAP</li> <li>▪ Powerpoint presentation, discussions, questions and answers, drawing on experiences and good practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inaccessible properties in the District</li> <li>▪ Inability of the Assembly to mobilize more revenue</li> <li>▪ Infrastructural gaps</li> <li>▪ Low skilled human resource</li> <li>▪ Poor inter sectoral collaboration and cooperation</li> <li>▪ Uneven distribution of teachers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Assembly should continue to to conduct performance review meetings</li> <li>▪ The Assembly should embark on more vigorous tax campaigns</li> <li>▪ Parking spaces should be created at the Boarder</li> <li>▪ Promotion of more active community participation interventions</li> <li>▪ Integration of environmental issues in all activities of the Assembly</li> </ul>
Summative evaluation	Mid-year performance review of the 2020 Comosite Annual Action Plan	District Planning Coordinating Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Participatory approach addressing the objectives of the 2020 AAP</li> <li>▪ Powerpoint presentation, discussions, questions and answers,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encroachment on the Assembly lands</li> <li>▪ Uneven distribution of teachers</li> <li>▪ Low revenue mobilization</li> <li>▪ Inadequate accommodation for workers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Acquisition and demarcation of Assembly lands</li> <li>▪ Turning challenges into potentials</li> <li>▪ Ensure a high percentage of the 2020 AAP is implemented</li> <li>▪ Human resource development</li> </ul>

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/programme/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
			drawing on experiences and good practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Springing up of unauthorized structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Institutional strengthening</li> <li>▪ Good governance</li> <li>▪ Effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation systems</li> </ul>

### **2.13 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) conducted**

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) refers to the practice where all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. It is a valuable tool used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and the vulnerable in society. The following PM&E methods was used by the District Assembly in the year 2020 namely: Village resource Mapping; Matrix scoring and ranking; Citizen Report Card; Community Score Card and Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS).Table 2.7 shows the PM&E conducted during the year under review.

**Table 2.79: Update on Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Conducted in 2020**

No.	Name of the PM&E tool	Policy/programme/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
1	Participatory Rural Appraisal -Village resource mapping	Preparation of 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan	District Planning Coordinating Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) All communities were selected and grouped according to Electoral Areas.</li> <li>b) Field visits to all communities.</li> <li>c) These communities were given the opportunity to construct a resource map on the open ground using local materials such as stones, leaves, and back of trees.</li> <li>d) After this phase, the participants were given a cardboard paper with pencils and erasers to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It was realized that communities had abundance of resources and when harnessed could develop communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is the need to continuously involve key stakeholders in the development of communities</li> <li>▪ Efficient and effective harnessing of community resources</li> </ul>



No.	Name of the PM&E tool	Policy/programme/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
				transfer the map down on the ground.		
2	Participatory Rural Appraisal -Transect walks	<p>a) Review of the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan – Update on the Profile of the District</p> <p>b) Finalization of 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan</p>	District Planning Coordinating Unit	a) A systematic walk along a defined path across the community was conducted together with key community members to explore the diverse resources in communities through observation, asking, listening, looking and producing a transect diagram.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Undocumented community resources</li> <li>▪ Non existence of community and resource maps</li> <li>▪ Availability of numerous community resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Production of community maps</li> <li>▪ Production of resource maps</li> <li>▪ Documentation of resources by communities</li> </ul>

No.	Name of the PM&E tool	Policy/programme/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
3	Participatory Rural Appraisal -Matrix scoring and ranking	<p>a) Consultative forum on the identification, prioritization and integration of agricultural issues into the District's Medium Term Development Plan for 2019-2021</p> <p>b)</p>	District Planning Coordinating Unit	<p>a) A presentation on the guidelines for preparing the MTDP will be done and participants put into groups. Participants were asked to prepare a list of community needs and to place them in order of priority</p>	<p>The identified issues were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate extension officers and resource for extension services</li> <li>▪ Low adoption of agricultural technology</li> <li>▪ Inadequate access to credit facilities</li> <li>▪ Inadequate access to farm machine inputs e.g. certified seeds, subsidized</li> </ul>	<p>The prioritized and recommended issues for integration into the DMTDP were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate extension officers and resource for extension services/Low adoption of agricultural technology</li> <li>▪ Inadequate access to credit facilities/farm machinery/mechanization services</li> </ul>

No.	Name of the PM&E tool	Policy/programme/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
		a) Review of the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan – Preparation of Community and Area Council Plans and Update on the Profile of the Municipality b) Finalization of 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan	District Planning Coordinating Unit	a) Participants were asked to prepare a list of community needs and to place them in order of priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate extension officers</li> <li>▪ Inadequate accommodation for workers</li> <li>▪ Poor environmental sanitation</li> <li>▪ Inadequate and uneven distribution of water facilities</li> <li>▪ Inadequate health facilities and personnel</li> <li>▪ Poor road network and infrastructure</li> <li>▪ Low coverage of electricity</li> <li>▪ Silted dams and dug outs</li> <li>▪ Inadequate classroom blocks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assembly should try and address most of the identified issues</li> <li>▪ Integration of community issues into Area Council plans</li> <li>▪ Integration of community issues into departmental issues and programming</li> </ul>

Source: Computed DPCU, 2020

## CHAPTER THREE

### CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

#### 3.1 Introduction

This section is centred on the conclusion and way forward of the Assembly in the implementation of the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan under the national Medium Term Development Policy Framework 2018-2021, African Union Agenda 2063, the Sustainable Development Goals and the Agenda for jobs policy frame work. The conclusion summarizes the main issues of the report and the way forward is intended to support the District achieve its developmental goals and objectives.

#### 3.2 Conclusion

The District improvement towards achieving the targets and indicators in the Agenda for jobs policy frame work 2017-2024 under the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals has been remarkable. Even though the mobilization of internal generated funds has been challenged. The performance of IGF has improved over the years. Institutional Maternal Mortality figures decreased in 2016 and ever since the district recorded no maternal death.

Funds flow at the District level activities continues to be erratic. Since the District depend on Partners /donor and program funds.

The year under review saw a decline in the reimbursement of facilities by the National Health Insurance Authority. There is now a less period for payment, the average of nine months compared to about six months previously.

Progress has been slow in terms of achieving equal share of women in the security agencies as well as women's involvement in decision making and governance, child and maternal health as well as reversing the loss of environmental resources and improving sanitation.

Also, the District had difficulties with meeting some targets in health raise social protection concerns. Different degrees of progress have been made towards the targets for child and maternal mortality and for HIV and other diseases, but the level of achievement has not been encouraging . This calls for a change of strategy in 2020,

which is expected to focus on sustainable development and to fast track progress on health-related and other important key indicators goals and targets. Efforts should, therefore, be made to roll out activities and other interventions to improve the situation. These including encouraging attitudinal and behavioural change through extensive capacity building and awareness-creation programmes. With the introduction of Government flagship programmes and policies the District stance the chance of improving the livelihoods of its populates.

### **3.3 Way forward**

During the process of implementing the District MTDP 2018-2021, there should be a conscious efforts to put in place improved strengthen and inter-sector cooperation, collaboration and reporting mechanisms including private sector participation in development.

The District Planning Coordinating Unit is faced with enomous challenges including the growing demands for data to monitor and to achieve full implementation of key indicators for economic growth, human development and environmental protection. Fortunately, new technologies, approaches, methods of data collection and engagement of different stakeholders offer new opportunities to solving this data challenge. There is also the need to engage departments and reorient them with respect to data managemet and access to use-friendly data tools which will reflect on the achievement and monitoring of goals, targets indicators and objectives.

Also, is equally important to stress on the gender based and climate change related issues. There is the need to tackle gender-based inequalities in terms of access to assets, land employment opportunities and political representation. Also, issues such as structural transformation, investment in and access to energy, water and sanitation, inequality and domestic resource mobilization should be critically reviewed.

Mobilization of IGF is key in the development agenda of the District. Therefore, there is a need to improve the Internally Generated Funds (IGFs) of the Assembly through enhanced revenue mobilization strategies such as formation of revenue task force, enforcement of by-laws on revenue collection, and sensitizing community members on paymet of property rate and the need to pay tax.

Moreso, it is important for the District to deal with the increasing population because it has repercussions on the provision and distribution of basic facilities and amenities such as housing, water, electricity, schools and health facilities.

In sum, the Assembly will develop a strong administrative and data base system, with the potential to generate statistics at short intervals to measure the level of achievement and to determine the performance of goals, targets and indicators. This will reflect on the over all performance of the DMTDP and the Agenda for jobs policy frame work( 2017- 2024).