

SISSALA WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF 2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN
Developed under the Agenda for Jobs

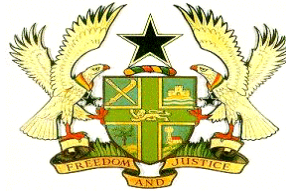


GOVERNMENT OF GHANA
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Prepared By: DPCU – SWDA

JANUARY, 2021

**OFFICE OF THE
SISSALA WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**



Republic of Ghana

In case of reply the number and the
Date of this letter should be quoted

POST OFFICE BOX 99
GWOLLU – U/W/R

Our Ref: SWDA/
Your Ref:

29TH JANUARY, 2021

**THE HON. REGIONAL MINISTER
UPPER WEST REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL
WA.**

Attn:

The Regional Economic Planning Officer
Upper West Regional Coordinating Council
Wa

SUBMISSION OF 2020 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

I Submit, herewith, a soft and hard copy of the 2020 Annual Progress Report of Sissala West District Assembly for your study and necessary action, please.

Anticipating your cooperation.

.....
ABUBAKARI MUSAH
DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR
For: DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Cc:
The Director General
National Development Planning Commission
Accra

ACRONYMS

AAP	Annual Action Plan
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CHPS	Community Health-based Planning Services
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CRB	Classroom Block
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DDF	District Development Facility
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DoA	Department of Agriculture
GES	Ghana Education Service
GH¢	Ghana Cedis
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
Hhold	House Hold
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
JHS	Junior High School
KG	Kindergarten
KM	Kilometers
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improve Pit
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
M/T	Metric Tons
MP's CF	Member of Parliament's Common Fund
MSHAP	Multi Sectoral HIV/AIDS Project
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NPK	Nitrogen Potassium Calcium
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PFJ	Planting for Food and Jobs
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PWD's CF	People With Disability Common Fund
RPCU	Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit
SHS	Senior High School
SIF	Social Investment Fund

SME	Small Medium Enterprises
SRWSP	Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project
SWDA	Sissala West District Assembly
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2020 Composite Annual Action Plan is an extract of the 2018-2021 District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) of Sissala West District Assembly (SWDA). 142 programmes, projects and activities were proposed for implementation in the 2020 composite annual action plan to help provide and or facilitate the achievement development indicators leading to qualitative improvement in the living conditions of people in the district.

Out of total 142 programmes, projects and activities proposed for implementation in 2020, 129 representing 91% percent were initiated. 129 Of the programmes, projects and activities, representing 82.2% were fully implemented with 10 (7.0%) still on-going. Meanwhile, 13 programmes, projects and activities were not initiated due to reasons including financial logistical constrains and Covid-19 Constrains.

The report therefore presents highlights of the district performance or achievements as far as its core development indicators are concern, indicate implementation challenges, the way forward and conclusion.

With regard to the challenges, we recommend early and adequate release of DACF and DDF to MMDAs. The MMDAS are should also improve on the internal revenue mobilization and management.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

The Vision of Sissala West District Assembly (SWDA) is to champion decentralization in the District through effective local Governance Administration for the empowerment of its public and private sectors and ensuring vibrant Civil Society organizations capable of delivering efficient and sustainable services to the populace in the District.

In doing this, the Assembly has over the years marked out a path through District Medium Term Development Plans (MTDPs) and Annual Action Plans (AAPs). These have guided the Assembly in its deliverables and have resulted in effective and efficient management of resources in the district since its creation.

In line with Regulations 8 (3) and 10 of the National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (L.I. 2232), District Assemblies are to prepare and submit quarterly and annual progress reports on the monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of the annual action plan for every year to the Commission, in accordance with the format specified in the Sixth Schedule of the same regulation. the District has always sought to report on its performance for the preceding plan period so as to set the pace for the plan preparation for the succeeding year. Therefore, the 2020 Annual Progress report seeks to bring to light the performance of the AAP in 2020.

DISTRICT PROFILE

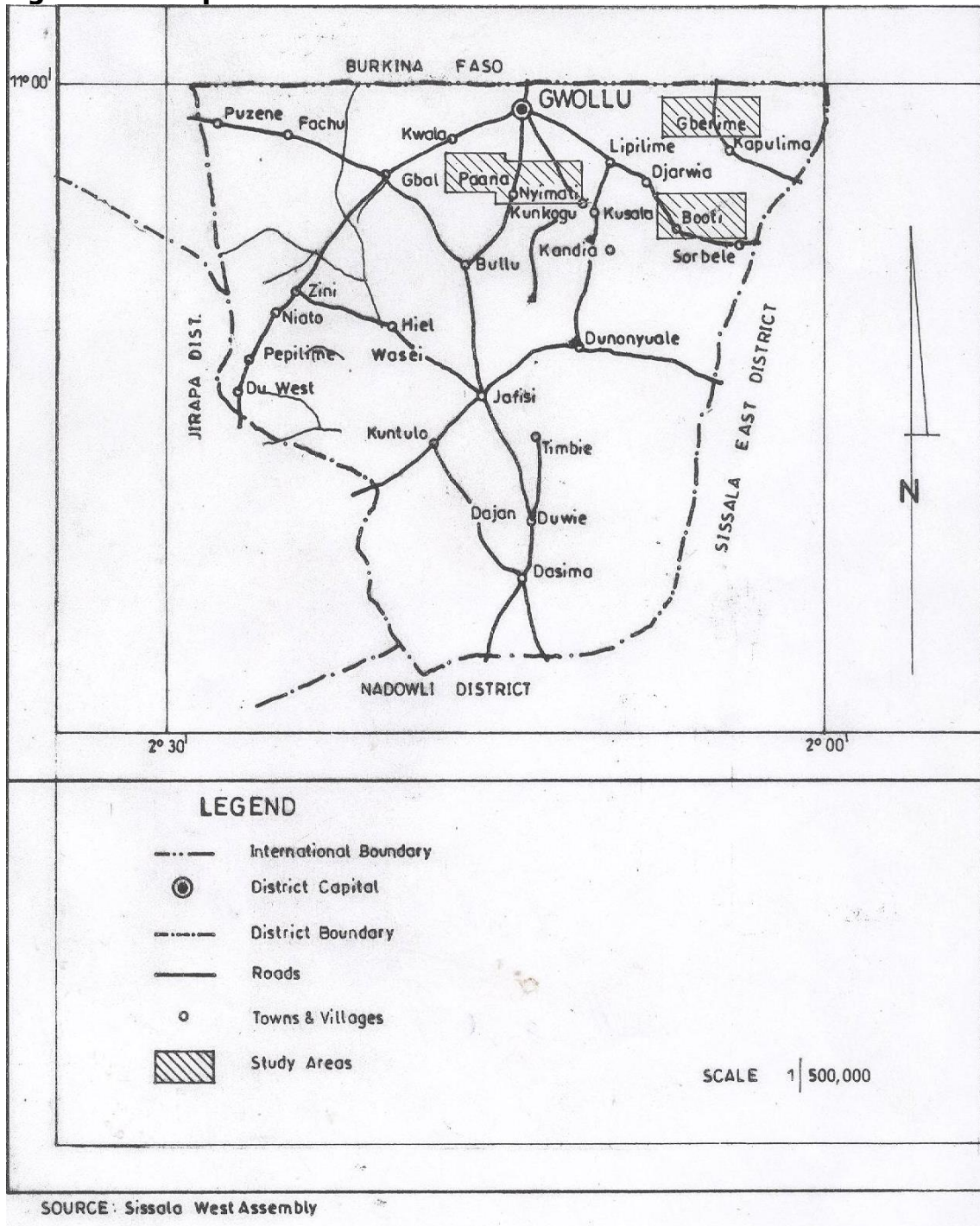
2.0 ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION

2.1 GEO-PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1.1 Location and Size

Sissala West district is located in the northern part of Upper West Region. It lies approximately between Longitude 2:13w to 2:36w and Latitude 10:00N 11:00N. The district forms part of the eleven (11) District/Municipal areas in the region. The district shares boundaries with the Jirapa and Lambusia Kaani districts to the West, Sissala East District to the East, Daffiama-Bussie-Issah to South-West, Burkina Faso to the North and Wa East District to the South. It covers a land area of approximately 4,112.89 square kilometres, which is about 22.3% of the total landmass of the Upper West Region (Sissala West District Assembly, 2010). The Sissala West District was established in 2004 by the Legislative Instrument, LI 1771 (West District Assembly, 2013). It was carved out of the then Sissala District. The district has as its administrative capital at Gwollu.

Figure 1.1: Map of Sissala West District



2.1.2 Relief and drainage

The district's land is basically low lying but quietly undulating at altitudes ranging between 150m and 600m above sea level. The main river that passes through the district is the Kulpawn and its tributaries (Sissala West District Assembly, 2010). The relatively low lying nature of the district couple with a number of streams imply that dams can be constructed along these rivers especially the major ones to supplement the water requirement of farmers particularly during the dry season. The rivers also support inland fishing activities in the district. It therefore serves as an opportune to creating jobs all year round to counteract the high seasonal unemployment in the district especially during the dry season.

2.1.3 Geology and Soils

The geological and soil features of the district show various types of rocks and soils that are fairly distributed across the district with high agricultural potentials. The types of rock that underlie the district include the Birimian, granite and the basement complex. These rocks hold considerable amount of water, implying that boreholes and hand-dug wells can easily be sunk to make available portable water for drinking, domestic and industrial/commercial purposes.

There are various kinds of soils in the district that support plant growth. The major ones are the savanna ochrosols, the tropical brown earth and the terrace soils. The savanna ochrosols are generally poor in organic matter and nutrient. This is as a result of the absence of dense vegetation caused by bush burning, overgrazing and poor farming practices in the district. This means that good farm yield can be obtained with the application of chemical fertilizers and farm yard manure. The tropical brown earth is suitable for the cultivation of maize, beans, yam, millet and groundnuts. It also supports mechanized and plough farming. Thus supporting farmers with these methods of farming will help improve their production and productivity. The terrace soils occur along rivers and are suitable for grain crops and tobacco. However, with the emergence of river blindness, farmers were compelled to move from rivers. Though this may have sustainability advantage to the rivers, the immediate economic lives of the people remain at stake.

2.1.4 Vegetation and climate

The District lies within the Guinea Savannah vegetation belt. This vegetation consists mainly of short grasses with scattered drought resistant trees such as the shea, the baobab, *dawadawa*, acacia and neem trees. The heterogeneous collection of trees supports domestic requirements for fuel wood or cooking fuel, construction of houses, yam sticking, cattle kraals and fencing of gardens. Again, the shorter shrubs and grass provide fodder for livestock and protect the surface soil from wind and water erosion.

The climate of the district is one that is common to the three Northern Regions of Ghana. There are two main distinct seasons in the district; the dry and the wet seasons. The wet season begins mostly around April/May and ends in October. Also, the dry season starts in the early part of November and ends in March/April. The area also has the cold and hot seasons. The cold season which is characterized by hazy harmattan weather begins in December and ends in late February or early March. This is immediately followed by the hot weather. However, probably due to changes in climatic conditions there are sometimes great variations in the occurrences of these seasons especially the cold.

Mostly, the district experiences short but heavy rains with its peak in August. The mean annual rainfall is about 1100mm and reaches its peak in August. Relative humidity is between 70 and 90 percent in the rainy season but is as low as 20 percent in the dry season. The long period of dry season requires the establishment of irrigation facilities to support agricultural activities (Sissala West District Assembly, 2010). The long dry seasons has also resulted in the rampant bush fires experienced in the area over the years. The implications of these fires have far reaching negative effects on agriculture, wild animal species and plants especially economic trees.

2.2 ENVIRONMENT

2.2.1 Natural environment and land use

Human activities, notably annual routine bush burning, inappropriate farming practices and indiscriminate felling of trees for fuel wood and charcoal as well as poor animal husbandry practices have led to loss of the vegetative cover in the district. These have resulted in loss of soil fertility and its adverse effects on crop cultivation. Again, the location of the district serves as an entry point to the alien Fulani herdsman. Their activities have adversely affected the vegetation. Realising the effects the depleting vegetation and quest for protecting the natural environment is gradually gaining grounds in the district by planting economic trees under the GPSNP activities.

The land use in this district is mainly for crop production, especially the faraway lands, whilst the lands near settlements are reserved for pasture for livestock. The district has the largest natural game reserve in the country as well as other patches of forest reserves. However, of late infrastructural development such as the construction of educational facilities and residential accommodation has started to compete for lands reserved for animals pasture in the district.

2.2.2 The Built Environment

The built environment of the district basically consists of private residential housing units apart from the Educational and other administrative institutions which forms part of the built environment of the district. A number of dug outs been rehabilitated under the

GPSNP (LIWP) has contributed significantly in the incomes of the vulnerable in the district. The dugouts are used to engage farmers during the off-farm activities (gardening) and water for livestock

In terms of physical development, the district has a settlement scheme prepare to regulate and direct development control in the district capital. However the District Assembly has no competent officer to facilitate orderly construction of the layout. Again land owners were not adequately sensitized on the settlement regulations.

Architecturally, the people construct houses with both mud and bricks .The buildings are predominantly in the rectangular shapes. These houses are largely compounds houses. Mostly, the walls of these houses are plastered with mud while cement is used for floors. Those who cannot afford the cement use cow dung to plaster the outer walls of their houses and use gravel for the floor. Mostly, houses are roofed with iron sheets or thatch made of grass. Mud roofing especially is common among the poor.

Again, poor attitudes towards sanitation and personal hygiene practices, inadequate water and sanitation facilities in the district among others are the major factors affecting the built environment. Therefore efforts should be made to provide these facilities and to plan with land owners on the importance of the scheme. Environmental bye laws need to be enacted and enforced to protect the environment. The table below shows a summary of the major environmental concerns in the district.

Table 1.2 Major Environmental Concerns in the District.

Issues	Causes	Environmental Effects	Poverty-Environment Link
Land degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cultural practices and attitudes. -Population pressure -Traditional farming practices- slash and burn, shifting cultivation. -Bush fires -Sand and stone winning. -Farming on hill slopes. -Clearing of watersheds and river courses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Loss of soil fertility. -Loss of biodiversity -Droughts -Soil erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Livelihood – low productivity. -Health – reduced water resources, medicinal plants. - Low production of economic trees
Bush Fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of environmental bye-laws -Cultivation. -Hunting -Arson 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Loss of habitat -Loss of soil fertility -Air pollution -Loss of biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Livelihood – low productivity. -Health – reduced water resources, medicinal plants
Deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Fuel wood extraction for charcoal. -Lack of alternative livelihood -Domestic wood extraction for housing. -Bush fires. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adverse change in micro climate -Loss of biodiversity -Drying up of streams. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Loss of medicinal plants -Livelihood – low productivity. -Vulnerability – drought
Overgrazing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Large number of stock grazing on a small area. -Low technology in fodder preparation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Salivations (loss of soil fertility). -Degraded vegetation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low productivity

2.3 DEMOGRAPHY CHARACTERISTICS

2.3.1 Population

The 2010 PHC revealed that the district has a total population of 49,573, with 48.7 percent as males and 51.3 percent as females. The proportion of population below 15 was 45.2 percent while those who are 65 years and older represents 5.3 percent. On the other hand, the proportion of the labour force age (15 to 64 years) stood at 49.4 percent of the total population.

The district has a sex ratio of 95.0 and a population density of 24.2 (thus approximately 25 persons per square kilometre). Per the 2010 PHC, the district has a dependency ratio of 102.4 (GSS, 2010¹).

The demographic characteristics of a population analyses the size, composition, growth, distribution, density, and age-sex structure and any vital statistics related to the population. Population size, composition and age-sex structures are critical in understanding the components of population change (fertility, mortality and migration dynamics) of any geographic area. The age-sex structures are useful for population projections and socioeconomic development planning. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the size/distribution, composition and age-sex structure of the Sissala West District's population based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

2.3.2 Population Size and Distribution

According to Lebreton *et al* (1992), the most fundamental demographic parameter is the number of individuals within a population. This is because large populations experience their own problems. It means that as a population approaches the maximum sustainable size, known as carrying capacity, there is greater experience of competition for resources.

Table 2.1 shows population of Sissala West District by age, sex and sex ratio. The table revealed that Sissala West District has a total population of 49,573 made up of 48.7 percent males and 51.3 percent females. Age group 5-9 years old has the highest population representing 16.2 percent, followed by 0-4 year age group (15.5%). This implies that the number of births 10 years before the census in 2010 was more than the number of births five years preceding the census. The district accounted for 7.1 percent of the region's total population. The age groups 0-19 years have more males than females. On the contrary, from the age groups 30 years and older, the population of the females was higher than males. The implication is that at birth there are more males than females until they reach age group 20-24 years where both sexes contribute equal proportions (7.7%) to the population.

The median age of the district's population is 16 years. The median age of females was 18 years and that of males was 15 years. This implies that females live longer than males. It also reveals a young population implying that policies that meet the needs and aspirations of the young people are required.

The sex ratio which is the number of males per 100 females shows that there are more females than males for all age groups except age groups 0-19 years. The sex ratio for the district is 95 males per every 100 females which is almost same (94.5 males per every 100 females) as that of the Upper West Region.

Under normal circumstance, the population is supposed to decrease with an increasing age. But the fluctuations in the figures especially at the higher age groups (55-79) could be the result of inaccuracies in age reporting. Heaping occurred at the terminal digit Zero. This plausibly could be due to overstatement of ages ending in preferred digit-zero and the corresponding understatement of ages ending in the remaining digits. As shown in Table 2.1, the heaping occurred on ages ending in Zero (age 60 and 70) resulting in the fluctuations at those age groups. National analytical report of the 2010 PHC indicates that males tend to report their ages better than females. The 2010 Census recorded an index of 185 at the national for rural resident which is an indication that age reporting in the rural area is highly inaccurate (GSS, 2013²). This largely occurs among those aged 50 years and older.

DISTRICT VISION STATEMENT

Sissala West District Assembly's vision is to champion decentralization in the District through effective local Governance Administration for the empowerment of its public and private sectors and ensuring vibrant Civil Society organizations capable of delivering efficient and sustainable services to the populace in the District.

DISTRICT MISSION STATEMENT

The District Assembly exists as the highest corporate body with political, administrative and planning authority that seeks to improve the quality of life of the people through effective harnessing of its human, financial and material resources for the provision of basic socio-economic infrastructure and services.

3.0 PURPOSE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION FOR 2020

The purpose and objectives are;

Systematic monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects and reporting generally shows the extent of progress made towards the implementation of planned activities. The specific purpose of monitoring and evaluation for year are stated as follows:

- ✚ To ensure the implementation of planned projects and programmes assess whether 2019 CAAP (DMTDP, 2018-2021) developmental targets were met
- ✚ To document and share key lessons learnt from the implementation of programmes and projects
- ✚ To identify appropriate interventions that will increase the responsiveness of targeted beneficiaries so as to improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the District
- ✚ Demonstrate result to stakeholders as part of accountability and transparency.

3.1 Processes involved and difficulties encountered

The process of preparing the 2020 Annual Progress Report took the approach of Participatory M&E (PM&E) where all key stakeholders (primary stakeholders) at all levels are given the opportunity and as feasible as possible and directly involved during the initiation, implementation and monitoring of various projects in the district. This was done to offer ways of capturing the perceptions, aspirations and perspectives of those affected by development interventions and activities.

The methodology adopted in the report preparation included a desk review of previous progress reports (quarterly reports), meetings of DPCU and M&E team and mid-year and end of year review sessions. Data collection exercise, were templates in consistent with the relevant development dimensions of the agenda for jobs. Data was collected from Departments, Agencies and other development partners operating in the district. The Annual performance review session was organized and it served to main purposes: assess collectively the district performance and also validate information or data collected

Processes involved:

- Assessment of the DMTDP to see if developmental targets were met
- Identification of the achievements, constraints and failures which helped in the improvement in the projects designed to achieve better impacts
- Strategies were put in place to improve service delivery which influenced resource allocation in the District.

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
- Inconsistencies in data collected from the departments for the same variables for the same period;

Table 3: PROPORTION OF ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) IMPLEMENTED

Indicators	Baseline 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2020	Actual 2021
1. Proportion of the Annual Action Plans Implemented	67%	100%	91.0%		
a. Percentage completed	67%	100%	80.2%		
b. Percentage of on-going interventions	-	0%	7.0%		
c. Percentage of interventions abandoned	-	-	-		
d. Percentage of interventions yet to start	-	0%	9.2%		
2. Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented					

CHAPTER TWO

The table below shows the various projects and programmes implemented in 2020

Tale 4.0 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF THE 2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

No.	Sector/Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Source of Funding	Responsibility		Status/Remarks
					Lead	Colla.	
A	<i>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT- GOAL: BUILD A PROPEROUS SOCIETY</i>						
AI	<i>FINANCE AND AUDIT</i>						
1	Carry out sensitisation programme on revenue generation	District wide	Sensitization programme carried out	IGF/DACF	DA	NGOs	Implemented
2	Organise Training Programme for Revenue Collectors and Area Councils Staff	Gwollu,Puli ma,Zini & Fielmua A/Cs	Training carried out	IGF/DACF	DA	A/Cs	Implemented
3	Review/Update District Socio- economic and Revenue data base	District Wide	Data collected & stored	DACF/IGF	DA	NGOs	Implemented

4	Procurement of Value Books, BOP Certificates & Revenue stickers and Submission of Financial Reports to Regional and National level.	DA	Value Books, BOP Certificates & Revenue stickers Procured	DACF/IGF	DA	Finance Dept.	Implemented
5	Procurement of 4No. Motor Bikes for Area Councils for Revenue Mobilization.	A/Cs	4No. Motor Bikes Procured	DACF/IGF	DA	A/Cs	Not Implemented
6	Provision for revenue mobilisation activities	DA	Activities carried out	DACF	DA	Finance Dept.	Implemented
7	Carry out Internal and External Audit activities	DA	Activities carried out	DACF/IGF	DA	IAU	Implemented
A2	<i>AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</i>						
8	Organize National Farmers Day Celebration	District wide	Farmers' day organised.	DACF/GO G	MoFA	DA/NGOs	Implemented
9	Construction of 1No. Warehouse	Kupulima	1No. Warehouse constructed	DACF	DA	Dept. of Agric	Implemented

10	Procurement of office machinery ,Equipment & furniture for Dept. of Agric	Dept. of Agric	Office Equipment Procured	GOG	DA	Dept. of Agric	Implemented
11	Procure veterinary consumables	Dept. of Agric	Protective clothing's and equipment procured	DACF	DA	Dept. of Agric	Implemented
12	Capacity building for DADU staff and farmers on New Agric techniques	Dept. of Agric	Capacity Building carried out	CIDA/GOG	Dept. of Agric	DA/NGOs	Implemented
13	Organise meetings for staff of Dept. of Agric	Dept. of Agric	Meetings organised for staff	CIDA/GOG	Dept. of Agric	DA/NGOs	Implemented
14	Conduct disease surveillance and vaccinations	District wide	Disease surveillance conducted	DACF	Dept. of Agric	DA/NGOs	Implemented
15	Submission of quarterly & annually reports on development programmes& projects	Dept. of Agric	Reports submitted	DACF	DA	Dept. of Agric	Implemented

16	Organised and carryout activities on MRACLS(yield plot establishment and date collection) and demos of selected farms	Dept. of Agric	Activity Carried out	DACF/DP	DA	Dept. of Agric	Implemented
17	Carry out Climate change interventions	District wide	Climate change intervention carried out	DACF	DA	Dept. of Agric	Implemented
18	Sensitization and Monitoring of PFJ &PERD	District wide	Sensitization and Monitoring Conducted	DACF	DA	Dept. of Agric	Implemented
19	Construction of 1No Ware Houses for PFJ	District wide	2No.Warehouses constructed	DACF	DA	Dept. of Agric	Implemented
20	Conduct staff Quarterly technical review meetings	Dept. of Agric	Reviews conducted	GOG	Dept. of Agric	DA	Implemented
21	Carry out Extension services	District wide	Activity carried out	GOG/DAC F	Dept. of Agric	DA	Implemented

22	Vaccinate livestock's against various diseases	District wide	Vaccination conducted	CIDA/GOG	Dept. of Agric	DA	Implemented
23	Train farmers on various Agricultural techniques	District wide	Training carried out	CIDA/GOG	Dept. of Agric	DA	Implemented
24	Repairs and maintenance of official vehicles	Dept. of Agric	Repairs carried out	CIDA/GOG	Dept. of Agric	DA	Implemented
25	Acquisition of land for 1D1F& Industrial Park	District wide	Lands Acquired	DACF/GO G	DA	MoTI	Implemented
A3	BUSINESS ADVISORY CENTRE (BAC) AND TOURISM						
26	Support SMEs activities	Gwollu	Support provided	DACF/IGF	DA	BAC	Implemented
27	Organize Trade Promotion Exhibitions	District wide	Activities Carried Out	DACF/IGF	DA	BAC	Implemented
28	Counterpart Funding for BAC/Rural Enterprise Programme Activities	BAC	Funding provided	DACF/IGF	DA	BAC	Implemented

29	Allocation for LED Activities	DA/BAC	LED Activities carried out	DACF	DA	BAC	Implemented
30	Support/Development of Tourists sites in the district	District wide	Tourist sites developed	DACF	DA	GTB	Implemented
31	Mobilise and sensitize women groups on SMEs	District wide	Activity carried out	DACF/GO G	BAC	DA	Implemented
B	<i>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT- GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL</i>						
BI	<i>EDUCATION AND TRAINING</i>						
32	Construction of 1No. 4-Unit Teachers Quarters	Kandia	Teachers Quarters provided	GETFUND	DA	GES	80%
33	Construction of 1No. 4-Unit Teachers Quarters	Kuochuri	Teachers Quarters provided	GETFUND	DA	GES	45%
34	Construct 1No. 6-Unit Classrooms with ancillary facilities.	Foliteng	1No. 6-unit classroom block constructed	GETFUND	DA	GES	45%

35	Construction of 1No. 4-Unit Teachers Quarters	Foliteng	Teachers Quarters provided	GETFUND	DA	GES	Completed and in use
36	Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classrooms with ancillary facilities.	Lulo	Classrooms constructed	GETFUND	DA	GES	Completed and in use
37	Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classrooms with ancillary facilities	Timmie	Classrooms constructed	DACF	DA	GES	Completed and in use
38	Construct 1No. 6-Unit Classrooms with ancillary facilities.	Kankandule	Classrooms constructed	GETFUND	DA	GES	completed
39	Construct 1No. 6-Unit Classrooms with ancillary facilities.	Pepelime	Classrooms constructed	GETFUND	DA	GES	completed
40	Construct 1No. 6-Unit Classrooms with ancillary facilities.	Liero	Classrooms constructed	GETFUND	GES	DA/NGOs	60%
41	Support independence day celebration	Gwollu	support provided	DACF	GES	DA/GES	Implemented

42	Support for District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC)	Gwollu	Support provided	DACF	GES	DA/GES	Implemented
43	Support for Mock & BECE exams for 2019	District wide	support provided	DACF	GES	DA/GES	Implemented
44	Construction of 1No. Semi-detached Teachers Quarters	Niator	Teachers Quarters provided	DACF	DA	GES/NGOs	On- going
45	Support for Teachers trainees/ Needy student at all levels	District Wide	Students & Nurses supported	DACF	DA	GES/NGOs	Implemented
46	Support for sports and Culture	District wide	Support provided	DACF	DA	GES/NGOs	Implemented
47	Best Teacher Award	District wide	Teachers award provided	DACF	DA	GES/NGOs	Implemented
48	Support STMIE Clinic at Basic Schools	District wide	Support provided	DACF	DA	GES/NGOs	Implemented

49	Support My First Day at Schools	District wide	Support provided	IGF	DA	GES/NGOs	Implemented
50	Construction of 1No. 3 - Unit Classrooms Block at Dajan and supply of 400 Dual desks& teachers desks	Dajan & other 3 Schools	Classroom Block constructed and dual desks& teachers desks supplied	DDF	DA	GES/NGOs	Implemented
51	Construction of 1No. 3 unit Classroom Block at Bullu-Jarganmua	Bullu-Jarganmua	Classrooms constructed	DACF	DA	GES/NGOs	Implemented
52	Provision of GIRLS Module school	Gwollu	Activities Carried Out	DDF	DA	GES	Implemented
53	Allocation for Girl child activities	GES	Activities Carried Out	DACF	DA	GES/NGOs	Implemented

B2	HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES						
54	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound	Kuntulo	CHPS Compound Provided	DDF	DA	GHS/NGOs	30%
55	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound	Kandia	CHPS Compound Provided	DACF	DA	GHS/NGOs	On-going
56	Support for HIV/AIDS activities and Malaria	District wide	Support provided	DACF	GHS	DA	Implemented
57	Drilling of 4No. Boreholes at 4No.CHPS Compounds	Kusali, Dasima, Nyimati & Kupulima	Boreholes Drilled	DACF	DA	GHS	Implemented
58	Support up keep of locum doctors	Gwollu hospital	Support provided	DACF	DA	GHS	Implemented
59	Support CETS implementation in 3 communities	Fatchu, sorbelle & Jawia	Support provided	IGF	GHS	DA/NGOs/Community	Implemented

60	Support for NIDs and other preventive health care activities	District wide	Support provided	DACF	GHS	DA	Implemented
61	Construction of Nurses Quarters	Gwollu	Quarters Constructed	MPC Fund	MP	DA	95%
62	Connection of Electricity to 10No. CHPS Compounds	Nyemat,Kun korgu&Timmie etc.	Electricity extended	DACF	DA	GHS	90%
63	Construction of 2No. Health Centres	Zini&Jeffisi	CHPS Compound Provided	DACF	DA	GHS	On-going
64	Construct 1No. CHPS Compound	Bullu	CHPS Compound Provided	DACF	DA	GHS	Completed and yet to hand over
<i>DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</i>							
<i>Vulnerability Issues</i>							

65	Organize Sensitization Programme on Child Rights, New social intervention policies and Obstetric Fistular issues New SI Policies	District Wide	Sensitization programmes carried out	GOG/DAC F	SW/CD	DA/NGOs	Implemented
66	Monitoring of social interventions	District wide	support provided	DACF	DA	DA/NGOs	Implemented
67	Provide financial support to PLWD	District Wide	Vulnerable identified and registered	DACF/GO G	SW/CD	DA/NGOs	Implemented
68	Support the monitoring of Private Day Care centres to ensure compliance with social welfare standards	District wide	Support provided	DACF	DA	GES	Implemented
69	Update data for Persons Living With Disability(PWDs)	District Wide	Data collected & stored	DACF	DA	SW/CD/N GOs	Implemented
70	Sensitise communities on child panel in the district	District Wide	Child panels established	DACF	DA	SW/CD/N GOs	Implemented

71	Maintenance of official motor bikes	SW/CD	maintenance carried out	DACF	DA	SW/CD/N GOs	Implemented
72	Submission of quarterly & annually reports on development programmes	SW/CD	Reports submitted	DACF	DA	SW/CD/N GOs	Implemented
73	Organise DFMC and Social Intervention meetings	DA	Meetings organised	DACF	DA	SW/CD/N GOs	Implemented
74	Procurement of Office furniture	SW/CD	office furniture procured	GOG	SW/CD/NGOs	DA	Not Implemented
75	Procurement of a 1No. Laptop	SW/CD	Laptops procured	GOG	SW/CD/NGOs	DA	Not Implemented
76	Procurement of 2No. Motorbikes	SW/CD	Motor bikes procured	GOG	SW/CD/NGOs	DA	Not Implemented
77	Procurement of a photocopying Machine	SW/CD	Photocopy machine procured	GOG	SW/CD/NGOs	DA	Implemented

78	Procurement of a UPS	SW/CD	UPS procured	GOG	SW/CD/NGOs	DA	Implemented
79	Sensitization of women and communities on SMEs and New Policies	SW/CD	Sensitizations conducted	GOG	SW/CD/NGOs	DA	Implemented
<i>Environment, Water And Sanitation</i>							
80	Drilling of 55 No Boreholes	District Wide	55No Boreholes provided	GOG/CWS A	DA	CWSA/NG Os	Completed
81	Construction of STWSP	Pulima	STWSP Constructed	GOG	DA	CWSA/NG Os	Completed
82	Construction of STWSP	Fielmua	STWSP Constructed	GOG	DA	CWSA/NG Os	Completed
83	Drilling and Mechanization of 2No. Borehole	GNFS Office-Gwollu	1No. Borehole Drilled and Mechanized	DACF	DA	GNFS	Completed
84	Drilling and Installation of 1No. Borehole at Pulima Chebbele	Pulima Chebelle	Borehole drilled	DACF	DA	CWSA/NG Os	Not Implemented

85	Drilling and Mechanization of 3No. Borehole	Kandia, Kuochuri &Foliteng	3No. Boreholes Drilled and Mechanized	GETFUND	DA	CWSA/NG Os	Completed
86	Disinfection and disinfestations	District wide	Activity carried out	DACF	DA	DEHU	Implemented
87	Conduct education on the storage and usage of wholesome water	District wide	Activity carried out	DACF	DA	DEHU	Implemented
88	Support for the Implementation of CLTS/SLTS in some selected communities.	District wide	Waste Mgt program carried out	GOG/UNICEF	DA	EHSD	Implemented
89	Environmental Hygiene and Sanitation Education and Enforcement	District Wide	Activity carried out	DACF	DA	EHSD	Implemented
90	Repair and maintenance of water facilities	District wide	Water facilities maintained	DACF	DA	CWSA/NG Os	Implemented

91	Allocation for waste management and Fumigation	District wide	Activity carried out	DACF	DA	DEHU	Implemented
C	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT-GOAL: SAFEGARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT						
CI	DISASTER MANAGEMENT(NADMO)						
92	Train fire fighting volunteers in communities	District wide	Fire Fighters Volunteers trained	DACF	DA	NADMO	Implemented
93	Carry out sensitisation programmes on the prevention & Mitigation of Disasters	District wide	Sensitization programme carried out	DACF	NADMO	DA	Implemented
94	Creating of awareness on climate change activities	District wide	Awareness created	DACF	NADMO	DA	Implemented
95	Carry out anti-bush fire campaigns	District Wide	Anti-bush fire campaigns carried out	DACF	DA	NADMO	Implemented
C2	DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL PLANNING						

96	Allocation for continuation of Street Naming and Property Addressing System	District wide	Street Naming and Property Addressing System supported	DACF	T&CP/DWD	DA	On-going
97	Monitor the Implementation of Land use and Spatial Planning regulations	District wide	Activity carried out	DACF	T&CP/DWD	DA	Completed
98	Opening of Gwollu Township & proposed Roads in the district (16.5km)	Gwollu	Roads Opened	DDF	T&CP/DWD	DA	Completed
99	Preparation of planning scheme & base map	Gwollu	Planning scheme & base map prepared	DACF	T&CP/DWD	DA	Completed
100	Procure office stationary/consumables	DA	Stationary procured	DACF	T&CP	DA	Completed
101	Maintenance of official vehicle and running cost of the vehicle	DA	Office equipment procured	DACF	T&CP	DA	Implemented

102	Procure office furniture, Laptop & accessories, GPS &, Officer Cabinet & Photocopier	DA	Office equipment procured	DACF	DA	T&CP	Implemented
103	Procure 1No. Motor bikes	DA	Motor bikes procured	DACF	DA	T&CP	Not Implemented
104	Servicing of SPC meetings	DA	Meeting Organised	DACF	DA	T&CP	Implemented
105	Demarcating and Documentation of Institutional Lands	District wide	Lands documented	DACF	T&CP	DA	On-going
C3	WORKS DEPARTMENT						
106	Supervision and monitoring of development projects in the district	District wide	Supervision carried out	GOG	DA		Implemented
107	Procurement of 2No. Motor bikes for supervision of projects	District wide	Motor bikes procured	DACF	DA	DWD	Not Implemented

108	Procurement of office consumables' furniture, petty tools and Officer equipment	DA	Consumables Procured	DACF	DWD	DA	Implemented
109	Connection of utility services to public building	DA	Utility services connected	DACF	DWD	DA	Implemented
110	Maintenance and repairs of other residential buildings	DA	Repairs carried out	DACF	DWD	DA	Implemented
D	<i>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY-GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY</i>						
<i>D1</i>	<i>CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION</i>						
111	Procurement of Office supplies & consumables etc.	DA	Newsletters/ brochures procured	DACF/IGF	DA		Implemented
112	Support DPCU Activities	DA	DPCU activities supported	DACF	DA	GoG	Implemented

113	Build the capacity of DA staff, Hon. Assembly members, Area Councils staff and all Decentralised Departments Staffs in the District and Manpower skills development	DA/ACs/ACs / All DDs	Staffs capacity built	DACF	DA	A/C	Implemented
114	Carried out reviews of 2020 AAP, Composite Budget, Procurement Plan, Performance Contract and conduct fee fixing consultation meetings	Area Councils	Servicing of Seminars/ conferences/ Workshops & Assembly's Statutory Meetings carried out	DACF	DA	DPCU/NGOs	Implemented
115	Preparation of 2021 AAP, Procurement Plan, Composite Budget, Performance Contract and Fee Fixing Resolution	District Assembly	Activity carried out	DACF	DA	DPO/DBO	Implemented
116	Carryout Monitoring and Evaluation/Supervision of Development Projects and Programmes	District wide projects & programmes	M &E carried out	DACF/DDF	DA	GHS/GES/ Dept Agric	Implemented

117	Conduct Public hearings/Stakeholders forums	District wide	Public hearings/stakeholders forums conducted	DACF	DA	DPCU/NGOs	Implemented
118	Carry out repairs and maintenance of official Assets (eg. Vehicles, computers etc.)	DA/ACs/ All DDs	Operation and Maintenance Carried out	DACF	DA	GoG	Implemented
119	Servicing of Seminars/conferences/Workshops	District Wide	Seminars/conferences serviced	DACF/IGF	DA	A/Cs	Implemented
120	Procurement of 1No. Motor bikes for Monitoring/ Supervision	Planning	1No. Motor Bikes procured	DACF	DA	A/Cs	Not Implemented
121	Procurement of 2No. Motor bikes for Staff	GHS& DEHU	3No. Motor Bikes procured	DACF	DA	A/Cs	Not Implemented

122	Contribution to RCC Strategic Initiated Projects and Programmes	RCC-Wa	Contribution carried out	DACF	DA	TA	Implemented
123	Support Public education/sensitization and Information dissemination on Governance and other National issues	District wide	Sensitization and Information disseminated	DACF/IGF	DA	DIU	Implemented
124	Support for Special services (Professional fees, Protocol services, hosting of official guests etc)	District Assembly	Professional fees provided	DACF	DA		Implemented
125	Provision for Security services activities in the district	District Wide	Security supported	DACF	DA		Implemented
126	Support Community Initiated Projects	District Wide	Community Initiated Projects Supported	DACF	DA		Implemented

127	Procure 2No generator for official use	DA and DCE residence	2No generators procured	GOG	DA		Not Implemented
128	Procurement of Staff residential furniture, fittings &Equipment	DA	Fittings, furniture &Equipment procured	DACF/IGF	DA		Implemented
129	Provision for MP's development Programmes and projects	District wide	Provision made	DACF	DA	MP	Implemented
130	Procure set of Public Address system(PAS)	DA	PAS procured	DACF	DA	MoI/ISD	Not Implemented
131	Support the activities of traditional authorities	District wide	Support provided	DACF/IGF	DA	T A	Implemented
132	Servicing of office equipment including Anti-virus installation	DA	Office equipment procured	GOG	DA		Implemented

133	Monitoring and Evaluation(M&E) of development projects and programmes	District wide	Supervision Monitoring carried out	GOG	DA		Implemented
134	Servicing of office motorbikes and Vehicles	DA	Office machines serviced	GOG	DA		Implemented
135	Retention Payment for DACF and DDF Projects	District wide	Retentions paid	DDF	DA		Implemented
136	Extension and maintenance of street lights in the District	District wide	Street lights extended& maintained	DACF	DA		Implemented
137	Procurement of 3No. Motor bikes	DA	Motor bikes procured	GOG	DA		Not Implemented
138	Procurement of Computers and Accessories	DA	Computers & Accessories procured	GOG	DA		Implemented
139	Renovation of Sheds in Fielmuo Market	Fielmuo	Market sheds renovated	IGF	DA		Implemented

140	Expansion and Furnishing of District Magistrate Court	Gwollu	Court Expanded	DACF	DA	JSG	Completed
141	Construction of 2No Police posts at Zini & Jeffisi	Zini & Jeffisi	Police post constructed	DDF	DA		Completed
142	Extension and maintenance of street lights in the district	District wide	Electricity extended	DACF	DA		Implemented

2.1 UPDATE ON FUNDING SOURCES

Wa East District as an Assembly since its creation has always sourced funds from multiple areas. These funds have mainly been from Central Government and Donor Organizations. Some of the sources of funds from Central Government include; District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF) among others. In addition to these sources, the Assembly in its own capacity has made tremendous efforts at generating funds over the years through internal sources. While Internally Generated Funds (IGF) have not been good as expected, over the period it has shown some significant improvement. This has been particularly so with the institution of revenue mobilization measures aimed at improving IGF generation. The various sources of funds and their performance for Wa East District Assembly are indicated in Table 5

Table: 5REVENUE (FUNDS INFLOW)

s/n	Revenue Source	Approve Budget 2020 (F)	Actual Cumulative (2020)(G)	Yr Variance H= F-G	% Yr Performance I=H/F*100
1	IGF	339,761.97	412,944.34	-73,182.37	121.54%
	SUB-TOTAL	339,761.97	412,944.34	-73,182.37	121.54%
2	GOG		-		
	Compensation	1,127,633.00	965,759.64	161,873.36	85.64%
	Goods and Services	72,666.93	57,006.40	15,660.53	78.45%
	CAPEX	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
	SUB-TOTAL	1,200,299.93	1,022,766.04	177,533.89	85.21%
3	DACF		-		
	Assembly	3,356,659.71	2,106,361.60	1,250,298.11	62.75%
	MP	320,000.00	364,028.27	-44,028.27	113.76%
	PWD	97,286.24	896,448.94	-799,162.70	921.46%
	MSHAP	16,214.38	6,909.28	9,305.10	42.61%
	SUB-TOTAL	3,790,160.33	3,373,748.09	416,412.24	89.01%
4	GRANTS		-		
	DDF	1,254,347.01	1,481,572.47	-227,225.46	118.12%
	UDG	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
	SRWSP	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
	SUB-TOTAL	1,254,347.01	1,481,572.47	-227,225.46	118.12%
5	OTHERS (DONOR)		-		
	UNICEF	50,000.00	9,000.00	41,000.00	18.00%
	GPSNP	2,345,927.90	295,327.94	2,050,599.96	12.59%
	CIDA/MAG	215,074.87	215,697.70	-622.83	100.29%
	SUB-TOTAL	2,611,002.77	520,025.64	2,090,977.13	19.92%
	GRAND TOTAL	9,195,572.01	6,811,056.58	2,384,515.43	74.07%

2.2 UPDATE ON DISBURSEMENTS

Alongside the funding of activities of the Sissala West District is the disbursement of these funds for various purposes. This is done in connection with meeting the demands of the citizenry as well as fulfilling the mandates of the Assembly as an agent of development. The responsibilities of the Assembly are so numerous that the funds realized usually do not meet the demands or needs of the Assembly. These expenditures though numerous are grouped into four (4) categories. These are Compensation, Goods and Services, Investments and Assets.

Compensation; this involves all payments made to both established and non-established post. It includes payments of salaries and allowances to all employees employed by both government and the local Assembly.

Goods and Services; this component is made up of purchases of all consumables and services rendered to the Assembly. It also includes statutory funds ceded to decentralized departments for their daily administrative work.

Investments; Investment comprises all cost associated with the provision of physical infrastructure. Thus, investments are cost associated with roads, health facilities, educational facilities and all other physical infrastructure. It also includes the cost of heavy duty equipment such as earth moving equipment.

Assets; Assets are all physical properties of the Assembly, including completed physical infrastructure and heavy duty machinery.

2.3 CHALLENGES OF REVENUE MOBILIZATION

The district currently faces a number of challenges in relation to funds. These include;

1. Unwillingness on the part of tax payers to pay levies.
2. Under invoicing by revenue collectors.

2.4 MEASURES TO ADDRESS REVENUE CHALLENGES

1. Continuous education of the citizenry on the need to pay their levies
2. Intensification of monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors
3. Reshuffling of revenue staff so as to reduce malfeasance

Table: 7 EXPENDITURE (FUND OUTFLOW)

s/n	Revenue Source	Approved Budget 2020 (F)	Actual Cumulative (2020)(G)	Yr Variance H= F-G	% Yr Performance I=H/F*100
1	IGF				
	Compensation	30,000.00	30,250.00	-250	100.83%
	Goods and Services	229,761.97	380,074.08	-150,312.11	165.42%
	CAPEX	80,000.00	35,000.00	45,000.00	43.75%
	SUB-TOTAL	339,761.97	445,324.08	-105,562.11	131.07%
2	GOG				
	Compensation	1,127,633.00	965,759.64	161,873.36	85.64%
	Goods and Services	72,666.93	57,006.48	15,660.45	78.45%
	CAPEX	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
	SUB-TOTAL	1,200,299.93	1,022,766.12	177,533.81	85.21%
3	DACF(Assembly)				
	Goods and Services	1,287,899.77	1,635,325.57	-347,425.80	126.98%
	CAPEX	2,068,759.94	1,390,519.49	678,240.45	67.22%
	SUB-TOTAL	3,356,659.71	3,025,845.06	330,814.65	90.14%
4	DACF(MP)				
	Goods and Services	100,000.00	355,786.00	-255,786.00	355.79%
	CAPEX	220,000.00	62,838.95	157,161.05	28.56%
	SUB-TOTAL	320,000.00	418,624.95	-98,624.95	130.82%
5	DACF (PWD)				
	Goods and Services	97,286.24	654,294.95	-557,008.71	672.55%
	CAPEX	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
	SUB-TOTAL	97,286.24	654,294.95	-557,008.71	672.55%
6	DDF				
	Goods and Services	70,000.00	36,000.00	34,000.00	51.43%
	CAPEX	1,184,347.01	942,090.30	242,256.71	79.55%
	SUB-TOTAL	1,254,347.01	978,090.30	276,256.71	77.98%
7	SRWSP				
	Goods and Services	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
	CAPEX	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
	SUB-TOTAL	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
8	UDG				

	Goods and Services	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
	CAPEX	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
	SUB-TOTAL	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
s/n	Revenue Source	Approved Budget 2020 (F)	Actual Cumulative (2020)(G)	Yr Variance H= F-G	% Yr Performance I=H/F*100
9	MSHAP				
	Goods and Services	16,214.38	11,450.00	4,764.38	70.62%
	CAPEX	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
	SUB-TOTAL	16,214.38	11,450.00	4,764.38	70.62%
10	DONOR (MAG)				
	Goods and Services	215,074.87	215,697.70	-622.83	100.29%
	CAPEX	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
	SUB-TOTAL	215,074.87	215,697.70	-622.83	100.29%
11	GPSNP				
	Goods and Services	100,000.00	241,813.77	-141,813.77	241.81%
	CAPEX	2,245,927.90	-	2,245,927.90	0.00%
	SUB-TOTAL	2,345,927.90	241,813.77	2,104,114.13	10.31%
12	OTHERS (UNICEF)				
	Goods and Services	50,000.00	9,000.00	41,000.00	18.00%
	CAPEX	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
	SUB-TOTAL	50,000.00	9,000.00	41,000.00	18.00%
	TOTAL COE	1,157,633.00	996,009.64	161,623.36	86.04%
	TOTAL G/S	2,238,904.16	3,596,448.55	-1,357,544.39	160.63%
	TOTAL CAPEX	5,799,034.85	2,430,448.74	3,368,586.11	41.91%
	GRAND TOTAL	9,195,572.01	7,022,906.93	2,172,665.08	76.37%

2. 6 OTHER CHALLENGES OF FUND INFLOW AND UTILIZATION

2.4.1. DEDUCTION FROM SOURCE

There are a lot of development challenges that needs to be tackled but funds are always not adequate as huge deductions are being done at source and this puts more pressure on the District to mobilize extra resources internally to augment the external inflows.

2.4.2. UTILIZATION OF FUNDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUDGET

While programmes and projects are usually planned and budgeted for, the situation is not the same when it comes to disbursements. There is therefore the need to strengthen internal control mechanisms so as to follow utilization of funds in accordance with the budget.

2.4.3. CHALLENGES WITH REGARD TO DISBURSEMENTS

Disbursements of funds to the Assemblies do not come as stipulated. At times there are accumulated arrears with a lot of strings attached. Projects and programmes are affected negatively when disbursements to the Assemblies are delayed.

2. 7 UPDATE ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Over the period, the Sissala West District Assembly has implemented programmes and projects in a bid to improve on the educational, health, nutrition and economic conditions of its citizens. Notwithstanding the financial, vehicular and human capacity challenges that the Assembly faced over the period, a lot was carried out by various sectors of the Assembly to ensure that the living conditions of the people are raised to another level. These achievements are indicated in the table below.

CHAPTER THREE

Table 8: Update on Indicators and Targets

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

No.	Indicators	Baseline (2019)	2020		2021	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1.	Total output in agriculture production					
	Maize	4,500	10,150	7,875		
	Rice (milled)	1,200	2,500	2,627		
	Cassava	3,000	7,550	5,784		
	Yams	4000	11,000	7,226		
	Millet	500	1000	788		
	Soya Beans	1,250	3,000	2190		
	Guinea corn	900	2,500	1,752		
	Beans	710	1,550	1,327		
	Groundnuts	1,100	3,000	2,313		
	Bambara Beans	350	1000	920		
	Pepper/Tomatoes& Garden eggs	300	970	822		
	Sheep	17,873		18,873		
	Goats	13,798		14,798		
	Cattle	28,789		38,789		
	Poultry	100,000		101,552		
	Pigs	14,000		15,045		
	Percentage of arable land under Cultivation	25%	40%	30%		
	Number of new industries established					

No.	Indicators	Baseline (2019)	2020		2021	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	I. Agriculture	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	II. Industry	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	III. Service	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	Number of new Jobs Created • Agriculture	15,000	30,000	25,000		
ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT						
2.	Proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated					
	Trunk roads (km)	-	40	29		
	Feeder roads (km)	-	60	10.3		
3.	% change in number of households/communities with access to electricity	43.5%	100	97%		
4.	Change in tourist arrivals (%)	-	-	-		
5.	Teledensity/ Penetration rate	36.8	-	36.8		
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (HEALTH SERVICE)					
6.	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49yrs HIV positive)	MALES = 4	FEMALES= 27			
7.	Maternal mortality ratio (No. of deaths due to pregnancy and child birth per 100,000 live-births)	0	0	0		
8.	Under five mortality rate (number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	0	0	1.2		
9.	Malaria case fatality in children under 5 years per 10,000 population	0	0	0		

No.	Indicators	Baseline (2019)	2020		2021	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual
10.	Number of Operational Health facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHPS COMPOUND • CLINIC 			27 9		
11.	Proportion of population with valid NHIS Card		28,000.00	32,886		
12.	Percentage Of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	70.5%	100%	93%		
13.	Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Hold latrines)	30%	80%	55.0%		
14.	Number of Births Registered	MALES = 926	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT		
		FEMALE = 910	2,324	1,836 (79%)		
		TOTAL = 1836				
15.	Number of Deaths Registered	MALES = 3				
		FEMALE = 1				
		TOTAL = 4				
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (EDUCATION)					
16	a. NET ENROLMENT RATIO					
		MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL		
	kindergarten	96.5	103.2	99.99		

No.	Indicators	Baseline (2019)	2020		2021	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	Primary	94.5	93.9	94.2		
	JHS	30.5	30.4	30.4		
	SHS	3.6	4.2	3.9		
17.	b. COMPLETION RATE	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL		
	kindergarten	117.5	123.4	120.4		
	Primary	87.7	85.5	86.7		
	JHS	41.3	42.7	39.7		
	SHS	10.9	11.9	11.4		
18.	c. PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN TRAINED TEACHERS IN BASIC SCHOOLS					
	Primary	19	34			
	JHS	15	0			
19.	d. PUPIL/ TEACHER RATIO					
	kindergarten	65				
	Primary	38				
	JHS	12				
	SHS	16				
20.	e. GENDER PARITY INDEX	1.01	0.99			
	K/G	1.05				
	Primary	0.98				
	JHS	0.97				
	SHS	0.86				

No.	Indicators	Baseline (2019)	2020		2021	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual
21	BECE pass rate (aggregate 06-36)	-	-			
22.	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	9%	20%	12.2%		
23.	Total amount of internally generated revenue	123,612.86	576,978.00	682,657.30		
24.	DA expenditure (IGF)					
25.	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	0	20	11		
26.	Police citizen ratio	1:5000	1: 1000	1: 5555		
27.	Reported cases of crime					
	i. Men	15	-	17		
	ii. Women	-	-	-		
	iii. Children	-	-	-		
28.	Percentage of Annual Action Plan implemented					
29.	Number of Communities affected by disaster	NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES AFFECTED	NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED			
	i. Bushfire	14	137			
	ii. Floods	8	353			
	iii. Wind Storm	8	312			
	iv. Domestic Fire	4	26			

CHAPTER FOUR

UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Social protection programmes have been designed purposely to address critical development and poverty issues by Government to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labour markets, diminishing people's exposure to risks and enhancing their capacity to manage economic and social risk such as unemployment, exclusion, sickness, disability and old age.

Currently, Ghana is implementing eleven social protection programmes of which Wa East District is a beneficiary of some of these programmes. These include; National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), Capitation Grant, School Feeding, Free School Uniforms/Exercise Books, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) among others. All these programmes are being implemented by different ministries and coordinated at the local level by various departments. Details of these social interventions and their objectives are indicated below.

4.2 GHANA SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) is a poverty initiative targeted at poor and vulnerable pupils in deprived communities. The objective of the programme is to improve school attendance at the basic level through the provision of one hot meal per day for all pupils in the various beneficiary schools. Currently, the total number of schools benefiting from the programme is 109.

4.2 CAPITATION GRANTS

The inability of most parents to afford levies charged in schools made some children of *school-going-age* not enrolled in schools in spite of the *free tuition* in basic schools. It's in the light of this that the MOE set up the **Capitation Grant Scheme** in 2005/2006 and an amount of GH¢ 3.00 was initially paid per head in the Public Basic Schools. The amount has since been revised twice to GH¢ 4.50 and now GH¢ 9.00 per head.

4.3 FREE SHS PROGRAMME

The Free Senior High School Programme instituted in 2017 is a social intervention targeted at all Government/Public Senior High Schools. The objective of the programme is to assist all students who qualify for admission into public Senior High School to rightfully enroll and undergo their education without any financial challenges. The programme started with first years in the 2017/2018 academic year. Beneficiaries include both day and boarding students of public Senior High Schools. The boarders are fed three times daily while their day students counterparts receive One Free Hot Meal (lunch) on School Days. Besides its benefit of increasing enrolment in public SHS, it has also removed from parents the financial stress and burden of taking care of their children through SHS.

4.4 NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME (NHIS)

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) has been in operation since the creation of the district in 2004. It is a social intervention programme that seeks to support the poor and vulnerable in seeking health in selected ailments and medications. Total number of population with valid ID Cards in 2020 was 32,886.

4.5 LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY (LEAP) PROGRAMME

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme is a social cash transfer programme that provides cash transfer and health insurance to the extremely poor households in the District. The main aim is to alleviate poverty in the short term and encourage long-term human capital development. The programme is doing tremendously well in the District and the Assembly is providing every support to ensure its sustenance. So far, 3,935 persons are benefiting from the programme in the District. As at the end of the cycle Six (6) of this year, an amount of One Hundred and Ninety- Five Thousand Tree Hundred and Ninety Ghana Cedis (GH¢195,390.00) was disbursed to all the beneficiaries. Fifty-four communities are beneficiaries to the programme.

5.0 SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Social welfare Department mode of payment took a completely different trend as beneficiaries rather than the paying agencies, commuting to the premises of the banks to cash out. This was largely due to the outbreak of the covid-19 pandemic which at the time of the payment was at its ravaging best. Therefore in an effort to contain its spread the LEAP Management Secretariat (LMS), strictly instructed District Social Welfare Officers (DSWOs), to as it were adhere rigidly to the directives and protocols put in place by the president in the wake of the outbreak. Away from the LEAP Programmed ,the collaboration with the district National Health Insurance Scheme is increasing in leaps and bounds as it is still ongoing for LEAP beneficiaries and their dependants as well as for Indigents, that is extremely poor households.

The above notwithstanding, the Disability Fund Management Committee (DFMC),met within the year to discharge its mandate of screening applications for the purposes of making recommendations to the secretariat for its consideration and approval. The secretariat has inspected and approved support for One Hundred Sixty-two (162),Persons with Disability (PWDs),that is, in the area of Social Support alone, since the area represents a chunk of the applications. The other areas eg, Education, Health, Agric, Income generation, assistance to procure assistive devices, has been supported.

The PLAN GH. Sponsored Child Protection Team activities is still ongoing and this time round after the fact finding mission to ascertain as to whether the various community teams are in place, well composed and active ,the district team is now focused on the distribution of working tools to the community teams to enhance their performance.

On casework,there was no reported case within the year in review as all pending cases have been resolved and disposed off.

Apart from the activities highlighted above,the office also took part in stakeholder activities.

5:1. PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

5:2.CHILD RIGHTS PROMOTION AND PROTECTION.

As indicated earlier,the PLAN GH. Sponsored child protection activities, which started with a fact-finding visit then to constituting and inaugurating the teams, is now at the level of distributing working tools to them to enhance their work. And so far twelve (12) communities, out of the total nineteen (19) have received their tools. The remaining seven(7) communities were provided with their tools at the close of the year.

The office wish to place on record that owing to the outbreak of the covid-19 pandemic, the office could not as usual conduct its periodic visits to Day care centers to as it were carryout routine checks.

On casework,apart from the one that has been outstanding forsome time now as a result of both factions refusing to appear again for hearing and possible disposal, no case was recorded within the year under review.

Within the year in review, Social Welfare took part in radio discussion programmes. They took the opportunity to educate and also sensitize constituents on the core mandate of the Department with particular reference to the LEAP Program and the Disability Fund.

5.3 LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENTS AGAINST POVERTY (LEAP) PROGRAMME.

Within the year in review, the 65th and 66th cycle LEAP Payment was effected in all fifty-four (54) communities across the district. However, the recent payment did not follow the usual trend. This was largely due to the outbreak of the covid-19 pandemic which was then at its ravaging best which resulted in the LMS putting in place stringent measures in consonance the presidents directives and protocols in an effort to control the spread of the pandemic..Hence instead of the Banks moving to the community paypoints to effect payment,it was rather beneficiaries who have to commute to the Banking halls to cash out.This was arranged in such a way that beneficiaries were given GHC 30.00 top-up as T&T to facilitate their movement to and from the Banks. The LEAP payment was effected over six (6) cycles.

5.4 DISABILITY FUND

For the first time this year, the Disability Fund Management Committee (DFMC), met to as it were discharge its core mandate of screening and recommending applications for support by the secretariat. In all One Hundred and Sixty-two (162) Persons with disability (PWDs) were supported in the area of “Social support”,only. Out of the total number supported, seventy-six (76), were males, sixty-eight (68) being females, with children representing only eighteen (18) of the total number supported. In monetary however the total amount disbursed was SIXTY – FOUR THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED GHANA CEDIS (GHS 64,800.00).Other areas such as Educational support, Health,Agriculture.Income generation as well as support to procure mobile equipment and assistive devices havebeen earmarked for compilation and would be forwarded to the secretariat in due course for its consideration and approval.It must be indicated however that the current disbursement was done using the

photo-album for the first time as basis and for that matter reference point for the disbursement.

5.5 COLLABORATION WITH NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME (NHIS)

As previously indicated, the collaboration with the NHIS since 2016, when the LEAP Management Secretariat (LMS), organize the special registration, to register all LEAP households and dependants is still active and growing in leap and bounds. For the quarter in review, One hundred and ten (110), indigents were registered and more have been lined up for registration with the involvement of community focal persons (CFPs)/ community leap implementation committee (CLIC), working for the LEAP Programme in various LEAP Communities, who as at the time of compiling this report were being invited to a crunch meeting with the view to mapping out a strategy in an effort to scale up the registration to as it were reflect the poverty situation of the district.

5.6 JUSTICE ADMINISTRATIONS

Again for the quarter under review, the office did not record and for that matter carry out any activity on the above programme. On this note however we wish to take this opportunity to make a passionate appeal to the His lordship, the Chief Justice, The Judicial Service, the Regional Coordinating Council and the District Assembly to as matter of urgency take steps to ensure the establishment of the District Court which to all intents and purposes is long overdue. This if done will go a long way to boost activities in the administration of justice, particularly the Juvenile and Family Tribunal courts in the District.

5.7 PARTICIPATION IN STAKEHOLDER ACTIVITIES

In view of the outbreak of the CORONA VIRUS Pandemic and the consequential imposition of Lockdowns and Restrictions of movements there were little or no activities at all under the above programme within the quarter in review.

Apart from two (2) meetings organized by the District Emergency Health Response Team, which was convened to put in place measures to control the spread of the pandemic in the District, no other meeting was held.

5.8 ACHIEVEMENTS

- Recommended One Hundred and Sixty – two (162) ,Persons With Disability (PWDs), for support through the Disability Fund.
- Identified and Registered One Hundred ten (110), Indigents onto the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS).

10:0. CONSTRAINTS

Inadequate and irregular Allocation of Funds for Planned Activities.

6.0 GENDER ACTIVITIES

As part of the activities in the DMTDP and AAP of the district, the District Assembly has implemented programme for both men and women in the district. Some of such programmes include soap making and boutique and tire making, honey extraction, guinea fowl rearing, hairdressing, dressmaking, carpentering, welding, shea butter extraction baking etc in the district. This was organized under the Rural Enterprise Project in the district. Out of a total number of 423 people undertaking these activities, 342 are females and 81 males so far had been trained support with some cash as startup capital as well as some equipment.

A total of 50 women were engaged in soap production and 25 people were also trained on credit management with 20 women and 5 men. This exercise was done to build their capacity in costing, business planning and implementation, pricing of products etc.

The DA has also taken a policy to incorporate the provision of disability friendly facilities KVIP Toilets and Urinals for boys and girls at all basic schools in the district including the provision of Hand Washing with soap facilities in some of the schools in the district.

6.1 Gender Analysis and Activities

1. A focus group discussion was held thus involving women, men and children. The discussions were held to ascertain the sex's level of participation in child protection issues
2. A role play on child protection promotion activities was organized to target women, men and children. This activity triggered most men who offered to champion child protection activities in their communities
3. Community members were sensitized on the need for mothers/fathers to be interested in what happens to their kids.
4. Care givers and child protection teams were formed which included men/ women and children to champion child protection activities in their various communities.

CHALLENGES

- Inadequate means of transport, meanwhile the available ones had frequent breakdowns in the process of implementation.
- The funds provided for the implementation was woefully insufficient. Facilitators were only given fuel without regard to the distance and nature of some communities.
- Training materials (Tool kits) were not provided for the training
- Lack of cooperation in the community
- Presence of some socio-cultural factors and forces are major sources of gender-based discrimination that work to create and maintain gender inequalities

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Appeal for additional motor bike and funds to help repair broken down bikes in the process of implementation.
- Training materials should be provided for the training of women natural leaders.
- Adequate funds should be provided for implementation of the project with regard to distance and nature of some communities.

7.0 (LED ACTIVITIES)

As part of the activities in the DMTDP and AAP of the district, the District Assembly has implemented programmes for both men and women in the district to improve the local people income which also forms part of the local economic development strategy. Some of such programmes include soap making and boutique and tire making, honey extraction, guinea fowl rearing, hairdressing, dressmaking, carpentering, welding, shea butter extraction baking, rabbit rearing, technology improvement in hair food and shampoo production etc in the district. This was organized under the Rural Enterprise Project in the district. Out of a total number of 302 people undertaking these activities, 273 are females and 29 males so far had been trained and supported with some cash as startup capital as well as some equipment.

8.0 GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT IN 2020

8.1 KEY SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT WITHIN THE ACADEMIC YEAR

- The District Assembly supported the District Education Directorate to conduct mock examinations for final year BECE candidates
 - The Wa East District Assembly supported all schools that participated in the 2020 BECE with food items
 - The District Assembly further provided the Directorate with five hundred pieces (500) dual desks for distribution to selected schools
 - The District Assembly also supported the orientation of DEOC members
1. The District Assembly supported the District Education Directorate financially to conduct and supervise the 2020 BECE. SCHOOL ENROLMENT

Table: 9

LEVEL	ENROLMENT
SHS	924
JHS	4003
PRIMARY	10958

KG	4423
GRAND TOTAL	19384

2. Train Teacher Population Ratio – 1:39
3. Pupil Teacher Ratio – 1:37
4. Gross Enrolment Rate

Table:10

LEVEL	GER
PRIMARY	115.1%
JHS	92%
SHS	21%

5. NET ADMISSION RATE (PRIMARY 1) – 98%
6. GENDER PARITY INDEX (BOYS AND GIRLS)

Table: 11

LEVEL	GPI
KG	1.04
PRIMARY	1.06
JHS	1.08
SHS	0.9

7. BECE PASS RATE (AGGREGATE 06 – 36) – Not available to the district yet

CHALLENGES

- ❖ Lack of accommodation for staff and teachers in communities.
- ❖ Lack of means of transport for some key schedule officers
- ❖ Weak motorbikes for circuit supervisors and other staff.
- ❖ Only one old official vehicle for the Directorate.
- ❖ Inadequate classroom buildings especially at the Kg level.
- ❖ Poor network coverage in the district is affecting the management of schools and the mobile school report card-Msrc
- ❖ Inadequate recreational facilities for KGs.
- ❖ Inadequate furniture for school children to use in school

- ❖ Poor roads network is a major challenge for the Directorate in the District

WAY FORWARD

- ❖ The District Assembly should consider providing accommodation for some key officers at the district capital and also for teachers at the schools.
- ❖ Provide funds to support the maintenance of C/S motorbikes and the official vehicle of the Directorate.
- ❖ The District Assembly should construct universal design classrooms for all schools.
- ❖ The District Education Directorate should be supported to strengthen the monitoring and supervision of schools.
- ❖ The District Assembly and the Member of Parliament should liaise with Donors to support schools with recreational facilities for KGs.

9.0 NATIONAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (NYEP)

The National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP) was implemented in the Sissala West District in 2006. The objective of the programme is to provide jobs to teaming unemployed youth in the District and the country at large. It is also aimed at giving the youth prior and basic training in preparation for professional jobs in the areas of health, education, security among others. The programme since its implementation has carried out 5 modules. These included; Community Policing Assistants (CPA), Community Education Training Assistants (CETA), Community Health Workers (CHW) and Youth in Arabic Education. All these modules were implemented to the 68 youth beneficiaries in the district. Comprising 59 males and 9 females.

10.0 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

10.1 PLANTING FOR FOOD AND JOBS (PFJ)

Planting for Food and Jobs is an Agriculture social intervention aimed at supporting existing and new farmers with farm inputs by absorbing up to 50% of the initial cost of the inputs. The aim is to attract young farmers who usually do not have initial capital to purchase farm inputs for farming. The programme therefore offers farmers the opportunity to source these inputs at a 50% discount while they pay the balance after harvest and sales.

Table: 12 KEY PERFORMANCE AREA (KPA) 2019 - 2020

S/ N	TYPE OF CROPS	% YIELD INCREASED			% YIELD INCREASED		
		2019 AREA CULTIVA TED (HA)	No. of farmers	2020 YIELD (MT)	2020 AREA CULTIVATE D (HA)	No. of Farmers	2020 YIELD (MT)
1	Maize	28,254	3511 (m= 2464, f=1047)	105,952.5	35,567	4875 (m=3260)	133,376.2 5
2	Soya beans	15,723	3255 (M=203 3, f=1222)	47,169	16,650	3155 (M=1970, F=1815)	49,950
3	Sorghu m	9,112	1742 (1350, F392)	27,336	11,104	1205 (m=1005, F=200)	33,312
4	Cassava	3,560	2795(M =2283, f=512)	13,350	2,005	3090 (M=2096, F=994)	7,518.75
5	Rice	5,221	1018 (M=569, F=449)	19,578.75	7,155	1200 (M=800, F=400)	26,831.25
6	Cowpea	4,785	2199(m =1805, F=394)	7,177.5	5,025	2305 (M=1982, F=323)	7,537.5
7	Yam	21,458	6723(M =6536, F=187)	4,291,600 Tubers	25,035	7823 (M= 7505, F=318)	6,455,126 Tubers

10.2 TRANSFORMATION OF SUBSISTENCE FARMING TO COMMERCIAL FARMING INCREASED BY 30% BY THE END OF THE YEAR

About 2,410 farmers transformed from subsistence farming to commercial farming from 2019 to 2020 with 30% increment.

While 20 livestock farmers through technical education and routine vaccination increased in animal percentages. Also the unfavorable climatic conditions and low prices for crop produces resulted to farmers going into rearing as business.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY SITUATION FOR 2018 - 2019

2019			2020		
Animal Type	Number of Farmers	OF Animals	Animal Type	Number of Farmers	OF Animals
Cattle	105	10,500	Cattle	105	12,500
Sheep	202	6,060	Sheep	242	10,100
Goats	350	8,750	Goats	400	14,700
Domestic fowls	600	9,003	Domestic Fowls	642	15,350
Turkeys	25	175	Turkey	30	223

The livestock situation in the District for the period in review has been stable and improving for the following reasons:

1. Increase in Veterinary staff numbers
Provision of Motor bikes to facilitate movement
- 2.Sensitization and education of farmers on the importance veterinary service
- 3.Availability and affordability of vaccines
4. Supplementary feeding
- 5.Fattening of castrated male livestock and sold to buy more.
6. Availability of water as a result of Dams and Dugouts provided under 1D,1F.
Supply of sheep and poultry under Rearing for Food and Jobs results to increased production.

12.3 Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP):

Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP) its main goal is to improve the ability of poor people to be productive. The project is scheduled to last for five years starting from 2019 to 2024 and has been designed to benefit 128 poor people in the district under one of its pillars, Production Inclusion Programme. Currently at the site (Bullu) the land was cleared, shade erected, treatment of soil was done for potting, over 100,000 poly bags were potted with the soil and seeded, 98 percent of the seeded have been germinated, watering and other good practices still ongoing at the site. The engaged 102 people are marked daily and paid through E-zich at the end of the month. The project is designed to contribute to poverty reduction, job creation, climate resilient and enhance the socio-economic lives of the less privileged in Ghana's communities.

The department conducted five-day training workshop for farmers in three selected communities in the district on the following topics: dry season gardening, bee keeping, soap making, dawadawa making, rearing of small ruminants.

12.4 SLWMP

The Sustainable Land and Water Management Project (SLWMP) is funded by World Bank and being implemented in the district, it is a project aims to support the Sustainable Development Initiative to realize the vision of “a diversified and resilient economic zone in the district” with significant regional environmental benefits.

The Project main areas of interventions in the district include; Payment for Environmental Service (PES) that is tree planting, Sub-projects(climate smart practices) and Demonstrations where farmers are assisted to plant trees, practice conservation as well as cereal legume rotation. In addition, water conservation practices such as bunding of farmlands and ploughing across slopes were undertaken for purposes of conserving water. Other intervention areas in the district are Village Saving and Loan (VSLA), root and tubers development and fodder bank establishment. Survival rate of cashew seedlings have been verified within the period.

12.5 Ghana Agriculture Sector Investment Project (GASIP)

Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (GASIP) has been running since the year 2019 with key activities on conservation agriculture. The Programme began with an MOU with the Department of Agriculture to train, backstop and monitor some FBOs in some modules in the agricultural production which included Farming as a Business, Climate Smart Agriculture, GAPs, Harvesting, Post- harvest Management and Marketing, Food Safety, quality, standards, weight and measures and operational efficiency. The trainings completed in the first quarter of 2020 covered over 11,000 farmers.

GASIP (Ghana Agriculture Sector Investment Project) a key component of GASIP is Value Chain Development that aims at increasing Smallholder farmer’s (SHF) and FBOs productivity and linking them to the market. The modules are: GAPs, Operational Efficiency, Climate Smart Agriculture, Post-Harvest Management, Farming as a Business and Food Safety, quality, standards, weights and measures. The project target is 10083 beneficiaries in the district. In the fourth quarter of 2019, 75% of the funds were released and the training of 75% of the targeted beneficiaries was conducted and completed successfully. In the last quarter of 2020, the remaining 25% of the funds was released to train the remaining 25% of the targeted beneficiaries and it was again conducted and completed successfully

The training data was gathered by eight officers who conducted the step-down training to the farmers in 34 communities across the district.

The challenge was late released of funds to meet the demand of the farmers. Going forward, funds should be released early to meet quarterly specific implementation of activities.

Table: 13 Climate change Awareness/Sensitization/Training

Activities	Number of Trainings	Beneficiaries		Total
		Male	Female	
Fire belts creation	3	589	352	941

Bush fire mitigation awareness/trainings	3	345	58	403
Plant trees to replace when cutting others down	2	198	32	230
Cropping management (e.g. Crop rotation, cover cropping etc.)	0	0	0	0
Water use management (e.g. bunding in rice fields, Drainage construction in flooded fields, Irrigation etc.)	0	0	0	0
Perennial fruits and fodder plantation against soil erosion	0	0	0	0
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	0	0	0	0
Proper land preparation (ploughing) techniques	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	8	1,132	442	1,574

Source: DAD, 2020

13.0 HEALTH SECTOR

The Health sector major achievements, challenges, and the Way forward were as follows:

Some planned activities included:

- Training and capacity building programme
- Carried out many covid-19 and CSM activities
- Held 2019 annual performance review meeting
- Engagement with communities on routine service delivery & Covid-19
- Radio sensitization programmes
- Surveillance activities

13.1 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT

- Improved surveillance, AFP, Measles, YF (7,5517 respectively)
- Made three(3) CHPS zones Functional
- Improved on Penta 3 coverage from 81.4% to 87.1%
- Reduction in the perinatal death (From 8.7/1000 LBs to 6.1/1000 LBs)
- Zero maternal death
- Partly contained Covid-19 in the district
- Established a NICU

13.2 CHALLENGES

- Inadequate means of transport for service delivery
- inadequate vaccine fridges
- challenges in providing, the data capturing tools
- poor documentation at some facilities
- weak and non-functional pickups
- inadequate of delivery beds etc.

13.3 Way Forward

- build capacity of sub-district with good internet connectivity to enter data directly Dhims
- continue with proposal development for support from NGOs
- Deploy midwives to communities that have provided structures and delivery.
- Conduct quarterly data quality audit to health facilities.

14.0 NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION (NADMO)

The year under review is the year 2020; that is period between the months of January to December 2020. This report therefore captured the events and activities of both Programmes and Finance/Administration of NADMO in the Sissala West district within the year under review. There were some disasters recorded on rain storm, flood/collapsed buildings and domestic and bush fires.

The 2020 experienced heavy rain fall during the raining season, the started late but prolonged to November; the rains prolonged to November unlike other years whens rains normally ends in either September or October the, it rained heavily within the year especially within the months of July to October. The heavy rains contributed to a lot of disasters associated with rain fall, such as Flood, collapsed buildings and rain storms. The communities affected by the flood are Jawia, Lipilime, Kandia, Paana, and Sorbelle. The collapsed buildings were also recorded at Sorbelle, Pulima, Jawia, kandia, Kusali, Dasima, and Paana.

Even though some were able to reconstruct their buildings, others are still struggling to reconstruct their buildings. Many of those who farms at low land areas lost their produce to flood.

This year, the District secretariat could not carry out any public education on anti-bush fir campaign; this is due to lack of funds. Some proposals were written to some organisations but did not yield any results.

The activities carried out by the secretariat during the year of 2020 included monitoring, supervision, education and sensitization on the various disasters common to the District within the year; thus, sensitization on prevention and management of floods and rainstorm disasters and domestic/bush fires. The secretariat also sensitized farmers on the right chemical to spray on their farm that can get rid of the fall army worms and also early identification of fall army worm. However due to inadequate funds, we could not organize community durbars. All the programmes were carry out mostly by the zonal officers; meeting people in small groups and using any opportunities of public fora organize by other organisations

Another important programme was anti-bush fire campaign we carried out within the year; this year however we could not organize community durbars to lack of funds; farmers were sensitized on the need to stop bush burning. When the bush is not burn, it will decompose and fertilise the land, and on the other hand the bush burning help to increase global warming.

Throughout our public education, the community members also indicated that early burning of the bush should rather be encourage rather than the late burning. According the community members, when the bush is burn early, it minimizes the economic lost. We also included COVID-19 sensitisation in all our programmes #

14.1 POTENTIAL HAZARDS

14.2 Army worm

The fall army worm is another potential hazard in the district, a lot of farmers lost their maize crops to fall army worm. There is a lot the farmers are supposed to know concerning the fall army worm; early identification, the right chemical and proper way of spraying. In our routine public sensitization, we educate them on the above mentioned issues, but ministry of Agriculture as the technical department should intensify their extension work on that.

14.3 Drought

The prolong drought in the district has affected farmers greatly and this is surely a threat to food security in the district.

14.4 Deforestation

Tree felling posts a serious long time potential hazards to the district; this include the felling of rosewood. For the past few years, rose wood is in high demand; hence many contractor trooping in the district to harvest the wood.

Some charcoal contractors from the southern part of the country are in the district to purchase charcoal in commercial quantities; this led to indiscriminate felling of tree including the economic trees such as Shea trees and dawadawa trees.

14.5 Security threat

Another issue of concern is the proliferation of arm- robbery in the area is also a security threat in the district.

14.6 DISASTERS

There was a domestic fire recorded at the beginning of the year at Du-West in Zini zone, after that we recorded rain storm at; Kandia, Sorbelle, Dasima, Nyimati, Gwollu Nyimati and Kaa. The rain storms ripped off a lot people houses; some were partially ripped off while others were completely ripped off. In Sorbelle and Kaa the storm ripped off schools and in Gwollu town the fire service station was partially ripped off. The storms mostly occure in the second quarter the beginning of raining season.

In the third quarter of this year we recorded floods and collapse buildings, though this year's rains were not regular, they were always heavy and this resulted in the floods and collapsed buildings. Puzene was badly affected, twenty houses collapsed, however, the victims were accommodated by their relatives.

Another serious disaster that concerns every citizen of Sissala West is Bush fire; this year however the bush fire cases have reduced due to intensive public education, though a number of them were still recorded at Kawla, Kupulima, Sorbelle, Jeffisiand Fatchu. The Kwala fire could have salvaged if the fire service were up to task. The fire service people were called and arrived at the scene at the time that they could have salvage the situation but they refused to enter the field were the fire was burning.

14.7 RELIEF

During the year under review, the Sissala west district secretariat received some relief items which include blankets, second hand clothes, plastic cups, plastic plates soap and other things, most of these items have been distributed to disaster victims.

14.8 CHALLENGES

1. Lack of means of transport; the entire secretariat has no means of transport
2. Lack of funds/impress
3. Lack of field equipment(i.e. digital cameras)
4. Lack of office furniture
5. Limited office space; paring office with another department

14.9 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Provision of adequate means of transport
2. Provision of field equipment
3. Acquisition of funds
4. Train staff
5. Provision of fuel
6. Provision of office accommodation

CONCLUSION

The year under review, the Sissala West District recorded bush fires, rainstorms, floods and collapse buildings across the district. The fall army worms is another challenge to agriculture in the district and threat to food security.

CHAPTER FIVE

15.0 EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In line with the implementation of programmes and projects, some evaluations have been carried out over the period. These were carried at various stages. These evaluations were conducted mostly during the course of implementation of the programmes and at the end of the projects. Details of evaluations conducted their findings and recommendations on the various programmes and projects are indicated in table 3.2.

Table: 15 Evaluations Conducted Findings and Recommendations

No.	Evaluation	Programme/ Project	Consultant/ Resource Persons	Methodology	Findings	Recommendation
1.	Outcome/impact (course and end of programme) Evaluation	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	Social Welfare Department, UNICEF & World Bank	Focus Group Discussions, questionnaire & interviews	Improved livelihood, access to free NHIS, ability to enroll children in school	Amount paid to households should be increased
2.	Outcome (after project span) evaluation	Planting for Food & Jobs	District Director of Agric, Extension Officers & Livestock and Crops officers	Field visits, collection of data on output	Increased yield; maize from 160mt/ha-181mt/ha, cassava from 16.0mt/ha-16.9mt/ha	There should be increase in project scope and intensification of fertilizer usage
3.	Outcome (after project span) evaluation	Use of Science and Technology in Agriculture production	District Director of Agric, Extension Officers & Livestock and Crops officers	Field visits, home visits and collection of data on output	Increased adoption rate of improved technology from 20%-32%	Intensify demonstration training with farmers
4.	Process (within project life span) evaluation	Increase income growth and reduce income variability among farmers	District Director of Agric, Extension Officers & Livestock and Crops officers	Farm and home visits, meetings and fora	Increased group activities and formations from 24grps to 32grps	Intensify education and training

16.0 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION (PM&E)

Participatory monitoring and evaluation is a process where primary stakeholders actively participate in tracking progress towards the achievement of jointly agreed results to draw actionable conclusions. Usually in this assessment process, the beneficiaries through coaching and training are shown various forms by which they can assess their performance while also grading themselves alongside.

Details of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluations conducted in the cause of programmes and projects implementation are indicated in the table 3.3.

Table 16: Update on PM&E Conducted

No.	Name of PM&E Tool	Programme/ Project	Consultant	Methodology	Findings	Recommendations
1.	Transect walk	Use of Science and Technology	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 analysis	Increase income growth and reduce income variability among farmers	Director of Agriculture, Extension officer, Livestock Officer, Crops Officer	Home visit, Farm visit, meetings	Increased group formations and activities from 24 to 32 groups	Intensify education and training
3.	Stakeholder analysis	Planting for food and jobs (Increased income growth and reduce income variability)	Director of Agriculture, Extension officer, Livestock Officer, Crops Officer	Simple random sampling, weighing	Maize yields increased from 1.60mt/ha to 1.81mt/ha	Intensify the use of fertilizer
4.	Stakeholder analysis	Disaster risk reduction	Health Directorate, Assembly members, Opinion leaders, NADMO	Demonstration, interview, meetings	Disaster reduced	More funds should be allocated for the programme

CHAPTER SIX

THE WAY FORWARD

4.1 INTRODUCTION

It is without doubt that in carrying out any intervention or development agenda, various challenges will be encountered. However, the success of any action will more often than not depend on the ability of one to identify the challenges for which measures can be taken to mitigate the identified challenges. Below are some challenges identified in the implementation of the 2020 Annual Action Plan and ways outlined to overcome the identified challenges in the near future.

4.2 KEY ISSUES

Notwithstanding the successes achieved in the implementation of the programmes and projects under the various Development Dimensions in the medium term, a number of challenges were encountered in the course of these implementations. While some of these challenges were department specific, others were more general, affecting a number of the decentralized departments. Some of the challenges encountered include;

1. Late release of statutory funds from Central Government.
2. Inadequate agriculture extension officers
3. Inadequate funds to carry out field visits, home visits and hold regular departmental meetings.
4. Inadequate logistics for effective and efficient service delivery
5. Practice of open defecation especially on refuse dumps and unauthorized places.
6. Poor road network linking communities
7. Lack of permanent accommodation for the District directorate of Ghana Education Service and Health.
8. Inadequate residential accommodation for District officers.

4.3 KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED

With all these challenges enumerated above, the only way the Sissala West District Assembly can make tremendous strides is by taking measures that will address the above challenges. To address the challenges, the following measures have been taken;

1. Allocation of IGF to facilitate meetings and provide logistics for office work.
2. Reactivation of the Town/Area Councils to increase revenue
3. Implementation of the Community Led Total Sanitation in a bid to curb the open defecation menace.
4. Opening up roads in some communities to facilitate movement to those communities.
5. Construction of teachers quarters to improve accommodation

4. 4 KEY ISSUES YET TO BE ADDRESSED

While some measures have been taken to address the challenges currently being faced by the District in its smooth running, a couple of these key issues are yet to be addressed. Some of the issues yet to be addressed include the following;

1. Inadequate means of transport to facilitate field visits by field officers.
2. Inadequate office accommodation for some departments
3. Inadequate residential accommodation for District officers.

CONSTRUCTION OF 1.NO. CHIPs COMPOUND AT BULLU



CONSTRUCTION OF 1 NO. CHIPS COMPOUND AT WULIJUA



CONSTRUCTION OF 1.NO ZINI POLICE POST



CONSTRUCTION OF 8-UNIT STAFF BANGALOW



CONSTRUCTION OF 8 NO. DAM UNDER 1V1DAM

