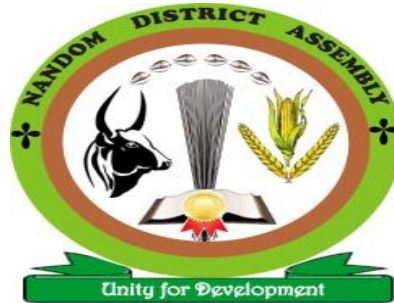


NANDOM MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



2019 ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION REPORT OF THE DMTDP 2018-2021



DEVELOPED UNDER THE THEME AGENDA FOR JOBS AND PROSPERITY FOR ALL POLICY FRAMEWORK.

FEBRUARY, 2020

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APR	Annual Progress Report
AEAs	Agriculture Extension Assistants
CBO	Community Based Organization
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
GOG	Government of Ghana
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country
HIV	Human Immune Virus
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
LEAP	Livelihood Empowered Against Poverty
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MCE	Municipal Chief Executive
MCD	Municipal Coordinating Director
MA	Municipal Assembly
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MPCU	Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit
MPsCF	Member of Parliament's Common Fund
NGO	Non-Governmental organization
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PWD	People with Disability
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council

SMEs

Small and Medium Scale Enterprises

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Annual Municipal Progress Report of Nandom Municipal assesses the performance of the Municipal in providing Development in the Municipality in the year under review. It brings to bare the current status of Development in the Municipality, the status of implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021, implementation challenges and the way forward.

The 2019 Annual Progress Report is the second annual report of the implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 which was developed using the Agenda for Jobs and prosperity for all Policy Framework.

It has been prepared based on a series of field monitoring, field observations, stakeholder's interaction and engagement and desk works.

This Report therefore presents the various critical aspects of the implementation of the 2019 Annual Action Plan of the DMTDP 2018-2021. It takes us through a brief of the district profile, the financial situation, the performance of development indicators and some critical stakeholder's engagement that has been undertaken in 2019.

The major source of funding for the Municipal Assembly fell short of the expected target and this has affected the implementation of Programmes and Projects in 2019. Out of the planned 167 activities, 88% was completed and ongoing. This fall short of the expected 95% level of implementation.

It is worth mentioning that only 18% of the DMTDP 2018-2021 was implemented and this was as a result of gaps in financial inflows.

This report therefore gives a detailed analysis of activities in 2019 and the way forward in 2020

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This Annual Progress Report is the second to be prepared under the Agenda for Jobs and prosperity for all Policy Framework. It is important to mention that the preparation of Annual Progress Reports (APRs) has become one of the major tools used to facilitate the tracking of year to year projects/programmes implementation towards the achievement of objectives in the Assembly's Medium term Development Plan (MTDP) 2018-2021.

The report has been prepared from presentations at a 2-day 2019 Annual Review Workshop organized by the MPCU in line with its participatory Monitoring and evaluation strategy. During the workshop which was attended by various stakeholders, departments presented their progress reports after which comments and suggestions were collated to shape the way forward towards the achievement of objectives. It has also considered series of field monitoring, field observations, stakeholder's interaction and engagement and desk works.

This Report therefore presents the various critical aspect of the implementation of the 2019 Annual Action Plan of the DMTDP 2018-2021. It takes us through a brief of the district profile, the financial situation, the performance of development indicators and some critical stakeholder's engagement that has been undertaken in 2019.

OVERVIEW OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Location and size

The Municipality lies in the north western corner of the Upper West Region of Ghana between Longitude 2°25 W and 2°45W and Latitude 10°20 N and 11°00 S. It is bounded to the East and South by the Lambussie and Lawra Districts respectively and to the North and West by the Republic of Burkina Faso. The total area of the District is put at 567.6 square km. This constitutes about 3.1% of the Region's total land area. The District is constituted by 88 communities with 86% of the inhabitants living in rural areas. The population density is about 89 per square kilometer. It is the most densely populated Municipality in the region. Its closeness to Burkina Faso offers it a strategic location for international interactions and exchanges. It however poses a challenge related to the influx of Fulani herdsmen into the district from the Sahel.

Vision

Nandom Municipal desire in the next eight years is to promote a well-developed and prosperous society through a reasonable exploitation of our well-endowed human and natural resources for the equitable benefit of all and operating through a fair and just society

Mission

Functionally the mission of the Municipal is to provide quantitative and qualitative public and private goods in a democratic, transparent and just society where development outcomes are shared equitably by all.

Operationalization of Vision and Mission

Our collective vision and the mission of the Municipal would be achieved through the following:

- ❖ Committed to promoting holistic planning that will guarantee sustainable social, economic and physical development of the district
- ❖ Tapping on the potentials of traditional leaders, opinion leaders and private agencies to accelerate development in Nandom
- ❖ Invest in human capacity and resource potential to spur up specifically the social sub-sectors such as health, education, water and sanitation
- ❖ Ensure deliberate growth and development of the Local Economy for the creation of space to enable the private sector to thrive
- ❖ Promote an informative and democratic district
- ❖ Promote and upheld the fundamental human rights of the citizenry within the framework of utmost peace and order

Core-Values

- ❖ Client friendly
- ❖ Hard and team work
- ❖ Transparency
- ❖ Accountability

CHAPTER 2

1.2 Background to the report

In fulfilment of section 86 of the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936, the Nandom Municipal Assembly developed a four year District Medium Term Development Plan to reflect the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021) which is the fifth in the series of Medium-Term National Development Policy Frameworks prepared over the past two decades. The plan builds on the successes and challenges of the immediate predecessor policy framework, the GSGDAII which was implemented over the period 2014-2017.

The plan is structured along the five main development dimensions of the NMTDPF (2018-2021), mindful of the long term national development goals of the country, the sustainable development goals (SDGs), the African Union Agenda 2063 and other international agreements. The five dimensions include: Economic development; Social development; Environment, infrastructure and human settlements; Governance, corruption and public accountability; and Ghana and the international community.

The 2019 Annual Action Plan is one and the second of the four annualized action plans of the 2018-2021 DMTDP. This progress report therefore covers the period 1st January 2019 to 31st December, 2019. It highlights the programmes, projects, activities and strategies implemented and also updates of revenues/expenditure as well as core district indicators. The report also provides a summary of the progress made, key achievements and challenges.

Processes in Developing the Annual Progress Report; 2019

The MPCU together with other stakeholders has the responsibilities of monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021. It was guided by the monitoring and evaluation plan 2018-2021 and the guidelines for successfully implementing it. With special reference to the operationalization of the DPCU, roles were assigned to specific members.

Basically the Annual Action Plan was broken into quarters depending on the activities being implemented in each quarter of the year. The subsequent week after the end of every quarter is used to monitor the activities captured within that quarter on the field and a meeting is organized to review the individual reports of all members of the monitoring team and the various heads of department.

After the review is done, the Planning Unit of the Municipal Assembly is charged to compile the Progress Report for that period. Four of such reports have been compiled and submitted and this is a compilation of the 2019 implementation year.

In addition to this, the following forms of monitoring were done during the year under Review;

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

Data Collection Challenges

In compiling the data and information, the District Planning Coordinating Unit encountered the following challenges:

- Absence of robust M&E systems at departmental and institutions;
- Low statistical capacity of departments and institutions;
- Poor record keeping by departments, which made it extremely difficult to quickly produce and access information;
- Non-adherence to planning guidelines attributable to poor knowledge of the planning system and its processes;
- Inconsistencies in data collected from the departments for the same variables for the same period; and
- Inadequate financial resources to undertake regular and systematic studies.

1.4 Monitoring objectives

It has widely been accepted that services can be continually improved through informed decision making, leading to improved standard of living. Monitoring and evaluation provide critical assessments that demonstrate whether or not programmes or projects satisfy target beneficiaries needs and priorities. The general M&E objective for the year was therefore to Monitor and evaluate the development process of the district towards the achievements of set goals and objectives that were agreed upon through a participatory planning process and captured in the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan as well as the Annual Action plan for 2018.

Specifically, the District's M&E objectives for the period included;

1. To track progress of the District's development initiatives during the period
2. To determine whether set targets for the year under review are met.
3. To obtain feedback to inform subsequent planning decisions.
4. To ensure judicious use of limited resources.
5. To provide effective checks against substandard performance

PURPOSE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION FOR 2019

The purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation during the period was to track progress in the implementation of policies, programmer/projects and activities in the 2018 Annual Action Plan in order to ensure effective and efficient use of resources and also identify problems associated with the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan.

This report therefore examines the development trend of the district within the year 2018, with data from all the decentralized departments on the basic indicators set for monitoring

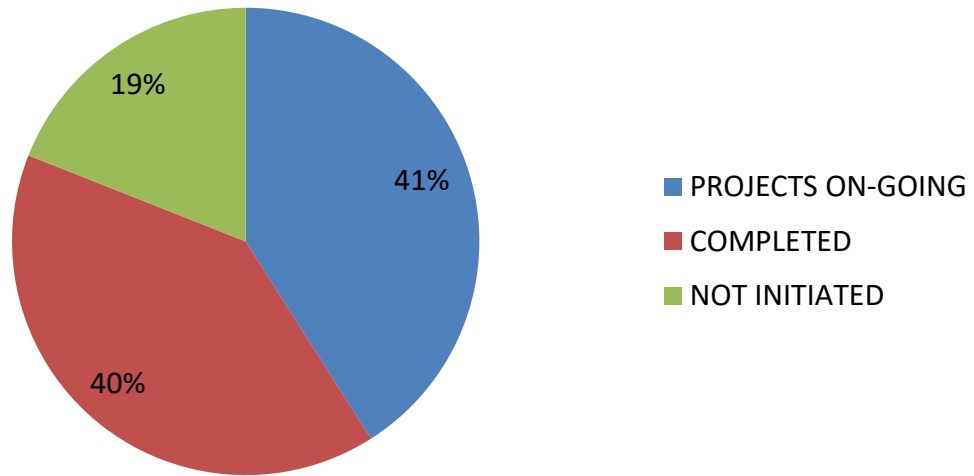
Summary of Achievements of the Implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021.

The 2019 Annual Action Plan had 94 activities under the 5 thematic Areas of the Policy Framework. By the close of 2019, the Assembly successively implemented 76 of the activities which represent 81% of the plan implementation. This also represents 20.35% of the 2018-2021 DMTDP

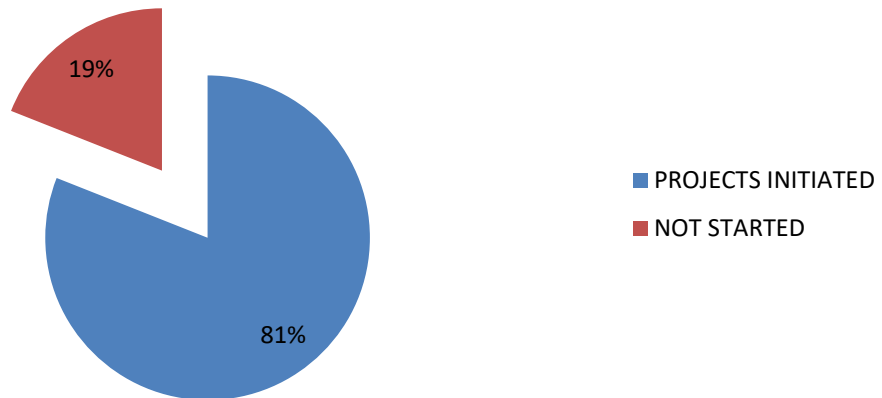
Table 1.1 Proportion of the DMTDP implemented

Indicators	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
1. Proportion of the annual action plans implemented by the end of the year	75%	85%	83%	87%	81%	100%			
a. Percentage completed	35%	40%	36%	40%	40%	80			
b.									
c. Percentage of ongoing interventions	45%	45%	47%	47%	41%	20			
d.									
e. Percentage of interventions abandoned	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0			
f. Percentage of interventions yet to start	25%	15%	17%	13%	19%	0			
2. Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented	65%	25%	18%	45%	38%	25%			

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF AAP 2019



PROPORTIONS OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTED AND YET TO START



- ❖ Details on the Annual Action Plan Implemented under the Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework.

The Table and the graph below show that out of the 5 Development Dimensions in the DMTDP 2018-2021, Social Development has the highest level of implementation which is closely followed by Governance, Corruption and Accountability and then Economic Development. This depicts the real gap of the District in delivering social development such as Health, education, Social Protection and Water and Sanitation. This gap has influenced the decision to allocate more resources to this Development Dimension.

The least number of activities to be implemented was under the Ghana and International Relations Dimension. As a district that shares borders with Burkina so Faso, a lots of exposure trips and solidarity celebrations has been initiated in 2018 and we hope to increase its occurrence as the move on in the DMTDP implementation.

Table 2 showing the level of implementation of the various Development Dimensions in 2019;
source DPCU 2019

S/N	Development Dimension	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec
1	Economic Development	42	35	45	30				
2	Social Development	53	45	54	24				
3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	28	21	29	7				
4	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	35	30	38	13				
5	Ghana and International Relations	5	4	6	1				
	Total	163	135	172	75				

1.7 Challenges encountered in the implementation of the 2018-2021 DMTDP

Despite the success chalked in the implementation of the 2018-2021 DMTDP, full implementation of the plan could not be possible due to the following challenges and constraints:

- Untimely release and inadequacy of District Assembly’s Common Fund (DACF);
- Low levels of Internally Generated Revenue (IGF)
- Inadequate data on some development indicators across all sectors

- Weak collaboration between the District Assembly and other state agencies/departments such as Department of Feeder Roads, GETFund, etc. in the implementation of development projects
- Inadequate resources, logistics and capacity for effective implementation of M&E plans.

CHAPTER 3

1.8 The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Process

The District Monitoring and Evaluation exercise was preceded by a DPCU meeting to discuss and agree on the focus, tools and expected outcomes of the M&E and to develop an M&E Work Plan and Budget. A working team of the key stakeholders was formed including the following:

1. District Development Planning Officer
2. District Budget Analyst
3. District Works Engineer
4. District Director of Ghana Health Services
5. District Director of Education
6. District Director of Agriculture
7. Rep. of Civil Society Organization

Conscious of the significance of M&E in the implementation of development policies and programmes these key stakeholders visited project sites and collected relevant data in order to measure progress of project implementations against planned targets.

Series of activities were carried during the period to facilitate the generation of relevant information for the 2018 Annual Progress Report. The activities include the following:

Monitoring activities:

- ✦ Preparation of district M&E work plan and budget: stakeholder mapping, M&E objective, selection of indicators and setting of targets and preparation of monitoring checklist
- ✦ Regular site inspection of development projects and programmes by M&E team
- ✦ Regular site meeting of development projects and programmes
- ✦ Joint quarterly monitoring by M&E stakeholders: DPCU members, Assembly members, CSOs, Chiefs etc. and
- ✦ Quarterly DPCU meetings

Evaluation activities:

Evaluation of the DMTDP and the 2018 Annual Action Plan was carried out as follows:

- ✦ Quarterly performance reviews by DPCU
- ✦ Mid-year performance review of programmes and projects across sectors and development dimensions by critical stakeholders such as decentralized

departments/agencies, Assembly members, Civil Society Organizations, Chiefs, religious leaders, representatives from the area councils

- ✦ Annual performance review of programmes and projects across sectors and development dimensions by critical stakeholders such as heads of decentralized departments/Agencies, Assembly members, CSOs, Chiefs, religious leaders, and representatives from the area councils

Difficulties encountered:

- Logistics such as vehicles are not available for monitoring. It was also difficult assembling members of the DPCU for monitoring since they are all in different offices far away from the office of the District Assembly
- Most of the DPCU members have the educational qualification but only need specific and targeted training areas to be able to undertake M&E

1.3 Program register of the Nandom Municipal Assembly

PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	REMARKS
Register and train farmers on commercial production of the two exportable commodities. i.e shea and cashew	Economic Development	District Wide	DACF/MAG/OTHERS	January, 2019	December, 2019	10,000	0	100%	476 (161 M and 5F) in 33 communities within the district.	Men are not willing to release lands for women.
Sensitize farmers on cashew and shea production	Economic Development	District Wide	MOFA	January, 2019	December, 2019	9000	0	100%	350 (M-300, F-50)	Satisfactorily
Establish agricultural mechanization Centre in the district.	Economic Development	District Wide	KOICA/ACDEP/department of co-operative.	January, 2019	December, 2019	0	30,000	Not Done		Lack of funds

Train 200 crop farmers to improve agricultural practices	Economic Development	District Wide	DACF/M AG/OTHERS	January, 2019	December, 2019	15000	0	100%	1895	Training did not meet all targeted beneficiaries
Identify and train 20 community based extension workers on crop farming	Economic Development	District Wide	DACF/M AG/OTHERS	January, 2019	December, 2019	0	20000	Not Done		Inadequate Funding
Organize annual farmers' day at the district level	Economic Development	District Wide	DACF/M AG/OTHERS	January, 2019	December, 2019	20000	0	100%	180	Satisfactorily
Construct 2 no. Storage Facilities	Economic Development	District Wide	DACF/M AG/OTHERS	January, 2019	December, 2019	0	200	Not Done		Inadequate Funding
Monitoring and supervision	Economic Development	District Wide	DACF/M AG/OTHERS	January, 2019	December, 2019	12,000	0	100%		Satisfactorily
Conduct weekly market survey	Economic Development	District Wide	DACF/M AG/OTHERS	January, 2019	December, 2019	4000	0	100%		Satisfactorily
Organize workshop for 100 Youth on group dynamics, credit Management and Business Management	Economic Development	District Wide	DACF/M AG/OTHERS	January, 2019	December, 2019	15000	0	100%	100(M-72, F-28)	Satisfactorily
Establish nurseries in two zones to promote tree planting in the district	Economic Development	District Wide	DACF/M AG/OTHERS	January, 2019	December, 2019	400000		30%	386(M-84, F-302)	procurement processes on-going
Train farmers in climate SMART	Economic Development	District Wide	DACF/M AG/OTHERS	January, 2019	December, 2019	15000		100%	280(M-	Satisfactorily

agriculture			ERS						198, F-82)	
Train 200 poultry farmers to improve production and health management of poultry practices	Economic Development	District Wide	DOA/CSIR/NGOs	January, 2019	December, 2019	13,000		100%	295 farmers (M-206, F-89)	Satisfactorily
Train 200 farmers on supplementary feeding, improved housing of livestock and breed management	Economic Development	District Wide	DACF/MAG/OTHERS	January, 2019	December, 2019	23,000		100%	200 farmers (M-112, F-88)	Farmers were trained especially under the RFJ inception in the district.
Train 100 livestock farmers on disease recognition, prevention, control and reporting	Economic Development	District Wide	The DOA through the MAG program was done	January, 2019	December, 2019	12,000		100%	125 (M-105, F-20)	Satisfactorily
Enactment and enforcement of by-laws to preserve economic trees	Economic Development	District Wide	DACF/MAG/OTHERS	January, 2019	December, 2019	-	4,000	Activity not carried out	-	Inadequate Funding
Facilitate extension services delivery of FBOs by training them on input use to avoid misapplication of fertilizer and agro-	Economic Development	GHC 13,923.00	MAG	January, 2019	December, 2019	9746.1		70%	4,324	Extension is continuous and on going

chemicals										
Identify and train 3 vulnerable groups on rabbits production and beekeeping annually	Economic Development	GHC 7,984.00	MAG	April, 2019	June, 2019	GHC 7,984.00	0	100%	235	Satisfactorily
Train 150 farmers on solarization of infested grains annually	Economic Development	GHC 9,302.00	MAG/GI Z	January, 2019	December, 2019	5581.2		60%	102	Training did not meet all targeted beneficiaries
Build institutional capacity of 20 AEAs and 7 DAOs to support the promotion of sustainable land environment mgt	Economic Development	GHC 3,843.00	MAG/GI Z	January, 2019	December, 2019	2305.8		60%	13	Training did not meet all targeted beneficiaries
Organise training for 7 DADU mgt staff in ICT annually.	Economic Development	-	-	-	-			Not Done	-	Inadequate Funding
DDA Conduct 4 monitoring visit to 20 operational areas annually	Economic Development	GHC 16,293.00	MAG/GI Z	January, 2019	December, 2019	GHC 16,293.00	0	100%	4,982	Satisfactorily
Promotion and Facilitation of Planting for Jobs and Investment policy	Economic Development	GHC 42,836.00	MAG/G OG	May, 2019	October, 2019	GHC 42,836.00	0	100%	3,864	Satisfactorily
National Farmers Day Celebration	Economic Development	GHC 15,430.00	DACF/M AG	1st December, 2019	9th December, 2019	GHC 15,430.00	0	100%	3,853	Satisfactorily

Market Oriented Agriculture Production	Economic Development	GHC 73,450.00	GIZ	January, 2019	December, 2019	GHC 73,450.00	0	100%	4,832	Satisfactorily
Promoting Dry Season Gardening	Economic Development	GHC 25,200.00	DACF/GIZ/MAG	September, 2019	April, 2019	17,640		70%	512	Activity did not meet all targeted beneficiaries
Promoting Women Participation in Agricultural Decisions making	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	GHC 32,920.00	NGGA	January, 2019	December, 2019	26336		80%	234	Training did not meet all targeted beneficiaries
Organise inter school quiz competitions and debates on environmental sanitation and hygiene	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	GHC 6,000.00	DONOR	January, 2019	December, 2019	3600		60%	2,345	Training did not meet all targeted beneficiaries
Organise community durbars and market foras to sensitize them on developmental policies	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	GHC 4,250.00	DACF/IGF	January, 2019	December, 2019	2975		70%	7,043	Training did not meet all targeted beneficiaries
Facilitating of LEAP Payment to beneficiaries	Social Development	GHC 2000.00	DONOR	January, 2019	December, 2019	1600		80%	13,285	Training did not meet all targeted beneficiaries
Facilitating the School Feeding Programme	Social Development	GHC 3,400.00	GOG	January, 2019	December, 2019	3060		90%	13,667	Training did not meet all targeted beneficiaries

										s
Formation and institutionalization of PWD committee at Town and Area Councils	Social Development	-	-	-	-	-		Not Done	-	Inadequate Funding
Promotion of LED activities in the Dist.	Economic Development	GHC 12,000.00	DACF/IGF/REP	January, 2019	December, 2019	4800		40%	1,342	Activity did not meet all targeted beneficiaries
Capacity Development of MSEs in the district	Economic Development	GHC 16,377.00	REP	January, 2019	December, 2019	11463		70%	1,345	Training did not meet all targeted beneficiaries
Conduct District Mock Examination for JHS and SHS	Social Development	GHC 9,000.00	DACF	February, 2019	July, 2019	GHC 9,000.00	0	100%	3,027	Satisfactorily
Support for Kindergarten Attendants	Social Development	GHC 2,435.00	DACF	January, 2019	December, 2019	1461		60%	16	Training did not meet all targeted beneficiaries
My 1st Day at school celebration	Social Development	GHC 9,000.00	DACF	1st September, 2019	20th September, 2019	GHC 9,000.00	0	100%	1,408	Satisfactorily
Independent Day celebration	Social Development	GHC 25,000.00	DACF	1st March, 2019	10th March, 2019	GHC 25,000.00	0	100%	5,043	Satisfactorily

Support to 80 no. Needy but brilliant students at all level of institutions.	Social Development	GHC 36,200.00	DACF/M P DACF	January, 2019	December, 2019	21,720		60%	52	Training did not meet all targeted beneficiaries
Support to 15 no. Bonded teachership Teacher Trainees	Social Development	-	-	-	-			Not Done	-	Inadequate Funding
Support for the organization and promotion of sports in the district	Social Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Done	-	Inadequate Funding
Organize STME for 50no. Students at the District and regional level	Social Development	-	-	-				Not Done	-	Inadequate Funding
DEOC Meetings	Social Development	GHC 4, 245.00	IGF	January, 2019	December, 2019	3396		80%	14	3 out 4 meetings were held
Dist. Best Teacher Award	Social Development	-	-					Not Done	-	-
Support for annual School festival and cultural programmes	Social Development	-	-					Not Done	-	-
Organize annual awards for health professionals in the district	Social Development	GHC 4,600.00	DACF	1st November, 2019	30th November, 2019	GHC 4,600.00	0	100%	3	Satisfactorily
Support for immunization exercises and the national health activities	Social Development	GHC 2,500.00	IGF/GO G	January, 2019	December, 2019	GHC 2,500.00	0	100%	723	Satisfactorily

Organize educational campaigns on malaria prevention	Social Development	GHC 7,600.00	IGF/DO NOR	January, 2019	December, 2019	GHC 7,600.00	0	100%	46,027	Satisfactorily
Manage Epidemics.(Support CSM, cholera, Ebola programmes)	Social Development	GHC 3,400.00	DACF/IGF	January, 2019	December, 2019	GHC 3,400.00	0	100%	54,007	Satisfactorily
Support implement Community Emergency Transport System	Social Development	-	-	--	-			Not Done	-	Inadequate Funding
Support to 20 NO. student nurses/Midwives/ /medical students	Social Development	-	-	-	-			Not Done	-	Inadequate Funding
Motivation for Dist. Medical Officers	Social Development	GHC 8,200.00	DACF	January, 2019	December, 2019	GHC 5,740.00		70%	7	Activity did not meet all targeted beneficiaries
District response to HIV and AIDS Combating	Social Development	GHC 27,000.00	DACF	January, 2019	December, 2019	GHC 27,000.00	0	100%	2,027	Satisfactorily
Celebrate and award ODF communities	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	GHC 67,000.24	DONOR	January, 2019	December, 2019	GHC 67,000.24	0	100%	47,001	Satisfactorily
Medical examination of all food and drink sellers in the District	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	GHC 2,300.00	IGF			1610		70%	52	Activity did not meet all targeted beneficiaries

Clean Up exercises and Campaigns	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	GHC 6,243.00	DACF/IGF	January, 2019	December, 2019	3121.5		50%	54,002	Activity did not meet all targeted beneficiaries
Acquire land for the development of a public cemetery	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	-	-	-	-			Not Done	-	Inadequate Funding
Procurement of 1no. Double cabin pick-up vehicle	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	-	-	-	-			Not Done	-	Inadequate Funding
Promotion of decentralization and local governance at the Dist. Level.	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	GHC 35,000.00	DACF/IGF	January, 2019	December, 2019	28,000.00		80%	54056	Activity did not meet all targeted beneficiaries
Monitoring of Projects and Programmes	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	GHC 17,300.00	DACF/IGF	January, 2019	December, 2019	13840		80%	54056	Activity did not meet all targeted beneficiaries
Procurement of computers, printers and other office logistics	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	GHC 48,000.00	DACF/DDF	January, 2019	December, 2019	48,000.00	0	100%	10	Satisfactorily
DPCU, Dist. Planning and Budget activities	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	GHC 42,342.00	DACF/IGF	January, 2019	December, 2019	GHC 42,342.00	0	100%	32	Satisfactorily
Enhance Dist. Security	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	GHC 27,820.00	DACF	January, 2019	December, 2019	GHC 27,820.00	0	100%	54056	Satisfactorily
Support for Traditional council activities	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	GHC 12,231.00	DACF/IGF	January, 2019	December, 2019	GHC 12,231.00	0	100%	54056	Satisfactorily

Institutionalize Quarterly engagement of DA and Traditional Council	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	GHC 6,234.00	DACF/IGF	January, 2019	December, 2019	GHC 3117		50%	100	Activity did not meet all targeted beneficiaries
DA Staffs Development and Capacity building	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	GHC 102,054.00	DACF/IGF/DDF	January, 2019	December, 2019	40,821.60		40%	73	Activity did not meet all targeted beneficiaries
Periodic Media Engagement	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	-	-	--				Not Done	-	
Monitor the economic activities of women and vulnerable groups	Social Development	GHC 1,300.00	DACF/IGF	January, 2019	December, 2019	910		70%	127	Activity did not meet all targeted beneficiaries
Organise sensitization/business mgt workshops for viable women co-operatives	Social Development	GHC 2,034.00	DACF/IGF	January, 2019	December, 2019	1423.8		70%	275	Activity did not meet all targeted beneficiaries
Refresher Training of Area Council Staff on revenue mobilization.	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	GHC 1,320.00	IGF	January, 2019	December, 2019	396		30%	27	Activity did not meet all targeted beneficiaries
Update social economic data. Dst.-Wide	Economic Development	-	-	-	-	-		Not Done	-	Inadequate Funding
Valuation of some selected economic properties in the District.	Economic Development	--	-					Not Done	-	Inadequate Funding

Facilitating Climate Change Mitigation Activities	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	GHC 109,200.00	DACFI GF/DON OR	January, 2019	December, 2019	76,440.0 0		70%	1,07 3	Activity did not meet all targeted beneficiaries
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Project Register of the Nandom Municipal Assembly

PROJECT DISCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR/ CONSULTANT	CONTRACT SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE OF AWARD	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUT STANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	REMARKS
CONSTRUCTION OF 1NO. 2-BEDROOM, 4-UNITS NURSES QUARTERS	Social Development	GOZIIR	OUR-TURN LOGISTICS AND CONSTRUCTIONS LTD	254,206.70	DDF	31 ST JULY, 2018	31 ST JULY, 2018	31 ST OCTOBER, 2018	271,723.15		100%	Completed and in use
CONSTRUCTION OF 1NO. CLINIC	Social Development	SEGRU	BANGUU ENTERPRISE LTD	198,528.40	DDF	31 ST JULY, 2018	31 ST AUGUST, 2018	30 TH NOVEMBER, 2018	273,695.51	-	100%	Completed and in use
CONSTRUCTION OF 1NO. 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK, OFFICE	Social Development	NANDOMKPEE	IKOAGO VENTURES	159,999.23	DDF	31 ST JULY, 2018	31 ST JULY, 2018	31 ST OCTOBER, 2018	143,999.00	16,000.00	Completed and in Use	Contract Delayed but Completed
CAPACITY BUILDING	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	NANDOM	PROFESSIONAL ALLIANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTION	34,000.52	DDF	15 th November, 2019	20 th November, 2019	28 th December, 2018	34,000.52	00.00	Completed	Service Delivered within Schedule
CONSTRUCTION OF 6-SEATER KVIP	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	TUOPARE	ZAASE AND SONS LTD	34,450.00	DACF	4 th February, 2018	07 TH FEBRUARY, 2018	07 TH APRIL, 2018	28,435.50	6,014.00	Completed and in use	Satisfactorily
RENOVATION OF AGRIC DIRECTOR QUARTERS	Economic Development	SEGRU	BANGU ENTERPRISE	23,924.78	DACF	20 th March, 2018	26 TH MARCH 2018	26 TH JUNE 2018	22,728.63	1,196.00.00	100%	Satisfactorily
CONSTRUCTION OF 6-SEATER KVIP	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	BU	FRANZAG ENTERPRISE	35,000.00	DACF	4 th February, 2018	07 TH FEBRUARY, 2018	07 TH APRIL, 2018	31,500.00	3,500.00	Contract Completed and Handed Over	Satisfactorily
REHABILITATION OF SEMI-	Governance,	PATAAL	SAMDER AND BROTHERS LTD	23,924.78	DACF	14 th March, 2018	17 TH MARCH 2018	17 TH JUNE 2018	23,924.78	0.00	Completed and Handed	Satisfactorily

DETACH QUARTERS	Corruption and Accountability										Over	
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CHAPTER 4

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF NANDOM DISTRICT ASSEMBLY FOR 2019

2.2 Report on Funding by Sources

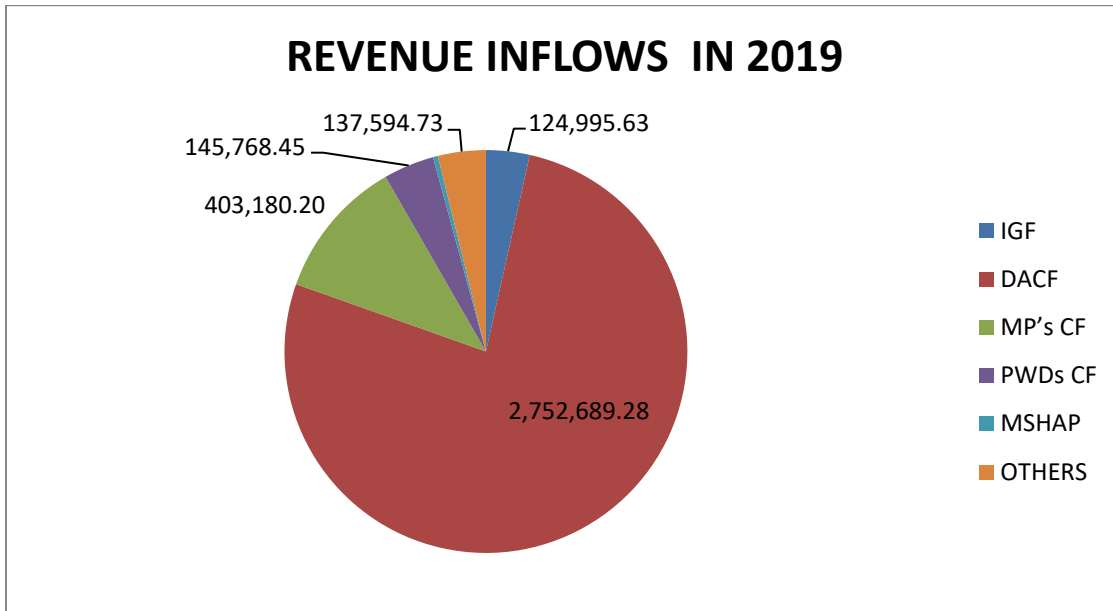
It is important to make a clear distinction in the analysis of sources of funding since the Assembly has a direct control of funds mobilised internally (IGF) while disbursement of funds from central government, donors and others are limited, and or unpredictable.

Detailed comments on the source of funding are given in subsequent pages with 2014 as a reference point. Table 2.1 gives details of the source as well as amount generated or received for the past three years.

Table 5 showing UPDATE ON REVENUE SOURCES IN 2019

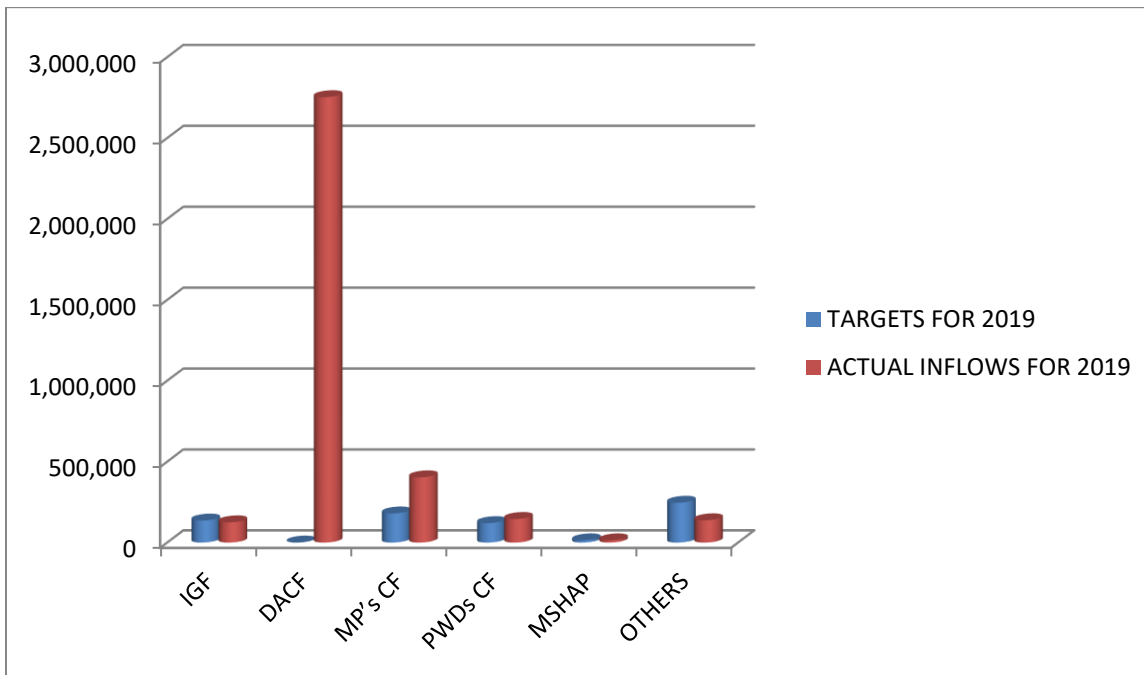
EXPENDITURE ITEM	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
IGF	138,520.41	123,666.00	116,632.94	136,032	124,995.63				
DACF	1,347,134.53	2,994,842.00	1,588,916.12	-	2,752,689.28				
MP's CF	172,440.27	145,000.00	225,401.05	180,000	403,180.20				
PWDs CF	5,000.00	98,781.00	200,652.51	120,100.32	145,768.45				
MSHAP	-	-	11,660.00	13,780.84	13,780.84				
GSFP	-	-	-	-	-				
SRWSP	-	-	-	-	-				
DDF		1224867.00	569,832	-	-				
GSOP	227,389.98	75,000.00	26,805.00	-	-				
UNFPA	-	-	-	-	-				
UDG	-	-	-	-	-				
LEAP	-	-	-	-	-				
OTHERS	-	-	-	246,149	137,594.73				
TOTAL	1,890,537.66	3559776	2,739,899.50		3,440,414.40				

TABLE



SOURCES OF REVENUE INFLOWS FOR 2019

LABEL



REVENUE TARGETE AND INFLOWS FOR 2019

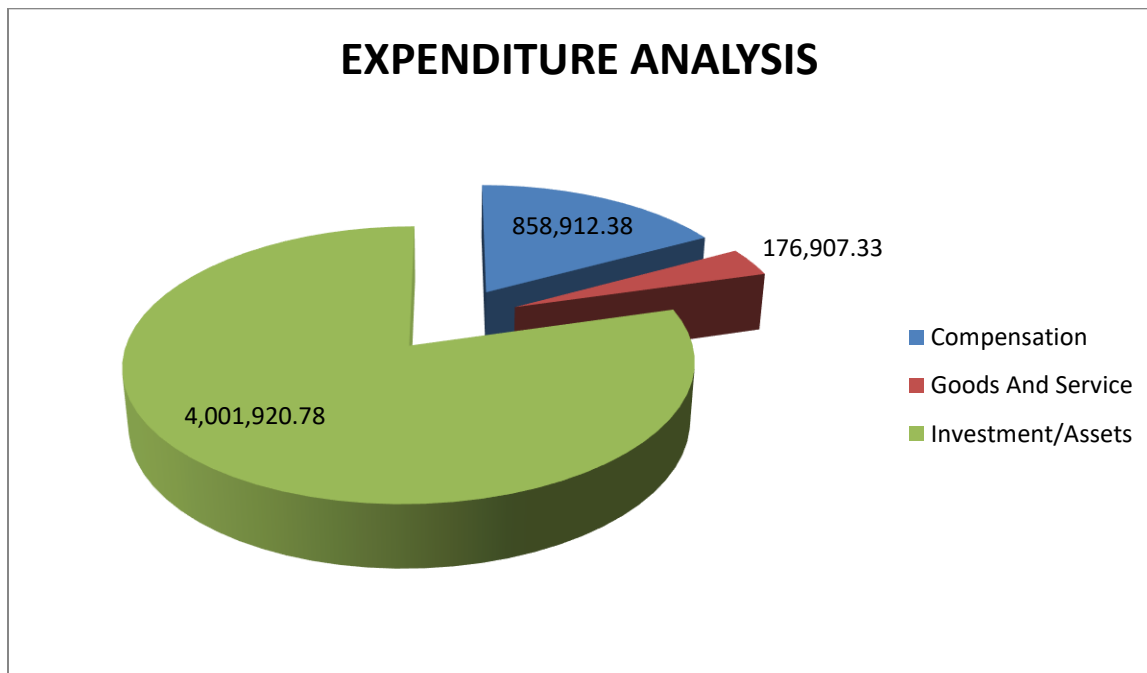
2.3 Report on Disbursement

Table 2.2 was obtained from the trial balance of the Assembly to show how revenue mobilized were utilised over the period, using 2018 as the base year. Table 2.2 presents an update on disbursement of funds for 2019.

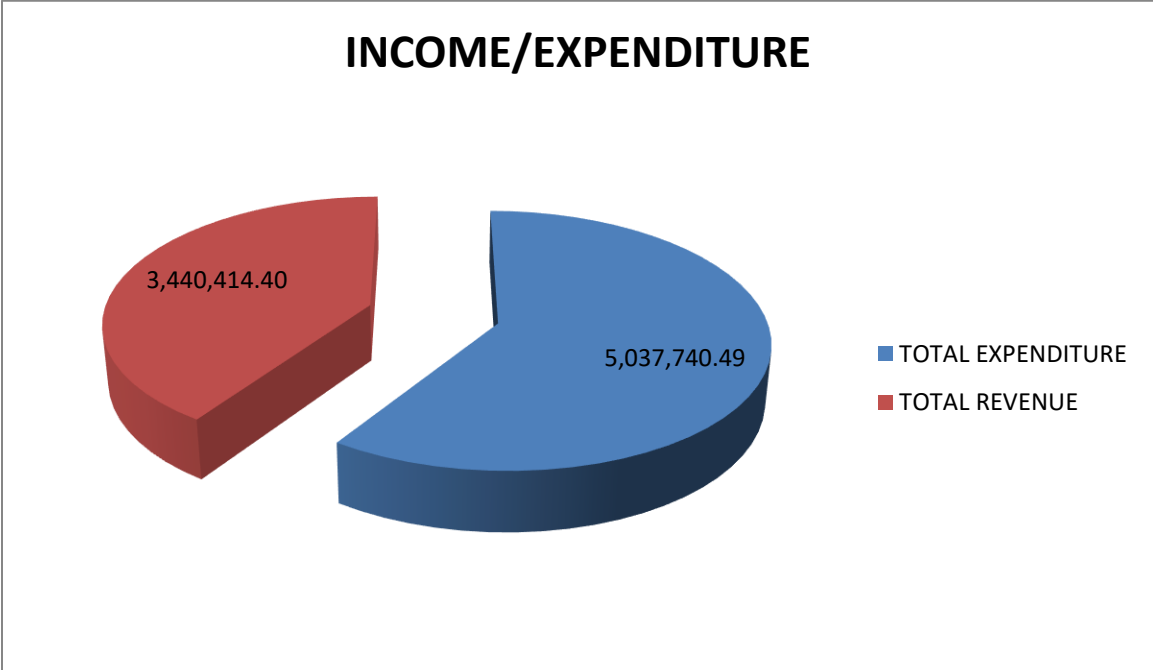
Table 6 showing UPDATE ON EXPENDITURE in 2019

EXPENDITURE ITEM	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
Compensation	732,056.42	922,556.59	897,788.98	964,286.46	858,912.38				
Goods And Service	742,359.54	953,205.22	645,704.02	268,718	176,907.33				
Investment/Assets	1,829,733.39	4,719,709	2,403,234.91	5534,298.84	4,001,920.78				
Others	-	-	-						
TOTAL	3,304,149.35	6,595,470.90	3,946,727.91		5,037,740.49				

Analysis of Expenditures



COMPASM OF ACTUAL INCOME/ACTUAL EXPENDITURE



SOURCE:

PERFORMANCE OF CORE INDICATORS AND DISTRICT LEVEL INDICATORS.

This section presents the status of the National 20 core indicators and targets that were adopted by stakeholders for tracking the achievements of key policy objectives, programmes and projects of the 2018-2021 DMTDP of the District. From the table below, it was realised most of the targets that were set out in the 2019 Implementation Year were not met. That notwithstanding, indicators in sectors such as health and education performed remarkably well. There is therefore the need for the district to give equal attention and relative resource allocations to other critical sectors such as economic development.

In addition these are District level Indicators that were monitored during the implementation of the 2019. The tables below give the performance of these indicators.

Table7 showing the performance of District Level Indicators

INDICATOR	BASELINE (2018)	TARGET(2019)	ACTUAL(2019)	TARGET(2020)	ACTUAL(2020)
Number of Database created and maintained on all Business potential in the District	0	1	0	1	
Number of markets rehabilitated	0	2	0	2	
Number of farmers trained on Agro processing	250	500	482	520	
Number of MSMEs linked to financial institutions for credit.	12	20	15	21	
Percentage of Population Covered by CHPS	36%	90%	81.4%	95%	
Doctor: Patient Ratio achieved	1: 10834	1:7500	1:10,731	1:8000	
Number of HIV/AIDS Clients with Antiretroviral	42	0	58	48	

drugs					
% reduction in malnourished and under nourished in under 5 children	57.7%	30%	40%	30%	
Pupil Classroom Ratio in KG's	1:62	1:45	1:53	1:45	
Pupil Teacher Ratio at KG	1:72	1:45	1:68	1:45	
BECE pass rate	33%	40%	36%	40%	
Pupil core textbook ratio at Primary	1:23	1:15	1:20	1:15	
Number of child protection teams at community level formed and trained	0	10	2	10	
Number of Buffer Zones created	2	5	4	5	
Number of ODF Communities celebrated and awarded	80	88	84	88	

Table 8 showing the Performance of the 20 Core Indicators

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
1.	Total output in agricultural production:	3,825	4,227	3,960.8	4,327	4,302				
	Maize									
	i. Rice (milled),	331	409	368	409	398				
	ii. Millet	8,595	9,604	8,700	9,604	8,900				
	iii. Sorghum	2,976	6,139	1,490	6,139	4,180				
	iv. Cassava	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
	v. Yam	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
	vi. Cocoyam	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
	vii. Plantain	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
	viii. Groundnut	1797	1891	1850	1991	1900				
	ix. Cowpea	983	1,354	1109	1,372	1400				
	x. Soybean	973	1,296	1170	1,396	2400				
	xi. Cocoa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
	xii. Shea butter	7243	8000	6432	8000	7,532				
	xiii. Oil palm									
	xiv. Cashew nut	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
	xv. Cotton	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
	xvi. Cattle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
	xvii. Sheep									
	xviii. Goat	354	400	317	400	402				
	xix. Pig	183	250	243	300	2,12				
	xx. Poultry	672	700	695	800	700				
		543	600	616	700	700				
		5432	6000	5978	7000	603				
2.	Percentage of arable land under cultivation									
3.	Number of new industries established	734	850	823	850	702				
	i. Agriculture,	174	250	243	270	250				
	ii. Industry,									
	iii. Service	59	70	68	90	78				
4.	Number of new jobs created		1,050	1004	1200	1120				
	iv. Agriculture	973								
	v. Industry	215	270	254	315	300				
	vi. Service	264	450	422	542	480				
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT									
5.	Net enrolment ratio	112.8%	117.0%	97.5%	98.0%	90.0%	90.0%			
	i. Kindergarten						%			
	ii. Primary	112.4%	115.0%	99.2%	102.0%	94.0%	94.0%			
	iii. JHS						%			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
		68.6%	70.0%	50.5%	55.0%	75.0%	75.8%			
6.	Gender Parity Index	1.07	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.04%	1.03%			
	i. Kindergarten									
	ii. Primary	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.10	1.04%	1.03%			
	iii. JHS									
	iv. SHS	1.04	1.10	1.07	1.08	1.04%	1.03%			
		0.44	0.50	0.36	0.40	2.7%	2.6%			
7.	Completion rate	108.5%	110.0%	115.1%	117.0%	110.1%	120%			
	i. Kindergarten									
	ii. Primary	106.5%	108.0%	106.5%	110.0%	106.5%	110.0%			
	iii. JHS									
	iv. SHS	81.2%	82.0%	71.3%	75.0%	71.8%	75.0%			
		55.9%	60.0%	68.3%	70.0%	71.3%	70.0%			
8.	Number of operational health facilities	13	14	14	16	17	16			
	i. CHP Compound									
	ii. Clinic	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	iii. Health Centre	4	4	4	4	4	4			
	iv. Hospital	1	1	1	1	1	1			
9.	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card									
	i. Total (by sex)	Male 34%	Male 60%	Male 42%		Male 34%				
	ii. Indigents	Female 58%	Female 70%	Female 67%		Female 58%				
	iii. Informal									
	iv. Aged	823	900	872	900	890				

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
	v. Under 18years	15,983	15,983	16,983	17500	16,600				
	vi. pregnant women	2,345	2,345	2,845	3200	2,800				
		20,735	20,735	21,535	23,000	2200				
		1,453	1,453	1,653	17500	1,700				
10.	Number of births and deaths registered	MALE: 725	MALE: 725	MALE: 745	MALE: 800	MALE: 658				
	i. Birth (sex)	FEMALE: 729	FEMALE: 729	FEMALE: 730	FEMALE: 750	FEMALE: 730				
	ii. Death (sex, age group)	MALE: 38	MALE: 45	MALE: 40	MALE: 45	MALE: 22				
		FEMALE: 25	FEMALE: 30	FEMALE: 27	FEMALE: 30	FEMALE: 20				
11.	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources1	87%	92%	91%	92%	91%	95%			
	i. District	93%	95%	92%	95%	92%	92%			
	ii. Urban	81%	85%	84%	85%	84%	90%			
	iii. Rural									
12.	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services									
	i. District	67%	72%	69%	75%	78%				
	ii. Urban	34%	40%	37%	45%	47%				
	iii. Rural	54%	60%	58%	60%	60%				
13.	Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional) - 100000	0.0016	0	0	125	54				

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
14.	Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	Male: 0 Female: 0	Male: 0 Female: 0	Male: 0 Female: 0	Male: 0 Female: 0	Male: 0 Female: 0	Male: 0 Female: 0			
	i. Sex ii. Age group	Under 5 Mortality: 0 5years and above mortality: 0	Under 5 Mortality: 0 5years and above mortality: 0	Under 5 Mortality: 0 5years and above mortality: 0	Under 5 Mortality: 0 5years and above mortality: 0	Under 5 Mortality: 0 5years and above mortality: 0	Under 5 Mortality: 0 5years and above mortality: 0			
15.	Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse									
	i. Child trafficking (sex) ii. Child abuse (sex)	0 2	0 0	0 1	0 0	0 1				
Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment										
16.	Percentage of road network in good condition									
	Total									
	Urban	42Km	50km	46Km	60km	50km				
	Feeder	25Km	30Km	28Km	40Km	30Km				
		17Km	20Km	18Km	25Km	20Km				

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
17.	Percentage of communities covered by electricity	76%	86%	80%	86%	82%				
	District	76%	85%	80%	85%	81%				
	Rural									
	Urban	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%				
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability										
18.	Reported cases of crime	0	0	0	0	8				
	i. Men,	5	0	3						
	ii. Women	3	0	1						
	iii. Children									
19.	Percentage of annual action plan implemented	75%	85%	83%	87%	81%				
20.	Number of communities affected by disaster	26	20	32	0	28				
	i. Bushfire	43	20	58	0	28				
	ii. Floods				0	0				

District. Details of some of such interventions in the District are outline in the matrix below.

UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

The assembly in its quest to ensure that vulnerable groups in the District have a fair share of the resources of the district has been implementing and supporting a number of social intervention programmes. These programmes are aimed at ensuring that all persons of the district irrespective of their social status are supported to play a vital role in the socio economic development of the District. Details of some of such interventions in the District are outline in the matrix below.

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocation GH¢	Actual receipt GH¢	No of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
Ghana School Feeding Programme	1,500,000.00	1,454,066.38	14,200	13,667
Capitation Grants	122,240.59	122,240.59	23,208	23,308
National Health Insurance Scheme				
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	1, 400,000.00	1,299,996.00	5,000	4,518
National Youth Employment Program	240,000.00	230,400.00	400	152
One District-One Factory Programme	-	-	-	-
One Village-One Dam Programme	-	-	-	-
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	25,000.00	13,345.00	1,543	1,345
Free SHS Programme	381,629.48	95,407.37	3,452	2,964
National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP)	-	--	93	57
Implementation of Infrastructural for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)	USD 1,000,000.00	-	-	-

Others	-	-	-	-
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Table 9 showing Update on Critical Development Issues; Source DPCU; 2018

3.1.1. Summary on Critical Development and Poverty Issues

There are some critical and poverty development issues that are of importance and are therefore monitored across the country. The critical development and poverty issues include the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP), Capitation Grants, National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme, National Youth Employment programme, and One District-One Factory Programme. The others are One Village-One Dam Programme, One Constituency-One Million Dollars Programme, Planting for Food and Jobs, Free SHS Programme, National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) and Implementation of Infrastructural for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP). This summary gives a brief on some of the key issues happening under such interventions in the district.

❖ Ghana School Feeding Programme

There are 37 schools currently benefiting from the school feeding programme. The total number of children for these schools is **13,667**. These are basic schools from Kindergartens to the Primary Schools. Enrollment rate has increased as a result of this intervention.

❖ Capitation Grants

Due to low enrolments in some deprived areas of the country, the capitation grant was introduced to remove financial barriers that prevented households from enrolling their children in schools since parents would no longer pay school fees. A number of students and pupils are benefiting from the programme within the Nandom District. Through this intervention, enrollment rates have increased considerably in the District.

❖ National Health Insurance Scheme

The Scheme has recorded an active membership of 93% of the total OPD attendance in the District, who are biometrically registered as of December, 2018. The District has been able to allocate an office accommodation for the scheme which hitherto operated from the Nandom District. This has lessened the travelling burden of clients in the district. Through the schemes, most vulnerable people under the LEAP, the Aged and Mental Health have benefitted as indigents.

❖ Livelihood Empowerment Against poverty (LEAP) Programme

There are Fifty Three (53) communities currently benefiting from the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme in the District. This covers a total household of **4,518**. with a total number of 36,897 eligible beneficiaries, of whom about 60% are females. They have been receiving cash payments since the initiation of LEAP in the District in 2013. Success stories included beneficiaries being able to take care of the educational needs of their children, and also, their nutritional requirements. Some are also engaged in petty trading. These and others are contributing to alleviating poverty among the vulnerable in the District.

❖ National Youth Employment Programme

The main objective of the Youth Employment Programme is to offer employment opportunities to the unemployed youth. The programme recruited **152** youth into various modules that were role out. The programme gave opportunities to some youth in the District to gain skills in the areas of ICT, Community Education and Teaching Assistance, Community Health work,

Environmental Protection, E-Health, Arabic Instructing. Under the NABCO, 289 young people have been recruited and trained into the various models.

❖ **One -District-One-Factory Programme**

The One District-One-Factory Programme is one of the policies under the government Infrastructural for Poverty Eradication Programme. It seeks to establish at least one factory in each of the 216 Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies in Ghana. The programme if successfully implemented would offer employment opportunities for the youth.

During the needs assessment in Nandom District, a shea butter factory has been identified and approved as the best suited intervention for the district. The company to partner with the District Assembly for the implementation of this has been identified and is expected in the district soon.

❖ **One Village-One-Dam**

One Village-One-Dam is also one of the government's Infrastructural for Poverty Eradication Programmes. It seeks to provide water for dry season farming and other purposes throughout the country. Under this programme, 10 sites hve been earmarked and submitted to the Northern Development Authority for consideration. Two sites namely Betaglu and Goziir have been handed over to contractors and work is currently ongoing.

❖ **One Constituency-One-Million Dollars Programme**

Just as the other programmes, this programme is also part of the government's Infrastructural for Poverty Eradication Programme. In this programme, an amount of One million US dollars would be given to each district to embark on its development programme of choice. Through the Special Initiative Ministry, 8 no. 10 seater water closet toilets with mechanized boreholes are currently ongoing at various stages of this district under this intervention.

❖ **Planting for Food and Jobs Programme**

Under the Planting for Food and Jobs programme, which is an initiative of Government to revitalize agriculture and to bring the interest of the youth into agriculture as a means of livelihood, the District received various quantities of farm inputs, mainly seeds and fertilizers, which has since been distributed to farmers. A total of **1,345** farmers have benefited in the programme for 2018.

❖ **Free SHS Programme**

The Free Senior High School Programme is aimed at offering the opportunity for all students in Ghana who are qualified to enter into the second cycle institutions, free of charge. The programme intends to bridge the gap beverage the plight of the very poor that sometimes could not access tertiary education. The Nandom District has 2 of its second cycle schools under this programme and more than 1,500 students are benefitting from this intervention.

❖ **National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP)**

The National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan is an initiative that is intended to be the primary vehicle for providing integrated support for early stage (start-up and small) businesses, focusing on the provision of business development services, business incubators and funding for

youth owned businesses. 7 young men have been trained in ICT and given the needed start up equipment to start their own businesses in the Nandom District.

UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

This section looks at some critical development and poverty issues that was undertaken in the district during the year under review.

- **LEAP PAYMENTS:** Within the year 2018, 3 successful LEAP payments carried out and 2116 beneficiaries have received cash grant from the programme. These are beneficiaries from 25 communities. Below are details of the payment to the beneficiaries.

S/NO	COMMUNITY	SEX		TOTAL
		MALES	FEMALES	
1	BULENGANGU	30	36	66
2	NABUGANGU KUSEPELE	36	40	76
3	NABUGANGN VAPOUR	30	59	89
4	BRUTU	26	30	56
5	GOZIIRI KRATENG	24	55	79
6	GOZIRI(NEW TOWN)	31	70	101
7	PEMPELLEGANG	39	60	99
8	NAPAAL	22	52	74
9	KUUYUGONGU	10	14	24
10	PATAAL	27	48	75
11	NANDOMLE	20	32	52
12	NANDOMKPEE	25	50	75
13	DARNKO	25	29	54
14	KOGLE	23	55	78
15	BASEBLE	23	50	73
16	PIIRI	21	33	54
17	KUSELLE	42	57	99
18	MONYUPELLE	20	26	46

19	TANKYARA	23	41	64
20	GENGENKPE	32	40	72
21	SONNE	25	46	71
22	PANYAAN	21	30	51
23	YIRIPELLE	19	23	42
24	KAMBA	21	28	49
25	KPEYEIL	23	50	73
26	DONGKOLLU	21	35	56
27	DONTENG	34	40	74
28	BEZUM	27	30	57
29	BEMOL	24	40	64
TOTAL BENEFICIAREIS		844	1,272	2116

- LINKING LEAP BENEFICIARIES TO COMPLIMENTARY SERVICES:** In addition this, 1333 leap beneficiaries and 80 indigents have been linked to NHIS within the period under review. Out of this, the social welfare department linked 721 females and 612 males who are on the LEAP to other services.
- SUPPORT FOR PWDS TO UNDERTAKE ECONOMICAL, EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES TO BETTER THEIR LIVING CONDITION:** In collaboration with the Business Advisory Centre, 3 skills development trainings was organized for people with Disability to enable them set up their own businesses and be economically empowered. They benefitted from Soap Making, Bee Keeping and Beads making with funds from the Rural Enterprise Programme and the Disability Fund. In all, 57 People with various forms of disability were trained. Their ages ranges between 23-59 years. This included 45 females and 12 females.
- PAYMENTS OF PWD FUND:** In 2018, the fund management committee of the PWD fund met and approved support for 263 People with Disability. These comprises of 152

males and 111 females. The support was given in areas such as education, health and economic improvement. A sensitization programme was organized for these beneficiaries in order to educate them on the usage of the support they have received.

- **FACILITATING THE SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME:** The School Feeding Programme has also been facilitated by the Social Welfare Department. 4 more schools was enrolled unto the School Feeding Programme in 2018. Currently, there are 37 schools benefiting from the programme which feeds 3,492 school children. Out of this, we have 1,823 boys and 1669 boys. It is expected that more schools in deprived communities will be enrolled.

GENDER MAINSTREAMING ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED

1. **IDENTIFY, REGISTER AND MONITOR THE ACTIVITIES OF 20 ECONOMIC AND WOMEN ACTIVITY GROUPS;** The department of Cooperative also embarked on registration and monitoring of women groups. Within 2018, 53 women groups were registered and monitored for their activities. Below is a table that gives us breakdown on their engagements;

S/NO	AGE GROUP	TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE	SEX	
			MALE	FEMALE
1	18-45	498	13	485
2	46-60	297	7	290
3	60+	27	3	24
TOTAL		822	23	799

2. ORGANISE SENSITIZATION/BUSINESS MGT WORKSHOPS FOR VIABLE

WOMEN CO-OPERATIVES: In collaboration with the BAC, 3 no. trainings were organized for 135 women, 17 men between with the last two quarters of the year. These trainings were into Poultry (Local and Exotic rearing), Ground nut paste extraction, processing and packaging and Shea butter processing into soap and other cosmetics. The training aimed to ensure that opportunities are created for all in the local economy especially for the unemployed women. The table below shows the age groupings of the people who were trained.

S/NO	AGE GROUP	TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE	SEX	
			MALE	FEMALE
1	18-45	89	6	83
2	46-60	52	11	41
3	60+	11	0	11
TOTAL		152	17	135

3. TRAINING OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS ON GENDER PLANNING AND

BUDGETING. The need to ensure that planning and budgeting of development programmes and projects in the district are gender sensitive, CIKOD in collaboration organized a two day workshop for all heads of departments and their key staffs on Gender sensitiveness on planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Participants were entreated to ensure that all their activities are done in line with our cultural practices, our beliefs and our gender roles in mind. In all 58 Officers attended the training with 32 men and 26 females. Below is the details of the participants of participants in the various age groupings;

S/NO	AGE GROUP	TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE	SEX	
			MALE	FEMALE
1	18-45	32	19	13
2	46-60	22	11	11
3	60+	4	2	2

TOTAL	58	32	26
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- 4. ORGANISING LEADERSHIP TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN GROUPS/WOMEN TRADITIONAL LEADERS:** Women in leadership roles are limited in the Nandom district and have been the reserve for men for a long period in time. In order to ensure that this gap is addressed, a two day leadership seminar was organized for identified women groups and some men. The objective was to ensure that women are motivated and inspired to take up leadership positions within and outside the district. Participating in this workshop were women leaders, traditional authority, the youth and some teachers from GES. In all, 62 people attended the workshop with 48 women and 14 men. The table below shows the age distribution.

S/NO	AGE GROUP	TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE	SEX	
			MALE	FEMALE
1	18-45	30	7	23
2	46-60	27	6	21
3	60+	5	1	4
TOTAL		62	14	48

- 5. FACILITATE EXTENSION SERVICES DELIVERY OF FBOS (INCLUDING WOMEN GROUPS) BY TRAINING THEM ON INPUT USE TO AVOID MISAPPLICATION OF FERTILIZER AND AGRO-CHEMICALS:** The inadequacy in the number of extension officers to provide services to our farmers were one of the reasons for this training. In addition to this, extension delivery to female farmers has not been very encouraging and there was the need to identify and train women who will take up the responsibility and provide these services to other female farmers. The training was facilitated by the Regional Department of Agriculture and GIZ. In attendance was the Hon. District Chief executive and some staff of the District Assembly. At the end of the training, participants were well equipped to carry out

extension delivery in their various communities. In all we had 72 participants which were made up of 42 men and 30 women from the 4 Area/Town Councils in the district. The table below shows the age distribution of the participants.

S/NO	AGE GROUP	TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE	SEX	
			MALE	FEMALE
1	18-45	30	17	13
2	46-60	35	22	13
3	60+	7	3	4
TOTAL		72	42	30

- 6. IDENTIFY AND TRAIN 3 VULNERABLE AND WOMEN GROUPS ON RABBITS PRODUCTION AND BEEKEEPING:** The inability of some group of people to earn a living has contributed to their vulnerability. In order to empower them, a 4 day training was organized by the department of Agriculture with support from the Business Advisory Centre and the Rural Enterprise Programme on Rabbit Production and Bee keeping. The training introduced participants to the rearing of rabbits, the production of honey, marketing and packaging. At the end, 27 males and 18 females were equipped to start their business in these ventures.

S/NO	AGE GROUP	TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE	SEX	
			MALE	FEMALE
1	18-45	15	13	2
2	46-60	28	11	17
3	60+	2	2	4
TOTAL		45	27	18

MONITOR THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN AND VULNERABLE GROUPS;

Within the year, the gender desk monitored the activities of women and some vulnerable groups in the district. In all 5 of such monitoring visits were done. The monitoring team engaged with 27 groups of women and people with other vulnerability. The table below gives a breakdown on the engagements.

S/NO	AGE GROUP	TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE	SEX	
			MALE	FEMALE
1	18-45	155	5	150
2	46-60	196	6	190
3	60+	21	1	20
TOTAL		372	12	360

7. CONSTRUCTION OF 2NO. GENDER FRIENDLY 6-SEATER KVIP

The District Assembly constructed 2 no. Girls Friendly Toilet at Tuopare and Bu to serve both boys and girls in the school. It is estimated that 215 boys and 172 Girls in the Pimary and Junior High School will benefit from this Project.

8. ORGANIZE MONTHLY MEETINGS WITH IDENTIFIED STUDY WOMEN

GROUPS: The Non- Formal Education Unit organized School classes in the night for Groups in 6 Communities. The knowledge will help them to manage their businesses. Below is the details of the participation.

S/NO	AGE GROUP	TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE	SEX	
			MALE	FEMALE
2	46-60	122	30	92
3	60+	6	0	6
TOTAL		128	30	98

9. FORM AND ORGANIZE RURAL WOMEN INTO ECONOMIC GROUPS:

The Northern Ghana Governance Activity was able to form 35 Women Groups through out the year and these women were trained varied skills and savings culture. Below is the Details of Implementation;

S/NO	AGE GROUP	TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE	SEX	
			MALE	FEMALE
1	18-45	172	6	166
2	46-60	232	11	221
3	60+	19	2	17
TOTAL		433	29	404

CHILD PROTECTION ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED:

➤ Organise One Day Training Meeting for Foster Parents in the Districts

The Department organized a One day Training for all who has adopted Children from existing orphanage in the District and around. This was to ensure that Foster parents through the basics of parenting and the laws governing Child rights in the country. In all, 11 participants were around with 7 women and 4 men.

➤ Partner with GHS to promote exclusive breastfedeing and immunization

against disease : The Department collaborated with the Directorate of Helath to sensitise Communities on the benefits of Exclusive Breastfeeding and Immunisation. Thisthey sought to use to upscale the practice. In all, they visited 7 communities and engaged 38 people which was made up of 29 females, 9 males.

➤ Conduct investigation and produce social enquiry report on ten(10) juvenile offenders:

➤ During the year under review, 7 social enquiry on Juvenile were conducted and reports made to the District Child Panel for consideration. Out of this, two juvienile offenders were taken out of the District to correctional homes for training.

➤ **Orientation and registration for Day Care Centre attendants**

In this era where most women are in the formal working environment, most children are left at the care of creches and day care during the day. As such, the Department of welfare organized a 3 day workshop to train and orient new care givers who have registred with the department. This was to train them on early childhood development and how to care for babies and toddlers. In all 23 participants attended and they were all females.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

➤ **SENSITISATION ON THE USE OF AGRO CHEMEICALS**

One of the most difficult challenges being faced in the country now is the indiscriminate use of agro-chemicals in animal farming, fish farming or crop production. The District Directorate of Agriculture and the Information Service Department of the District undertook a campaign against the indiscriminate use of agro-chemical in the district. This exercise was an intensive one because of the dangers it can have on human life. The community members were also asked to plant economic trees such as dawadawa and shea among others.

More so, the people were made to understand the health implications of abusing agro-chemicals in their farming activities. The District Director of Agriculture and his outfit educated the farmers on the proper ways of using the chemicals and the right types to apply in each respective farming system such as mixed farming, mixed cropping, mono-cropping or inter-cropping among others. Agro-chemicals such as Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potassium are among the basic chemicals which are used nation-wide hence farmers who do not know how to go about it should seek appropriate advice from his outfit or from those with the know-how.

He admonished the farmers in the various communities to desist from purchasing unapproved agro-chemicals which not only will kill the plants but may also pose danger to precious human lives.

The Ghana National Fire Service Division, Nandom took participants through the causes, effects and remedies of bushfires eliciting most of the ideas from the stakeholder at the meeting.

The following communities were involved in the programme; Ketuo, , Tantuo, Kokuligu, Guri and Zogpielle. The total numbers of community members involved were 425 out of which 201 were males and 224 females. The resource persons involved in the sensitization were Mr. Roland Ziem, Christopher Agana and Martha Milku. Some of the stakeholder was the assemblyman and unit committee members.

Mr. Roland Ziem from the fire service department led the discussion by explaining bush fire as the uncontrolled burning of farm lands and other fallow ground as a result of the negligence of the actors who cause the outbreak.

He mentioned bush burning, lighting, hunting for game, slash and burn e.g. trees to create large area for crops, cooking and the discarded cigarette butts in the farms path or fallow lands, controlling of dangerous animals insects and pest e.g. grasshopper and the activities of herdsman as some of the causes of bush fire. However the discussion concentrated on human activities as a cause of bushfires.

He said, bush fires result in the destruction of farmlands thus affecting the economic life and the standard of living of the people in smaller communities. Mr. Roland Ziem said that bush fire can be curtailed by the careful handling of human activities that are fire related e.g. quenching fires after cooking and hunting.

The District director of NADMO facilitated the section by asking participants on ways by which people are affected by flood and the causes. Participants gave various causes and solutions to floods. Suggesting was also shared in the event that it does occur for victims not to lose their lives.

The sensitization also encourages community members to replant trees in forests that have been destroyed. Notable among those that were mentioned are the Ketuo in the Puffien area council. The communities agreed that these forests have been affected by their activities and as such they should put in efforts to restore it since they will benefit from it. The communities plead to take it up with support from EPA in providing the seedlings.

The team made up of Dominic Maalu, Gregory Mamoni, Cosmas Yirilabuo and Jacob Zabele. Members of these communities contributed excellently to the discussion. The team noted that, only one out of the four communities that is Ketuo had the disaster volunteer group functioning effectively in the community. The community identified logistics as the result of their breakdown. These volunteer groups were set up by NADMO.

Assembly members, Chief's and elders in the other 3 communities were encouraged to revive the disaster volunteer groups in their communities so they can carry out periodic education on disaster issues and mitigation measures. With this, impact of any disaster that is not man-made would be minimal.

COMMUNITY-OWNED VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY ASSESSMENT (COVACA)

During the year, the National Disaster Management Organisation in collaboration with World Vision International implemented the COVACA concept in four (4) communities in the District. COVACA is a key component of Climate change –Disaster Risk Reduction and adaptation efforts. Communities were facilitated to:

- ✓ Carryout realistic assessment of vulnerabilities and capacities leading to better decision making
- ✓ Identify activities that communities can implement within their own resources to protect themselves from selected key threats
- ✓ Identify ways to empower their communities to take responsibility for their own protection and implementation of the identified activities

The team made up of Dominic Maalu, Gregory Mamoni, Cosmas Yirilabuo and Jacob Zabele, visited the four (4) communities to assist them develop a disaster preparedness plan. Members of these communities contributed excellently to the discussion. The team noted that, only one out of the four communities that is Nandomkpee had the disaster volunteer group functioning effectively in the community. The community identified logistics as the result of their breakdown. These volunteer groups were set up by NADMO.

Assembly members, Chief's and elders in the other 3 communities were encouraged to revive the disaster volunteer groups in their communities so they can carry out periodic education on disaster issues and mitigation measures. With this, impact of any disaster that is not man-made would be minimal. The table below presents the attendance in all four communities.

Community	Males	Females	Total
Nandomkpee	25	13	38
Pataal	20	12	32
Kogle	25	18	43
Puffien	13	26	39
Total			152

The activity was carried out at community gatherings in all communities. Communities were made to give a historical account of disasters that had ever occurred in their communities. They were also made to identify hazards that could easily lead to disasters within their areas. Communities were told that COVACA was aimed at Proactive adaptation – prepare for disasters and change before they occur and to reduce vulnerability and risk, increase resilience and promote preparedness. Efforts will be aimed at monitoring the formation of disaster volunteer groups and the implementation of the disaster plans in 2016.

➤ **COMMUNITY SENSITISATION ON BUSH FIRE**

During the year 2018, the department of community development embarked on community sanitization on bush fire in the Puffien area council. The following communities were involved

in the programme; Ketuo, , Tantuo, Kokuligu, Guri and Zogpielle. The total number of community members involved were 425 out of which 201 were males and 224 females. The resource persons involved in the sensitization were Mr. Roland Ziem, Christopher Agana and Martha Milku. Some of the stakeholder were the assemblyman and unit committee members.

Mr. Roland Ziem from the fire service department led the discussion by explaining bush fire as the uncontrolled burning of farm lands and other fallow ground as a result of the negligence of the actors who cause the outbreak.

He mentioned bush burning, lighting, hunting for game, slash and burn e.g. trees to create large area for crops, cooking and the discarded cigarette butts in the farms path or fallow lands, controlling of dangerous animals insects and pest e.g. grasshopper and the activities of herdsman as some of the causes of bush fire. However the discussion concentrated on human activities as a cause of bushfires.

He said, bush fires result in the destruction of farmlands thus affecting the economic life and the standard of living of the people in smaller communities. Mr. Roland Ziem said that bush fire can be curtailed by the careful handling of human activities that are fire related e.g. quenching fires after cooking and hunting.

➤ FORMATION AND TRAINING OF FIRE VOLUNTEERS IN THE COMMUNITIES

In the year 2018, the District Directorate of Agriculture together with the Ghana National Fire Service of the District educated ten (10) communities on the need to establish fire volunteer groups in their communities. The communities included Ko, Guo, Tuopare, Zimuoparae, Kogle. Dodonmeteng, Napaal, Dagbateng, Guri, and Piiri. Communities were told that the group's main role will be to prevent and assist relevant agencies to fight fire in their communities. The focal person from the Ghana National Fire Service Department told each community visited that fire has the tendency to destroy properties, farms and even take human life and any other relevant thing due to the lack or inadequate attention on activities involving the use of fire. The District

Directorate of Agriculture re-echoed the focal person's view on the need to establish fire volunteers in the district. So far seven (7) out of the ten (10) communities visited have established their fire volunteer groups. The fire volunteer groups of the district were advised to be proactive in their activities. The Ghana National Fire Service Department provided some elementary training for the fire volunteer groups in the year under review to improve their performance. As part of their activities, they went round the various homes to sensitize the farmers on the need to avoid farming practices such as slash and burn, and any other farming activity that involves the use of fire as well as sensitizing cigarette smokers on putting out their left overs.

There is the need to form these fire volunteer group in more communities in the District and to provide additional capacity building and logistics for the existing groups be adequately perform their duties and safeguard lives and property.

➤ **SENSITIZATION FORUM FOR 5 CLUSTERS ALONG THE BLACK VOLTA:
PROTECTING:**

The black Volta has been one major concern for the District Assembly. In collaboration with the Zonal Environmental Protection Agency, the Nandom district assembly organized 5 no. sensitization fora for 5 clusters of communities along the Black Volta River. These communities included Ketuo, Napaal, Sonne, Venne, Gengenpke, Kambaa, Guri, Zogpielle and others. The forum entreated communities' members to ensure that they do not farm so close to the water body and do not use excessive chemicals which will pollute the water body. Fish farmers were also advised to stop the practice of using chemicals in their activities as these can kill lives within the water body. The advantages of preserving the water bodies were clearly outlined to them and community members appreciated the information and promised to do their best to ensure that water bodies are protected in the district.

The sensitization also encourages community members to replant trees in forests that has been destroyed. Notable among those that were mentioned are the Ketuo forest and the Ko forest. The communities agreed that these forests have been affected by their activities and as such they should put in efforts to restore it since they will benefit from it. The communities plead to take it up with support from EPA in providing the seedlings.

There is an increase in the number of new construction in the district and one key activity that is affecting the District is Sand winning. Sand is indiscriminately wind in the district. Community members were advised to ensure that they stop all activities of sand winning in their areas since it affect the environment. The communities pledge to put in measures to ensure that this activity is minimized.

➤ **CREATION OF BUFFER ZONES IN 5 CLUSTERS ALONG WATER BODIES**

With support from the Ministry of Environment through the Environmental Protection Agency, The Nandom District Assembly is creating Buffer zones along water bodies in the district. This activity was undertaken at Ketuo, Ko, Nabungagn, Gegenkpe and Guri. Trees with different varieties and species have been planted along these water bodies and community member have been trained to ensure that they preserve these nurture and preserve these trees. Affected farmers have been trained on alternative livelihoods and improvement in their existing farming practices.

➤ **TREE PLANTING IN DESTROYED FOREST ZONE AT KETUO AND KO**

Preserving the forest is key to protecting the environment. The chief and people of Ketuo and Ko approached the EPA office after the sensitization to request for support in reclaiming their lost forest. They were assisted with 2000 seedling of different tree seedlings for them to grow in their communities. Currently, these trees are planted and community members are ensuring that they nurture them.

➤ **COMMUNITY BYE LAWS PASSED ON SAND WINNING**

As a result of the sensitization forum, Venne, Sonne and Gengenkpe have passed bye laws in their communities to check sand winning activities. The chiefs and his people with the assembly member have written to inform the District assembly on the action they have taken. They have designated a place for all sand winning and those are limited to constructions that will be undertaken within their communities. Any sand wined and taken out of the communities are offences and sanctions will be applied.

UPDATE ON PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION CONDUCTED

The table below spells out the series of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation conducted within the period under review.

Table1 0 showing PM&E undertaken in 2019

No.	Name of PM&E Tool	Programme/ Project	Consultant	Methodology	Findings	Recommendations
1	Transect walk	Adoption of appropriate use of Fertilizer	Director of Agriculture, Extension officer, Livestock Officer, Crops Officer	Tours, Home visit, Farm visit	Increased rate in adoption of improved technology	Intensify demonstration
2	Stakeholder Engagement	Increase income growth among LEAP Beneficiaries	Director of Social Welfare	Home visit, Community Meetings	Increased standard of Living for Beneficiaries	Increase Catchment area for the intervention
3	Stakeholder Engagement	Planting for food and jobs	Director of Agriculture, Extension officer, Crops Officer	Simple random sampling, weighing	Increase in Crops yields for the various crops under the Programme	Continuous support and Education on the Programme
4	Stakeholder Engagement	Disaster risk reduction	Health Directorate, Assembly members, Opinion leaders, NADMO	Demonstration, interview, meetings	Disaster reduced	More funds should be allocated for the programme

UPDATE ON EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED

In 2018, two projects being implemented by Centre for Indigenous Knowledge and Organizational Development were ending and so they conducted two separate evaluations on these projects.

Table 11 showing UPDATE ON EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/programme/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
1.End of Project Evaluation of FMNR Project	Farm Management of Natural Regenerative Project	Centre for Indigenous and Organisation Knowledge	Stakeholders Engagement Community visits Field Observations Interviews	Vegetation in the project Communities have improved	Project Initiative should be practiced in other communities
2.The impact of the use of Wells and Hand dug wells for Dry Season Farming	The construction and usage of 10 no. Boreholes and 5 hand dug wells for dry season farming.	Centre for Indigenous and Organisation Knowledge	Stakeholders Engagement Community visits Field Observations Interviews	Output from Dry season was better than in communities that depend on dug outs.	Project Initiative should be practiced in other communities

3.2.IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

CHANLLEGE	MITIGATION STRATEGY
<p>1. Poor manpower resource: The District does not have enough human resource in terms of quality and numbers. This exists across sectors and departments such as assembly Central Administration, Education, MOFA, Health and our sub-districts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Assembly is in touch with the relevant ministries for clearance to pave way for replacement and fresh recruitment. - The Assembly using financial support to teacher trainees to attract and retain professional teachers and health workers. - The Medical Doctors are also given monthly motivation allowance to entire them to stay in the district. -
<p>2. Low Revenue Base: Another major challenge of the Assembly poor revenue generation. The high poverty level of the people, the absence of vibrate economic activities and industries as well as inadequate and uncommitted revenue collectors accounted for the problem.</p>	<p>To reserve the trend, the following strategies and put in place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Embark on a vigorous infrastructural development of the few markets we have. - Recruit Revenue Collectors to communities that have none and build the capacity of all revenue collectors. - Assembly to form a District Revenue Task Force.
<p>3. High Illiteracy Rate: There is high level of illiteracy in Nandom district. This makes many people less receptive to new ideas, and unable to initiate a support development programmes and policies and therefore posing stumbling blocks to development and progress of the district.</p>	<p>This challenge is being addressed through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansion of school infrastructure to widen the access to quality education. - Financial support to teacher trainees to turn out more professional teachers to serve the district upon completion. - Using public seminars and sensitization to propagate the

	<p>importance of education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansion of the school feeding and free uniform and books programmes.
<p>4. Poor Roads:</p> <p>Even though Nandom District has roads linking her to other districts and towns, none of them is tarred. They are dusty in the dry season and reddish with big pot holes during the rainy season. Some become unmotorable during the peak of the rainy season, cutting off some communities and thereby affecting effective monitoring, schooling and economic actions</p>	<p>Continue to remind Central Government and the relevant departments to steps to fix the problem.</p>
<p>5. The district is in serious need of transport logistics such as vehicle and motor bikes. This affects monitoring and evaluation of development projects/programmes and administrative work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appeal to central Government to assist the Assembly.
<p>6. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appeal to central Government to assist the Assembly.
<p>7. Communication Network:</p> <p>There has been improvement in terms of access to telephone in the district over the year. However, radio and television reception is still poor. Vodafone and Airtel Burkina Faso also interrupt in our phone calls.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management of the Assembly working with the Regional Directorate of Ghana Broadcasting Co-operation to resolve the issue. - People are also being sensitized to mount high attends (external) to enhance their TV. Reception.

8. Irregular release of the DACF	- Initiate innovative ways of generation funds to assist the Assembly implement its plans.
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WAY FORWARD

- (a) Strengthen the institutional capacity of the Assembly to support the decentralized planning management and development.
- (b) Establish an effective mechanism that would enhance the efficient co-ordination of development efforts emanating from governmental institutions, NGOs, CBOs and other agencies in the district.
- (c) Improve the financial capacity of the district and its Town/Area councils and unit committees through enhanced revenue generating systems.
- (d) Establish an effective mechanism for information flow among District Assembly, Decentralized departments and rural communities.
- (e) Establish a process of animation that will promote and sustain self-help spirit in the district development efforts.
- (f) Improve the quality of lives, raise the income levels of the people and expand opportunities for all members of the society.
- (g) Provide an enabling environment for human capacity building for optimum utilization of existing resources.
- (h) Vigorously strength the district human resource development base to improve the quality of service delivery.
- (i) Further expand social and economic infrastructure to enhance the quality of health care, education, water supply among others.

