

LAWRA MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



2020 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES

**AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUALL
OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL**

January,2021.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

APR	Annual Progress Report
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DDF	District Development Facility
DFO	District Finance Officer
DMTDP	District Medium-Term Development Plan
DPCU	District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit
DPO	District Planning Officer
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GSGDAII	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agency
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non- Governmental Organizations
LDA	Lambussie District Assembly

PHC Population and housing Census

PPO Physical Planning Officer

YEA Youth Employment Agency

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

Lawra Municipality is one of the eleven Districts that make up the Upper West Region. It was elevated to Municipal status by LI 2279 and lies in the north-western corner of the Upper West Region in Ghana. It is bounded to the North by Nandom District, to the East by Lambussie District, to the South and West by the Republic of Burkina Faso. The total area of the District is put at 1,051.2 square km.

Monitoring and evaluation have become important components of project or programme implementation. M&E are effective mechanism of assessing the impacts of any intervention. In order to ensure that these interventions were implemented as planned and also achieve the desired results, the MPCU organised quarterly monitoring and evaluation activities for all projects to ensure smooth and timely completion of planned projects. Quarterly meetings were also organised with various stakeholders including Departments of the Assembly and NGOs to review progress of work in various sectors. This report is therefore a compilation of progress of projects/programmes being implemented in the District as well as status of some development indicators arising out of the monitoring activities carried out for the year 2020.

It is also the third report on the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) under the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All focusing on the implementation of the Annual Action Plan.

1.1 Purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation for the Year

- To ascertain the level of implementation of interventions in accordance with stated objectives and specific targets.
- To determine the financial inflows for programme and project implementation. To determine the relevance of development interventions in meeting beneficiary needs of communities.
- To determine the impact of pro-poor programmes and projects on beneficiaries
- To determine whether projects, strategy and objectives remain relevant to the needs of beneficiaries
- To assess whether projects and programmes remain consistent with and supportive of current policy and programme priorities

1.2 Processes involved and Difficulties encountered

The preparation of the APR involved some key processes. Formats and templates are circulated to various departments and units and agencies for collation of data. They are collated and compiled and used to develop the quarterly progress reports.

In preparing the APR the quarterly reports are reviewed and updated with data from departments and agencies. Mid-year performance review was also conducted where departments and development partners present their achievement as well as Annual Review meetings.

The MPCU Monitoring and Evaluation team also conducts quarterly and annual monitoring exercises on project and programme implemented for the year under review. This is to ascertain the level of implementation of development projects and programmes. The challenges faced and how they are addressed to ensure smooth implementation. Information on these quarterly monitoring also feed into the preparation of the Annual Progress Report.

This report is therefore a compilation of progress of projects/Programmes being implemented in the District as well as status of some development indicators arising out of the monitoring activities carried out for the year

There is quite a number of challenges in undertaking these processes. Funding is number one challenge when it comes to monitoring, difficulty in organizing performance review with stakeholders. Limited and irregular flow of funding remains a challenge for the implementation of planned activities. Late release of funding affects timely implementation of planned programmes.

Also, inadequate capacity on the part of some departments and units in terms of available number of skilled staff to present quality data for the report compilation remains the challenge. Moreover, Logistical constraints are challenges that further has to be addressed to ensure quality and timely preparation of the report.

1.3 Status of Implementation of planned programmes for the (2018-2021 DMTDP).

The Medium Term Development Plan comprises four (4) Annual Action Plans which are reviewed for implementation each year. The implementation of the DMTDP started in 2018. Major sectors/areas of the plan implementation include:

- Education
- Health
- Water and sanitation
- Agriculture
- Local Economic Development and Governance
- Environment etc.

During the year under review, a number of programmes and projects had been implemented under these sectors bringing the total level of implementation of the Annual Action Plan to 77%. The Annual Action Plan contained 95 programmes and projects. 55 activities were completed out of 95 representing 58%. 18 activities were ongoing representing 19%. 22 activities (23%) were yet to start. Details of the level of implementation are presented in the table below.

Table 1 Proportion of the DMTDP implemented in 2020

Indicators	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
1. Proportion of the Annual Action Plans implemented by the end of the year	70%	85%	77%		77%
a. Percentage completed	50%	70%	58%		58%
b. Percentage of ongoing interventions	20%	25%	19%		19%
c. Percentage of interventions abandoned	10%	0%	0%		0%
d. Percentage of Interventions yet to start	20%	5%	23%		23%
2. Proportion of the overall MTDP implemented by the end of the year	70%	20%	15%		15%

Source: MPCU 2020.

The programmes and projects implemented have further been categorized under the various development dimensions as contained in the MTDP. Details are contained in the table below.

Table 2: Summary of programmes/projects Implementation Status.

SN	Development Dimension	2020	
		Plan	Executed
1	Economic Development	21	11
2	Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements	20	12
3	Social Development	22	26
4	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	11	7
	Total	74	56

Source: MPCU, 2020

CHAPTER TWO

M&E Activities Report

During the year under review the Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit (MPCU) with representatives of beneficiary communities and some Assembly members conducted monitoring activities quarterly within the year. Beneficiary communities were advised to get involved in the monitoring of the projects and to report any concerns they may have to the Assembly for redress. The activities monitored over the period were mostly under education, health, and water and sanitation agriculture. Details of projects are presented in the project register below.

PROGRAMME REGISTER

Project Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Amount involve (GHC)	Source of funding	Date started	Expected Completion Date	Expenditure to date (GHC)	Outstanding Balance	Project implementation status (%)	Total Beneficiaries	Remarks
Support for NIDs	Social Service Delivery	8,000.00	GoG	15/02/2019	20/10/2019	–	–	100 IMPLEMENTED	150	
Carryout disease surveillance activities	Social Service Delivery	20000	GoG	13/03/2019	15/11/2019		–	COMPLETED		

Conduct research/surveys on pressing health issues	Social Service Delivery	30000	GoG	12/03/2019	24/10/2019			COMPLETE D	120	N/A
Sponsor critical staff (student Doctors, midwives, nurses and Physician Assistants)	Social Service Delivery	3000000	GoG					100 IMPLEMENTED	20	

Train and deploy CHOs to CHPS Zones	Social Service Delivery	19000.00	GoG	13/01/2019				100 IMPLEMEN TED		
Annual award for hard working and stired staffs	Social Service Delivery	29000	GoG	15/03/2019				100 IMPLEMEN TED		

supplementation of micronutrients vulnerable groups	Social Service Delivery	150000	GoG					100 IMPLEMET ED		
deworm children above two years quarterly	Social Service Delivery	150000	GoG	25/01/2019	25/02/2109			100 IMPLEMEN TED	2000	

Form and facilitate IYCF support groups	Social Service Delivery	80000	GoG	17/03/2019				100 IMPLEMEN TED	25	
Manage confirmed SAM clients appropriately	Social Service Delivery	29000	GoG					100 IMPLEMEN TATION		

Organize and hold regular coordinating committee meetings quarterly.	Social Service Delivery	14400	GoG	02/03/2019		-	-	100 IMPLEMENTED		N/A
conduct bi-annual nutrition survey	Social Service Delivery	32000	GoG	02/03/2019	30/03/2019			100 IMPLEMENTATION		N/A

organize nutrition outreach clinics	Social Service Delivery	150000	GoG	10/01/2019					100 IMPLEMENTATION		
Facilitate iodized salt committees meetings, quarterly	Social Service Delivery	12000	GoG	07/02/2019					100 IMPLEMENTATION		N/A
Construction of additional 3-unit block	Social Service Delivery	BrifoTanzie primary		100,000	GoG						
Provision of Furniture for basic schools	Social Service Delivery	District-wide		60,000.00	GoG						

Construction of additional 6-Unit classroom block	Social Service Delivery	Bure		300,000.00	GoG								
Construction of KG bloc		Kowob		100000	GoG								
Construction of KG bloc		Orbil		100,000	GoG								
Construction of 1No 3unit Classroom block for Yagturi Prim Sch		Yagturi Prim		100000	GoG								
Renovate district library at Lawra		Lawra		35,800	GoG								
Procurement of Toyota Hilux pick up				150,000.00	GoG								

monitoring of schools													
Construction of CHPS compound		Furo		120,000.00	GoG								
Construction of RCH Centre		Lawra-Naagan			GoG								
Construction of CHPS compound		Yagtuur		180,000.00	GoG								
Construct 1No. CHPS compound at Biro		Biro		70,000	GoG								
Construction of CHPS compound		Gbengbe Tanpie		180,000	GoG								
Construction of CHPS compound		Baapari		180,000	GoG								
Completion of second floor of Assembly block as		Lawra		70,000	GoG								

lecture hall for Lawra HAT												
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Project Register

Project Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Project Location	Contractor/ Consultant	Contract Sum (GHC)	Source of funding	Date of Award	Date started	Expected Completion Date	Expenditure to date (GHC)	Outstanding Balance	Project implementation status (%)	Remarks
Construction of additional 3-unit block	Social Service Delivery	BrifoTanzie primary		100,000	GoG							

Provision of Furniture e for basic schools	Social Service Delivery	District-wide		60,000.00	GoG							
Constructio n of addition al 6-Unit classroom block	Social Service Delivery	Bure		300,000.00	GoG							
Constructio n of KG bloc		Kowob		100000	GoG							
Constructio n of KG bloc		Orbil		100,000	GoG							
Constructio n of 1No 3unit Classroom block for Yagturi Prim Sch		Yagturi Prim		100000	GoG							
Renovate district library at Lawra		Lawra		35,800	GoG							
Procureme nt of				150,000.00	GoG							

Toyota Hilux pick up monitoring of schools													
Construction of CHPS compound		Furo		120,000.00	GoG								
Construction of RCH Centre		Lawra-Naagan			GoG								
Construction of CHPS compound		Yagtuur		180,000.00	GoG								
Construct 1No. CHPS compound at Biro		Biro		70,000	GoG								
Construction of CHPS compound		Gbengbe Tanpie		180,000	GoG								
Construction of CHPS compound		Baapari		180,000	GoG								
Completion of second		Lawra		70,000	GoG								

Table 2.2

EXPENDITURE ITEM	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	2020 Target	2020 Actual
IGF	94,555.80	164,783.60	152,937.00	189,501.14	145,670.44	208,441.21	225,970.50
DACF	1,424,423.04	2,724,013.80	1,260,497.56	2,974,678.09	1,392,194.64	3,696,189.21	1,862,441.07
MP's CF	364,940.00	225,747.00	386,847.66	225,747.00	379,407.68	506,472.05	371,412.27
PWDs CF	-	60,199.20	233,122.50	60,199.20	213,903.97	-	297,793.54
MSHAP	1,000.00	7,205.72	10,865.69	7,205.70	10,661.98	-	7,287.52
CIDA	-	100,000.00	94,360.00	100,000.00	151,406.86	-	-
DDF	54,674.96	843,404.00	636,640.00	753,678.00	861,354.60	723,994.91	619,374.97
UNICEF	133,276.19	-	20,315.00	1,533,954.64	26,178.70	-	-
Others(GOG)				1,533,954.64	1,679,044.21	99618.77	191,619.73
Donors(SNV)	-	-	-	-	-	240,4590.86	2374590.86
Total	2,072,869.99	4,125,353.32	2,795,585.41	5,844,963.77	4,499,452.66	7,639,307.01	5,950,490.46

Table 2.3: Update On Expenditure.

EXPENDITURE ITEM	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	2020 Target	2020 Actual
COMPENSATION	578,818	1,755,795.08	1,185,006.94	1,491,296.08	1,677,119.21	1,733,052.93	144,421.08
GOODS AND SERVICE	1,152,380.39	1,935,414.89	1,662,437.17	2,352,093.76	1,431,804.85	–	–
ASSETS	831,026.07	2,774,758.53	1,586,312.99	1,350,720.93	1,397,960.60	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	2,562,224.46	6,465,968.50	4,433,757.10	5,844,963.77	4,499,452.66	1,733,052.93	144,421.08

2.4 UPDATE ON SPECIFIC REVENUE ITEMS

Revenue Head	2020 Target	2020 Actual
Rates	19,446.00	360.00
Lands and Royalties	31,484.00	49,881.17
Rents of Land, Building and House	34,898.00	134,134.00
Licences	24,748.07	10,977.33
Fees	97,325.14	30,618.00
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	540.00	45.00
Grand Total	208,441.21	225,970.50

Update on funding sources and disbursements

The Lawra Municipal Assembly has a number of sources through which funds are received for development purposes. These sources of funds can conveniently be categorised under three broad headings namely Internally Generated Revenue (IGF), Central Government Transfers and donor funds. The IGF is mobilised by the Assembly under various sub items such as rates, rent, fees and fines etc. Central Government transfers include the District Assemblies Common Fund, transfer to departments among others. Donor funds come in various forms for specific projects and programmes.

The Assembly for the year 2020 received funding under various sources for its development intervention and other recurrent expenditure. An amount of **GhC 7,639,307.01** was budgeted to be received in the year. However, only **GhC5,950,490.46** was received. Details of these sources are presented in table 2.3 above.

Table 2.5.Update on Core Municipal Indicators and Targets.

Indicators	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Development Dimension: Economic Development							
Goal : <i>Build a Prosperous Society</i>							
1. Total output of agricultural production							
i Maize	3,318	4,110	4,448	5,102.45	5,102.45	5,102.45	5,102.45
ii Rice	169	195	420	614.55	514.55	13,500	13,500
iii Millet	5,964	6,330	3,586.8	4,56.47	3,754.05	4,56.47	3,998.67
iv Sorghum	19,531	20,549	18,502.5	20,130.00	18,600	20,130.00	18,960
v Casava	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
vi Yam	0	2,230	9,830.94			9,830.94	8,546.71
vii Groundnut	7,041	8770	8,703	10,198.2	9,198.2	9,198.2	9,198.2
viii Cowpee	660	728	770	850	393.7	850	890
ix Soya been	210	240	312	320.00	136.8	456.84	325.54
x Shea butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xi Cattle	12,734	14,007	13,682	14,762	12,436	14,762	12,335
xii Sheep	16,961	20,353	17,423	15,431	12,445	15,431	12,431

xiii Goat	36,333	43,599	38,574	43,599	49,599	43,599	37,551
xiv Pig	18,245	21,894	18,653	19,432	20,442	19,432	18,567
xv Poultry	103,816	145,342	112,432	103,816	112,432	112,432	112,432
Xx .Extension Agent-farmer ratio	1:800	1:4500	1:3000	1:3000	1:5000	1:5000	1:4500
2. Percentage of arable land under cultivation	7.7%	15%	9.7%	15%	10.1	15%	7.7%
3. Number of new industries established	55	80	76	92	77	89%	74%
i agriculture							
ii Industry	21	35	31	42	35	14	7
iii Service	2	5	8	9	11	13	8
4. Number of new jobs created	45	80	119	87	78	78	65
i agriculture	70	100	90	90	86	54	34
ii Industry	15	40	20	31	43	34	28
iii Service	6	10	9	11	10		
Development Dimension: Social Development							
Goal: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians							
1. Net enrolment ratio							
• Kindergarten	90.8%	99%	88.1%	88.7%	97.4%	95%	84%
• Primary	92.7%	95%	93.0%	93.4%	90.7%	96%	78%

• JHS	40.9%	60%	41.0%	40.3	55.7	76%	71%
• SHS	18.2%	50%	34.0%	50%	34.0%	50%	24%
2. Gender parity							
• Kindergarten	1.12		1.1	1.13	1.14	1.1	1.14
• Primary	1.09	1.0	1.09	1.09	1.43	1.09	1.34
• JHS	1.28	1.0	1.28	2.0	1.97	2.0	1.97
• SHS	0.7	1.0	0.7				
3. Completion rate	98.9%	99%	99.5%	99.4%	99.5%	99.5%	86.5%
	84.5%	90%	87.3%	98.7%	98.6%		
	63.4%	70%	62.1%	97.6	96.5%		
	86.5%	90%	85.7%	89.7	89.7%		
Kindergarten	98.9%	99%	99.5%	97.5	98.6	98.5%	86.6%
Primary	84.5%	90%	87.3%	98%	97.8%	97%	76.4%
Presented separately for boys and girls:	63.4%	70%	62.1%	78.7%	98.7%	98%	78%
JHS	86.5%	90%	85.7%	89.7	98.8%	87%	78%
4. Number of operational health facilities	26	32	32	33	35	35	35
CHPS	24	25	24	35	24	35	24
Clinics	6	6	6	6	6	8	6
Hospitals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Polyclinic	1	1	1	2	1	3	1
5. Proportion of population with valid NHIS card							

Total (by sex)	68,765	70,987	72,141			72,141	68,765
Female	31,973 30,231	33,000 31,000	39954 32,187			39954 32,187	31,973 30,231
Male							
indigents	2,520	3,000	208	2,560	3,000	6,000	4,456
Informal	18,123	25000	22,738	18.130	22,738	22,738	18.130
Aged	1,653	2000	2,633	2500	2300	2,633	2000
under 18years	17,853	26,000	30,930	26,00	2850	36,667	28,000
pregnant women	1,564	2000	2,053	2500	2340	3,8902	2,446
6. Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water sources							
District	66%	85	68%	67%	72%	72%	68%
Urban							
Rural						28%	32%
7. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	65%	70	75%	67%	70%	83%	76%
District	65%	70	75%	65	70%	70%	65%
Urban						56%	30%
Rural						75%	71%
8. Number of births and deaths registered							

Birth (Total)	1,200	1,500	1,174				
Male	410	700	613				
Female	790	800	561				
Death (sex, age group ¹)	-	-	-				
9. Total number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse							
Child trafficking (sex)	1	0	0	1	0		
Child abuse (sex)	1	0	1	1	1		
10. Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	80.8	0	259.1				
11. Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	0	0	0.2	0	0.2		
Sex							
Age group							
Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements							
Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment							
1. Percentage of road network in good condition							
Total	20%	30%	25%	25%	30%		
Urban	20%	25%	22%	25%	30%		
Feeder	10%	15%	17%	11%	18%		

¹ Children (below 18 years), Youth (18-35 years), Adult (above 35 years)

2. Percentage of communities covered by electricity							
District	65	70	72	72	73		
Rural	65	80	70	73	80		
Urban	70	90	80	85	80		
Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability							
Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society							
1. Percentage of Annual Action Plan implemented	70%	85%	77%	78%	85%		
2. Reported cases of crime	15	17	28	20	18		
Women	7	8	15	8	8		
Men	5	5	8	6	5		
Children	3	3	5	4	5		
3. Number of communities affected by disaster							
Bushfire	8	10	6	8	10		
Floods	30	15	6	24	18		

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES.

The Assembly in its quest to ensure poverty reduction and to enhance development has implemented and supported a number of social intervention programmes. These programmes are aimed at ensuring that all persons of the Municipality irrespective of their social status are supported to play a vital role in the socio economic development of the Municipality and to be guaranteed of basic development right. Details of some of such interventions in the Municipality for the year under review is indicated below:

Table 3.0: Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues in 2020.

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocation GH¢	Actual receipt GH¢	No of beneficiaries			Remarks	
			Targets	Actuals			
				Male	Female		Total
Ghana School Feeding Programme			14,299	7237	7062	14,299	
Nation Builders Corp (NABCO)			170	100	67	167	
Capitation Grants	397,747.86	397,747.86	17,000	8769	8624	17,393	
National Health Insurance Scheme			58,000	16,731	20,449	37,180	
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	1753,164	1753,164	10,534	4,539	6,202	10,741	
National Youth Employment Program	583,200	583,200	170	77	85	162	
One District-One Factory Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	

One Village-One Dam Programme	-	-	-	-	-		5 dams to be constructed
One Constituency-One Million Dollars Programme			10,500	6754	3215	3539	A number of projects located within the Municipality.
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme			4,000	2,618	769	3,387	
Free SHS Programme			-	-	-	-	
National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP)			-	-	-	-	
Implementation of Infrastructural for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)			10,500	6754	3215	3539	

Source: MPCU, 2020.

Table 3.1 UPDATE ON EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/programme/ project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
Environmental Impact Assessment(EIA)	Construction of 3-unit classroom block at Buli	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Environmental scanning and impact assessment	Project had no major impact on the environment except destruction of 2 economic trees (share)	-all excavated land to be refilled - contractor to plant 6 trees to serve as wind break
DACF Terminal (Annual 2020)	Evaluation of DACF projects	Office of The Administrator of DACF	Desk study, field verification and debriefing with stakeholders	-Effective and efficient utilization of DACF -Increased accessibility to health care by beneficiaries due to the construction of CHPS Compounds	-Stakeholders demanded for the timely completions of DACF projects for a greater impact.
Feasibility study/Assessment	Babile,Eremong Small town water Systems	Community Water and Sanitation	Technical assessment on the old facilities	-Entire pipe layout is damaged -many more sections are not connected -overhead tank is small to cater for the town	-Need for redesigning the water systems - entire pipe layout required re-laying and expansion -Overhead tank should be relocated and increase capacity to 100cubic meters

3.2 UPDATE ON PM&E CONDUCTED

Citizens’ participation in decision-making is the hallmark of democracy. Ghana has adopted and is committed to decentralization as the surest way to achieve the dual benefits of increased participation of citizens in governance, as well as engendering stable and resilient local communities. Therefore, popular participation or ownership of the machinery of government has become the main thrust of Ghana’s local government system by shifting the process of governance from ‘top-down’ to a bottom-up approach, ensuring devolution of power, competence and resources from the center to the local level.

Participatory monitoring and evaluation s one of the channels of popular participation and it continue to play a key role in the Assembly’s activities. In line with this, a number of participatory monitoring and evaluation exercises were carried out within the Year by the DPCU and the respective sub-committees. The Core Management Team monitored on-going and recently completed projects to ascertain the functionality of the completed ones as well as interact with contractors and beneficiaries to know their challenges on the field, any deviation, etc.. The Assembly equally conducted monitoring on programmes such as the School Feeding, LEAP, etc to ensure that the necessary expected outputs and outcomes were attained. Table 3.1 shows the update on PM&E conducted.

Table 3.2: UPDATE ON PM&E CONDUCTED

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/programme / project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
Beneficiary feedback	Ghana School Feeding Programme	DPCU	Interviews and observations	-increased in enrolment -low quality of food in some schools	Desk officer to step up monitoring Need for upward adjustment of daily rate per child

				-poor kitchen infrastructure	
Site meetings	Construction of offices of fire station Rehabilitation of 3No. teachers quarters	DPCU	Discussion sessions	-minimum use of labour from project impact communities -works on projects were within scheduled	-contractors urged to make use of local labour force especially unskilled labour
Site inspections	Infrasructure projects in education, water and sanitation and heath sector	DPCU Monitoring Team	Joint quarterly monitoring by DPCU, CSOs and project impact communities	-Pace of work GETFund projects is generally slow -contractors working projects at SHS at Hamile were not at site -works on all DACF projects were within scheduled	-Consultants to the projects to initiate site meetings with contractors and other stakeholders to discuss the way forward

Table 3.3 Activity report

PrOgramme/ activities	Expected result	Actual outcome/progress	Remarks
Mass Education	To reduce child labor, child migration, child Marriage and teenage pregnancy and increase birth registration, promote alternative care in the Lawra Municipality.	10 communities and 6 schools were sensitized on effects of child labor, child migration; child marriage and teenage pregnancy with the use of child protection tools.	Program continues

a) Home visits	To improve upon house hold management and promote preventive health Care.	(356) Homes were visited in 25 communities as part of follow up visits on child abuse cases visits. Topics discussed were on gender roles, birth registration, and enrolment at right age, teenage pregnancy and child marriage.	Household members responded positively.
b) Group formation	Strengthen the existing groups in the areas of income generating activities.	No new groups have been added to the already existing 55 groups.	Sensitization continues
c) LEAP programme.	Provide financial remittances to the vulnerable for basic life supports.	3215 LEAP beneficiary households and 6969 individual beneficiaries has benefitted up to 58 th LEAP cycle payment.	There are a couple of challenges such as finger print, cards not loaded and delay in payment by Lawra rural bank. however programme continues

Table 3.4 Case Management

Nature of case	Expected results	Actual Results	Remarks
Child custody	To promote child and family welfare	1 child custody case settled at the Lawra family tribunal.	Follow up continues
General Advice	Reduce cases of abuses	3 people and 1 family in Eremong have been advised on lifestyle changes and care for vulnerable.	Follow up continues
Maintenance	To promote child and family welfare	3 male parents have been remitting their wards with items.	Successfully

Table 3.5 Social Work

Activity	Expected Results	Actual Results	Remarks
Hospital Welfare	Promote integrative health care	1 vacated patient on admission has been located at Piina.	Process ongoing to refer client to Lawra Hospital.
Community Protection	Promote Community Welfare	Household visits to two homes that has been hit by suicide cases.	Sensitization and support
Disability And Development	To integrate and promote inclusive development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 72,000 of disable common fund has been disbursed to 98(67 Females & 31 males) persons living with disability. • Effort is underway to procure 10 number wheel chairs to PWDs in the district. • 44 PWDs have been identified in various income generation. They are to be supported with equipment and tools to aid their activities. • 25 PWDs has also been identified for training in animal rearing. 	The program is ongoing

3.3 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Municipal Assembly through the Support of Rural Enterprises Programme received support to carry out a number of activities. These activities we undertook aimed at promoting business activities and stimulating the growth of small scale businesses. The overall objective was to enhance entrepreneurship and reduce poverty. These interventions included business counselling, technology improvement training, and small ruminant training, among others. The table below shows the programmes implemented and the number of beneficiaries for the year under review.

3.4 ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR THE YEAR

The table below captures the activities planned for the period under review.

Table 3.6

No.	ACTIVITY	TARGET GROUP	VENUE	NO. OF PARTS.	FUNDING SOURCE	REMARKS
1.	Business counseling	BAC Clients	Lawra	50	REP/Clients	
2.	Group sustaining training- FBO	BAC clients	Lawra	20	KOICA	
3.	Group strengthening training- LBA	FBOs	Lawra	20	ASSI	
4.	Group Formation training- FBO	FBOs	Lawra	20	KOICA	
5.	Access to REDF	FBOs	Lawra	20	REP/Clients	
6.	Access to MGF	BAC clients	Lawra	5	REP/Clients	
7.	ICE training	YAWs applicants	Lawra	30	NBSSI	
8.	MBA training	YAWs applicants	Lawra	30	NBSSI	
Total				195		

Table 3.7 Summary of Planned Activities
(Please include all activities planned for the period.)

NO.	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES
1.	Technical Training	0
2.	Management Training	2
3.	Business Counseling	1
4.	Information Seminar	0
5.	Follow-up	1
6.	Needs Assessment	0
7.	Group Development Training	0
8.	Study Tour	0
9.	Business Plans to be Prepared	0
10.	Stakeholders/Network Meeting	0
11.	Presentation of Start-up Kits	0
12.	Trade Show	0
13.	Access to Credit	0
14.	Internship	0
15.	Mentoring and Coaching	0

16.	NVTI Certification	0
17.	Kaizen	0
18.	Regulatory Requirement	0
19.	Consultative Meeting	0
20.	Literacy and Numeracy	0
21.	Registration of Businesses with RGD	1
22.	Others	0
Sub-total		5
TOTAL		

3.5 CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

No.	Challenges	Recommendations
1.	Non release of training funds by the REP affected the BAC performance in the Municipality.	The REP should release training funds in good time to enable the BACs deliver planned activities
2.	No motivational packages put-up for Staff by NBSSI/REP Management	NBSSI/REP management need to put up motivational packages for staff

AGRIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE.

District Activity Implementation Efficiency Ratio

Table 1.3 shows the activity implementation efficiency of the department for 2020. The table talks about the number of activities planned and implemented during the reporting period.

Table: 3.8a 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
Totals										
<i>Districts</i> ²										
MIS/SRID	3	5	3	5	1	3	1	1	0.33	0.33
CROPS	6	7	6	6	4	5	1	0.85	0.66	1
PPRSD	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
WIAD	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	0.33	1	1
EXT	19	16	18	15	11	10	0.94	0.93	0.61	0.8
APD	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	0.5	0.66	1
ENG	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	0.66	0.33	1
VET	4	5	4	4	2	3	1	0.8	0.5	1
Totals	42	42	41	36	24	26	0.97	0.86	58.5%	72.2%

Source: DAD, 2020

Analysis:

There was no change in the number of planned activities for 2020 as compared to 2019 though there were variations in the type of activity. The total number of activities implemented and completed before 2020 end was thirty six out of the total number. This is eighty five point seventy one per cent (85.71%) of the total activities plan. This percentage is less as compared to 2019. This is due to disruption of work by COVID-19 where there was ban on social gathering and restriction of movement for some months in the year.

Seventy two point two per cent (72.2%) of the implemented and completed activity was gender sensitive. Comparing it to 2019 figure i.e. fifty eight point five per cent (58.5%) there was an increase of thirteen point seven per cent (13.7%) from the previous year's figure. This may be attributed to the training organized by MAG secretariat through the gender activist in charge of northern belt for directors and WIAD officers in March. The department also made conscious efforts to alienated most activities in line with Regional Gender Agricultural Policy (RGAPs) from the regional WIAD unit.

Institutional Collaboration

The department carried out various activities in collaboration with MoFA (MoFA led projects) and other developmental partners throughout the year. The following talks about such collaborators and the type of activities undertaken.

Collaboration with MoFA led Projects

Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ):

Through government “PFJ” initiative, subsidized agricultural inputs were distributed to farmers in the municipality as shown on table 2.5.1 in chapter. Ten input retailers were selected out of twenty three retailers as part of government directive to deal in the retail of “PFJ” subsidized inputs. One major setback of this programme experience during the year under review was insufficient fertilizers brought in by input dealers especially that of urea fertilizer. Most farmers have to buy from open market at exorbitant prices for use. NABCO personnel see to the distribution of these inputs at the ten selected input shops. The various quantities of inputs distributed are shown on table 2.5.1 & 2.5..

Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD):

Under this programme 150,000 cashew seedlings were raised at Babile nursery. This was in collaboration with Ghana Productive Safety Net project. Part of the seedlings was distributed to interested farmers and twenty five (25) acres of plantation was also established at Kumasal.



Nursery under the project at Babile-Kunyukuo

Food and Agricultural Organization-MoFA/ TCP/CA:

FAO through MoFA carried out a Technical Cooperation Project (TCP) on Conservation Agriculture (CA) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in the municipality. Three CA demos were established at Zambo Kokori, Tampie and Tolibri. Maize, Soya bean and cowpea were the crops used.

The outline of the project is;

1. To provide on-field CA extension support services and technical advice to AEA's and representatives
2. Sensitize farmer organizations on CA, the project and objectives of the demonstrations.
3. Inspect and select sites for CA and IPM demonstration farms.
4. Support selected FBOs with inputs as well as sensitized farmers and AEA's on COVID-19 prevention protocols.

Though the project was a bit delayed due to the COVID-19 menace, the purpose by which the demo was established was achieved. The major challenges confronting the sustainability and the successes choked are wide spread bush fires and animal destruction of the residues. Going forward these demo sites should be properly fenced to prevent animals entering the sites. The total number of beneficiaries is shown on table 1.4 below.



e of hand
kori, next to
oFA official

Presentation of COVID-19 PPEs to Tampie participants, left is the FAO/MoFA official handing over the items to the AEA



Tampie on principles of practicing CA and a field visit to the demo site



The following table (table 1.4) talks about the number of people benefiting from MoFA projects and their breakdown into the various categories.

Table: 3.7b. Beneficiaries of MoFA Projects

Name of Project / Activity	Beneficiaries					Achievement (Result from intervention)
	Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWD	
Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ)	1333	48	451	124	137	Inputs under the programme were affordable
Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)	303	93	84	42	36	100500 seedlings raised

FAO/MoFA/TCP/CA	83	92	46	34	21	Over 250 hand sanitizers, nose masks and hand gloves each was distributed to farmers. Three CA demos established.
Total						

Source: DAD, 2020

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

The following are the development partners the department collaborated with during the period under review:

Municipal Assembly:

Three Thousand Ghana cedis (Gh¢ 3,000) support was given to the department to carry out a rabies vaccination in the municipality. This is in response to a plea made by the department to the assembly when rabies cases were recorded at the municipal health directorate. This has prompted the department to carry out rabies vaccination on dogs and cat in first quarter of the year. Three hundred and forty five (345) dogs and thirty one (31) cats were vaccinated through the exercise. There was a radio talk show held on the topic to alert the general public on how to identify and manage such cases.

GIZ-MOAP-NW (EU GAP):

There were many successes chocked under this collaboration with the above organization. Some of the achievements are; capacity building of technical staffs on good agricultural practices through in-service trainings build MISO and one DAO's capacity on report writing, facilitate Kuubena and Associate Farmer Group to acquire Green Label Certification, facilitate signing of MoU by 800 farmers with Hamida Enterprise and the department training same on GAPs in groundnut and soya bean production. Over two thousand different tree seedlings were also distributed in three communities under Resilience Against Climate Change (REACH) project. The beneficiary communities are Brifoh, Zukupure and Tolibri. COVID-19 PPEs were also given to the department such as Veronica buckets, hand sanitizers, thermometer guns etc.



Brifoh Maal,
e AEA

Seedling distribution at Tampie, present at the far left is a GIZ official and at the far right is the AEA



n a field day
at Babile

**A community demo on sorghum (Kapala) at
Gbengbee**



USAID-(University of Ghana-Legon):

One of the achievements of this project is the adoption rate. So far most of the participants have starting using this innovation on their fields under vegetable production. This project is a continuation from 2018. During the period under review, three demonstration plots were established at Ambur, Pavuu and Orbili. This demonstration is on soya bean where biochar, biochar co-compost and other fertilizers are used in cultivating the crop. The biochar as well as the co-compost is spread and incorporated into the soil before planting is done. The land is divided into plots and different treatments were given to each plot. Some of the treatments are biochar only, biochar co-compost, control etc. this is to assess the effects of these treatments on the growth and yield on the plant. Data such as number of days to germination, nodulation, number of days to fifty per cent flowering etc. were collected from each treatment and analyse. Harvesting and yield data collection was done in fourth quarter.



e at Ambur

**Incorporating biochar & biochar co-compost
into the soil**





some parameters with selected farmers and University of Ghana team

Ghana Productive Safety Net Project

This project is in three folds; they are: raising of cashew seedlings, construction of 4.5 km feeder road from Kunyukuo to Methoh Buo, and construction of one dam at Berwong. In conjunction with the municipal assembly and the department, 150,000 cashew seedlings were raised under GPSN and PERD and out of these 100,150 seedlings were distributed to interested beneficiaries. One thousand seedlings (1,000) were also planted at Kumasal where a borehole was drilled for watering of these seedlings during dry season. At the dam and the feeder road sites at Berwong and Kunyukuo respectively, construction works are still on going. This project is geared toward creating alternative income source for the beneficiaries and to fight climate change through afforestation.



Berwong,
& Planner

Some workers working on the feeder road from Kunyukuo to Methoh

Savannah Investment Programme (SIP)

Under this programme One Thousand Four Hundred cockerels were distributed at subsidized prices to interested farmers. The purpose of this distribution is to improve the local breeds of fowl for higher productivity. Forty (40) livestock farmers were also selected. They will be given twenty five (25) each of sheep; after two years the project will come for some of the off-springs.



of 6 week old cockerels to farmers at a subsidized price

The table below shows the beneficiaries of the developmental partner projects in the municipality.

Table: 3.7c Beneficiaries of DP Projects

Name of Project / Activity	Beneficiaries					Achievement (Result from intervention)
	Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWD	
USAID-University of Ghana	20	21	4	2	0	Three demos established at Ambur, Orbili and Pavuu. Most beneficiaries adopted technology
GIZ-MOAP NW	1,240	683	423	116	69	570 each of cashew, orange and mango seedlings as well as 1,140 shade trees were distributed and planted. Over 800 farmers were trained under off-taker. Facilitated green label certification of one group.
Ghana Productive Safety Net	18	35	4	2	0	25 acres of cashew plantation established, 100,000 seedlings raised one dam and 4.5km feeder road under construction.
Global Alliance for Rabies Control	324	64	84	61	49	Over 2,000 cats and dogs vaccinated against rabies
Adaptation at Scale in Semi-Arid Region (ASSAR)	79	48				Fifteen radio talks held
Care International	83	92	46	34	21	Capacities of technical staffs built on Water Smart Agriculture
Savannah Invested Project	86	54	26	6	11	1400 subsidized cockerels distributed

Source: DAD, 2020

Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) programme:

The PFJ programme was monitored throughout the implementation process. Ten input dealers were authorized to sell government subsidized inputs. NABCO personnel were allocated to each of the ten shops to supervise and take daily records of inputs and beneficiary. Some challenges identified were late arrival of some inputs prior to rainy season, insufficient fertilizer especially urea causing shortage, concentration of shops in major towns such as Lawra and Babile thereby limiting accessibility, inability of some selected input dealers to purchase inputs from wholesalers due to the profit margin etc. A suggestion was made to those located far away from sales points to convince well-to-do members in the community to register as input dealers. Some already existing dealers were entreated to apply as distributors within the municipality. Provisions must be put in place for the timely supply of inputs going forward.

CROP AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Table: 3.7d Vaccination of Animals

Animal Species	Disease	No. of Animals Vaccinated		Achievement (+/-)
		2019	2020	(2019 vs. 2020)
Poultry	Newcastle Orthodox	3296	8831	5535 (+)
	I-2	-	-	-
	Gumboro	-	-	-
	Fowl pox	650	-	650 (-)
	Marek's disease	-	-	-
Cattle	Anthrax	-	-	-
	Blackleg	-	-	-
	PPR	-	-	-
	CBPP	-	-	-
Sheep	PPR	-	779	779 (+)
	Anthrax	-	-	-
Goats	PPR	-	281	281 (+)
	Anthrax	-	-	-
Dogs	Rabies	28	1888	1860 (+)
Cats	Rabies	2	835	833 (+)
Cattle	Trypanosomiasis	-	-	-

Source: DAD, 2020

Analysis:

At the end of the period, Eight Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty One (8,831) poultry were vaccinated against Newcastle disease, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Eight (1,888) dogs and Eight Hundred and Thirty Five (835) cats were also vaccinated against rabies. The increase in the vaccination figures for the reporting period as compared to the previous year are due to the supports given to the department by municipal assembly and Global Alliance for Rabies Control to carry out rabies vaccination and the recruitment of three additional veterinary staffs in 2019. Though these figures are not adequate as compare to the number of livestock

that exist in the municipality the department keep on sensitizing farmers to make vaccination a cultural practice so that preventable diseases can be curtail.

Quantity of Chemicals Distributed under FAW

Below table shows the quantity of “FAW” chemicals distributed during the reporting period.

Table: 3.7e. Quantity of chemicals distributed

District	Type of Chemical	Quantity of chemical received	Quantity of Chemical Distributed	Unit of measure		Beneficiary farmers		Coverage (Ha)
				Litres	(Kg)	M	F	
Lawra	Eradicoat	42	42	Litres		39	5	4.2
	Adepa	312	312	Litres		549	132	312
	Warrior super	132	132	Litres		128	59	132
	Agoo	600	600		g	137	63	80
	Bypel	50	50		g	13	12	6.66
	Nova BT	130	130		g	47	44	17.33
	Total					913	315	552.19

Source: DAD, 2020

Analysis:

The total cropped area sprayed against “FAW” during the period is 14.4 ha. As farmers started to plant crops that are susceptible to the worms’ destruction expectations are that reported cases might rise up.

Crop Production

Enhanced utilisation of Agricultural Inputs (Fertilizer & Seed)

Many farmers benefited from the “PFJ” program through buying of improved seeds, fertilizers and access to extension services. Some seeds that were available are; maize, rice, cowpea and vegetable seeds such as onion, tomato, pepper, cabbage, carrot, cucumber and lettuce. These seeds were subsidized. NPK and Urea fertilizers were also available but there was a shortage of the later at a point in time.

Fertilizer distribution

Table 3.7f below talks about the quantity of fertilizers received and distributed as well as the number of beneficiary farmers segregated into males and females during the period.

Table: 3.7f. Fertilizer distribution (bags)

	Quantity (Bags)			% distributed	Target	No of beneficiaries		
	Opening stock	Distributed	Balance			Male	Female	Total
NPK	12822	12822	0	100%	18500	1333	44	1377
UREA	400	400	0	100%	18500	112	26	138

Analysis:

By the end of the reporting period twenty three (23) registered mixed input shops exist in the municipality. This is Fifty Two per cent (52%) increase from previous year, but due to government directive allowing only Ten (10) input dealers in the municipality the number was limited. These selected shops are located at Lawra, Eremon, Babile and Boo. Even though the intention of limiting the number of input dealers is a good one, the fear is that proximity of input shops to some farmers may not be achieved as expected.

Enhanced Farmers' Access to Improved Technology

Demonstrating improved technologies to farmers is one important aspect of extension delivery. As at the end of the reporting period, some improved technologies in crops and livestock were demonstrated to farmers. Such demos are to educate farmers on new and existing technologies to improve on their production.

Access to Improved Agriculture Technology and Extension Services

Table 2.7.1 talks about the number of improved technologies demonstrated to farmers and the extension to farmer ratio existing as well as the number of beneficiaries per category.

Table: 3.7i. Access to Agriculture Technology and Extension Services

Indicator		Target	2019	2020
1. Number of improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Livestock	2	3	2
	Fisheries	0	0	0
	Crop	10	13	10
	Others (WIAD & Eng)	2	3	1
Area (acres) under improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Livestock	2.5	0	0
	Fisheries	0	0	0
	Crop	12	10	7
2. Extension Agent-farmer ratio		1:500	1:4500	1:3000
3. Total number of farmers participating in demonstrations	Male	350	84	196
	Female	200	59	64
4. Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery		3	0	0

Source: DAD, 2020

Analysis:

New technology demonstrations have taken place throughout the year. These demos fall under crops, livestock and engineering. Some of such demos are using biochar and biochar co-compost in soya bean production, proper use of Yara Blend fertilizer in groundnut production, proper land preparation techniques, vaccination etc. Three demos have been established on soya bean, one on groundnut and one on maize. For extension farmer ratio, the number has improved as compared to the previous year due to the recruitment of new staffs last year though there is still more gaps to be filled.

Farmer Based Organizations

Many farmers have constituted themselves into FBOs in the various communities in the municipality. This is to help individual farmers to achieve their intended goals of production. These FBOs engaged in farming and agro-based processing as well as marketing activities. At

the end of the year, the department recorded 26 registered FBOs with a total membership of 1,810 from 19 communities as against 1,653 in the previous year. An increment of 157 members was recorded in 2020. The groups constitute women based groups and men and women based groups.

Through the department, I-Nye Women Group from Gbengbee was awarded a rice processing machinery and thresher from MAG support for women groups. The department also presented three groups for consideration under Ghana government's machinery to rice farmer groups. The department works closely with Women in Agriculture Platform (WAP) to promote women empowerment issues especially in the municipality.

Below is a table showing the type of FBOs and the number of members for 2019 and 2020.

Table: 3.7j

Type of FBOs	2019			2020		
	No. of FBOs	Male	Female	No. of FBOs	Male	Female
Crop and Livestock	25	502	1,107	25	561	1,205
Fisheries	1	25	19	1	25	19
Others						

Source: DAD, 2020

Beneficiaries of Technologies Demonstrated

Below is a table showing the list of technologies demonstrated and the number of beneficiaries for 2019 and 2020.

Table: 3.7k 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.	Biochar and biochar co-compost preparation	30	50	19	16	37	35	56	51	68.6%
2.	Yara blend in gnut production	0	50	0	20	0	30	0	50	60%
3.	Maize production	75	80	35	37	31	34	66	71	47.88%
4.	Conservation Agric.	45	75	20	40	25	35	45	75	46%
	Total	150	255	74	113	88	134	167	247	54.25%

Source: DAD, 2020

Analysis:

Four improved crop technologies were demonstrated to farmers within the reporting period. So far women are the major beneficiaries i.e. 54.25% of the total participants. This is because the department made conscious efforts to involved more women farmers in all activities. In total two hundred and forty seven (247) farmers directly took part in these demonstrations for this

year as against one hundred and sixty seven (167) for the previous year. This is 32.28% increase from last year's participants figure.

Agricultural Extension Service Performance

The table below look at the technical staff strength of the department by comparing the existing situation to the previous situation.

Below is a table showing the previous and current situations in terms of technical staff strength in the municipality.

Table: 3.7k Availability of Agricultural Extension Services

	2 nd qtr. 2019			2 nd qtr. 2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of AEAs required	16	6	22	16	6	22
Number of AEAs at post	5	0	5	12	1	13
% AEAs at post compared to required	31.25%	0	22.72%	75%	16.66%	59%
% of female AEAs at post		0			16.66%	
Number of farmers	35,000					
Ratio of farmer to AEAs at post	1:2692					2,692

Source: DAD, 2020

Analysis:

There is no change in the number of AEAs at post this year as compared to the middle of last year when recruitment was done. So far 59% of the required AEAs are at post; this has left a deficit of 41% required. The department ideally need six female AEAs but has only one currently. This situation might live women farmers at a disadvantage as compared to men. Efforts are being made to train women FBO leaders in extension service delivery to augment the efforts of the department.

Farmer to AEA ratio is still beyond the accepted threshold when compared to the standards of MoFA (800:1) and FAO (500:1). The vacancies need to be field to improve extension delivery in the municipality.

Demonstrations conducted

Some demonstrations were conducted during the reporting period. They are soya bean demos using biochar and biochar co-compost, yara blend fertilizer of groundnut and different spacing in maize.

The table below i.e. table 3.7l shows the type of demos and the number of beneficiaries during the period for 2019 and 2020.

Table: 3.7i Number and types of demonstration conducted

District	No. of Demonstrations conducted		Type of demonstration		Beneficiaries				Total	
					Male		Female			
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Lawra	3		Soya bean demo using biochar and biochar co-compost	Biacha and biochar co-compost preparation	9		21		30	45
		3				16		29		
	5		Use of different varieties of maize	Use of different spacing in maize production	35		31		66	71
		4				37		34		
	4		OFSP vine multiplication	Yara blend fertilizer on growth and yield of groundnut	10		14		24	50
		3				20		30		
Total	12	10			54	73	66	93	120	166

Source: DAD, 2020

Analyses:

At the end of the year one hundred and sixty six (166) farmers directly took part in the various crop demonstrations. Women farmers were the majority comprising 56% of the total participants. These demonstrations seek to improve upon the production level of farmers.

Improved Technologies Adopted by Farmers

Many farmers have already adopted some of the technologies demonstrated so far because it is necessary for the progress of their work. Some farmers involved in the production of biochar and biochar co-compost have produce and use it on their vegetable gardens. Also some of them that were involved in the use of Yara blend fertilizer in cultivating groundnut have use it on their own farms as well. Almost all the farmers involved under OFSP vine multiplication demo in the previous year cultivated this variety this year.

Table 2.7.6 shows the number of farmers adopting the new technologies demonstrated during the reporting period.

Table: 3.7m. Farmers adopting improved technologies

No.	Type of Technology adopted		Male		Female	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
1.	Soya bean production using biochar and biochar co-compost	Soya bean production using biochar and biochar co-compost	9	15	14	29
2.	Use of different varieties of maize	Use of different spacing in maize production	29	30	24	28
3.	OFSP vine multiplication	Yara blend fertilizer on growth and yield of groundnut	10	13	14	19
4.	Conservation Agric.	Conservation Agriculture	12	28	14	21
Total			60	86	66	97

Source: DAD, 2020

Analyses:

At the end of the year the most technology adopted was biochar and biochar co-compost use in production of crops. This is because farmers were given a quantity each to use on their own fields. Some farmers also started buying Yara blend fertilizer to be used for groundnut production. Farmers involved in the varietal trials of maize last year have gone in for the OPV maize varieties under the “PFJ” program.

Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages Committees (RELCs)

Research Extension Farmer Linkages Committee meeting is a meeting that involved all stakeholders that matters in the agricultural value chain. All agricultural related issues within the municipality are discussed in this meeting. Agricultural problems hindering effective production are looked at for possible resolution. Authorities that matters are assign with roles to find solutions to problems raised. The ones that cannot be solved internally are forwarded to Regional Department of Agriculture for resolution. One such meeting was held during the year. Table 2.8.1 talk about the number of participants under various categories while table 2.8.2 enumerate the issues deliberated on.

Table 3.7m.

	2019	2020	% Change
Number of Research Extension Linkage Planning meetings held	1	1	0%
Number of gender sensitive recommendations implemented under RELC	-	-	
List 3 key problems recommended for research during the planning session	-	-	
List of 3 key problems researched and completed	-	-	
Number of problems being researched into	-	-	

Extension home and farm visit

AEAs undertake home and farm visits to educate and sensitized farmers on Good Agricultural Practices. They also teach farmers about new innovations that are in the system as well as to advise and guide farmers in their production process. They as well sensitize farmers on the modalities of this year’s government flagship programmes such as “PFJ”, “PERD”, “RFJ” etc. veterinary officers also delivered services such as vaccination, castration, deworming, meat inspection etc.

Table 2.9 shows the number of home and farm visits conducted by the department and the number of farmers reach out to.

Table: 3.7n. 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
Lawra	20742	12,524	8,371	12,669	8,862	3,807

Source, DAD, 2020

Analysis:

As at the end of the reporting period, twelve thousand six hundred and sixty nine (12,669) farmers were visited through home and farm visits conducted. This figure fell short compared to the previous year due to COVID -19 pandemic restrictions on movement and social gathering. Officers use other means such as phone calls, text messages and mass media i.e. radio talks to deliver critical extension information to farmers.

Reduced Post-Harvest losses (survey)

Post-harvest loss in agricultural value chain is one area the department is critically paying attention to. These losses occur mostly in cereals during harvesting and storage and in vegetables when there is glut. The year experienced price fluctuations of farm produce depending on the season and prior to the COVID-19 lockdown. Though there was no official post-harvest survey conducted by the department, information picked from market enumerators and field officers suggested that there were some degree of postharvest losses.



Officers carrying out weekly market survey in Lawra market

Table: 3.7o. Status of Post-Harvest losses (post-harvest losses survey to be conducted bi-annually)

There was no postharvest loss survey conducted within the period so this table was deleted.

Major Crop Performance

A crop performance of major crops within the municipality is determined by yield plot cutting. This is done in collaboration with RAD and SARI during the planting season through to harvesting. In total three yield plots were established on each of the crops listed on table 2.11.1 & 2.11.2. Non-PFJ yield plot is define as a farmer who does not use any of the subsidized inputs under PFJ programme whiles a PFJ yield plot is define as a farmer who uses one or more subsidized inputs under the programme. Individual farmer's farms on which these plots were established were identified at the beginning of the season. These farmers were educated on the relevant of the activity to be carried out on their fields. After planting, a yield plot is cut and demarcated and the farmer advised to give same treatment as the rest. These plots were monitored until harvesting. Weighing and computation is done to determine the yield per crop. The following tables (table 2.11.1 & 2.11.2) talks about the provisional figures of the major crops obtain from yield plot establishments.

Table: 3.7p. Improved Major crop Performance (Non PFJ)

No	Crops	Productivity (Mt/Ha)	Area of production (Ha)	Production (Mt)
1	Maize	1.5	1,257	1,885.5
2	Rice	1.5	195	292.5
3	Soya bean	1.1	154.8	170.28
4	Groundnut	1.34	3,847	5,154.98
5	Sorghum	1.2	3,478	4,173.6
6	Millet	1.1	3,189	3,507.9
7	Cowpea	1.05	258.9	271.845

Major Crop performance (PFJ)

Table: 3.7q. Improved Major crop Performance (PFJ)

No	Crops	Productivity/Yield (Mt/Ha)	Area of production (Ha)	Production (Mt)
1	Maize	2.05	2,489	5,102.45
2	Rice	2.05	251	514.55
3	Soya bean	1.64	198.5	325.54
4	Groundnut	1.85	4,972	9,198.2

PFJ recovery (Fertilizer and seed - 2017)

The table below talks about the recovering made under PFJ programme in 2017 planting season where farmers access inputs by paying 50% on the total cost of input requested and paying the rest after harvesting. As at the date of reporting some farmers still owe the government.

PFJ Recovery

District	Total cost of input (Ghc)	Amount Recovered (Ghc)	Balance (Ghc)	Recovery %
Lawra	460,180.00	410,052.8	50,127.2	89.12

Source: DAD, 2020

Agricultural Mechanisation

The table below looks at the availability of agricultural mechanisation centres established in the municipality. But unfortunately there is no such centre established in the municipality yet. This in a way is affecting agricultural activities in the sense that every year migrating tractor service operators are the major tractor service providers within the municipality. The department has received complaints from some farmers of such service operators not using the standard measurement for ploughing. In situations like this, productivity of farms will be reduced in terms of final yield of produce.

Availability of Agricultural Mechanisation

Indicator		2019		2020		
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
1. Number of functional agricultural mechanisation service centres	New	0	1	0	1	0
	Existing	0	1	0	1	0
	Number of farmers having access to mechanised services	M	0	0	0	0
F		0	0	0	0	
2. Area ploughed		0	0	0	0	
3. Total number of trainees in the proper use and handling of farm machinery	Tractor owners, operators, mechanics trained		0	0	0	0

Source: DAD, 2020

Irrigation

Informal Irrigation

Informal irrigation is where a group of individuals use infrastructure for water storage, conveyance and distribution provided from the farmer's own resources or with some external support other than the government. Most of these farming activities are taking place along the Black Volta in the municipality where there is water supply throughout the season to sustain production of crops especially vegetables.

The table below shows the production acreages of the various crops that are grown under this system. This excludes the leafy vegetables since they are intercropped with other major vegetables. The productivity in terms of quantity produce is yet to be determined.

Crop Performance under Informal Irrigation

2020										
	Area under cultivation (ha)	Area per crop (ha)			Yield (ton/ha)			Production (MT)		
		1st Cycle	2nd Cycle	3rd Cycle	1st Cycle	2nd Cycle	3rd Cycle	1st Cycle	2nd Cycle	3rd Cycle
Vegetables										
Okro	10.2	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tomato	15.4	15.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pepper	5.8	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garden egg	3.2	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cabbage	8.1	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrot	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green pepper	2.5	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	47.2									
Cereals										
Maize	24.8	24.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	24.8	24.8								
Fruits										
Subtotal										
TOTAL	72	72								

Source: DAD, 2020

Analyses:

Most at times farmers along the Black Volta engage in only one cycle of production. The season span from December to May, the rainy season stabilized in May so most farmers concentrated on producing up land crops such as maize, groundnut, sorghum etc.

Gross Margin of major staple crops

Gross Margin of major staple crops; MAIZE

Item	Unit	Quantity	Price (Gh¢)	Total
Seeds	Kg	25	3.00	75
Herbicides	Litre	2	30.00	60
Pesticides (Insecticide)	Litre	2	100	200
Fertilizers	NPK Bags (25kg)	10	42	420

UREA	Bags (25kg)	5	40	200
Total cost of input				955
Land preparation (ploughing)		2.5	120	300
Sowing	Man day	10	20	200
Pesticide application	Man day	4	20	80
Fertilizer application	Man day	16	10	160
Harvesting	Man day	10	15	150
Threshing	Man day	10	20	200
Bagging	Man day	3	20	60
Transportation		1	200	200
Total labour cost				1,350
Total cost of input and services				2,305
Production/Gross revenue		<i>2.05 mt/ha = 20.5 Maxi bags X GHC190.00/bag = GHC 3,895</i>		

- Calculate the gross margin per hectare:

Gross margin = Gross revenue-total cost (input + labour)

$$= (3,895 - 2,305) \text{ GHC}$$

$$= \text{GHC } 1,590$$

Note: this margin is for PFJ beneficiaries who follow all the lay down procedures though there might be some variations due to the nature of soils in the municipality.

Livestock Production

Enhanced Farmers' Access to Improved livestock production Technology

Many activities were undertaken by the department during the reporting period to increase the productivity of the livestock sector. Notable of such activities was the supply of subsidized cockerels to farmers under Savannah Investment Programme (SIP). The purpose is for the improved cockerels to mate with the local ones to improve the local breeds. Other activities are rabies vaccination of dogs and cats, immunization of fowls against Newcastle and small ruminant (goat and sheep) vaccination against PPR, meat inspection (to prevent contaminated carcass being sold to the public), castration, deworming and inspection of animals before movement.

CHAPTER FOUR

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

4.0: General Development Challenges

Successful execution of projects/programmes during the period under review was challenged by the following:

- Late release of funds from central government particularly DACF and GOG allocations to departments.
- Inadequate Internally Generated Funds (IGF). Huge deficit of educational infrastructure, especially KG infrastructure.
- Huge deficit of furniture in basic schools across the district
- Chronic staffing imbalance (Doctors, Midwives, Physician Assistants) for health care delivery. For instance there is only one doctor for the entire population in the Municipality for 25 functional CHPS zones
- The incidence COVID 19 caused diversion of funds for non-physical projects resulting in low implementation of planned development projects.
- High prevalence of teenage pregnancy and HIV/AIDS in the Municipality.
- Inadequate agriculture extension staff (Six Operational Areas are without AEAs).
- Dwindling donor funding
- Weak data collection and management resulting to inadequate or non-availability of data across sectors

4.1: Way Forward

The District in collaboration with its development partners would continue to provide educational infrastructure especially for early childhood education while focusing on attracting qualified teachers to the district by improving the existing financial support schemes for teachers in order to ensure quality teaching and learning especially in the rural areas of the Municipality. Effective monitoring and supervision also remains a priority.

The District Assembly would intensify Internal Revenue Mobilization through strict implementation of its Revenue Mobilization Action Plan to improve revenue collection and minimize leakages. It is expected that the Municipality would widen its revenue base to enable her meet or even exceed the revenue targets so as to effectively carry out its planned programmes and projects.

Quality health care delivery remains a priority for the district. Therefore, the District Assembly in collaboration with JICA and other development partners will continue its efforts of providing health infrastructure, capacity and logistical support to ensure the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal 3. In particular, the district hopes to provide CHPS infrastructure for the eight demarcated CHPS zones without compounds within the 2018-2021 planned period.

There is the need for an M&E training programme to be organised for all decentralised departments to facilitate performance tracking on core district indicators and also, data management and gender disaggregated data.

It is hoped that development partners would continue to support government interventions to ensure that illiteracy, poverty, food insecurity and diseases which form the key development challenges in the Municipality are eliminated.

The Assembly for the year 2019 budgeted to spend on recurrent expenditure under the following expenditure items; Compensation, Goods and Services, as well as CAPEX. An amount of **Five Million, Eight Hundred and Forty-Four Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-Three Ghana Cedis Seventy Seven Pesewas (Gh¢ 5,844,963.77)** was budgeted to be expended in the year. However, only **Four Million Four Hundred and Ninety Nine Thousand, Four Hundred and Fifty-Two Ghana Cedis Sixty Six Pesewas (Gh¢ 4,499,452.66)** was actually expended. Details of these expenditure are presented in the table below.

