

JOMORO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR 2020

Prepared By:

MPCU
JOMORO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY
P. O. BOX 72
HAFF ASSINI

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENT	PAGE NO.
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	v
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	viii
CHAPTER ONE	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Summary of Achievements and Challenges.....	2
1.2. Implication to Development Planning of the Assembly	3
1.3 Composite Annual Action Plan.....	3
1.4 Status of DMTDP 2018-2021	4
1.5 Key objectives of the M&E for the Period.....	6
1.6 The Process Involved and Difficulties Encountered.....	7
1.6.1 The Processes Involved	7
1.6.2 Difficulties encountered with the Implementation of the MTDP.....	8
CHAPTER TWO	9
MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT	9
2.0 Introduction	9
2.1.0 Programme/Project status of the Year 2018-2020	9
2.1.1 Update on Funding by Sources	10
2.1.2 Efforts to Generate Funds	11
2.2.0 Update on District Core and Specific Indicators.....	12
CHAPTER THREE	26
UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES.....	26
3.0 Introduction	26
3.1. Vulnerability, Gender, Children and Social Protection.....	26
3.1.1 Child Rights and Protection	26
3.1.2 Maintenance of children.....	26
3.1.6 Justice Administration.....	27
3.1.7 Community Care	28

3.1.7.1 Working with People with Disability	28
3.1.7.2 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme.....	29
3.2. Gender Mainstreaming Activities	29
3.2.1 Women Empowerment.....	35
3.2. Community Engagements and Sensitization.....	35
3.3. Youth Employment Agency (Yea).....	36
3.4. Nations Builders Corps	37
3.5. Local Economic Development Activities	37
3.6. Scholarship Schemes.....	39
3.6.1 Free SHS.....	39
3.6.2 Support for students.....	40
3.6.3 Ghana School Feeding Programme (G.S.F.P) Implementation	40
3.6.4 Impact of the programme on Education.....	41
3.7.0 Capitation Grant for 2019/2020 Academic Year	41
3.7.1 Provision of School Infrastructure	42
3.8.0 Update on Health in the Municipality	42
3.8.1 Interventions carried out during the period.....	44
3.8.2 Multi-Sectorial HIV/AIDS Plans	44
3.8.4 COVID-19 Update	46
3.8.5 Nutrition	47
3.8.5.1 Growth Monitoring and Promotion	48
3.8.7 The National Health Insurance Scheme	49
3.9. Agricultural Activities.....	50
3.9.2 MAG Activity Implementation Efficiency at the District Level.....	51
3.9.3 External Factors Impeding on Agricultural Production	52
3.9.4 Effect of Pest and Disease on Agricultural production	52
3.9.5 Update on Agriculture Extension Services.....	53
3.9.6 Update on Government Flagship Programmes on Agriculture.....	55
3.9.6.1 Planting for Food and Jobs	55
3.9.8 Planting for Export And Rural Development.....	56
3.9.11 Update on One District One Factory	60
3.9.12 Sustainable management of land and environment.....	60
3.9.13 Environmental Management.....	61
3.10 Waste Management, Water and Sanitation	61

3.11. Update on Street Naming and Property Addressing	64
2.12. Public Education and Planning Advocacy	65
3.14 Roads and Safety	66
3.15 Transportation	66
3.16 Security Situation in the District	67
3.17 Environmental Protection and Climate Change	67
3.18 Environmental Protection.....	68
3.19 Climate Change and Environmental Protection Interventions	68
3.19.1 Climate Change Awareness.....	69
3.19.2 Climate Change Activities.....	70
3.20 Poverty Status of the Municipality.....	73
CHAPTER FOUR.....	75
PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	75
4.0 Monitoring and Evaluation Conducted	75
4.1 Methodologies.....	75
4.2 Processes Involved	75
4.3 The way forward	79

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1. AEA: Agricultural Extension Agents
2. BAC: Business Advisory Center
3. BECE: Basic Education Certificate Examination
4. CHPS: Community Health Panning Services
5. DA: District Assembly
6. DACF: District Assembly Common Fund
7. DPCU: District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
8. GoG: Government of Ghana
9. GAW: Greater Amanzule Wetland
10. GSGDA Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
11. HIV/AIDS: Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
12. IGF: Internal Generated Fund
13. LEAP: Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
14. M&E: Monitoring and Evaluation
15. MOFA: Ministry of Food and Agriculture
16. MTDP: Medium Term Development Plan
17. NGOs: Non-Governmental Organizations
18. NHIS: National Health Insurance Scheme
19. OPD: Out Patient Department
20. PLHIV: People Living with HIV
21. PFJ: Planting for Food and Jobs
22. REP: Rural Enterprise Programme

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1.0: PROPORTION OF DMTDP IMPLEMENTATION.....	2
TABLE 1.1: DETAILS OF ANNUAL ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTED	3
TABLE 3.1: SUMMARY OF CASES	28
TABLE 3.4: ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN DURING THE PERIOD.....	36
TABLE 3.5: 2018-2020 YEA MODULES	36
TABLE 3.6: NABCO RECRUITS	37
TABLE 3.7: LED TRAININGS/ACTIVITIES.....	38
TABLE 3.8: FREE SHS ENROLLMENT.....	39
TABLE 3.9: SCHOOLS COVERED UNDER THE SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME	40
TABLE 3.10: DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITATION GRANT IN BASIC SCHOOLS	42
TABLE 3.11: TOP TEN (10) CAUSES OF OPD CASES.....	43
TABLE 3.12: STATUS ON HIV/AIDS	45
TABLE 3.15: KEY HEALTH PERFORMANCE INDICATORS OF MUNICIPAL	46
TABLE 3.17: THE SCHEME BENEFICIARIES.....	49
TABLE 3.19: UPDATE ON THE FALL ARMYWORM	52
TABLE 3.9.5 UPDATE ON AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICES.....	53
TABLE 3.20: ACCESS TO AGRICULTURE AND EXTENSION SERVICES.....	53
TABLE 3.23: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PFJ.....	55
TABLE 3.25: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PERD PROGRAMME	57
TABLE 3.26: PROGRESS ON THE DCACT ACTIVITIES	57
TABLE 3.30: SOME KEY ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THE PERIOD	62
TABLE 3.31: INDICATORS FOR THE MUNICIPAL WATER AND SANITATION	63
TABLE 3.34: NATURAL DISASTERS	67
TABLE 3.35: CRITICAL CLIMATE CHANGE DATA ANALYSIS.....	69
TABLE 3.36: CLIMATE CHANGE AWARENESS PROGRAMME.....	70
TABLE 3.37: ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THE PERIOD JAN-DECEMBER, 2020	72
ANNEX 1: PROJECT REGISTER.....	80
ANNEX 2: 2018-2020 PROGRAMME REGISTER.....	85
ANNEX 3A: UPDATE ON REVENUE SOURCES.....	90
ANNEX 3B: UPDATE ON EXPENDITURE	90
ANNEX 4: PERFORMANCE OF CORE INDICATORS AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL	91
ANNEX 5: MUNICIPAL SPECIFIC INDICATORS.....	95
ANNEX 6: UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES IN 2018-2020	100

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1.0.: STATUS OF DMTDP 2018-2021	4
FIGURE 1.1: SUMMARY OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DMTDP, 2018-2020	6
FIGURE 2.1: REVENUE SOURCES AND TREND.....	11
FIGURE 2.2: ENROLLMENT RATE	15
FIGURE 2.3: GENDER PARITY INDEX	16
FIGURE 2.4: UPDATE ON COMPLETION RATE	17
FIGURE 2.5: BIRTHS AND DEATHS.....	18
FIGURE 2.6: CHART ON HEALTH INDICATORS	19
FIGURE 2.7: UPDATE ON SOCIAL WELFARE INDICATORS	20
FIGURE 2.8: UPDATE ON WATER FACILITIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY	21
FIGURE 2.9: INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION.....	22
FIGURE 2.10: UPDATE ON ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	23
FIGURE 2.11: REPORTED CASES OF CRIME.....	24
FIGURE 3.1: ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT	35
FIGURE 3.2: TREND OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CWC ATTENDANTS.....	48
FIGURE 3.3: COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY DISASTER.....	68

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The DMTDP was prepared in accordance with the the medium-term national development policy framework (MTNDPF, 2018 – 2021). The MTDPF (2018-2021) is the framework for the preparation of district and sector plans. The purpose of the medium-term development policy framework is to operationalize the vision, *ie. to “create an optimistic, self-confident and prosperous nation, through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resources, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all.*

The vision is to be accomplished through the coordinated policy framework for 2018-2021, “Agenda for Jobs creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all.” The vision is categorized under four main goals and four of the five adopted thematic areas *ie.*;

- Economic Development: Build a prosperous society
- Social Development: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians;
- Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient, built environment;
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability: Maintain a stable, united and safe society; and

To achieve these goals, the medium-term priority policies, programmes and projects will be anchored on the following strategic areas: improving the economy; transforming agriculture; strengthening social protection and inclusion; revamping economic and social infrastructure; strengthening public service delivery.

The Annual Progress Report for 2020 was prepared by adopting the following methodology in gathering the required data and information.

- Performance of the 2020 Annual Action Plan
- Socio-economic data which constitutes primary data and secondary data
- Stakeholders meetings and discussion

This report consists of three (3) chapters and presents findings on developmental activities undertaken during the period 2020 as part of the implementation of the 2018-2021 MTDP. Chapter one presents the summary of achievement of the implementation of the DMTDP, the purpose of

the Monitoring and Evaluation, processes involved and challenges encountered while chapter two reports on Monitoring and Evaluation activities that were undertaken during the period. It highlights on the Update of Funding Sources, update on District core Indicators, Update on critical Development and Poverty Issues, Evaluations conducted with findings and recommendation and the Participatory M&E undertaken during the period.

Chapter three concludes the report with key issues that needs to be addressed with recommendations and the way forward.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

The Annual Progress Report presents assessment and review of the status of the implementation of the Annual Action Plan for a period, which emanates from the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) of a District. This enables the MPCU to collate, review and validate data produced through the assessment of the inputs, output and outcome of the interventions and its impact to addressing developmental concerns in the Municipality.

The M&E team of the Planning Unit during the period 2020 initiated **processes** to assess the Performance core indicators of the Municipality to ascertain the impact of the Development Plans on the economic and social livelihood of the populace to attaining the broad vision of the Municipality.

The Performance core indicators of the Municipality was presented at MPCU and M&E meetings to validate collated data to addressing specific interventions and the direction of the adopted policies, goals, objectives and strategies in fulfillment of the **standards and requirement of Development Planning.**

Additionally, the report highlights on some key challenges that affect the successful implementation of the activities planned for in the fiscal year and its implication for the ensuing year and some strategies meted out to address some key challenges to ensure successful implementation of the activities.

Throughout the implementation and finalization of the report, the process has been participatory. Key stakeholders including Assembly members, Departmental Heads as well as civil society organization such as Friends of the Nation and United Civil Society Organization have been instrumental in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation conducted to promote transparency and accountability.

1.1 Summary of Achievements and Challenges

The period 2020 has been a challenging one taking into cognizance the impact of COVID-19 on the economic livelihood of the populace. However, the MPCU and M&E Teams executed their mandates expeditiously in achieving the required number of activities in the Composite Annual Action Plan of the Assembly.

The period 2020 had a total planned of activities/programmes constituting 85. This number had considerable number of activities being implemented, which constitute 70. This leaves 15 of the activities not implemented based on numerous factors emphasized below in item 1.1.4. The total percentage of activities implemented for the period constitute **81% of** the Composite Annual Action Plan of the Assembly.

In assessing the achievement of the implementation of the MTDP which spans from 2018-2021, a **review analysis** was done to determine the Municipals performance of the MTDP. The table below presents the proportion of the Annual action plan implemented at the end of 2020 and the proportion of the overall medium-term plan implemented at the end of the year. (See annexes 1&2 of the status of implementation).

Table 1.0: Proportion of DMTDP Implementation

INDICATORS	2018	2018	2019	2019	2020	2020
	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.
1. Proportion of the annual action plans implemented by the end of the year	90%	91%	90%	84%	90%	81%
a. Percentage completed	60%	66.6%	60%	60%	70%	62%
b. Percentage of ongoing interventions	30%	25.9%	30%	23%	20%	20%
c. Percentage of interventions abandoned	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Percentage of interventions yet to start	10%	7%	10%	12%	10%	18%
2. Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented by the end of the year	30%	35%	50%	51%	70%	74%

Source: MPCU, Monitoring Report, 2020

The data presented shows the targeted planned activities and its implementation status. The period 2020 realized a decrease in the achievement of the AAP for the period 2020 as compared to the period 2018 and 2019. There is substantial increase in the percentage of completed activities in the period 2020 due to the most ongoing activities in the period 2019. The Ongoing interventions

constituted 20% as compared to 2019 and 2018, which had a marginal increase of about 2%. There were no outstanding interventions abandoned for the period but the interventions yet to start constituted 18%, which had an increase of 11% and 6% for the periods 2018 and 2019 respectively. The overall proportion of the Medium-Term Development Plan implemented for the year constitute 74% which is a great achievement building towards the attainment of 80% of the DMTDP (2018-2021).

1.2. Implication to Development Planning of the Assembly

However, the implication for development planning for the Municipal Assembly is that activities in the Plan will be prioritized and rolled to 2021 due to the most ongoing and yet to start activities. This will however weight the activities prioritized for 2021 of the DMTDP. The MPCU and the M&E Teams through the approval of the General Assembly in its budgeting and planning procedures will ensure the Targeted achievement 80% of the DMTDP is attained through various coordinated means as referenced in Chapter three of this report.

1.3 Composite Annual Action Plan

The data presented in Table 1.1 illustrates vividly the highlights of the summary of activities captured in the AAP of 2020.

Table 1.1: Details of Annual Action Plan Implemented

S/N	Development Dimension	2018		2019		2020	
		Plan	Executed	Plan	Executed	Plan	Executed
1	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	13	11	14	12	15	13
2	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	32	29	36	28	39	33
3	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	21	19	18	15	18	14
4	GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	15	15	13	13	12	10

Source: MPCU monitoring and Evaluation report, 2020

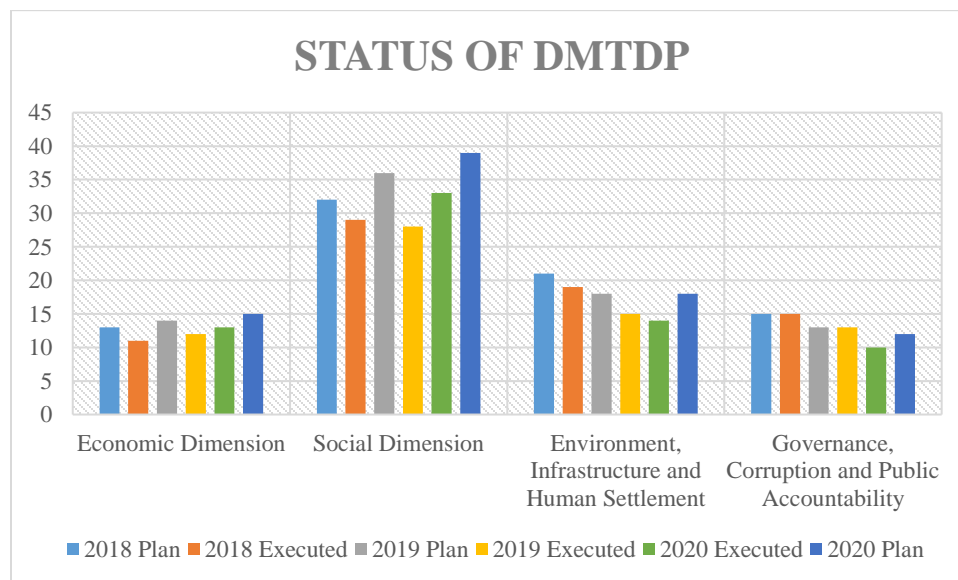
The activities programmed in the Annual Action Plan based on the development dimensions of the Municipality realized an improvement in the execution of activities in the year 2020. The Economic dimension realized planned activities of 15 and executed 13 with a percentage increase

of 8% of 2019 executed activities. This has economic implications in improving the living conditions of the populace even though it would be a marginal impact. The Social Dimension of the AAP realized an output of 33 out of 39 planned activities for the period. The review and analysis of this dimension has derived an increase percentage point of 15. This has effected change in the social dimensional focus of the Assembly in the livelihood of the populace. The Environment and human settlement dimension realized 14 out of the 18 activities planned implemented. Which has a percentage decrease of -6%. This implies that the ensuing year needs adequate budgetary allocations to the dimension to propel developments in the Municipal. Finally, the Governance dimension realized 10 out of the 12 activities implemented. The percentage change for the period constitute -23%, which is a decrease of the period 2019. The development implication is that the MPCU should ensure in the ensuing year prioritize the Governance and Public Accountability dimensions to improve on the service delivery in the Municipality.

1.4 Status of DMTDP 2018-2021

The review of the DMTDP in the Municipality demonstrated a progressive implementation of activities during the period as the proportion of activities constituting 70% in 2019 has increased to 74% in 2020. The budget planning coordination will be strengthened in the ensuing years to ensure effective prioritization of activities to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP.

Figure 1.0.: Status of DMTDP 2018-2021



Source: MPCU M&E Report, 2020

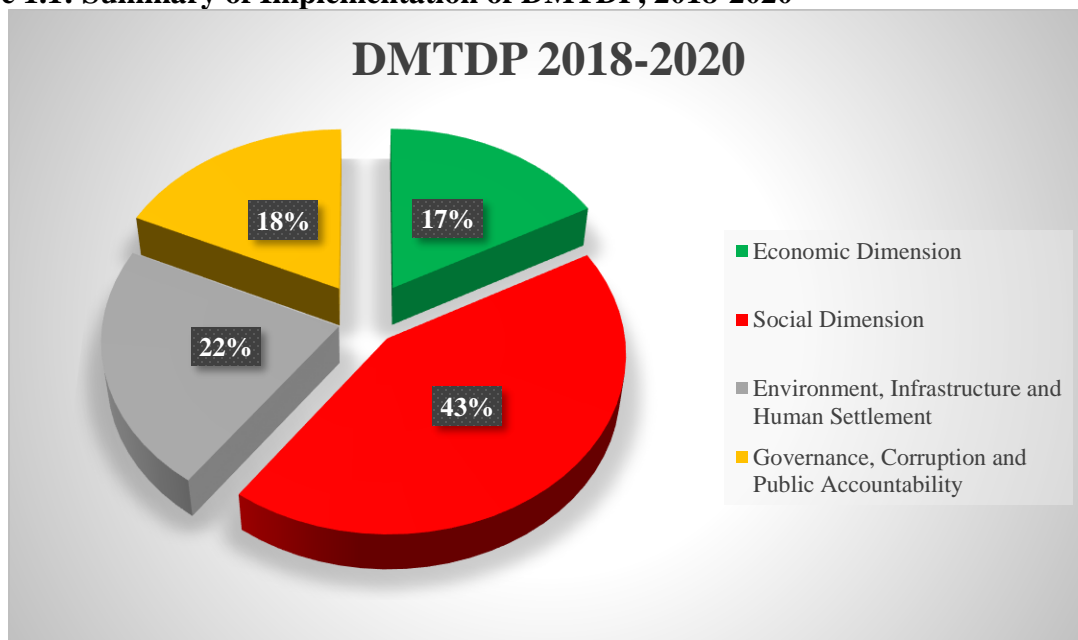
The chart representation of the Implementation of the Annual Action Plan for the period that spans from 2018-2020 demonstrates clearly that the social interventions constitute majority of the planned and implemented activities in the DMTDP. This is due to factors such as

- Prioritized issues in the Development Planning Process that needed to be addressed
- Government Policies and Directive in the budgetary allocations
- Development Partners/NGO's Focus areas.

The Economic Dimension of the DMTDP for the period 2020 realized an increase in the development planned interventions, which contributed to the economy of the Municipality. Agriculture, Industry and service has improved within the economy. This is based on factors such as; improvement in the workforce under these sectors and jobs created, the market survey index conducted by the statistical department, which determined the prices of goods and services to determine the rate of inflation of the local economy hence feeding the National database. The department is yet to establish the percentage contribution of Agriculture, Industry and Service on the local Economy and the percentage of workforce under these categorized sectors of the local economy.

The developmental dimension that follows suit is the Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement. This physical result oriented activity has contributed marginally in development process. The reasons attributed to this is that developmental layouts and planning schemes developed for communities has drastically reduced the habits and attitudes of settlement dwellers of improperly siting development projects. The Municipal Assembly in its efforts in addressing Climate Change and its effects on the environment taking into consideration the climate risk adaptive measures has also been intensified. Finally, Infrastructure provisions such as roads and General Maintenance are also ongoing in the Municipality to achieve objective of the dimension. Finally is the Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability, which is a core Municipal focus in addressing various capacity gaps in the Municipal Assembly, Housing challenges for staff, and strengthening of the various sub-structures is being-intensified to address basic economic and social challenges confronting the Municipality. The figure below shows the summary of the aggregated interventions from the period 2018 to 2020.

Figure 1.1: Summary of Implementation of DMTDP, 2018-2020



Source: MPCU M&E Report, 2020

The figure above, demonstrates extensively, the aggregated summary of the level of Implementation. This constitute 17%, 43% 22% and 18% for Economic, Social, Environment and Governance dimensions respectively. These Interventions implemented so far has imparted positively in the lives of the people in the municipality and efforts are ongoing to scale up the interventions based on the intensification of working in partnerships with NGOs and Development Partners to achieve the objectives and the goal of the DMTDP. Additionally, if all factors such as availability of funds, relentless effort of lead agencies to execute their mandate irrespective of limited available resources and logistics.

1.5 Key objectives of the M&E for the Period

Jomoro Municipal based its monitoring and evaluation functions on the indicators developed from the MTDPF to guide development efforts. The underlying purpose for M&E plan based on the MTDP that were set for the year 2020 are summarized as follows;

- i. To assess the level of achievement of developmental targets, its outcome and impacts, challenges, constraints, and the way forward.
- ii. To ensure continuity of developmental projects and programmes and to share best practices and use lessons learnt/feedback for future decision making

- iii. Provide information to relevant stakeholders for effective coordination to enhance development at the District level.
- iv. To promote transparency and accountability in the delivery of services to the people.

1.6 The Process Involved and Difficulties Encountered

1.6.1 The Processes Involved

The preparation of Annual Progress Report for 2020 initiates at Quarterly MPCU statutory meetings to engage all the decentralized departments of the Assembly including reps of Traditional Authorities and all relevant stakeholders to assess the quarterly achievements of the Municipal's Composite AAP for the period 2020. This fruitful engagements enabled the Planning Unit collate its secondary and primary data to establish further analysis to derive this Report for approval.

Additionally, Development Planning Unit established a work plan for the M&E processes as well to derive the APR. The work plan detailed the M&E processes for the year 2020 for the attainment of the set targets and its achievements. The preparation of the Annual Progress Reports in summary attained its outcome through the following coordinated efforts of the activities;

- Collation of data from both primary and secondary sources.
- Quarterly MPCU participatory monitoring of projects and programmes
- Review of the Output of Quarterly and Annual reports of Departments, Agencies, NGOs/CSOs
- Reviewed site inspection reports from the Monitoring team were used as inputs for the preparation of the report
- Internal Monitoring & Evaluation of Plan implementation through MPCU Meetings
- Ascertain the outcome and impact of the implemented activities through participatory evaluations conducted.

Primary data collated were through interviews, focal group discussions and Town Hall meetings to ascertain citizen's perception and impact of projects and programmes. Data collated from MPCU members focused generally on Municipal Performance core indicators in the M&E

guidelines issued by NDPC with targets and level of achievements clearly outlined. Municipal specific indicators data collated analyzed were to assess the trend of the District Performance.

Reviewed data presented at MPCU focal discussion group meetings for validation and further comments, suggestions finalized the report. The input became the justification for the preparation of the finalized APR for onward submission and feedback.

1.6.2 Difficulties encountered with the Implementation of the MTDP

- Logistical constraints for the various departments and units
- Lack of support for the Development Planning Unit for intensification monitoring and evaluation exercises.
- Delay in the releases of statutory funds for project implementation
- Inadequate releases for budgeted projects and programmes
- Low capacity of some departments to execute their mandate tasked

CHAPTER TWO

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents findings on the update of the programme/project status of the year, update on funding sources, update on the Municipal core and specific indicators, update on critical development and poverty issues, Evaluations conducted their findings, recommendation, participatory M&E undertaken, and their results.

2.1.0 Programme/Project status of the Year 2018-2020

The Project/Programme Register in Annex 1 presents updates on the implemented activities carried out during the period its status of implementation, the contract sum as well as expenditure to date. The non-physical projects highlighted in annex 2 of this report, presents the status of the implementation of programmes and its remarks.

The Composite AAP for the period 2020 realized 59 activities in the programme register. This number realized 52 of the activities implemented. The Project register also realized 26 activities, 6 of the number is fully executed in the AAP. The rest of the projects are yet to start. During the period, Development Partners including GETFUND, CODA, GHANA GAS AND GNPC has supported the implementation of the projects in the MTDP due to periodic consultations and meetings with the entities.

However, the general overview of the progress of activities implemented for the period has contributed tremendously to the propement of the Municipality. It has contributed to the economic livelihood and has enhanced the sustainable growth of the populace especially the vulnerable, aged and children in the Municipality. In areas of economic and social development, measures instituted has helped to;

- Increase production yield
- Created Employment Opportunities
- Increased Investment into the Local Economy
- Address Vulnerability and its related Issues
- Improve Infrastructure provision

Generally, programmes and projects implemented during the period 2020 is highly commendable. Government initiated programmes and policies to enhance the transformation of agriculture, strengthening social protection and inclusion; revamping economic and social infrastructure; strengthening public service delivery is sustainably improving the lives of the people in the Municipality. Details of these findings presented are in subsequent updates.

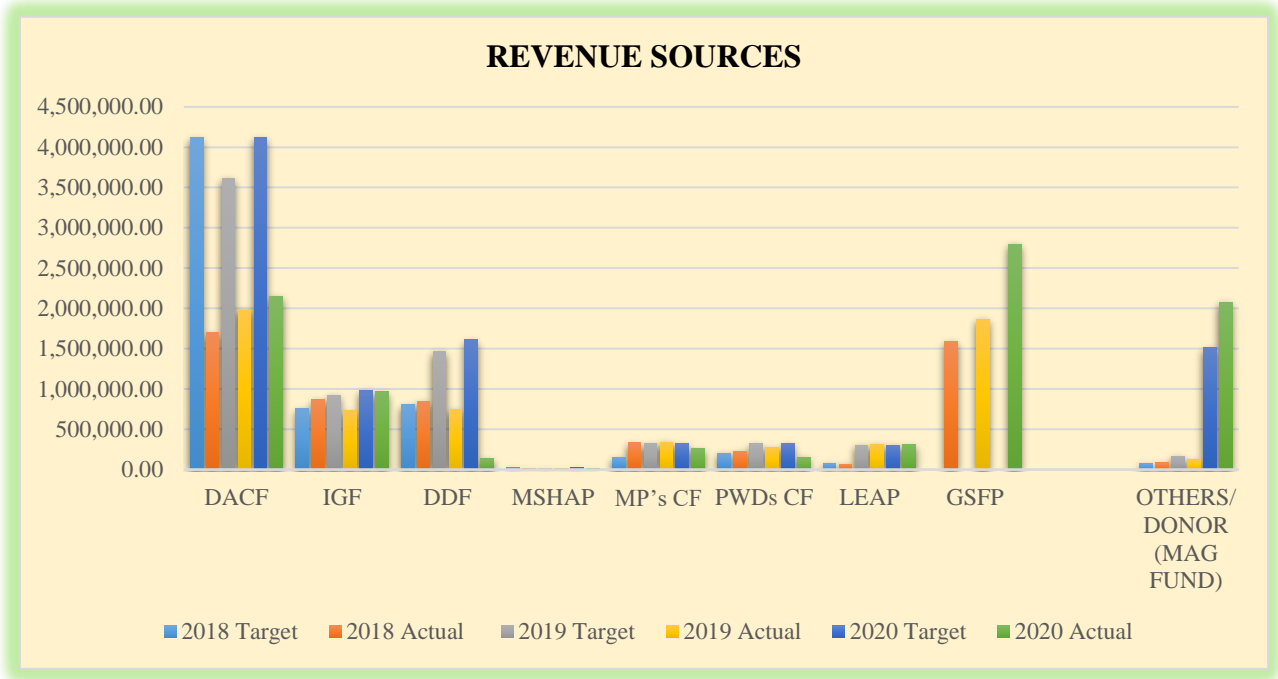
2.1.1 Update on Funding by Sources

The statutory sources of funds constitute DACF and DDF released to the Assembly for the delivery of services for development in the Municipality. The DACF which is fund transferred to all MMDA's for development had an estimated budgeted figure of 4,120,303.28 but realized an amount of 2,147,952.43 which constitute a decline of 52% of the estimated budgeted figure. This had much restraint to the provision of assets/investments as well as services. The DDF releases is attributed to an assessment of the Administrative Performance in the Municipality. The average National score and minimum conditions must be fulfilled to attain the Grant. The Municipality during the period attained an overall score of 98%. This score was in line with the National average and the minimum conditions were met. This attributed to some releases of GHC 135,040.00 representing 8.4% of the budgeted amount of 1,608,263.52.

The other source of Fund is the IGF, which the Municipality was able to realize a total amount of GHC 964,141.30 constituting a percentage increase of 32%. This increment is because of prudent financial management control mechanisms initiated by Administration to achieve our revenue target of 20% increase for the period.

All other sources of funds and support from Development Partners/Donors were used judiciously to ensure that the Developmental projects and programmes in the Composite AAP of the Assembly is implemented to attain the 80% of the requirement stipulated in the DPAT indicators. We entreat mechanisms should be instituted to ensure projects and programmes planned for the specific period are monitored to realize its full implementation. NGO's, civil society organizations and community leaderships and all categories and forms of stakeholders who are part of project/programme implementation processes must be well vested in ensuring projects are successfully executed.

Figure 2.1: Revenue Sources and Trend



Source: Department of Finance, 2020

The chart above represents the revenue trend of the Municipal Assembly. The trend as analyzed above shows significant increase in the DACF, decrease in the releases of the DDF as well as increase in the IGF. These coupled with factors like inflation, outstanding payments to be made among others affected project implementation. Annex 3 shows the updates of all the revenue sources of funds, their targets and actuals for the period.

2.1.2 Efforts to Generate Funds

The Assembly have over the years put in place measures to improve the amount of Income generated locally. Measures to do away evasion of payment of levies, fines and other revenues to the Municipal Assembly’s coffers are critically being assessed.

Budget projections were done based on data collected on revenue items through the Budget Committee. This resulted in setting realistic targets for Revenue Collectors. The Municipal Assembly during the period did not achieve its revenue targets this was among other factors such as shortage of revenue collectors, inadequate sensitization and unwillingness of the citizenry to pay property tax. The Municipal Assembly through its committee have setup initiatives to broaden

its tax base as well as reducing the cost of its revenue items to increase its generation. The Zonal Councils are also not operational due to lack of incentives for them to function and low capacity built for its members.

2.1.3 Challenges

- Weak database associated with revenue collection
- Low Capacity building for revenue collectors and finance department
- Unexplored revenue sources

2.1.4 Recommendations

- Gazette and Enforcement of the bye-laws to improve the Revenue Generation
- Valuation of properties in the District
- Strengthening of sub-structures
- Undertaking aggressive tax education
- Expanding the tax base

2.2.0 Update on District Core and Specific Indicators

Indicators are quantitative and qualitative factors or variables that provide a simple and reliable basis for assessing achievement, change or performance and compliance. They are units of information measured over time that can help show changes in a specific condition. Indicators are used at all levels of the M&E results chain to monitor progress with respect to inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts.

The District core indicators prioritized and developed by relevant stakeholders, served as a measure of performance by NDPC for onward release of Annual report of the true state of affairs in order to advise relevant institutions and bodies in the country. Jomoro Municipal Assembly is of no exception to comply and update the District performance indicators issued by the National Development Planning Commission. Update of the District core and District specific indicators matrix table is shown in annex 4 & 5.

2.2.1 Findings on Achievements of the Indicators and its Development Implications

The key indicators assessed on the level of implementation, had some findings and its implication for Development Planning. The findings are structured under the development dimensions to assess the trend of achievement for the period.

2.2.2 Update on District Core and Specific Indicators

a. Economic Development

Under this development dimension, the total output in agricultural production yield realized marginal percentage increases in all the actual output of the agricultural selected crops constituting 9.58%, 10.94%, 10.65%, 69.1% for maize, rice, cassava and plantain respectively. The attainment of this yield was due to the regular trainings ushered under the MAG programme. However, mechanisms needs to be instituted to ensure adequate supervision intensified by the M&E Team of the programme to authenticate the proceedings to ensure releases are properly disbursed for its intended purpose.

With respect to livestock and fish there has been percentage difference (increase) of 12.85%, 13.1%, 26.75%, 23.82%, 25.48%, for cattle, sheep, goat, pig and poultry respectively. The increase is as a result of supplies of ruminants for rearing. Fish had a percentage increase of 42% during the period. This success was due to closed season instituted by the Ministry of Fisheries. The Percentage of arable lands in the Municipality remains at 80,201.53ha, which had a target of 100,201.53ha. This targeted initiative was due to initiatives such as climate smart agriculture and other technologies and applications in using the natural manure in fertilizing land.

The **Municipal specific indicators** under the development dimension highlights a trend that illustrate a downward shift in the attainment of the adopted objectives and goal. This because of inadequate provision of logistical and financial support to the departments of the Assembly to undertake tasks assigned to. The attainment of the economic indicators for the period 2020 focused primarily on three key strategic areas;

- Business Development
- Agriculture
- Tourism

The Business Development initiative has primarily increased from 12% to 14% due to support and entrepreneurship initiatives granted to individuals and businesses. The **Agriculture** sector is also thriving expeditiously due to measures and mechanisms instituted by the Department of Agriculture and its collaborative efforts with NGO's. The production yield of crops attained an average percentage increase of 25% and livestock/poultry realized an average percentage increase of 24%. This achievement is because of regular monitoring of farms, which increased from 478 in 2019 to 7493 in 2020, Increase in screening and vaccination exercises, Provision of Extension officers, and training of farmers.

Tourism for the boost in revenue generation for the local economy has dwindled due to the decreasing rate of tourist arrivals over the period. This is because of the impact of COVID-19 on the economy of Ghana. However, measures instituted can boost local tourism for the people in the Municipality and beyond.

b. Social Development

The Social Development Dimension of the indicators thrives on three focus areas in the Municipality, which include;

- Education
- Health
- Social Welfare
- Water and Sanitation

This focus area's has enable the Development Planning Coordinating Unit to structure indicators that can address the social development challenges and issues within the Municipality. The indicators which includes the District specific indicators over the period has enabled the MPCU to be able to track their performances over the period and put corrective measures in place to address the bottlenecks in attaining is developmental targets

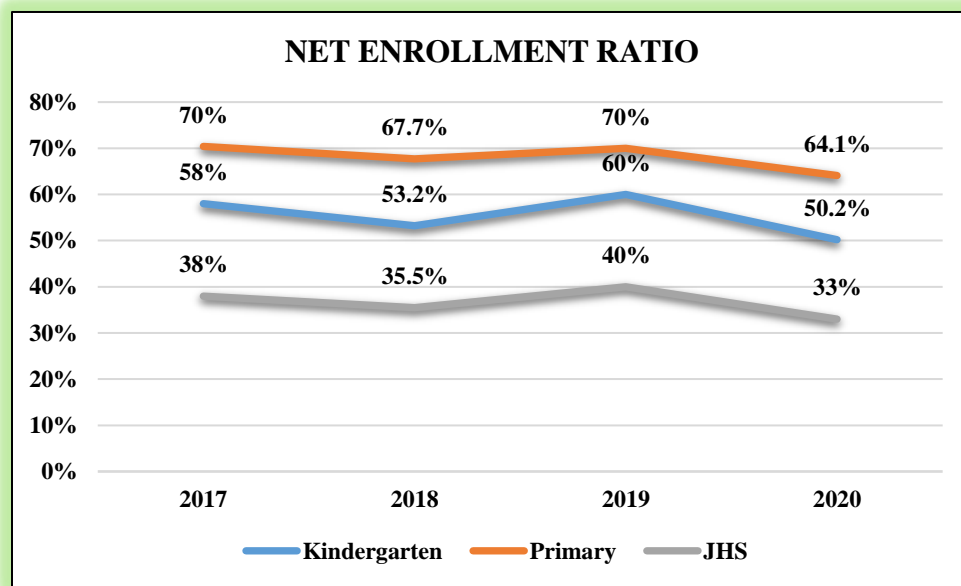
In the area of Education with the objective to enhance access to and participation in quality education at all levels, the Municipal Assembly with the intervention of Development Partners has been able to construct, rehabilitate some infrastructures for schools to increase access and

enrollment rate in schools. This infrastructure provision is evident in appendix 1 of this report. Below is the summary of outcome of the interventions undertaken in the period.

i. Net Enrollment Ratio

The net enrollment rate from KG to JHS during the period is evident in the trend chart as indicated below.

Figure 2.2: Enrollment rate



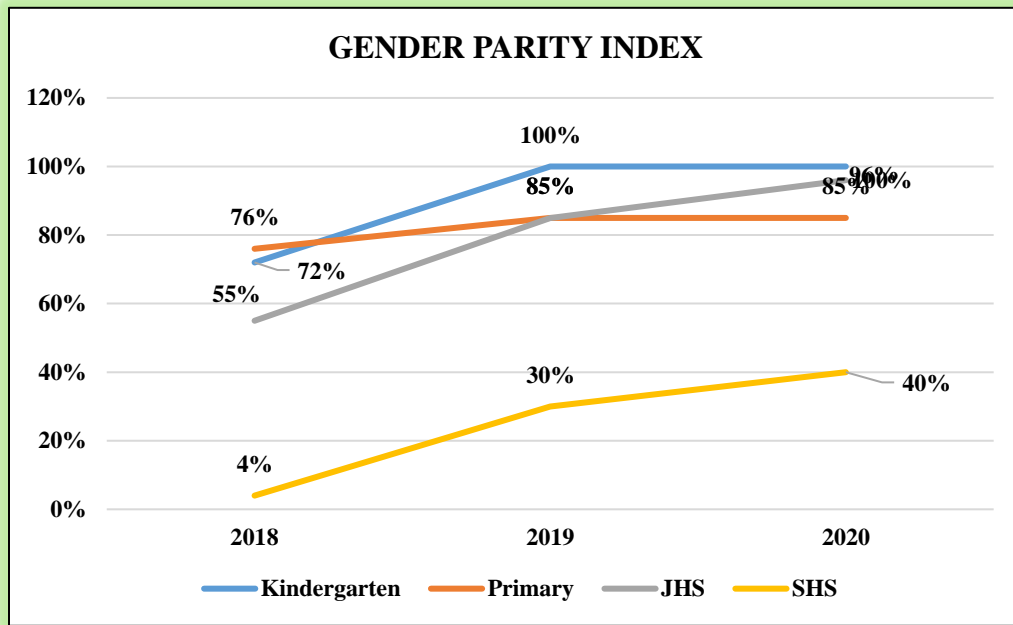
Source: Jomoro Education Directorate, 2020

From the chart above, there is a decrease in the net enrollment rate from the period 2018 to 2020. The enrollment net across all educational levels with marginal decreases from 2019 to 2020 constituting 6%, 10%, 7% for Primary, KG and JHS respectively as compared to increases from 2018 to 2019 constituting 2%, 7%, 4% for Primary, KG and JHS respectively. This level of attainment could be because of a drop in percentages of school going age, population control, increases in school dropout rates, lack of parental care.

ii. Gender Parity Index

The Gender Parity index in the access to education in the municipality is encouraging as evident in the chart below.

Figure 2.3: Gender Parity Index



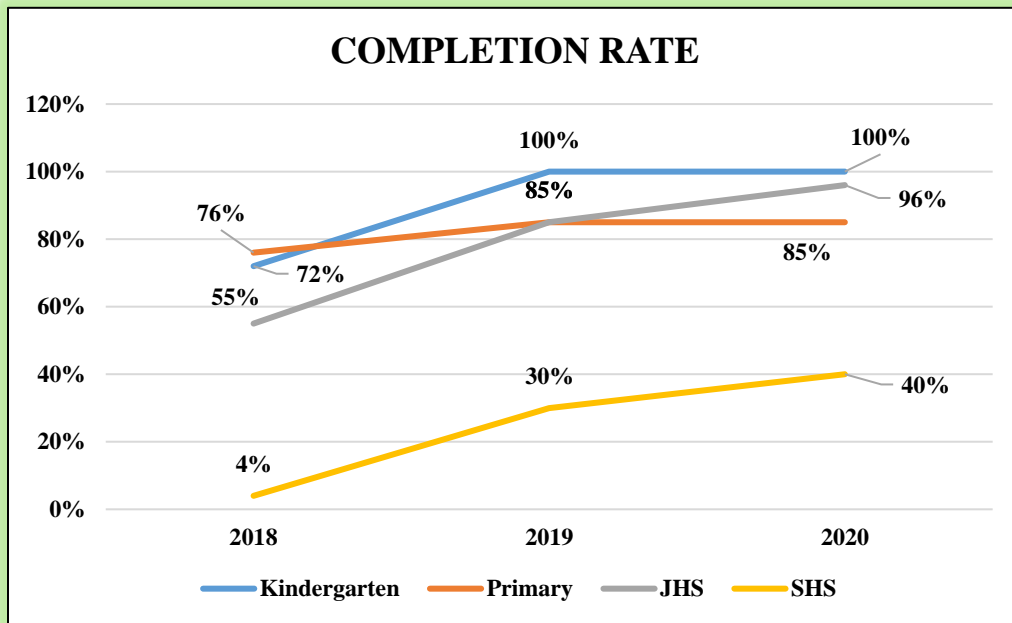
Source: Educational Directorate Annual Progress Report, 2020

From the chart above it is evident that the GPI for 2020 maintained with the National target of 1.00 for KG and SHS. Primary had a GPI of 1.05 while JHS had a marginal increase of 0.02 over the National Target. The progressiveness of the GPI proves a level of equity with the access to basic education of the males and females. This improvement can be earmarked with the adequate sensitization of parents to ensure their girls are in school.

iii. Completion Rate

The completion rate, which is the percentage of pupils that have completed basic school education, is evident in the chart below

Figure 2.4: Update on Completion Rate



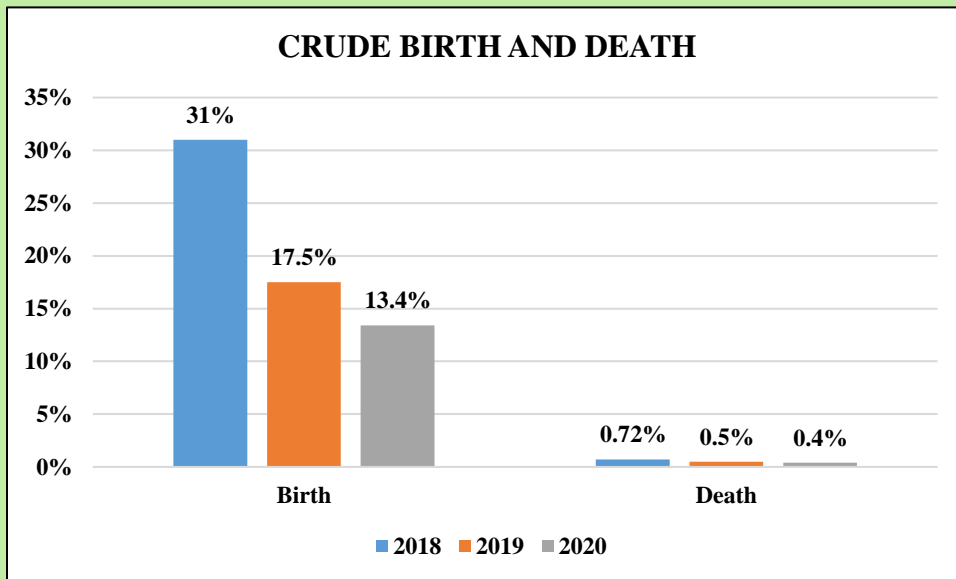
Source: GES Annual Progress Report, 2020

The chart above represent the percentage of pupil that have completed KG, Primary, JHS and SHS. It is however evident that SHS continue to dominate low completion rate while Kindergarten has high completion rate followed by JHS and primary. The low completion rate of SHS pupils in that category is not very encouraging and this attributed to school drop out because of students preferring to engage in businesses to earn income to take care of themselves and support their families. Other assertion is due to negligence and other forms of internal and external factors such as lack of parental control, addiction to social deviant behaviors among others.

iv. Birth and Deaths

The District performance indicators as shown in annex 4 presents the registered number of births and deaths and this is evident in the chart below;

Figure 2.5: Births and Deaths



Source: Department of Birth and Death, 2020

From the above chart, crude birth rate represented in figure 2.5 constitute 13.4% for the period 2020. The chart indicate that there is percentage drop from the period 2018 to 2020. This is within the UN global birth rate of 18.5%. The Municipality periodically is adapting to the Population control measures to reduce the rate of over dependency, improve health conditions, reduce the pressure on social amenities, and improve economic livelihood.

The crude death rate for the period implies that for a period every 1000 people of a population there is at least 0.72% death represented in 2018 and 0.5% death represented in 2019 and 0.4% death represented in 2020. The trend demonstrate a drop in the death rate for the period. This measure is to identify the results of death and if it has any health, related issue measures instituted would appropriately curb the menace.

The Municipal Specific Indicators for the period, under the Social Development Dimension had the objective of ensuring equitable access to all levels of **education** as evident in *SDG Goal 4* “*Quality Education*”. The interventions undertaken by the Municipal Assembly as well as

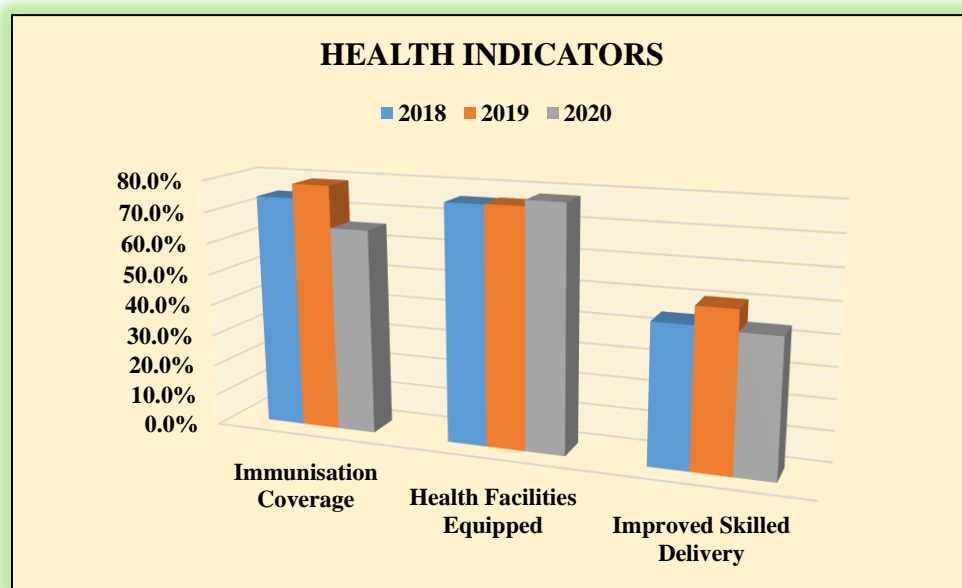
Development partners to support the agenda of improving quality and access to education as evident in the Project register in annex 1 of this report.

The Pupil Teacher Ratio across all levels of education is improving in the municipality as evident in annex 5 of this report. This makes learning conducive for Pupil Teacher relations and enhance teaching and learning. The municipality is embarking on measures assiduously to ensure People Teacher Ratio meets the Ghana standard of 26:1.

The Municipal Education Directorate is periodically training teachers. During the period, 2020 the percentage of teachers trained constituted 35% with marginal increase of 3% from 2019. Teachers equipped with skills in all facet of educational management has improved teaching in the basic schools within the Municipality. It is on that bases that Jomoro had a B.E.C.E percentage pass rate constituting 97% in 2019 and 89% in 2020.

The Municipal specific Indicators under Health focused primarily on 3 core strategic indicators. The chart below shows the trend of the indicators of the Municipality for the period 2018-2020.

Figure 2.6: Chart on Health Indicators



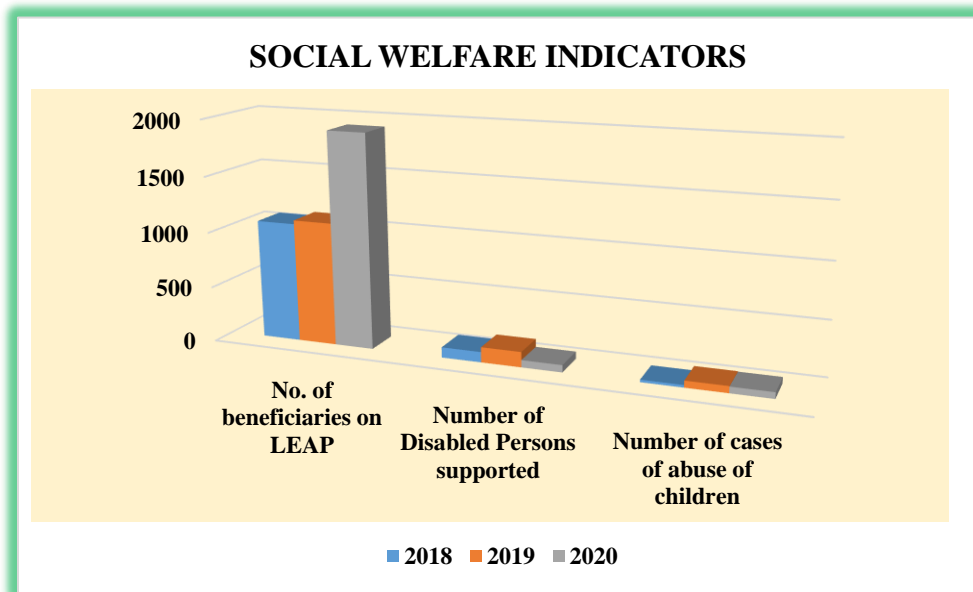
Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2020

The chart representation above demonstrate the Health core strategic indicators aimed at improving health and ensuring equitable easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage which is evident in *SDG Goal 3 that is attaining Good Health and Well-being*. The period 2020 realized an immunization coverage of 65.7% as compared to 78.9% in 2019. The reduction is as a result of reduction in maternal births and logistical constraints. The Health facilities equipped realized an improvement of 78.2% as compared to 2019 which was 76.2% therefore appreciating by a marginal increase of 2.0%. Skilled Delivery during the period measured 43.9% during the period as compared to 50.6% attained in 2019. This decrease is because of **staff reduction** in the Municipality.

v. Social Welfare Indicators

The Municipality focused on three areas in improving the economic and social livelihood of the economic inactive persons living with the populace. These are as represented in the figure below;

Figure 2.7: Update on Social Welfare Indicators



Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, 2020

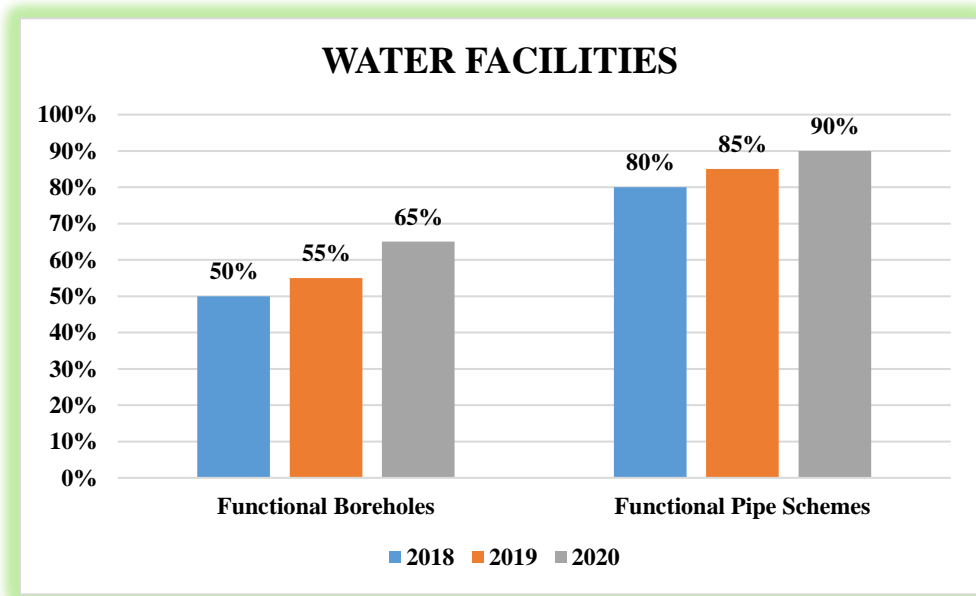
The Department of Social Welfare during the period undertook several initiatives such as payment of LEAP beneficiaries, which had a percentage increase of 76%. This achievement is because of new enrollment onto the scheme. The Department also considered through the collaborative effort

of the Central Administration supported the Disabled persons in various forms, which constitute 65 persons. The abuse of Children is very dominant in the Municipality due to adverse Poverty and Illiteracy. The period 2020 under review recorded 57 as compared to 61 cases in 2019 and 22 cases in 2018. Measures instituted such as sensitization of the populace especially parents on child protection, provide adequate budgeted amount to support PWD's as well as intensify efforts to enroll more LEAP beneficiaries. These initiatives will progressively contribute to the alleviation of Poverty in various forms thereby attaining *SDG 1 "No Poverty"*, *SDG 2 "No Hunger"* and *SDG 3 "Reduced Inequality"*.

vi. Water and Sanitation Indicators

The Municipality focus on sustainable water provision for the Population was centered on two things as indicated in figure 2.9 below.

Figure 2.8: Update on Water Facilities in the Municipality



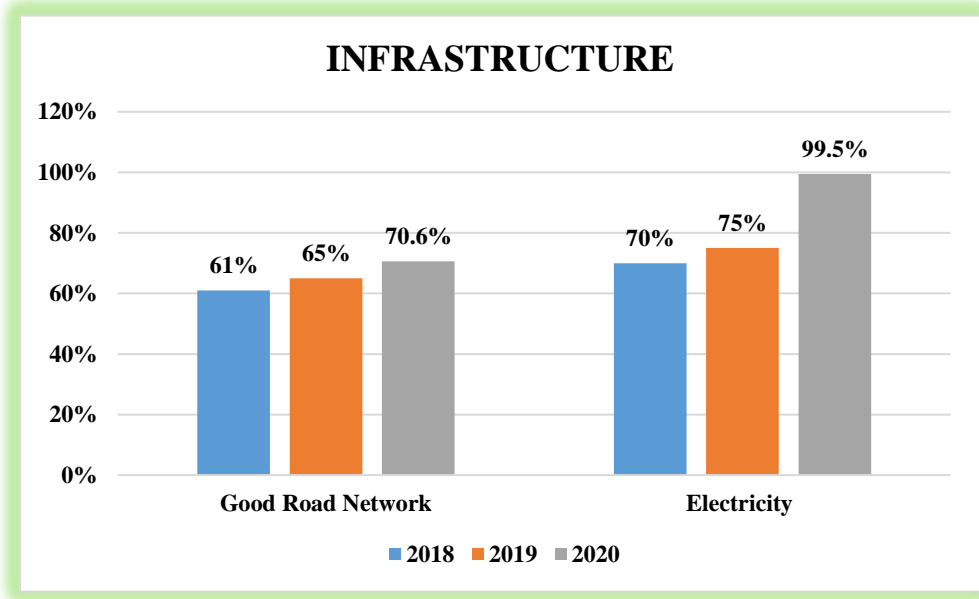
Source: DWST Annual Report, 2020

The data presented figure 2.9 clearly shows the trend of the rate at which the Municipal Assembly is responding to water related issues in the Municipality. The period 2020, realized an increase of 10% in the delivery of water provision to the populace thereby increasing the Households access to water facilities. The Pipe schemes also realized an increase of 5% in the period 2020.

c. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

The core indicators under this development dimension indicate infrastructure provision as displayed in figure 2.10.

Figure 2.9: Infrastructure Provision



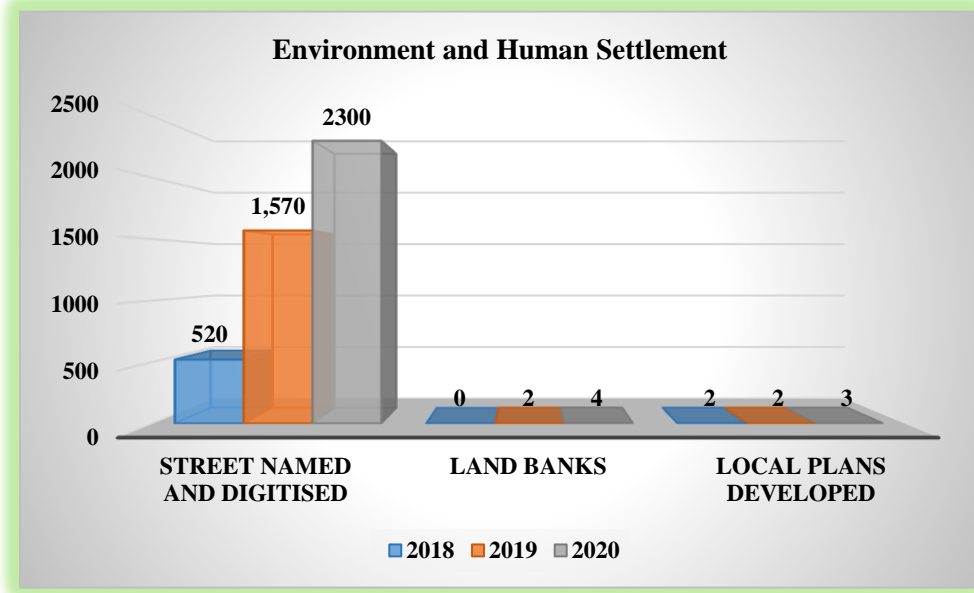
Source: Department of Works Annual Report, 2020

Good road network: the Chart represented in figure 2.10 demonstrate vividly on the progressive nature of Municipalities conditions on the road network. This is also evident in annex 1 of this report. The period realised an increase of 5.6% of road improvement in 2020. This is commendable for the several efforts instituted by the Administration to ensure adequate consultations are done to realise this achievement.

Electricity: the Electricity coverage within the Municipality has attained 99.5% in the Municipality. This achievement was due to the rigorous efforts by the Electricity Company of Ghana to ensure all obsolete cables are replaced to ease extensions and repairs of the various power transmission lines within the Municipality.

Municipal Specific Indicators focused primarily on three core areas. These core areas represented in figure 2.11 demonstrate the trend of attainment of interventions executed to address the environmental, infrastructure and Human settlement issues affecting the Municipality.

Figure 2.10: Update on Environment and Human Settlement



Source: MPCU monitoring Report, 2020

The Chart represented above shows the interventions instituted by the Municipal Assembly to ensure the development dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Issues addressed sustainably within the Municipality.

The Street naming and Digitization policy instituted during the period had a lot of Government push to ensure that all streets and properties named, numbered and digitized to ensure safety and security, boost revenue generation and convenience. The Municipality during the period realized 2,300 streets named and digitized. Procurements are underway to ensure signage posts are mounted across the various streets in the Municipality.

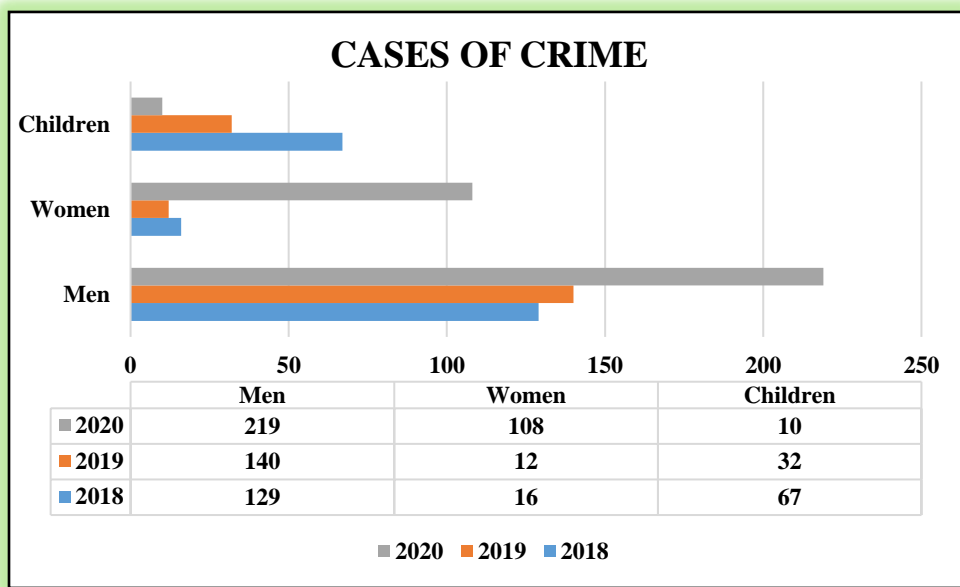
Land Banks is one of the key Government initiative/policy that ensures more reservations made with lands for future developments and investments. The Jomoro Municipal Assembly adopted this policy during the preparation of the DMTDP. Currently the Municipal Assembly has reserved four (4) Lands for future Investments and recreation.

As part of the efforts of the Municipal Town and Country Planning, schemes developed is to ensure populace develops in accordance with the rules and regulations stipulated in the various laws. Additionally, new development applications scrutinized are to ensure they are up to the standard and are within the spatial development framework and development regulation laws before approval is given.

d. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

This policy is to attain a stable, united, and safe society for all. The development dimension during the period focused on: reducing crime, strengthening the substructures, and improve service delivery. The figure 2.12 demonstrate the cases of crime reported within the Municipality

Figure 2.11: Reported Cases of Crime



Source: Ghana Police Service JMA, 2020

The findings in the report of the Police Service in the Municipality realized that the Crime cases reported at the Police stations has an increasing rate especially among men. The reasons behind the failure of realizing a decrease in the cases of crime are due to several challenges confronting the Police Service in the Municipality. Such factors include;

- Inadequate police service staff,
- Lack of a reputable Police Headquarters/Administration

- Lack of Accommodation
- Inadequate provision of volunteered community watch dogs in the Municipality

vii. Functionality of Sub-structures:

The sub-structures functionality within the Municipality have increased from three (3) to five (5). This increase is because of efforts instituted by the schedule officers to ensure its functionality. Various forms of trainings organized for the councils were to strengthen its administrative and financial management at the various zones.

CHAPTER THREE

UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

3.0 Introduction

The various critical development poverty issues aimed at reducing poverty and improving the livelihood of the people in the Municipal is highly given a priority. Government flagship programmes and interventions highly promotes sustainable income and enhances economic growth. *Annex 5* presents summary of update on the various critical development and poverty issues.

3.1. Vulnerability, Gender, Children and Social Protection

Lack of social cohesion and the absence of neighborliness tend to have negative impact on the society. Social problems such as child labor, child trafficking, Streetism and disability occur as a result of the absence of care for the children in the Municipal.

The Jomoro Municipal Assembly during the period under review carried out many activities under the following three core areas. These core areas include:

- Child Rights and Protection
- Community Care
- Justice Administration

3.1.1 Child Rights and Protection

3.1.2 Maintenance of children

The year under review recorded 57 cases. Fifty-five (55) have been resolved successfully and two (2) cases still pending. These cases are where relationships between the father and mother are no more in existence. Thus, rendering the children exposed to moral and physical danger. It is in the custody of the guardian mandated by law: to maintain the child or contribute towards the upkeep of the children. Such responsibilities is not limited to; supplying the necessities of health, life education and reasonable shelter for the child to enhance their smooth growth and development as spelled in the children's Act 1998. "That their respective fathers/guidance contribute substantial maintenance allowance of one hundred (100.00) Ghana Cedi's each month towards their upkeep excluding clothes, payment of school fees."

3.1.3 Child custody: Child custody are situations where a person who is raising a child may apply for custody of the child. The year under review recorded two (2) cases, which were resolved peacefully.

3.1.4 Child Trafficking: The year under review witnessed twenty (20) juvenile who were intercepted by security men at Newtown border while on their way to la cote d'ivoire. The department with the help of the assembly helped returned them to their various destinations at Gamos Dago in the central region.

3.1.5 Gender based violence: The department during the period recorded 4 cases of abuse in relation to domestic violence. Two of these cases have been redressed through the appropriate channels while 2 is still pending. Due to the ongoing cause of these issues the department of social welfare, organized a five-day field exercise in selected communities within the coastal zones in Jomoro namely Effasu, Newtown, Mangyea, Mpeasem and Anlomatuepe. The sensitization focused on child marriage and sexual/domestic violence which aimed at sensitizing the folks on the negative effects on these forms of gender based violence and ways to address them to make the society a safer place for us all.

3.1.6 Justice Administration

3.1.6.1 Family Tribunal: A family tribunal has jurisdiction in matters concerning parentage, custody, access and maintenance of children, paternity issues and dissolution of marriage. The period of 2020 under review did not experience any sittings as far as the family tribunal is concerned because of the transfer of the magistrate, the impact of COVID on livelihoods among other social related engagements.

3.1.6.2 Juvenile Court: The court normally deals with children or juveniles who have come into conflict with the law. In other words, juveniles who have gotten themselves involved in criminal activities such as stealing, in drugs and so on. However, no sittings actually came on because of the absence of the magistrate.

Table 3.1: Summary of Cases

S/N	Type of Cases Recorded	Issues	No. of cases			No. of Cases Settled			No. of Children (0-17)					
			2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018		2019		2020	
									M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Child Rights and Protection	Lack of Parental care/child maintenance	21	61	57	21	56	55	15	6	30	31	40	17
		Child marriage	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Child Trafficking	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	15	5
2	Child custody	Primary custodial Parent/guardianship	3	20	2	3	20	2	3	0	5	15	2	0
3	Family Tribunal	Dissolution of marriage	16	40	2	16	40	2	10	6	25	15	2	2
		Paternity	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
4	Juvenile Court	Stealing, Child Prostitution and other social deviant behaviors	8	4	6	8	4	5	7	1	6	3	8	3
5	Gender based violence	Sexual (Rape) and Domestic Violence	3	2	4	3	2	2						

Source: Department of Social Welfare, 2020

3.1.7 Community Care

3.1.7.1 Working with People with Disability

Disabled persons with various kinds of disabilities during the period were supported financially in education, health and income generating activities. The period under review, witnessed support to Fifty-Five (55) persons benefiting from the disability fund. The fund was used to finance beneficiaries in categories that include; education, Medical support based on their needs as well as economic empowerment and livelihood.

During the period, the Assembly disbursed a total amount of **GHC 151,385.90** to people living with disability. The beneficiaries of the funds received equipment and materials based on an assessed needs that will enable them to generate income to help them to be self-dependent since the cash grants are woefully inadequate for their survival.

Again, the department organized elections for persons living with disability in the municipal. A total number of forty-five (45) PWDs were conveyed from their various destinations to participate.

Nine people contested but only five (5) people emerged as winners in various positions. Below are the winners with their various positions.

The plight of people living with disabilities is of major concern to the Jomoro Municipal Assembly. They range from various degrees of disabilities namely; moving, seeing, hearing, speaking, learning, fits and strange behavior. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development during the periodically updates the records of persons with disability where the department recorded 640 persons which constitute 35% males and 65% females in the Municipality. The year under review also recorded fifty-seven (57) new persons living with disability totaling **697 PWD's** in the Municipality. Forty-three of these are physically challenged, three (3) being victims of hearing disability, six (6) of them were victims of mentally retarded while two(2) are of seeing disability.

3.1.7.2 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme

The government is making efforts to support the vulnerable through the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) programme. The LEAP Programme aims at reducing extreme poverty in communities and the nation as a whole. This is achieved by giving of cash transfers/grants to the extreme poor households by the government through the Municipal Assembly in collaboration with the Department of Social Welfare, which is the implementing agency. Currently, the programme is implemented in Sixty-Six (66) communities because of the expansion made for 30 communities to be added to the existing 36 communities. This has yielded positive result in reaching out to the extremely poor and marginalized.

A total of 1,107 households in the district are currently benefiting from the programme of which **35%** are females and **65%** are males. All beneficiary communities in the Municipal received their cash grants from the various branches of the Jomoro rural bank in the Municipal during the LEAP payments within the period under review. The challenge to this intervention is the delay in the release of funds to the beneficiaries.

3.2. Gender Mainstreaming Activities

The District aims at enhancing the economic empowerment of women through;

- Coordinating gender sensitivity in sector policies, plans, budgeting, resource allocation,

business promotion, programmes and projects.

- Formulating policy, coordinating, executing and monitoring of programmes and activities related to the well-being of women and children.
- Embarking on outreach and sensitization programmes to ensure that gender equality is mainstreamed in all sectors of the district economy.
- Collaborating with Development Partners, Civil Society Organizations / Stakeholders to facilitate the integration of women's issues into national development.

The department conducted a week vocational training on bead making, cassava processing and soap making for ten selected communities within the municipalities. The training focused on empowering local folks to be self-sufficient and independent and to reduce unemployment issues within Jomoro Municipalities.

Table 3.2: Economic Mainstreaming Activities

Activities	No. of Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Remarks
Cassava processing	50	10	40	Targets Achieved
Soap Making	25	2	23	Fully Implemented
Bead making	20	0	20	Implemented

The Jomoro Municipal Assembly through its collaborative efforts with the Development Planning Unit initiated a Gender mainstreaming Action Plan to Guide the department of Social Welfare and Community Development to address various forms of Gender related issues confronting the Municipality. The table below shows the Gender mainstreaming programme of action and its implementation status.

Table 3.3: Jomoro Gender Mainstreaming Programme Of Action

FOCUS	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				RESPON SIBILITY	STATUS /REMARKS
				2018	2019	2020	2021		
DATA MGT	1. To improve gender based data collection and reporting	1.1 Conduct gender focused study on gender related issues	Number of gender focused study conducted			→		MPCU	Not Implemented
		1.2 Organise quarterly stakeholder forums on gender and formulate programmes to address gender issues	Number of Stakeholders meetings organised					MPCU/Gender Desk/PRO	2
			Number of programmes formulated			→			4
		1.3 Establish Gender based District Committee to monitor and implement Gender sensitivity programmes and other related issues	Gender Based District Committee Established		→		MPCU/ SWCD/Assembly members	Not Established	
Economic empowerment	2. To enhance the skills of the	2.1 Train women groups	Number of women groups trained	→			BAC/ SWCD	3	

of the youth and women	youth and women to create opportunities and employment	and youth in business development and entrepreneurship	Number of youth trained					RTF	95 F=83 M= 12
		2.2 Train youth in welding and fabrication, beads production, soap making, cassava processing and technology improvement in packaging	Number of youth including women trained						110 F=66 M= 44
		2.3 Provide financial support and start-up kits to graduate apprentices and vulnerable groups	Number of graduate apprentices supported					NBSSI/BAC	Items procured yet to be supported
			Number of vulnerable groups supported						1
	Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms	2.4 Assist existing women groups to access credit to expand businesses	Number of women groups assisted to access credit					NBSSI/BAC	0
		2.5 Form VSLA's for financial assistance	Number of VSLA's formed						5

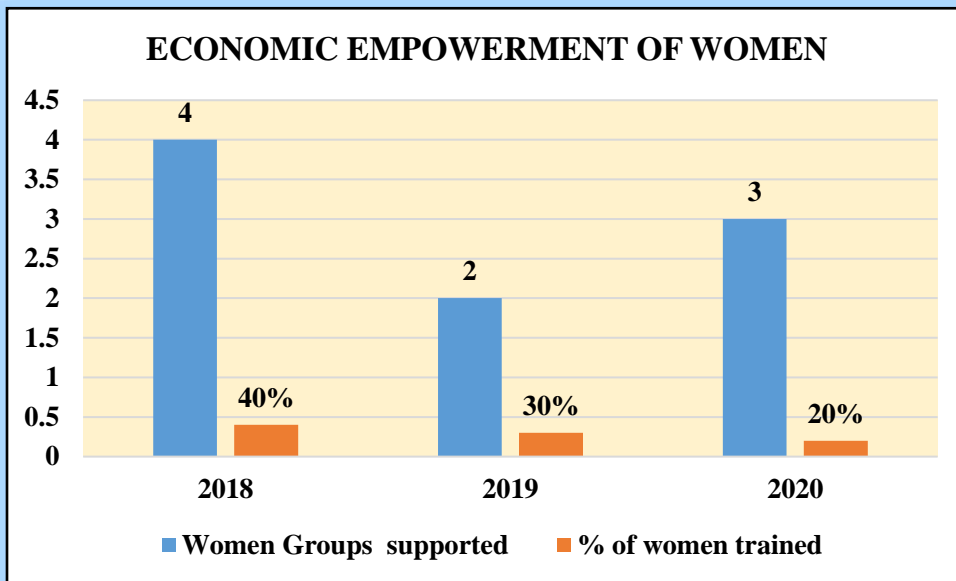
	of support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c).								
Social Empowerment of the Women and the youth	3.0 To improve representation of women at all decision making levels	2 Allot at least 40% of women representations in all decision making and governance processes	% of women representations in decision making bodies	→				MPCU	5%
		Sensitize Institutions and privates businesses in prioritizing gender equity in all activities	Number of Institutions and Private businesses sensitized	→				MPCU/ISD	25
	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)	3.1 Sensitize communities on gender equity and child protection	Number of communities sensitized	→				MPCU/ISD	10
Health and Education	To increase girls enrolment in basic and tertiary schools by 5% .	3.3 Provide scholarship for girls	% of girls enrolled in schools	→				CA	6
		Sensitization of communities on	Number of communities sensitized	→				SWCD	7

		Girl child education							
	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7, 5.3)	Conduct quarterly sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS and teenage pregnancy	% decrease in teenage pregnancy and other related health infections					DHD/HIV Focal Person	651 teenage pregnancy. % coverage 13.3%
Safety and Security	3. To improve institutional support for women.	3A Review bye laws that support the right of women	Bye-laws reviewed						In the process of gazetting
	Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes (SDG Targets 16.1, 16.7)	% decrease in Gender violence, child trafficking and abuse	No. of cases recorded					GPS/BNI/SWCD	58

3.2.1 Women Empowerment

The Municipality based on its development issues identified various plight of women in respect of their economic livelihood and prospects. The Municipal Assembly in order to address these devastating challenges instituted to core indicators to promote economic livelihood and opportunities for women. The figure below represents the indicators.

Figure 3.1: Economic Empowerment



Source: Community Development, 2020

The period realized a decrease in the support grants for women especially girls to undertake economic livelihood projects to sustain their income and develop. Women groups that were trained constituting 20% also realized a decrease in growth. The Development Agenda in 2021 is to scale up the interventions for women especially girls and the vulnerable to relief them of basic needs and foster growth and development in their economic activities.

3.2. Community Engagements and Sensitization

During the period 2020 much importance was driven towards the below stated core programmes planned, its achievements, constrains and suggestions to improve service delivery in the ensuing year geared towards economic empowerment of the Adults especially women.

Table 3.4: Activities Undertaken during the period

PROGRAMME/ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS	REMARKS/CHALLENGES
Adult Education	During the period, the newly formed literacy classes had a total enrollment of 149 learners, which constituted 19 males and 130 females. This has gone a long way to promote literacy in the Jomoro Municipality	Targets set were achieved
Public Forums	The MA undertook a public forum on planning and budgeting processes and the status of implementation of DMTDP during the period and taking the protocols into effect during the last quarter of 2020.	Public Hearings were organized and the Targeted women representation was fairly good to incorporate their issues. Targeted communities were achieved. Participants were encouraged to actively involve ladies in decision making

3.3. Youth Employment Agency (Yea)

The Municipality is a beneficiary of the Youth Employment programme. In respect of the broad mission of the Youth Employment Agency of reducing the rate of unemployment among youth in Ghana, the Agency in 2020 did not undertake any recruitment. The table below report on the modules that were undertaken in 2018-2020

3.3.1 Modules

- Youth in community police assistant (cpa)
- Youth in sports

Table 3.5: 2018-2020 YEA Modules

S/N	MODULE NAME	2018			2019			2020		
		F	M	T	F	M	T	F	M	T
1	COMMUNITY POLICE ASSISTANT	27	42	69	27	42	69	0	0	0
2	YOUTH IN SPORTS	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
3	SECURITY ASSISTANT							0	11	11

4	KITCHEN ASSISTANTS							11	0	11
	TOTAL	27	44	71	27	44	71	11	11	22

YEA-Annual Report, 2020

3.4. Nations Builders Corps

Nation Builders Corps (NABCO) programme is a government initiative to address graduate unemployment to solve social problems. The focus of the initiative will be solving public service delivery in health, education, agriculture, technology, governance and improve revenue mobilization. The main objectives of the programme is to provide temporary employment, improve skills and employability, improve public service delivery, improve revenue mobilization and improve access to basic public services. The table below represents the sectors and the number of recruits to the Municipality.

Table 3.6: NABCO Recruits

SECTORS	2018		2019		2020	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
DIGITIZE GHANA	22	2	15	1	15	1
CIVIC GHANA	17	6	20	8	20	8
HEAL GHANA	9	17	9	15	0	8
FEED GHANA	6	1	7	0	7	0
ENTERPRISE GHANA	15	1	10	2	10	2
EDUCATE GHANA	92	47	89	45	69	22
REVENUE GHANA	36	13	40	13	40	13
TOTAL	197	87	190	84	161	54

NABCO Secretariat JMA, 2020

Jomoro Municipal Nation Builders Corps in 2020 has a total Trainee of 215, which consist of 161 males and 54 females and spread across all the seven modules namely Civic Ghana, Digitise Ghana, Educate Ghana, Enterprise Ghana, Heal Ghana, Feed Ghana and Revenue Ghana.

3.5. Local Economic Development Activities

The Jomoro Municipal Assembly has a Business Advisory Centre, which is to facilitate training programmes such as soap making, beads production, batik tye and dye, etc. for groups and associations in the district giving priority to gender equality.

Jomoro is one of the District benefiting from the Rural Enterprises programme's implementing agency under the phase II. The facility is responsible for the production and dissemination of marketable technologies within the host district and the adjoining ones as part of Ghana government's efforts to reduce poverty and improve living conditions of the people through increased self and waged employment.

However, with the support of GOG in collaboration with NBSSI the facility is benefiting from an ongoing construction of accommodation for trainees who are far from the facility. The Facility usher's trainings in Welding and Fabrications, Capentry among others at Ekpu. The DA shall continue to provide the necessary support in order to achieve accelerated local economic development within the district. The table below highlights the total participants trained from the period 2018-2020;

Table 3.7: LED Trainings/Activities

ACTIVITIES	BENEFICIARIES					
	2018		2019		2020	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tech. Improvement Soap/Detergent production making	1	19	0	15	2	23
Basic Community Based Training in soap/Detergent Production	3	17	N/I	N/I	5	15
Technology improvement and packaging training :beads production	1	19	0	15	5	20
Technology improvement and packaging training: fashion design	4	16	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I
Cassava Processing	0	20	0	10	10	40
Business development fora and Business Counselling	15	35	10	20	15	35
Training on Welding and Fabrication	4	1	5	1	5	0
Training in use of agro-processing equipment	6	2	N/I	N/I	5	0
FBO Training in formation of Association	N/I	N/I	16	1	N/I	N/I
TOTAL	34	129	31	62	47	133

Source: Business Advisory Centre/RTF Annual Report, 2020 [NB: N/I=Not Implemented]

3.6. Scholarship Schemes

3.6.1 Free SHS

The free SHS policy implemented by government is to absorb all approved fees charged to students in public SHS and TVET Institutions to ease the burden on parents and also to address inequality and ensure equal opportunities for all students. Jomoro Municipal Assembly is a beneficiary of the free SHS policy. The two main public second cycle institution i.e. Half Assini SHS and Annor Adjaye senior high schools are implementing the Free Senior High School Policy.

A total of 3,734 students benefit from the programme in 2020 as against 3,652 in 2019. There is a percentage marginal increase of 2.2% over the previous enrollment. The total amount received during the period amounted to GHC 275,140. During the period the basic logistics and food items were supplied to the schools for effective implementation of the policy. Below is the summary table

Table 3.8: Free SHS enrollment

SHS	2018		AMT RECEIVED	2019		AMT RECEIVED	2020		AMT RECEIVED
	Total Beneficiaries			Total Beneficiaries			Total Beneficiaries		
	M	F	M	F	M	F			
1. Half Assini Secondary	964	929	GHC 232,129	1,319	1271	GHC 267,342	1251	1321	275,140.00
2. Annorgyie Secondary	438	533		483	579		525	637	

Source: Education Directorate, JMA 2020

3.6.1.1 Advantages

- School enrollments has increased in the municipality
- Burden on parents has been reduced to the bearest minimum

3.6.1.2 Challenges

- Logistical constraints
- Dilapidated school structures

3.6.2 Support for students

The central government has supported 15 students (9 males and 6 females) pursuing different programmes in the tertiary institutions for 2020/2021 academic year.. Efforts are ongoing to negotiate with petroleum commission, GNPC Foundation and other development partners to give prior attention to the people living in the coastal areas to sponsor most of the students especially girls to ease the pressure and burden of parents and people living in those areas who are being affected by the oil and gas activities offshore.

3.6.3 Ghana School Feeding Programme (G.S.F.P) Implementation

The Jomoro District is one of the beneficiary districts of the Ghana School Feeding Programme. The Ghana School Feeding Programme among other objectives seeks to increase domestic food production, reduce hunger, improve school enrolment and ensure school attendance and retention among the target group of school children in most deprived communities. A total of 23 schools' benefits from the programme.

The total number of children benefiting from the programme during the period 2020 constitute 14,801 as against 9,144 in 2019 and 9,324 in 2018. There has been a tremendous percentage increase of the number of schools enrolled onto the program and has increased the enrollment rate in the covered schools. Below are the schools covered from the period 2018-2020 and the sex disaggregation of the enrolled covered schools.

Table 3.9: Schools covered under the School Feeding Programme

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	2018		2019		2020	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Anlomatuope D/A Primary/KG 1+2	172	181	140	147	191	234
2	Awiafutu Junction D/A Primary KG 1+2	80	85	89	77	80	79
3	New Kabenlasuazo D/A Primary/ KG 1A, B+2	229	230	220	195	218	203
4	Tikobo No. 1 (A) Primary/ KG 1+2	217	223	235	222	258	250
5	Tikobo No. 1 (B) Primary/ KG	311	271	330	302	344	299
6	Bemant D/A Primary/ KG 1+2	199	182	166	132	188	170
7	Cocotown Catholic Primary/ KG 1+2	63	29	61	32	96	53
8	Ghana Nungua Catholic Primary/ KG 1+2	111	104	123	150	136	113
9	Mans Catholic Primary	178	160	189	160	181	150

10	Beyin Catholic Primary/ KG 1+2	103	103	115	112	139	126
11	Half Assini Methodist Primary/ KG 1A+B, KG2A,B	286	279	327	321	329	351
12	Nana Ayebie Amihere D/A Primary/ KG 1+2	332	331	254	290	291	309
13	New Town D/A Primary/ KG 1+2	224	216	296	350	237	259
14	Half Assini Catholic Primary/KG 1A, B+ KG2	409	408	319	228	374	360
15	BONYERE CATHOLIC PRIM. & KG	167	172	273	283	282	287
16	BONYERE METHODIST PRIM. & KG	167	172	152	201	169	178
17	NUBA CATHOLIC KG & PRIMARY 'A'	184	132	277	310	174	126
18	NUBA CATHOLIC KG & PRIMARY 'B'	169	132	123	152	156	144
19	TIKOBO NO.2 ANGLICAN KG & PRIMARY	267	238	145	145	274	278
20	TWENE D/A KG & PRIMARY	111	99	92	83	94	93
21	EZINLIBO CATHOLIC KG & PRIMARY	223	175	214	157	193	177
22	TAKINTA D/A KG & PRIMARY	250	220	243	233	245	238
23	ELIBO CATHOLIC KG & PRIMARY	357	373	335	419	373	420
	TOTAL	4,809	4,515	4,595	4549	7,503	7,298

Source: JMA Desk Officer Annual Report, 2020

3.6.4 Impact of the programme on Education

The implementation of the program has led to the following achievements:

- Encouraged regularity and punctuality in school attendance
- Improvement in school performance
- Reduction in drop-out rate
- Improvement in learning and academic performance

3.7.0 Capitation Grant for 2019/2020 Academic Year

The capitation grant is paid to primary and voluntary secondary schools and is based on the number of recognized pupils enrolled in the schools. The subsidy paid by the government per student per term covers general stationery and management, office machinery, first aid, building maintenance, sports fee, culture fee, sanitation fee, postage fee, textbook user fee, practical fees, furniture maintenance and tools maintenance as well as machinery for technical schools and institutions.

Jomoro Municipality is a beneficiary of the Capitation Grant scheme. During the period, an amount of **GHC 64,774.89** was released to the education directorate which decreased by 67% as compared to 2019 releases. This scheme has contributed appreciatively to the delivery of service to the pupil thereby improving their performance.

Table 3.10: Distribution of Capitation Grant in basic schools

S/ N	Level of School	No. of Pupil	2018 Total Enrolme nt		AMT RECIE VED	2019 Total Enrollment		AMT RECEIV ED	2020 Total Enrollment		AMT RECEIVED
			M	F		M	F		M	F	
1	KG	5190	2,68 7	2,503	34,034.0 2	2632	2659	46,075.04	2,794	2,801	13,931.55
2	PRIMA RY	13,944	7,16 0	6,784	82,661.4 8	7127	6599	109,572.5 2	7,398	7,082	36,055.2
3	JHS	5,412	2,82 4	2,588	24,820.7 4	2903	2782	43,747.96	3,014	2925	14,788.11
TOTAL		24,546	12,6 71	11,875	141,515. 50	12,662	12,040	199,395.5 2	13,206	12,808	64,774.89

Source: District Education Directorate, 2020

3.7.1 Provision of School Infrastructure

The Assembly during the period disbursed a total of 800 school desks to various schools to improve the learning conditions in the classroom. Additionally through the MP OF Jomoro Constituency, various circuit supervisors bungalows are under construction in Mangyea, Bonyere, Twenen, Azuleti and New Nzulezo. The Half Assini Secondary School Girls dormitories have been rehabilitated as well as other major ongoing works at the school premises.

3.8.0 Update on Health in the Municipality

The health related diseases that recorded high OPD attendance in the District health facilities in the Municipality constitute; malaria, other acute respiratory infections, Diarrhea diseases, Rheumatism and Anemia. Malaria and Acute other Respiratory Tract Infection continued to be the leading causes of OPD cases in the Municipal.

Table 3.11: Top ten (10) Causes of OPD Cases

RANK	2018 (110,561)			2019 (148,656)			2020 (122,760)		
	Diseases	T Cases	% T.C	Diseases	T Cases	% T.C	Diseases	T. Cases	% T.C
1	Malaria	29,447	26.6	Malaria	40,400	27.2	Malaria	36010	29.3
2	Other Acute Respiratory tract Infection	18848	17.0	Other Acute Respiratory tract Infection	18,096	12.2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	15920	13.0
3	Diarrhoeal Disease	8841	8.0	Anaemia	9057	6.1	Intestinal Worms	11558	9.4
4	Anaemia	8640	7.8	Rheumatism and joint pains	8345	5.6	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	7464	6.1
5	Rheumatism and Joint pains	7346	6.6	Diarrhoeal Disease	8091	5.4	Diarrhoea Diseases	6127	5.0
6	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	6173	5.6	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	6221	4.2	Anaemia	5005	4.1
7	Intestinal worm	6001	5.4	Intestinal worm	5824	3.9	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	4428	3.6
8	Typhoid fever	5701	5.2	Typhoid fever	5175	3.5	Pneumonia	3398	2.8
9	Skin Diseases	4,135	3.7	Skin Diseases	4309	2.9	Skin Diseases	2939	2.4
10	Otitis Media	3,288	3.0	Acute Eye Infection	4068	2.7	Typhoid Fever	2364	1.9
11	All other diseases	12,141	11.0	All other diseases	39070	26.3	All other Diseases	27547	22.4

Source: GHS Annual Report, 2020

3.8.1 Interventions carried out during the period

- Conducted integrated supportive supervisory visits on Malaria, data management, TB and MCHNP
- Organized **HIV/AIDS** screening campaign at community levels in churches and schools with support from Municipal Assembly and NGOs/CSOs
- Continued with free provision of long term family planning methods (insertion of implants) some eligible clients
- Increased the number of NHIA credentialed functional CHPS by 5 – All functional CHPS zones have been credentialed
- Provision and Replacement of basic equipment at facility level
- Strengthened facility based and community based disease surveillance for the detection and timely reporting of AFP, Yellow fever, Measles, Guinea worm etc
- Conducted health education on non- communicable diseases such Diabetes, Hypertension and malnutrition and facilitate their reduction in the communities

3.8.2 Multi-Sectorial HIV/AIDS Plans

HIV/AIDS Situation

The HIV/AIDS situation in the municipality is not encouraging of which poverty is a contributing factor. Additionally, factors such as high unemployment rate, the social media, cultural influences, multiple sex partners, among other related factors has contributed to the contracting of the HIV infections. During the period 2020, several interventions were put in place to curb the situation in the municipality. Among other related activities implemented, include;

- Testing and Counselling
- Monitoring and Supervision
- Effective sensitization

Table 3.12: Status on HIV/AIDS

YEAR	HIV Testing Services		PMTCT		Early Infant Diagnosis (EID)	
	Total Tested	Total Positive	Total Tested	Total Positive	Total Tested	Total Positive
2018	5431	285	4,855	61		
2019	4,801	261	6,183	69	28	1
2020	6,201	301	4,424	83		

Source: District Health Directorate, 2020

3.8.3 MOPV Campaign

Jomoro municipal is one of the municipals in western region that took part of MOPV campaign. The objective was to eliminate vaccine preventable diseases which affect children under five years. The campaign targeted children under five year (0-59 months). The exercise was executed in two rounds. First round was started on the 10th -13th September and the round second was carried out on 8th -11th October 2020. The target population was 39,852. Total number of children dosed in the first round was 24,540 which accounted for 61.6% and in second round, total children dosed was 29,567, which also represent 74.2%. Below shows the performance of sub-municipals.

Table 3.13: Performance of sub-municipals.

S/no	Sub-Municipal	Target Population	No. of Children Immunize		% immunized	
			Round 1	Round 2	Round 1	Round 2
1	Newtown	5376	3288	3,976	61.2	74.0
2	Half Assini	10565	5383	6,375	51.0	60.3
3	Tikobo 1	5847	3670	4,769	62.8	81.6
4	Samenye	6109	4987	6,363	81.6	104.2
5	Elubo	7971	5833	6,606	73.2	82.9
6	Beyin	3984	1379	1,478	34.6	37.1
7	Jomoro	39,852	24540	29,567	61.6	74.2

3.8.4 COVID-19 Update

Jomoro municipal Health Directorate suspected three hundred and twenty six (326) cases through routine surveillance and contact tracing. All suspected cases were tested and thirty (30) became positives, which accounted for **9.2%**. Below shows the performance;

Table 3.14: COVID Surveillance

Type of Surveillance	No. of suspected Cases	No. Tested	No. Positive	% Positive
Routine Surveillance	111	111	26	23.4
Contact Tracing	215	215	4	1.9
Total	326	326	30	9.2

Table 3.15: Key Health Performance Indicators of Municipal

INDICATOR	2017.	2018	2019	2020
ANC Registrants coverage	62.9	49.0	49.2	55.3
% of Teenage Pregnancy	12.6	13.7	31.1	13.0
% of children vaccinated BCG	42.7	45.1	42.7	49.9
% of chn vaccinated PENTA 3	48.9	55.7	55.7	60.0
% of chn vaccinated MEASLES 1	45.4	50.2	51.8	57.8
% of chn vaccinated MEASLES 2	32.4	45.6	48.2	50.4
% of chn vaccinate Yellow Fever	43.5	47.1	48.2	
Institutional Delivery coverage	28.1	32.5	36.8	40.5
Total Still Birth	23(1.3)	16(1.1)	0(0.0)	8(0.2)
Macerated Still birth	10(0.9)	5(0.7)	0(0.0)	5(0.1)
Fresh Still birth	13(0.7)	11(0.3)	0(0.0)	3(0.1)
% of Postnatal care	31.0	50.8	38.5	42.4
Maternal Deaths	2	0	0	2
Family planning acceptor rate	25.5	31.3	26.4	22.7
Cholera	0	0	0	0
OPD per Capita	0.79	0.77	0.79	
% of OPD attendance insured	89.6%	89.2%	89.2%	
Neonatal death				4

Total institutional Deaths	97	58	58	
Bed Complement – hospital	87	87	104	88
Total Malaria cases	68,870	29,355	35,887	
Under-five confirm malaria cases	7,376	8,258	9,197	
Under five malaria cases fatality	0	0	0	0
TB notification	43(28.7	55(37.6	74(24.8	57(35.3
TB cure rate	88.4	98.2	54.1	
TB success rate	85.2	100		

Source: GHS Annual Report, 2020

The indicators presented above of the health status of the municipality is not quite encouraging as reported OPD cases increased during the period. However, the Health directorate in collaboration with Municipal Assembly is working assiduously to scale down the cases by promoting health related programmes in the Municipality.

3.8.5 Nutrition

Nutrition is a key to human survival. The nutrition unit seeks to improve survival through nutrition education and services to communities. In face of the double burden of diseases, nutrition has become a long term strategy adopted by the health sector to curb this menace. Over the years though the essence of nutrition has been emphasized, behaviour of the public has not changed since they respond promptly to curative medicine as compared to preventive aspect that involves nutrition.

Nutrition aims at preventing nutrition related problems in society. In an attempt to follow the progress of nutrition in the Jomoro Municipality, a series of indicators have been selected as methods of measurement and interpretation of nutrition indices based on cut- of points.

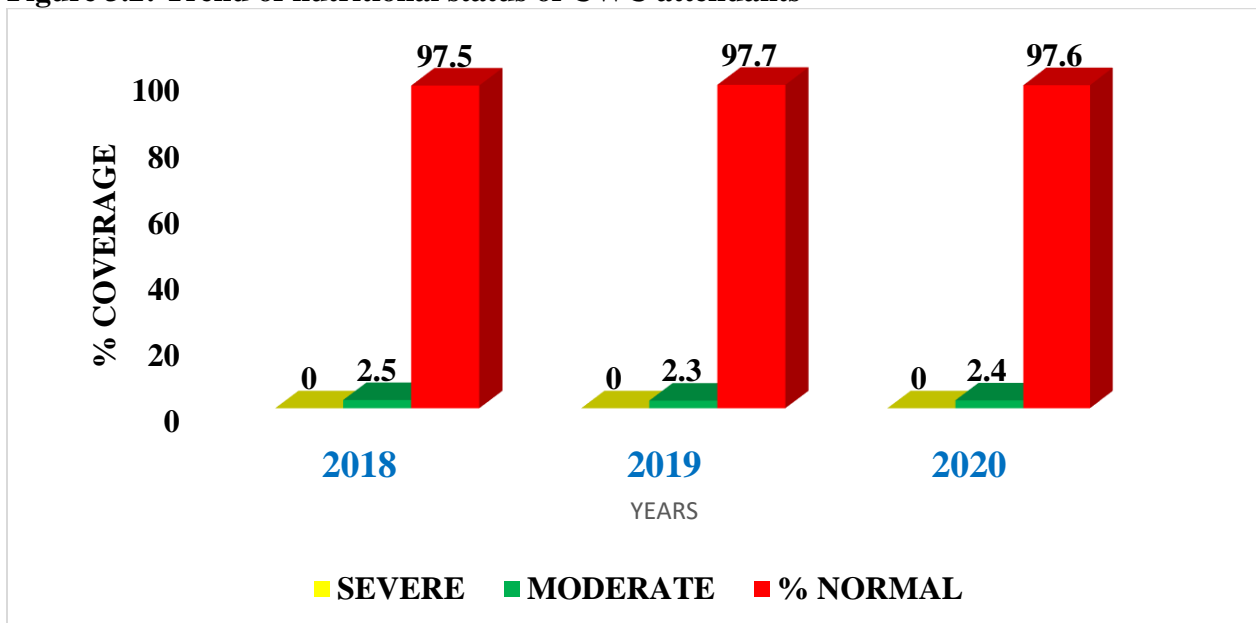
3.8.5.1 Growth Monitoring and Promotion

Table 3.16: Registrants (2018-2020)

YEARS	TARGET	ACTUAL	% COVERAGE	% UNDERWEIGHT		% NORMAL
				SEVERE	MODERATE	
2018	38,087	12,082	31.7	0	3.1	96.9
2019	38,962	12,865	33	0	3.8	96.2
2020	39,853	10,855	27.2	0	2.7	97.3

The above table indicates trends of children registered at Child Welfare Clinic (CWC) and their nutritional status at registration in 2018, 2019 and 2020 respectively. CWC registrants decreased from 31.7% in 2018, 33% in 2019 to 27.2% in 2020. The decrease in coverage was as a result of poor data capturing by staff in that most of the children were not captured as registrants particularly when they migrate from 0-11 months to 12-23 months and from 12-23 months to 24-59 months. This means that most staff captured children only once in their lifetime as registrants.

Figure 3.2: Trend of nutritional status of CWC attendants



Source: DHD Annual Performance Report, 2020

3.8.6 Key Achievements

During the period under review the health directorate recorded significant increase in the following indicators

- Hold TB quarterly meeting with eight health facilities managing Tuberculosis
- Conduct six supportive supervision in all the health facilities
- Orient newly qualified nurses posted to the municipality
- Transporting sputum of covid-19 suspected cases to regional reference laboratory
- Conduct twelve monthly data validation
- Train 3 CHNs/CHO on task shifting
- Carry out two On-the-job on data management in all sub-municipal level
- Train 45 CHNs on new family planning reporting format
- Train 38 Facility heads and 4 OPD in charges at Health centres
- Management h centres on newly introduced Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)
- Conduct Malaria Orientation and Technical Supportive Supervision(OTSS)
- National immunization campaign

3.8.7 The National Health Insurance Scheme

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) is a social intervention program introduced by government to provide financial access to quality health care for residents in Ghana. The year 2020 was very innovative and challenging year for the NHIS where new policies and initiatives were introduced to make health insurance sustainable and more accessible to all residents in Ghana.

It was a year that improved efficiency in the rate of renewable NHIS cards with mobile phones. E-receipts were also introduced to streamline financial transaction in NHIA. Most of the activities planned for the year had been carried out and the scheme was able to achieve appreciable results. Below is the table for the categories of registrants during the period.

Table 3.17: The scheme beneficiaries

	Category	2019 Achievements		2020 Achievement	
		M	F	M	F
1	Indigents	86	117	19	33
2	Informal	5,630	12,510	804	12,306
3	Aged	635	1,273	597	1,083
4	Under 18 years	11,980	12,461	10,054	11,055
5	Pregnant women	-	2,273	-	1,911
6	SSNIT Contributor	764	472	656	467
7	SSNIT Pensioner	84	37	74	24

8	Mentally Challenged	0	1	-	-
	Total Beneficiaries		48,323	17,402	26,539

Table 3.18: Revenue Mobilization:

Revenue	2018	2019	2020
Annual Premium target	264,996.00	364,775	345,493
Premium mobilized	236,827.00	307,326	
Target Achieved	89.4%	116%	88.43%
Processing fee mobilized	208,911.00	295,077.32	210,200.94

Source: NHIA Annual Report, 2020

3.9. Agricultural Activities

3.9.1 Highlights of the Weather and Food situation

The weather conditions experienced in 2020 was not encouraging in terms of distribution and spread as compared to 2020 with precipitation decreased by 10.95%. The volume of rainfall during the period (2014 – 2020) has been undulating with the highest registered in 2014 and the lowest in 2016. In addition to rainfall, other factors such as temperature, affect the production of agriculture. Rainfall is one of the key determinants of agricultural productivity and production in Ghana. This is because most farmers rely on rainfall for production. Agriculture in Jomoro is largely dependent on the amount of rainfall and its distribution. Recent rainfall figures show a declining trend with poor a distribution. The declining trend may be attributable to the changes in the weather and other climatic factors.

The year began with slight harmattan conditions which were little hazy and later developed into sunny conditions accompanied by little amount of rainfall. These conditions favoured land preparations for major crop season, processing and drying of grains. However, most of vegetables and cassava farms along the coast wilted. Some farmers used the few rains to plant maize and some vegetables such as pepper, okro, garden eggs, etc, especially on low lying areas. The period was also good period for rehabilitation of old, broken down pens, sty, hutches and coops for livestock and poultry respectively. There were few reports on fall armyworm infestations and some other pests and diseases during the first quarter.

The second quarter commences with slight sunshine which ushered in the rains in the middle and the later part of the quarter. The weather was however suitable for the cultivation of early maize,

nursery and transplanting of vegetables at the early stage of the quarter. During the third and fourth quarters, the weather was interspersed with sunshine and rainfall. These conditions enhanced the production of vegetables, arable crops and tree crops for the minor season. The peak of fall armyworm infestation took central stage in the third quarter. There were enough pastures for livestock to graze on as result of rainfall availability. The growth and performance of all field crops and livestock were progressive as there were no diseases outbreak on livestock however, there were few reports on Fall Armyworm Infestation on maize production during the latter part of third quarter of the year.

The 4th quarter commences with slight sunshine which ushered in the rain in the middle but during the latter part of the quarter (December) the amount rainfall reduced drastically specially around the coastal belt. The temperature around the coastal belt raised between 33⁰C and 37⁰C which resulted in most vegetables and cassava wilting. During the middle stage of quarter pave way for the cultivation of early maize. However, the weather was good for grains, beans and cereal drying. No outbreak of natural disaster was recorded during the quarter.

A total 1926.7 mm of rainfall was recorded in 130 days in 2020 as compared to 2354.5 mm rainfall in 146 rain days in 2019. The percentage of rainfall distribution decreased by 10.96 % and number of rains days also decreased by 18.17%. these decreased led to wilting of some crop plants such as vegetables like pepper, okra, garden eggs, tomatoes and tubers like cassava.

3.9.2 MAG Activity Implementation Efficiency at the District Level

Six three (63) productivity enhancing activities were planned by field officers and the cost centre manager during 2020 production season as against 105 activities for the same year 2019. Out of 63 activities planned, fifty-three (53) were fully implemented as against eighty-seven (87) for the period 2019. These activities include;

- District RELC planning sessions
- Capacity building for field officers on result-based report writing and target setting, advisory home and farm visitation,
- Row planting and sustainable use of farm lands
- Sensitization on fall army worm (FAW),
- Correct used of agro chemicals, use of organic manure to improve the soil fertility,

- Training on yield study
- Management meeting and general staff meeting
- Vaccination of livestock and poultry, etc.

The planned activities constitute 84% of the activities fully implemented with 100% gender Institutional collaboration. In the area of institutional collaboration, the department collaborated with COCOABOD, WAPCA, PEG Africa and NEOLIFE in the area of cocoa production by training in sustainable agriculture, marketing of produce and introduction of solar panel irrigation to farmers. The Introduction and use of Super Agro fertilizer products in order to minimize the use of inorganic fertilizers. The communities involved include Fawoman, Elubo, Tikobo No.1, Fanti New Town, Awiafutu Town, Mile, Cocoa Town, Domeabra, Samenye, Forest Junction, Kwahu, Ghana Nungua and Nawulle. In all a total of participants engaged during the period **were 514 with 161 being females**. Out of the total number of engaged, **31.3% were youths**.

3.9.3 External Factors Impeding on Agricultural Production

Some of the factors that impedes on Agricultural productivity in the Municipality are identified below;

- Illegal Mining
- Flooding
- Bush Fire
- Alien Herdsmen activities
- Poor road network
- Price variation Input
- Pests and Diseases

3.9.4 Effect of Pest and Disease on Agricultural production

3.9.4.1 Fall army Worm

The fall armyworm, which is one of the pests affecting crops productivity, is demonstrating a decrease in the affected farmlands in the Municipality and proactive steps are ensured to fight these pests. The table below represents the trends of affected farmlands during the period 2018 to 2019.

Table 3.19: Update on the Fall Armyworm

				Total Area Sprayed (Ha)			Total Area Recovered (Ha)			Total Area Destroyed (Ha)			Number of farmers affected					
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018	2020		2019		2018	
													M	F	M	F	M	F
Jomoro	383.8	639.16	256.89	383.8	639.16	256.89	383.8	578.52	208.44		60.64	48.45	347	217	539	443	126	70

Source: DAD, 2020

The year 2020 recorded a total of 383.8 hectares of maize farmland affected by fall armyworms as against 639.16 hectares for 2019 the same period. All affected fields were managed and sprayed with recommended agro chemicals and there was total recovery 383.8 hectares as against 578.52 hectares of farmlands that were recovered in 2019. The number of farmers who had their farms affected were 564 (347 males and 217 females) from all the 16 operational areas.

3.9.5 Update on Agriculture Extension Services

The Agricultural Extension services during the period 2020 is summarized in the tables below;

Table 3.20: Access to Agriculture and Extension Services

Indicator		2018	2019	2020
1. Number of improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Livestock	48	41	15
	Fisheries	7	4	2
	Crop	64	45	20
	Others	13	9	0
No. of livestock demonstration	Livestock	11	19	12
No of fisheries demonstration	Fisheries	0	0	4
Area (acres) under improved Technology demonstrated to farmers	Crop	23	16	34.5
2. Extension Agent-farmer ratio		1:500	1:3667	1:6600
3. Total number of farmers participating in demonstrations	Male		1356	1020
	Female		1060	1041
4. Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery		0	3	0

Source: DAD, 2020

3.9.5.1 Agricultural Extension Service Performance

Table 3.21: Availability of Agricultural Extension Services

	2019			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of AEAs required	11	4	16	11	5	16
Number of AEAs at post	7	2	9	6	1	7
% AEAs at post compared to required	63.6	40	25	36.4	25	43.7
% of female AEAs at post	0	40	25	0	25	25
Number of farmers	17,060	15,940	33,000	17,060	15,940	33,000
Ratio of farmer to AEAs at post			1:3667			1:6600
Number of NABCO trainee	5	0	5	9	0	9
NSS	1	0	1	0	1	1

Source: DAD, 2020

Analysis: AEAs from 9 to 10 helped improve extension delivery for the period. This has also decreased the ratio of farm households per AEA which would subsequently affect extension service delivery particularly during the peak of the farming season. The municipal also received one NSS personnel who is current acting as secretary since there is no secretary.

3.9.5.2 Extension home and farm visit

Table 3.22: Number of extension home and farm visits conducted

District	Total number of farmers visited	2019		Total number of farmers visited	2020	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Jomoro	8868	4820	4048	7493	4161	3334

Source: DAD, 2020

Analysis: In 2020 farming season, farmers were sensitized on proper record keeping, maintenance of farms and farm sanitation, the safe use of recommended pesticides as well as maintenance of proper planting distances for various crops. Construction of housing facilities and proper feeding of livestock, correct application of fertilizers and insecticides, observation of COVID 19 protocols, demonstrations (both on field and off field). The available field officers were able to conduct a total of 5,760 home and farms visitations during 2020. On average, at least 3 homes or farms were

visited a day per an AEA. In all a total of 7,493 farmers were visited with various improved and appropriate technologies. Out of the total beneficiaries, 4161 were males and 3334 were females representing 45.6%. and, 25.4% and 15.2 % were youth and people leaving with disability respectively

3.9.6 Update on Government Flagship Programmes on Agriculture

3.9.6.1 Planting for Food and Jobs

The Planting for food and jobs initiative is a policy introduced by government to help address the declining growth of Ghana’s agricultural sector. The policy is directed at;

- Increasing Food Productivity and Food Security
- Reducing food imports
- Modernizing agriculture and make it a source of employment for the teeming youths

Jomoro Municipality during the period realized an increase in yield of crops and vegetables due to the intervention of the programme. The categories of crops under the programme implemented in the Municipality include; Rice, Maize and Vegetables. The table below represents the status of implementation of the programme.

Table 3.23: Status of Implementation of PFJ

Indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020
1. No. of Farmers registered	108 (76 males and 32 female)	510 (328 males and 182 females)	2,204 (1297 males, 907females)	211 (174 males/37 females)
2. No. of Farmers implementing and benefiting from the programme.	53	105 (65 males and 40 females)	144 (males 92, females 52)	509 (males: 331, Females: 178)
3. Total size of farm land under cultivations (rice, maize ,vegetables)	24.2 hectares	32.6 hectares	109 hectares	109 hectares
4. Inputs received				
i. Fertilizer	NPK = 100 bags Urea = 100 bags	NPK = 800 bags	Nil	1200 litres of liquid fertilizer
ii. Maize seed	0	37 bags	14 bags	30 bags (298 farmers) [M=203, F= 95] Hectares: 60 hectares under cultivation

iii. Vegetables seed	Pepper = 58 sachets	Pepper = 80 sachets tomato = 80 cans cabbage = 80 cans cucumber = 80 cans lettuce = 80 cans carrot = 72 sachets onion = 20 sachets	Nil	
iv. Rice seed	20 bags	20 bags	15 bags	
5. Yields				
Maize	0	225 Mt	84 Mt	97.8 Mt
Rice	2.05 tonnes	0	35 tonnes	
Vegetables	9.5 tonnes	22.5 tonnes	21.5 tonnes	
Sorghum				

Analysis: The period realized a total increase in the number of farmers registered for the programme. The total farmlands for cultivation under the programme appreciated to 109 hectares. This is has highly contributed to food security in the Municipality.

3.9.7 Major Crop Performance (Non-PFJ)

Table 3.24: Improved Major crop Performance (Non PFJ)

No	Crops	Productivity (Mt/Ha)	Area of production (Ha)	Production (Mt)
1.	Maize	1.63	235.3	383.54
2.	Rice (Paddy)	1.87	65.8	123.05
3.	Cassava	14.55	1087.5	15823.13
4.	Cocoyam	6.60	25.65	169.29
5.	Plantain	12.35	53.5	660.73
6.	Total		1467.75	

Source: DAD, 2020

3.9.8 Planting for Export And Rural Development

The objective of the PERD programme is to promote rural economic growth and improve household incomes of rural farmers through the provision of certified improved seedlings, extension services, business support and regulatory mechanisms and to create sustainable raw material base for the industrialization drive through the 1D1F initiative.

During the period 2020, 6 farmers benefited from 345 coconut seedlings under the PERD initiative to revamp the coconut plantation in the municipality and 509 farmers also benefited from subsidize fertilizer and seed maize under the planting for food and jobs initiative programme to address soil

fertility problems and increase food security and productivity. Out of the total beneficiaries, for the two programmes 380 were males and 135 being females with the number of youths involved being 37 and 20 people leaving with disability. The table below shows the summary status of the implementation of the PERD programme in the municipality.

Table 3.25: Status of implementation of the PERD Programme

Outcome Indicators	2018	2019		2020	
No. of Farmers registered	314	410		470	
No. of Farmers implementing the programme	314	184		470	
Hectares of farm lands under cultivations	96 hectares for cocoa	150 hectares		36 hectares	
Input received					
Cocoa	120,000 seedlings	350,000 seedlings		NRD	
Coconut	Nil	10,000 hybrid seedlings		345 seedlings	
Rubber				16 beneficiaries	
Oil Palm				2 beneficiaries	
Total no. of beneficiaries	Nil	M	F	M	F
i. Coconut		40	32	4	2
ii. Cocoa	Nil	M	F	M	F
		297	112	NRD	NRD
Percentage Yield of Crops					
Cocoa	NRD	Not in yield stage		Not in yield stage	
Coconut	NRD	Not in yield stage		Not in yield stage	

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2020

During the period, 16 farmers trained and supplied with 345 coconut seedlings under the PERD initiative to revamp the coconut plantation in the municipality. The membership of the DCACT secretariat met to ensure the successful implementation of the programme.

Table 3.26: Progress on the DCACT Activities

	ACTIVITIES	LOCATIO N	OUTPUT Indicator	2018	2019	REMARKS
1	Complete the establishment of the DCACT Secretariat and Appoint desk officer	Half Assini	DCACT Secretariat established	Office not established	DCACT secretariat Established	The secretariat is fully furnished
2	Sensitize 5 extension officers and MOFA staff on the DCACT	Half Assini	No. of Extension officers and		1	Inadequate funds for teaining

			MOFA staff sensitized			
3	Organize radio panel discussions on the DCACT, Planting for Food and Jobs, Export and Rural Development	Ezinlibo and Sameye	No. of Radio discussions organised		12	Implemented
4	Sensitize 500 farmers in 20 communities on improved coconut plantation and management	20 Selected Communities	No. of Farmers sensitized		170	Partially Implemented
7	Raise 10,000 coconut seedlings in ten communities	Nzimtianu and other Selected Communities	No. of Seedlings raised communities		10,000	Fully Implemented. Seedlings distributed to farmers
8	Engage Traditional Authorities for the release of lands for the youth for the PERD initiatives	Selected Communities	No. of Traditional authorities engaged		Nil	No lands have been released after contact with Traditional Authorities
			Size of land released to youth for coconut cultivation		Nil	
9	Recruit and train voluntary 200 youth for the PERD programme for support (supply of planting materials)	Selected Communities	No. of youth trained and supported		Nil	No recruitment done for voluntary services
10	Sensitize and train 200 youth and farmers on agribusiness and sustainable agricultural value chain	Selected Communities	No. of farmers and youth trained		170 farmers trained	Partially Implemented
13	Capture all farmers biometric data alongside GPS mapping of farms and plantations	Selected Communities	No. of farmers whose biometric data has been captured		72	Partially Implemented
			No. of farms mapped		Nil	
14	Establish electronic database of all commercial, entrepreneurial and agricultural initiatives in the municipality	Selected Communities	No of Database established		Nil	Not Implemented

15	Organise Quarterly update stakeholders meeting on Government flagship programmes	Half Assini	No. of Stakeholders meetings organised		Nil	No meeting held due to lack of funds for the secretariat
----	--	-------------	--	--	-----	--

3.9.9 Summary of the Beneficiaries under the Flagship Programmes (PFJ/PERD)

Table 3.27: Summary of beneficiaries

Name of Project / Activity	Beneficiaries							Achievement (Result from intervention)
	Male	Female	Total	Youth	Adult	Aged	PLWD	
PERD	3	3	6	0	6	0	0	To revamp the coconut plantation
PFJ	377	132	509	37	330	150	20	To address soil fertility problem and increase food security productivity
Total	380	135	515	37	336	150	20	

Source: DAD, 2020

Analysis: the year 2020 ended with 6 farmers benefited from 345 coconut seedlings under the PERD initiative to revamp the coconut plantation in the municipality and 509 farmers also benefited from subsidize fertilizer and seed maize under the planting for food and jobs initiative programme to address soil fertility problems and increase food security and productivity. Out of the total beneficiaries for the two programmes 380 were males and 135 being females with the number of youths involved being 37 and 20 people leaving with disability.

3.9.10 Finances

The total approved budget for the department of Agriculture for the period 2020 fiscal year was **GHC 167,041.71** and released to carry out some agriculture activities planned as against **GHC 177,119.92** for the fiscal year 2019. This decreased in percentage of amount approved by 5.69%. All the approved funds were released to the department by the end of the year 2020. As the time of compiling this report a total amount spent was 147,978.8 representing 88.58% of the total amount released. The municipal assembly also released the GOG fund allocated the Department for carrying out other necessary activities and total amount released is GHC 35,112.00.

3.9.11 Update on One District One Factory

The “One District One Factory” programme is a flagship industrialization programme of Government aimed at establishing at least one factory or enterprise in each of the 216 districts of Ghana as a means of creating economic growth poles that would accelerate the development of those areas and create jobs for the teeming youth. The policy aims to transform the structure of the economy from one dependent on production and export of raw materials to a value-added industrialization economy driven primarily by the private sector. Initiating the policy, three projects have been earmarked for the Municipal. A Cassava Processing factory, a Fertilizer Processing factory and a Petroleum Hub. Two sites (Farmlands) have been earmarked at Ekpu and Adususazo with the processing factory sited at Atwebanso. The company would produce starch, ethanol and some medical nutrients in large quantities for local consumption and for export.

Fertilizer Processing Factory: The period 2020 realized some investors doing preliminary assessment at the 20,000-acre land reserved for the construction of a petroleum hub, the fertilizer-processing factory in the Bonyere enclave of the Jomoro Municipality. Ghana Gas Company also did some land survey at the area where the Fertilizer processing Factory will be sited. Spatial data for the area has been validated and there are ongoing efforts to realize works on the Hub.

3.9.12 Sustainable management of land and environment

The objective of this focus area is to enhance land and environmental management. The period 2020 realized several interventions that benefited several farmers in order to improve on their economic activities while protecting the environment. Some of the interventions that was implemented during the period is as follows;

Table 3.28: Conservation Systems Adopted

Systems	Types of Crops	Beneficiaries		Total	Number Adopted		Total	Percentage Adoption
		Male	Female		Male	Female		
Crop rotation	Cassava, cowpea, maize, groundnut.	62	55	117	40	59	99	86.32
Mulching	Plantain, vegetables	55	50	105	35	41	76	91.4
Zero tillage	Cowpea	30	17	47	8	11	19	40.4
Cover cropping	Cowpea, groundnut	28	82	110	17	69	86	78.2

Intercropping	Cassava, maize, coconut	110	117	227	68	77	145	63.9
Others (organic manure)	Cocoa, plantain, vegetables	136	87	223	108	62	170	76.2
Total		421	408	829	276	319	595	71.77

Analysis: Eight hundred and twenty-nine farmers benefited from conservation systems such as crop rotation, mulching, zero tillage, cover cropping, intercropping, use of organic manure and IMP. Out of the total number of beneficiaries 71.77% being 595 are using the systems in the farming activities

3.9.13 Environmental Management

Table 3.29: Awareness/Sensitization on Environmental Management

Item	Target Participants	Number of trainings	Beneficiaries		Total
			Male	Female	
Illegal Mining	0	0	0	0	0
Water Pollution	100	1	42	37	79
Erosion control	60	2	25	20	45
Flood control	100	3	145	140	285
Fire belt	100	7	100	70	170
Total	360	13	312	267	579

Thirteen-sensitization education was organized for farmers on how to manage and control erosion, water pollution, flood control and fire belt in their various farms. In all 360 participants were targeted, of which 597 were reached with the above-mentioned management practices. The target groups were farmers and other stakeholders. Out of the 579 participants, 312 were males and 267 were females. All COVID -19 protocols were observed during the programme.

3.10 Waste Management, Water and Sanitation

The Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit (EHSU) of the Jomoro Municipal Assembly is the unit responsible for developing and maintaining a clean, safe and pleasant physical environment in all human settlements. The Unit has the responsibility to promote the social, economic and physical well-being of the populace through various activities.

The Unit achieves its aim through a clear strategic plan by the **District Environmental Sanitation Strategic Action Plan (DESSAP)**. However, there were some few retarding factors in the progress

of some sanitation Programs, the ESHU performed amicably well. There is hope that in the coming year, all stakeholders will do all they can do to promote a very good level of sanitation to enhance a disease-free District.

3.10.1 Key Activities

Wastes in general can be classified into **Solid** and **Liquid** Waste. Waste (solid/liquid) disposal involved various processes in the collection, transportation, treatment and sanitary (hygienic) disposal. Environmental Sanitation is a major determinant for achieving improved quality of life as it affects the environmental resources on which life depends. It is believed that all the components of environmental sanitation services taken together have more impact on the HEALTH of the environment and people than WATER.

The Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit in collaboration with key stakeholders and some NGOs continue to carry out programmes, which aim at improving general sanitation in the Municipality. Some of the key activities implemented during the period are as follows,

Table 3.30: Some key activities carried out during the period

S/N	ACTIVITY	TARGET SET FOR THE YEAR	TARGET ACHIEVED	% OF TARGET ACHIEVED	REASONS FOR ADVERSE OUTCOMES	ACTION
1.	PREMISES INSPECTIONS	6000	3967	66.12	-Inadequate staff -Lack of transport	-To intensify Premises inspection
2.	INSERVICE TRAINING	4	-	-	Lack of funds	Training programmes planned by Assembly.
3.	SPRAYING AND FUMIGATION	23 Public toilets, 26 refuse dumps & 5 market places	54 places sprayed	100		More programmes to be undertaken in 2021
4.	TOOLS AND EQUIPMENTS	Various	---	50	Some sanitary tools were purchased	To Liaise with Assembly to acquire more tools.
5.	NOTICES	191 Notices served	No. Complied 112	58.64	Inadequate Staff to enforce compliance	Recalcitrant Offenders to be prosecuted
6.	PROSECUTION	100	-	-	Heavy schedules	Officers to be trained in prosecution skills
7.	STAFF MEETING	4	2	50		Quarterly meetings planned for 2020

					Target not achieved due COVID 19	
8.	REPORT WRITING	4	3	75	3 rd Quarter report not compiled.	Annual report prepared
9.	DRAIN CLEANSING/ DESILTING	5200m	4,900m	94.23	Most drains desilted	Desilting and Cleansing done during monthly general clean-up exercises
9.61	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL	Expected generation 35,294.86mt	Collected 1,080mt or 2,160m ³		-Inadequate communal containers -Inability to cover all service areas	Additional communal containers should be provided
		Estimated collection 11,232mt				
11.	LIQUID WASTE DISPOSAL	-	-	Individuals arrange for the service	Private service providers transport waste outside the District	Assembly yet to develop final disposal site
12.	MEAT INSPECTION	Various animals (400)	258	64.5	-Inadequate slaughter facilities -Inadequate staff	To ensure proper inspection of all meat for public consumption
13.	MEDICAL SCREENING FOR FOOD HANDLERS	3000			screening was not organized due to COVID 19	Programmes planned for early 2021

Source: EHSU Annual Report, 2020

3.10.2 Other Activities carried out During the Period;

- Five (5) communities were supplied with sanitation materials which include 5 wheel barrows, 10 shovels, 10 hand gloves, 10 wellington boots and 5 pick axes. The communities are as follows; ahobre, Enzimitianu, Fante Newtown, Alengenzule and Anwiafutu.
- Nineteen (19) broken down boreholes were repaired at various communities
- The department assisted the Metika Community to relocate their final refuse deposite.
- 32 meetings were held at WSMTs offices at Half Assini, Tikobo No.1 and Bonyere.
- 19 new boreholes were fixed in various communities Suaso.
- First round of water Quality Test was administered at half Assini, Tikobo No.1 and Bonyere Small Town Water Projects.

Table 3.31: Indicators for the Municipal water and sanitation

S/N	Indicators	2018		2019		2020	
		Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.
1.	% of communities certified Open Defecating free	10%	0%	10%	0%	10%	0%

2.	% of communities with improved sanitary conditions	50%	20%	55%	40%	60%	45%
3	% increase in households toilets	30%	10%	20%	13%	25%	15%
4	% of households with access to safe portable drinking water	70%	62%	80%	68%	80%	78%
6	Percentage of population sensitized on waste segregation and hygiene	50%	25%	55%	30%	55%	35%

Source: EHSU monitoring report, 2020

3.10.3 Challenges/Recommendation

In spite of numerous challenges and the limited resources available, the Unit will continue to work in collaboration with all stakeholders and other agencies and to fully utilize its Sub-District Offices in order to achieve high standard of Environmental Sanitation in the District thereby improving the health conditions of the populace.

It is the hope of the Unit that adequate funds would be made available for the execution of its plans and activities during the ensuing year. The Unit shall continue to liaise with the Assembly to ensure that the challenges encountered are addressed to encourage officers perform their duties efficiently and effectively.

3.11. Update on Street Naming and Property Addressing

During the period 2020, the implementation of the street naming and property addressing in the Jomoro municipality was executed. Various activities was initiated to execute the exercise, these includes digitization of Orthophotos, consultaion with traditional authorities and opinions leaders for street names, developing a sensitization Jingle and field exercises to inscribe street names and house numbers on properties.

During the period, thirteen (13) communities were covered and over four thousand (4000) properties captured. The communities include, Jaway, Half Assini, Ekpu, Takinta, Tikobo No. 1, Tikobo No 2. Elubo. Bonyere, Ndumsuazo, Nawuley , Ezilinbo, Benyin and Allowuley.

Table 3.32: Update on Street Naming Exercise

Activities	No. communities covered	No. of Properties covered	Remarks
1. Street Naming and Property Addressing Exercise	13	4,000	Partially Achieved
2. Digitization of Orthophotos	13 Orthophotos digitised	-	Partially Achieved

Source: Department of Physical Planning, 2020

2.12. Public Education and Planning Advocacy

The physical planning department organized periodic public education to enlighten communities on planning guidelines and standard, permit compliance and land use development.

Table 3.33: Advocacy on Development Planning

Activity	Location	Total Participants/Beneficiaries		Remarks
		Male	Female	
Sensitization on land use development, Planning Guidelines and Permit Compliance	Allowulley and Egbazo	120	43	100% targeted participants achieved
Preparation of Planning Schemes	Elubo, Allowulley	115	35	100% targeted participants achieved

The department during the period undertook its regular activities, which includes;

1. Conveying technical sub-committee and spatial planning committee meetings.
2. The department would continue to offer technical advice to the assembly to assist in formalizing acquisition of all state lands.
3. The department would continue to undertake periodic inspections of the various communities in the district.

4. The department would embark on sensitization program for land owners and traditional rulers in the district to ensure they comply with development regulations.
5. Prepare planning schemes and local Plans to guide development

3.13 Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme

The IPEP aims at providing basic socio-economic infrastructure at constituency level to help accelerate the eradication of poverty and address the various forms of inequalities in the country. The Jomoro Municipality is a beneficiary of the IPEP programme which is spearheaded by the Ministry of Special Development Initiative. The ministry has awarded several projects such as the construction of the 10-seater toilet facility at Elubo, Annorgyie and Ahobre, which is near completion. Water facilities such as mechanized boreholes and small town water system is being constructed at Kengen, Takinta and Sowodadzem. Other facilities being constructed include the Half Assini and Ekpu recreational parks, the Bonyere community centre, Newtown water system, Jaway Wharf water system, Tikobo No.1 community center, Allowulley and Twenen community centres.

3.14 Roads and Safety

The Municipality is a beneficiary of the asphaltting of the town roads being constructed by Ghana Gas. The Elubo town roads, Half Assini town roads are all under construction. The Jaway to Newtown roads are also ongoing. The period 2020 appreciated 84.7km length of road network in good condition. This has contributed to the improvement of the road network in the municipality and has improved economic activities. However, most feeder roads in the Municipality needs urgent redress because of its bad state. There are lack of roads signs as well as speed rumps within the town. Due to this there are excessive over speeding on the roads, which has led to few accidents leading to severe injuries and deaths.

3.15 Transportation

The transport sector is not an encouraging one. All lorry stations and parks are in poor state. There is no effective running of the Transport system in the Municipality. GPRTU and other transport unions are in conflict leading to the inefficiency in the Transport sector. The okada business is very vibrant in the Municipality, which has eased the pressure in the transport system. The Municipality is in the process of rehabilitating some of the lorry stations to improve the transport system in the Municipality.

3.16 Security Situation in the District

Freight Forward Operating Base was commissioned by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Ghana to protect the oil and gas facilities in the territorial waters of Ghana. This operating base will enhance the security system in the Municipality. However, the Police are expediting action to ensure that they constitute neighbourhood watch volunteers to protect and improve safety in the communities.

3.17 Environmental Protection and Climate Change

The National Disaster Management Organization as part of their effort to protect the environment was established to manage disasters and similar emergencies in the country.

In the period 2020, the activities planned and discharged included the following:

- a. Sensitization on prevention and management of natural disasters, climate change and preservation of wetland in 44 communities.
- b. Personal hygiene and environmental cleanliness.
- c. Revamping of eleven (11) Disaster volunteer Groups
- d. Disaster Preparedness Action Plan Implementation Report prepared

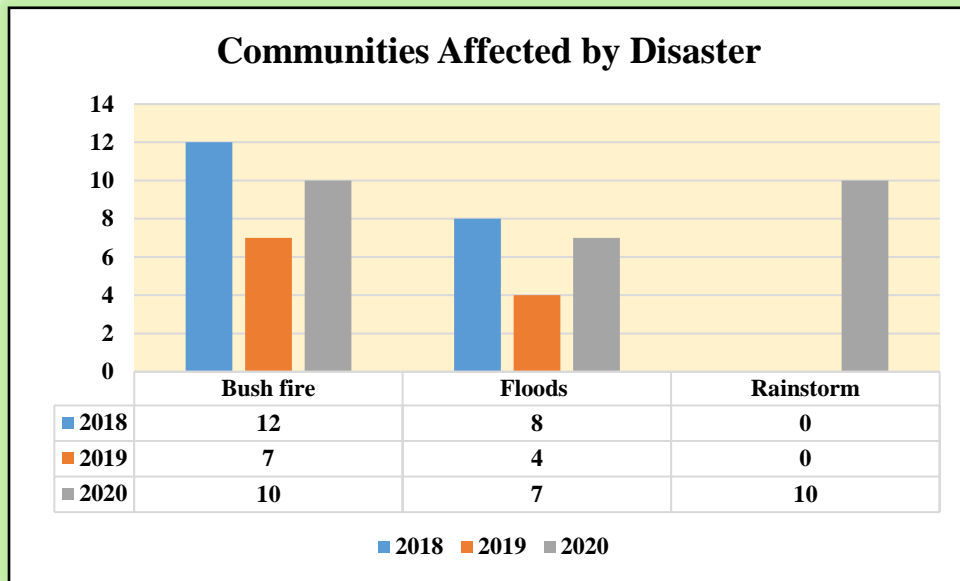
Below is a summary of the disaster incidents in the Municipality

Table 3.34: Natural Disasters

Disaster	Locations	Affected Persons			Total affected Houses
		Adult Male	Female	Children	
Fire	Bonyere Junction	4	2	0	1
Rainstorm	Takinta and Ahobre	2	4	0	1
Flood	Adusuazo and Takinta	58	68	31	41

Source: Department of NADMO, 2020

Figure 3.3: Communities affected by Disaster



Source: Department of NADMO, 2020

The period realized 10 rainstorms, 7 floods and 10 bushfires. This had impact on the economic livelihood of persons affected in those communities. However, the department of NADMO with its rigorous sensitization on the impact of climate change among other related programmes will enable persons to be prepared for such occurrences.

3.18 Environmental Protection

The District is challenged with illegal sand winning along the Elubo environs. This issue is also coupled with Galamsey activities which has destroyed the water bodies ie. River Pra down to the Wharf at Jaway Wharf. This has reduced the level of fish catch and causing the livelihood of Fisher folks. EPA and other operational vanguards needs to intervene to curve this menace.

3.19 Climate Change and Environmental Protection Interventions

The Jomoro Municipality Climate Change intervention objectives is to;

- To enhance the capacity of the coastal communities in climate change
- To raise awareness as well as the management of climate change impacts.
- To reduce the act of emissions in the atmosphere

There have been couple of interventions and alternate livelihood interventions which seeks to help improve the local economic activities and to build the capacity of stakeholders on Climate Change

awareness and putting in place mitigation and adaptation measures in the Jomoro Municipality. The Municipality undertook a data analysis the period 2020 to evaluate the Risk prone communities distressed because of Climate Change and the mitigation measures adapted to address the issues. Below is the identified Climate Change Data Analysis conducted in 2020.

Table 3.35: Critical Climate Change Data Analysis

S/ N	RISK IDENTIFIED	TECHNIQUES	AREA/COMMUNITY	MITIGATION ACTIVITIES	PERSON RESPONSIBLE
1	Sea Erosion	Statistical Analysis, Observation, Trend Analysis, History, Incidence, Seasonality	Newtown Wharf, Twenen, Allengenzule , Ezinlibo Atwebanso	1. Public Education on effect of Sand winning along the coast	Chiefs, EPA, Assembly Members, NADMO
2	Flooding	Flooding Data sheet, Statistical Analysis, Observation, Statistical Analysis, Water Quality	Sowodadem, Takinta, Bawia, Mbem, Kengen, Ezinlibo, Metika, New Kablensuazo Egbazo	1 .Restoration of Mangroves trees 2. Enforcement of bye-law against sand winning. 3. Desilting of chocked drains.	Assembly Members, NGOs
3	Depletion of Mangrove	Statistical Analysis, History, Data sheet, Observation	New Ankasa, New Nzulezo, Beyin, Allengezule, Mangyea, Metika	Restoration of depleted mangrove	MA, NGOs, Chiefs
6	Fire Out break	Statistical Analysis, Historical Trend, Frequency, Incidence Seasmlality	Elubo, Ekpu, Ellenda, Jaway Wharf	Public Education	NADMO, NCCE
7	Sea Level Rise	Statistical Analysis, History, Data sheet, Observation	Metika- Newtown	Public Education	NADMO

3.19.1 Climate Change Awareness

The Jomoro Municipal Assembly undertook a Climate Change Awareness programme with the support of the NADMO during the period 2020.

Table 3.36: Climate Change Awareness Programme

	Activity	Location	No. of Participants	
			Male	Female
1	Public sensitization on climate change and its effect on the environment	Half Assini, Effasu, Ekpu, Ehoaka, Tikobo No.1, Nuba	73	52
2	Media Discussions	Takinta, Half Assini, Bawia	58	65
3	Workshop seminars and Durbars	Half Assini, Elubo	120	98
4	Training and Capacity building for staff	Half Assini	25	10
5	Preservation of Wetlands	Metika	15	12

Source: NADMO Reports, 2020

3.19.2 Climate Change Activities

3.19.3 Climate Smart Agriculture:

The goal of the practice is to reduce carbon emissions. CSA Training is to encourage farmers to adopt the new organic ways to improve soil fertility to increase high organic food production and adopting good farming practices.

During the period the Department of MOFA, trained 30 Farmers and AEAs to promote and introduce climate smart agriculture. The total participants constitute 30, which includes; 18 males, 12 females, 7 youth and 2 PLWD.

Tree Planting: The Department of NADMO have collaborated with the Assembly in areas of tree planting. **Species:** black mahogany, emere,, , prekese, guarea, and cassia. In all a total of 200 seedlings were supplied to the various communities for planting. The communities supplied include; Half Assini, Tikobo No.1 , Bawia/Nvellenu, Mangyea.

3.19.4 Training Programmes

- Global Positioning System (GPS) unit: 8 male farmers & 22 wetland conservation champions (20 men, 2 women) trained & assists in farm land use / wetland mapping.
- Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR): The training is a low cost land restoration technique used to combat poverty and hunger amongst poor subsistence farmers by increasing food and timber production and resilience to climate change. In the municipal 155 farmers trained on this programme
- GIS & Remote sensing: Training held for district assembly officials; including MoFA, NADMO, GES
- Climate Change (CC) Training For DPCU members, teachers and CREMA executives/members (Collaboration with Wildlife Division-WD of Forestry Commission)
- Agroforestry and Tree Planting Restoration: 75 farmers trained
- Carbon measurement training: Organized for district GoG officials and community members

3.19.5 Other Activities

Hen Mpoano is an NGO that are into sustainable fisheries management as well as Coastal zone management. The Coastal Resources Conservation initiative which includes the protection of Wetland Areas led to the co-management of the natural resources in the GAW (Greater Amanzule Wetland). This led to Hen Mpoano key activities to;

- ❖ Restore Degraded Areas
- ❖ Clean wetland Areas
- ❖ Sensitize and educate communities
- ❖ Build the communities capacity

3.19.6 Progress made On Greater Amanzule Wetland (GAW) Conservation

The Greater Amanzule Wetland (GAW) conservation initiative is a collaborative effort between Hen Mpoano (HM) and CSLP. It aims at establishing a formal co-management process and improving management planning for the restoration of the degraded Wetland Areas such as the

Amanzule Wetlands. This helps to improve natural resources management and increase capacity for low greenhouse gas emissions development.

It is against this background that community and District conservation committees have been formed to work with traditional authorities and the Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission to ensure the conservation of the GAW.

Table 3.37: Activities carried out during the period Jan-December, 2020

Activity	Community	Comment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRM Training/CCC Monitoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group Formation • Managing conservation Committees • Building stronger conservation committees 	Mangyea, Efassu	Total Participants including other communities in the Ellembelle District 63= (36M, 27F)
Distribution of Bee-Hives to beneficiaries	Mangyea, Effassu, Old Kablesauzo	
Setting-Up vegetable demonstration site	Egbazo	28 Total Participants (13M 15F)
Mangrove replanting activity	Metika	3640 Seedlings planted
Ecosystem Based Livelihood Assessment	Old Kabelasuazo	Focus group discussions with 15 people
Wetland Mapping and Ground truthing	Bonyere, Mangyea, Ezinlibo, Ebonloa, Ekpu	With the support of 3 conservation committee members
Monitoring Visits to Climate Change Clubs	Effassu, Mangyea Ekpu, Beyin	
VSLA Monitoring	Metika, Egbazo	
Distribution of cassava planting materials to self-selected individuals	Metika Mangyea Effassu ,Beyin	109 Total=51M+58F

3.19.7 Challenges and way forward

- With all the community conservation committees formed in Jomoro Municipal, more effort is required to ensure ongoing mentoring, training and coaching. During the next grant phase, HM will assign an additional staff on the field and also increase contact time with the conservation committees in both districts. This will ensure qualitative improvement in how the committees are empowered while facilitating involvement of the committees in field based conservation actions.
- The functionality of governance structures and quality of conservation actions are important for sustainability. Consequently, Hen Mpoano is working to establish partnerships and leverage additional sources of funds to support the GAW conservation initiative. This involves working with the Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission to strengthen the capacities of the Wetland Conservation Committees to manage wetlands.

3.20 Poverty Status of the Municipality

Poverty has different perceptions and meanings from different people due to the diverse nature and background of people. The municipal poverty profile indicates that the poor have such characteristics such as inability to acquire basic needs, including food, clothing and shelter. Poor infrastructural facilities and access to social services are also key issues in the definition of poverty. The incidence of poverty represents the number of persons whose incomes or consumption levels fall below the poverty line and can be classified as poor person in the municipality.

There are number of manifestations of poverty. Among them include; high rate of social vices, poor sanitation, dilapidated structures, etc. Among the causes are laziness, attitudes of the people towards work, poor management of scarce but available resources, seasonal unemployment, large family sizes, and lack of skill training among others.

The District has about 20% of its total area been small rural setting, with majority of the people being crop farmers and fisher folks. These groups of people have low living standard compared to the few at the formal sector. The informal sector lacks the requisite technical knowhow to upgrade their means of living for decades. These inequalities are due to challenges in economic growth. Notable among these are:

1. Unavailability and cost credit
2. Inadequate entrepreneurial and vocational skills
3. Poor revenue and expenditure management
4. Inadequate and poor infrastructure

CHAPTER FOUR

PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 Monitoring and Evaluation Conducted

The participatory monitoring and evaluation is a tool used to assess the level of performance of the Municipal Assembly by the citizenry to ascertain the impact of the proposed interventions on the citizenry. It further allows stakeholders to make input into development interventions and helps ensures good standards maintained and provides appropriate feedback to service providers.

4.1 Methodologies

MPCU secretariat during the period undertook strategic monitoring and evaluation plan through M&E Review meetings and the adoption of focus group discussions. Observations and the use of participatory tools such as the use of the scorecard (CSC) approach to ensure the development interventions undertaken are in compliance with the appropriate standards and suit the needs of the people in the Municipality.

4.2 Processes Involved

A community scorecard was generated for the citizenry. Three core strategic focal areas for the rendering of services to the populace was critically taken into consideration.

The core areas include;

- Access to basic services
- Provision of basic services
- Satisfaction to the provisions

In undertaken the PM&E several things were taken into consideration such as the stakeholders to be involved (service providers, beneficiaries), development of the indicators for ratings to derive findings and make proposed recommendations for decision making and feedback.

Some of the key stakeholders used include **community members, Assembly members, Traditional Authorities, various business associations and NGO's**. This helped in getting feedback to the various service providers relating to the mutual reforms through various dialogues of the stakeholders.

In undertaking the CSC approach, stakeholders were grouped to discuss and produce consensus basis for scoring a specific activity. A rating of 1-5 was used to ascertain the performance level of a specific activity of each indicator as shown in Table 3.1.

Table 4.1: Community Generated Performance Score Card

Indicators	1=Very Bad	2= Bad	3= OK	4= Good	5= V. Good	Remarks
Health						
Education						
Transport						

Source: Adapted from Singh and Shah, 2004

This approach adopted eased data collection, findings, and enabled participants consensually produce their recommendation for onward decision-making and feedback. The Indicators focused primarily on Health, Education and Transport, which are all development interventions executed during the period 2020. The Participatory monitoring and Evaluation matrix is highlighted below with its average result score, findings and recommendations;

Table 4.2: Update on Monitoring and Evaluation

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/Programme/Project Involved	Consultant or Persons Involved	Methodology	Total Participant		Findings	Recommendations
				M	F		
Monitoring and Evaluation Review Meetings	1. Construction of Market sheds at Tikobo No.1	MPCU members Assembly members,	Focus Group Discussion and Observation at meetings	55	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site safety not recognized • Projects have outlived their duration • Ensure proper finishing • No construction bill boards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site safety must be intensified • Projects should be completed within schedule • Ensure proper landscaping • Trees must be planted around the project • Ensure wash rooms are well managed and properly kept • Must ensure construction boards are mounted
	2. Construction of 3-unit Classroom block at Old Ankasa			47	26		

Source: M&E Report, 2020

Table 4.3: Update on PM&E conducted

Name of the PM&E Tool	Evaluation Conducted by Sectors	Policy/Programme/ Project	Consultant	Methodology	Average Results (Score)	Total Participants		Findings	Recommendations
						M	F		
Community score card	Education	1. School Feeding Programme	UCSOND	Focus Group Discussions	3 = OK	86	65	Coverage of programme limited	Municipal Assembly should support government initiative for expanding the programme

		2. Construction of 3-unit Classroom block at Ellenda	UCSOND	Observation and Focus Group Discussions	4= Good	65	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community attested to the great work done Service providers were not accountable to the community 	Service providers must be accountable to the community
Community Score Card	Health	3. Construction of CHPS Compound at New Kabelansuazo	UCSOND		3= Ok	25	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community members were involved in project monitoring No construction posts indicating the contractor and the contract sum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of construction posts/boards Work must be executed
Citizen Report Card	Water and Sanitation	4. Construction of boreholes with overhead water tank at Apollonu, Nokabamu, Kakusuazo	MPCU	Interview, Group discussion	4= Good	36	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service providers were not accountable to the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community needs to engaged with service providers

Source: M&E Report, 2020

4.3 The way forward

Major challenges facing the Assembly include lack of basic infrastructure such as, residential accommodation for staff as well as inadequate capacity built for most of the staff.

The Assembly would budget for as well as collaborate with its development partners for the provision of basic infrastructure to enhance the smooth running of the Assembly's business.

The Assembly would take the following measures for the ensuing year to ensure the acceleration of development in the District.

1. To prioritize programmes and projects so that limited resources would be spent on critical and urgent ones.
2. There would be regular communication and interaction with stakeholders and staff on the programmes and activities of the Assembly, to elicit public co-operation and understanding, especially at the community level, during the implementation of these programmes.
3. We would continue to step up effort at improving upon the level of internally generated revenue to facilitate the implementation of Assembly programs.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: Project Register

No.	NAME OF PROJECT	THEMATIC AREA OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	LOCATION OF PROJECT	CONTRACTOR/CONSULTANT	CONTRACT SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE OF AWARD	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	REMARKS
1.	Construction Of Market Sheds At Jaway Wharf	Economic Development	Jaway Wharf	M/S Cyson Gh. Ltd	134,080.00	DACF	November, 2019	19/12/2019	June, 2020	20,112.15	113,967.85	20%	Ongoing
2.	Construction of 3-unit Classroom block with office, staff room & 3 seater toilet facility	Social Development	Old Ankasa	Apollonia Construction Ltd	272,000	DACF	18/07/19	03/08/19	10/02/20	135,669.54	136,330.46	70%	Ongoing
3.	Construction Of Community Based Health Planning Services Compound	Social Development	New Kabenlasuazo	Emnesdey Co. Ltd	339,400.00	DACF	10/11/19	19/12/19	19/06/20	126,378.00	213,022.00	63%	Ongoing
4.	Construction Of Community Based Health Planning Services Compound	Social Development	Allowulley	E.B.J Ghana Ltd	324,000.00	DACF	10/11/19	19/12/19	19/06/20	48,600.00	213,022.00	15%	Ongoing
5.	Construction of 2-unit Classroom block with office, staff room, kitchen/washrooms	Social Development	Ekpu	Emnesdey Co. Ltd	220,400	DACF	10/11/19	19/12/19	19/06/20	33,060.00	187,340	10%	Ongoing
6.	Construction of 3 - unit classroom Block with office, staff room, store and three Enviro LooToilet facility	Social Development	Ellenda	Zawest Co. Ltd	312,900.00	DDF	18/06/19	9/08/2019	27/02/2020	292,122.00	20,778	100%	Completed
7.	Supply of Mono and Dual desks	Social Development	Half Assini	M/S Frankossa Ent	200,400	DACF	-	-	-	168,060	32,340	100%	Completed
8.	Construction of 3 - unit classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Mpeasem	Zawest Co. Ltd	248,953.75	DDF	18/06/19	27/10/2018	27/04/2019	120,672.73	128,282.02	100%	Completed
9.	Construction of Market sheds and Drains	Economic Development	Tikobo No.1	5 Star Construction Ltd	326,500	DDF	August, 2019	27/08/2019	27/02/2020	121,080.26	205,419.74	20%	Ongoing
10.	Construction Of Boreholes With Overhead Water Tank	Social Development	Kaku Suazo, Nokobanu and Apolonu	M/S Zawest Co. Ltd	62,477.00	DDF		6/11/2019	6/01/2020	56,883.15	2,993.85	100%	Completed

11.	Construction of Articulator Truck Terminal	Env. Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Elubo	US Global Const. Co.Ltd	231,185.20	DDF	August, 2018	27/08/2018	27/12/2018	177,959.73	53,226.2	60%	Ongoing
12.	Const. of 6 classroom block	Social Development	Boakwaw	Flobay Const.	182,550.00	GETFUND		12/11/2011	12/02/2012	41,816.32	140,733.68	70%	Ongoing
13.	Const. of 1No. six classroom block with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Half Assini	M/s Annomanuel Co. Ltd	235,799.86	GETFUND		12/03/2014	12/11/2014	-	-	70%	Ongoing
14.	Construction of 2-unit KG Block with ancillary facilities at Tweakor primary school	Social Development	Tweakor	M/S Blay Morkeh Infrs. Co. Ltd	156,253.08	GETFUND		February 2017	August 2017	-	-		Suspended
15.	Construction of 2-unit KG Block with ancillary facilities at Tikobo No. 1 primary school	Social Development	Tikobo No.1	M/S Blay Morkeh Infrs. Co. Ltd	155,703.08	GETFUND		February 2017	August 2017	-	-		Suspended
16.	Construction of 2-unit KG Block with ancillary facilities at Tikobo No. 1 primary school	Social Development	Nawulley	M/S Marriandy Ventures	155,745.70	GETFUND		February 2017	August 2017	-	-		Suspended
17.	Const. of 1No. six unit Classroom Block	Social Development	Mbem	Messer Zawest Co. Ltd	348,806.15	GETFUND		12/08/2016	12/03/2016	83,044.00	265,762.15	50%	Ongoing
18.	Const. of 1No. six unit Classroom Block, office, store with Ancillary facilities	Social Development	Cocoa Town	Messer Zawest Co. Ltd	348,548.46	GETFUND		12/08/2016	12/03/2016	50,680.00	297,868.46	50%	Ongoing
19.	Const. of 1No. six unit Classroom Block, office, store with Ancillary facilities	Social Development	Allenganzull ey	Messer Erikons/Homes	349,742.93	GETFUND		12/08/2016	12/03/2016			30%	Ongoing
20.	Const. of 1No. 3-unit Classroom Block with 6-seater toilet facility	Social Development	Ellenda Wharf	M/S Christ Avenue Company Ltd	450,900.00	GETFUND		2/03/2020	2/06/2020			50%	Ongoing
21.	Const. of 1No. 3-unit Classroom Block with 6-seater toilet facility	Social Development	Nsuano	M/S Jobadee Enterprise	451,600.00	GETFUND		2/03/2020	2/06/2016			50%	Ongoing

22.	Bitumen surfacing from Bawia to Tikobo No. 2 (5km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Tikobo No.2- Bawia	Messrs Myturn Limited	-	GNPC		25/06/2020	-	-	-		Ongoing
23.	Bitumen surfacing from Nvellenu to Ebonloa (6km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Nvellenu- Ebonloa	Messrs Myturn Limited	-	GNPC		25/06/2020	-	-	-		Ongoing
24.	Bitumen surfacing from Awiafutu Junction to Kwabre (7km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Awiafutu- Kwabre	Messrs Myturn Limited	-	GNPC		25/06/2020	-	-	-		Ongoing
25.	Bitumen surfacing from Tikobo No.1 Inner Roads (5km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Nvellenu- Ebonloa	Messrs Myturn Limited	-	GNPC		25/06/2020	-	-	-		Ongoing
26.	Bitumen surfacing from Bonyere to Ndumsuazo to Ezinlibo inner roads (10km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Bonyere to Ndumsuazo - Ezinlibo	Messrs Myturn Limited	-	GNPC		25/06/2020	-	-	-		Ongoing
27.	Bitumen surfacing from Takinta to Adusuazo (6km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Takinta - Adusuazo	Messrs Myturn Limited	-	GNPC		25/06/2020	-	-	-		Ongoing
28.	Bitumen surfacing from Ahobre to Egbazo (4km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Ahobre- Egbazo	Messrs Myturn Limited	-	GNPC		25/06/2020	-	-	-		Ongoing
29.	Bitumen surfacing at Half Assini town roads (14km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Half Assini			GHANA GAS			-	-	-		Ongoing
30.	Bitumen surfacing of Elubo towns roads (4km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Elubo			GHANA GAS			-	-	-		Ongoing
31.	Renovation of Market sheds	Economic Development	Beyin	TN Construction works	200,000.00	CODA		8 th Jun, 2020	-				Ongoing
32.	Completion Of Health Center Ward	Social Development	Tikobo No.1	TN Construction works	110,000.00	CODA		8 th Jun, 2020	-				Ongoing
33.	Completion Of Health Center Ward	Social Development	Samenye	TN Construction works	110,000.00	CODA		8 th Jun, 2020	-				Ongoing
34.	Completion Of Teachers Quarters	Social Development	Bonyere	TN Construction works	100,000.00	CODA		8 th Jun, 2020	-				Ongoing

35.	Completion 2No. Teachers Quarters	Social Development	Twenen and New Nzulezo	Nana Danso Metal Const. Ent.	200,000.00	CODA		8 th Jun, 2020	-					Ongoing
36.	Completion Of Teachers Quarters	Social Development	Mangyea	TN Construction works	100,000.00	CODA		8 th Jun, 2020	-					Ongoing
37.	Completion of Health Center	Social Development	Elubo	TN Construction works	110,000.00	CODA		8 th Jun, 2020	-					Ongoing
38.	Construction Of Football Field	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Ekpu, Half Assini	Live Green Landscaping	200,000.00	CODA		8 th Jun, 2020	-					Ongoing
39.	Construction Of Road And Bridge	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Newtown Wharf	Ekow Boison & Sons Trade and Const. Ltd	700,000.00	CODA		5 th May, 2020	-					Ongoing
40.	Construction of Gathering Grounds (Community Centre)	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Half Assini	TN Construction works	300,000.00	CODA		5 th May, 2020						Yet to Start
41.	Construction of community shed	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Compound and New Nzulezo	TN Construction works	280,000.00	CODA		8 th June, 2020						Yet to Start
42.	Construction of meeting grounds (Community Centre)	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Boakwaw	KET Const. Ltd	70,000.00	CODA		8 th June, 2020						Yet to Start
43.	Construction of Bridge	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Metika	Ekow Boison & Sons Trade and Const. Ltd	120,000.00	CODA		5 th May, 2020	-					Completed
44.	Construction of shed for selected communities	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Cocoa Town, Awiafutu Junction, Bawia	KET Const. Ltd	350,000.00	CODA		5 th May, 2020						Yet to Start
45.	Construction of 30 seater WC Toilet Facility	Social Development	Ahobre, Annor Agyei SHS, Elubo Catholic Primary			CODA								Ongoing
46.	Construction of mechanized Boreholes	Social Development	Jaway Wharf			CODA								Completed

47.	Construction of Single storey Dormitory Block at HASCO	Social Development	Half Assini			GHANA GAS							Ongoing
48.	Construction of Rural Community Mast	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Kwabre, New Town , Kengen			GIFFEC							In use
49.	Construction of 40-bed Polyclinic	Social Development	Elubo			GOG							Ongoing
50.	Construction of mechanized borehole with reticulated over tank	Social Development	Sowodadzim, Takinta, Kengen			IPEP							Ongoing
51.	Construction of Market Stalls	Economic Development	Elubo			CODA							Ongoing
52.	Drilling of Hand Pump Boreholes	Social Development	Old Ankasa. Enzimtianu, Sowodadzim			GNPC							Completed
53.	Construction of Forward Operating Base	Governance. Corruption and Public Accountability	Ezinlibo			Ministry of Defence							Ongoing
54.	Construction of Petroleum Hub	Economic Development	Bonyere and Selected spatial areas			Ministry of Energy							Yet to Start. Spatial area data collated and validated

Annex 2: 2018-2020 Programme Register

Projects/Activities	Location	Output indicators	Status of Implementation			REMARKS
			2018	2019	2020	
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY						
1. Organize Business development fora and business counselling for SME's	Selected Community	No. of Business For a organized	1	1	36	Target Participants Achieved.
		No. of people who participated	55 [40m/15f]	64	241 [72M/169F]	
2. Provide start-up kits to graduate apprentices at the RTF facility and MSME	Half Assini	No. of graduate and SME's apprentices supported	NA	NA	0	Start-up kits procured yet to be distributed
3. Raise and Supply improved coconut seedlings under planting for food and investment	Selected communities	No. of seedlings Raised	NA	10,000	2,668	Partially Implemented
		No. of Farmers supplied with seedlings	NA	72	6 M=3 F=3	
		No. of seedlings supplied	NA	10,000	345	
4. Organise sensitization and Training for 200 farmers on vegetable farming and coconut plantation management	Selected communities	No. of farmers trained	NA	NA	470	Fully Implemented
5. Facilitate training of AEAs and farmers on seed and planting materials production procedures for major crops in 30 communities	Selected Community	No. of farmers trained	50	98	NA	
		No. of AEA's trained	5	5	NA	
6. Register 1,000 farmers for planting for food and jobs creation to be supported	District wide	No. of farmers registered	1611	530	NA	
		No. of farmers supported	161	144	NA	
7. Organize training for AEAs and selected farmers on improved technologies on rice, maize, cassava, vegetable and cowpea production	Selected Community	No. of AEAs trained	5	12	N/A	
		No. of farmers trained	75	135	NA	
8. Monitoring visits by DDO's and Agricultural Extention Agents (AEAs) farm/home visits and radio information dissemination	District wide	No. of farms/ers visited	668	2,004	7,493	Target achieved
9. Facilitate the acquisition of land for 100 youth under the planting for food and investment	Selected communities	No. lands acquired /released for youth in farming	NA	0	0	
		No. of youth in farming supported under PFJ/PERD	NA	0	0	
10. Train 100 youth in agribusiness	Selected communities	No. of youth trained in agribusiness	NA	0	100	Target Achieved
11. Train AEAs and MIS staff and farmers on yield information management	Half Assini	No. AEA's and MIS trained	0	NA	NA	
		No. of Farmers trained	0	NA		
12. Vaccinate poultry and livestock	Selected Communities	No. of Poultry vaccinated	491,189	468,123	204,143	Implemented
		No. of Livestock vaccinated	513	3,196	800	
13. Train 50 livestock farmers on livestock integration and husbandry practices	selected communities	No. of Livestock farmers trained	N/A	33	290	

14. Intensification and Monitoring of 40 demonstration sites	selected communities	No. of demonstration sites monitored	20	20	NA	
15. Sensitize 10 coastal communities on sustainable marine fishing laws and practices	Selected communities	No. of coastal communities sensitized	10	10	15	
16. Facilitate capacity building for management and staff of tourist sites	Nzulezo, Ankasa, Beyin	No. of tourist managers trained	1	9	7	
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT						
ADOPTED GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL						
17. Organize STMIE for schools	District wide	No. of STMIE Organized	2	1	1	
18. Organize Mock Examinations for all schools	District wide	No. of Mock Exams organised	1	3	3	
19. Support Students with disability, the needy but brilliant students	District wide	No. of students with Disability supported	20	50	10	
		No. of needy and brilliant students supported	50	25	25	
20. Supply 50No. Desktop computers for schools and education	Selected communities	No. of desktop computers supplied to schools	N/A	50	0	
21. Facilitate National Health Insurance accreditation for all CHPS Compound	District wide	No. of CHPS Compound accredited	16	28	28	Fully Implemented
22. Intensify monitoring and supervision at all health care facilities district wide	District wide	No. of health facilities monitored	28	28	40	
23. Provision and replacement of basic Health equipment	Selected communities	No. f health facilities equipped	N/A	20	36	
24. Organize Prevention, education on malaria control programmes in communities	Selected Communities	No. of malaria control programmes organised	2	5	7	
25. Conduct quarterly HIV testing and counselling and sensitization	Selected Communities	No. of HIV testing and counselling and sensitization programmes conducted	5	4	6	
26. Build capacity of health staff in maternal care and adolescent services	Selected Communities	No. of Health staff trained	NA	NA	33	
27. Support community health nurses to intensify education on mother to child transmission	Selected Communities	No. of community health nurses supported to intensify PMCT	15	21	NA	
28. Promote food supplementation and fortification in health care centres	District wide	No. of food supplementation programme organized in health centers	Routine	Routine	Routine	
29. Organize sensitization programmes on reproductive health and family planning	District wide	No. of sensitization programes on reproductive health and family planning organized	Routine	Routine	Routine	
30. Sensitize communities on child marriage and teenage pregnancy and its effect on health	Selected Communities	No. of communities sensitized on child marriage and teenage pregnancy and its effects.	3	10	25	
31. Review and gazette DA bye-laws	District wide	Bye-laws reviewed and Gazetted	-	1	NA	Bye laws Reviewed

32. Form and train 30No. Watsan Committees district wide	District wide	No. of Watsan committees established	NA	25		
33. Establish new and Manage existing final disposal sites	Selected communities	No. of final disposal sites managed	NA	9		
		No. of newly established disposal sites	NA	1		
34. Procure 10No. communal waste containers	Selected communities	No. of communal containers procured	NA	0		
35. Desilting of Drains, Cleaning and Disinfestation of public open spaces	Selected Communities	No. of public open spaces cleaned, disinfected and desilted	NA	10		
36. Purchase sanitary tools and chemicals	Selected communities	No. of sanitary tools and equipment procured	NA	20		Some tools purchased but inadequate
37. Implement community led total sanitation programme in 10 communities	Selected Communities	No. of communities total led sanitation programme implemented	10	0		
38. Organize medical screening for food vendors District wide	District wide	No. of medical screening for food vendors organized	750	846		
39. Sensitize 10 communities on child protection	Selected Communities	No. of communities sensitized on child protection.	3	4	8	
40. Supervise 20 juveniles under probation	Selected Communities	No. of juveniles under probation supervised	20	10		
41. Mobilize communities and facilitate the Expansion of LEAP programme in 40 communities and supervise the disbursement of funds	Selected Communities	No. of additional communities enrolled	40	52	N/A	
42. supervise and monitor the disbursement of LEAP funds	Selected communities		N/A	NA	1,922	
43. Provide financial support and equipment's to PWDs	Selected Communities	No. of PWD's persons supported	73	87	55	
44. Train youth in welding and fabrication, beads production, soap making, cassava processing and technology improvement in packaging	Selected Communities	No. of Youth trained	163	150		
45. Support sports and its inter related activities	District wide	No. of sporting activities supported				Sports activities supported
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT						
ADOPTED GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT						
46. Promote urban forestry and landscaping in 5 communities	Selected communities	No. of urban settlement undertaking urban forestry	N/A	2		
47. Revitalise CREMA Executives in protected Areas	Ankasa	No. of CREMA Executives strengthened	10	NA	NA	
48. Awareness creation on wetlands conservation and protection of mangroves	Selected communities	No. of communities sensitized	10	5		
49. Train 100 farmers in climate smart agriculture	Selected Communities	No. of farmers trained	150	130		

50. Sensitize 20 communities on climate change and its effects on the environment	Selected Communities	Awareness created on climate change	20	13		
51. Acquisition and Documentation of public lands and promote the creation of land banks	Elubo, Ekpu and Nuba	No. of community lands acquired and documented	1	2	3	Partially documented
52. Monitor Physical Developments district wide	District wide	No. of communities sensitized	95	136	150	Target achieved for the period
53. Organise public forum on land-use and spatial planning	Selected Community	No. of public forums organised	2	2	3	
54. Digitize and Name Streets to be linked with the Ghana Post GPS and houses numbered	Selected communities	No. of communities with streets digitized and houses numbered	5	8	11	
55. Support communities of self-initiated Projects	Selected communities	No. of communities supported	10	10		
56. Develop and upgrade planning schemes for communities	Elubo, Adusuazo	No. of schemes developed	2	3	1	
57. Develop planning schemes for Dormuli Bonyere enclave	Bonyere	No. of schemes and local plans developed	NA	1	1	Master plan is being prepared and Developed by LUSPA
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY						
ADOPTED GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY						
58. Train Area council members in records keeping and revenue mobilization	Half Assini	No. of Area Council members trained	20	10	NA	
59. Capacity building for DA Staff and Assembly members	Half Assini	No. of Assembly Staff's capacity built	109	137		
		No. of Assembly members capacity built	49	94		
60. Hold LED Platform meetings	Half Assini	No. of LED meetings organized	2	1		
61. Gazette fee-fixing resolution	District wide	Fee-fixing resolutions Gazetted	YES	YES		
62. Valuation of properties	Selected Communities		NA	NA		
63. Develop revenue database and update	Half Assini	Revenue Database developed	YES	YES		
64. Intensify supervision and monitoring of revenue and commission collectors	District wide	No. of revenue collectors and commission collectors supervised	29	29		
65. Intensify public education on payment of taxes	District wide	No. of public education on taxes organized	10	10		
66. Hold Public Forums	Selected communities	No. of Public Forums organized	2	2		
67. Organise Town Hall meetings on budgeting and planning processes and Public Financial Management	Selected communities	No. of Town Hall organized	2	2		

68. Conduct participatory project monitoring and evaluation	Selected communities	No. of projects monitored	4	4		
69. Organize all DA Statutory Meetings	Half Assini	No. of statutory meeting	10	10		
70. Form and train 10 community watchdog committees	Selected communities	No. of communities with watchdogs	N/A	5		Implemented
71. Support to traditional authorities in exercise of their duties	Selected Communities	No. of traditional authorities supported	2	3		Traditional Authorities supported

*****NB** NA= Not an Activity in the year, R= Rolled programme/project, Yes/No= Activity was Implemented/not Implemented, NI= Activity not Implemented**

Update on Income and Disbursement

Annex 3a: Update on Revenue Sources

NO.	SOURCES OF FUNDS	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
1	DACF	4,116,794.25	1,700,719.17	3,617,171.43	1,976,348.54	4,120,303.28	2,147,952.43
2	IGF	753,216.00	867,288.00	923,410.00	733,064.31	975,910.00	964,141.30
3	DDF	803,023.00	845,855.87	1,469,753	741,297	1,608,263.52	135,040
4	MSHAP	20,000.00	13,180	17,250.37	8,063.50	20,000	13,320
7	MP's CF	150,000.00	335,231.83	320,000.00	339,362.68	320,000.00	261,192.00
8	PWDs CF	200,000.00	230,204.04	320,000	268,902.80	320,000.00	151,385.90
9	LEAP	75,000.00	65,994.60	300,000	311,595.15	300,000.00	306,534.00
12	GSFP	-	1,594,404	-	1,865,376	-	2,797,389
13	OTHERS/ DONOR (MAG FUND)	75,000.00	81,635.62	165,919.92	123,983.95	1,515,520.45	2,073,392.84
	TOTAL	6,193,033.25	5,734,513.13	7,133,504.72	6,367,993.93	9,179,997.25	8,850,347.47

Annex 3b: Update on Expenditure

No.	Expenditure Item	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
1	Compensation	1,48,293.18	177,018.60	1,406,526.82	1,848,289.34	1,404,974.68	2,135,279.40
2	Goods and Services	3,117,653.93	2,037,239.77	3,152,543.57	1,684,493.29	3,229,080.32	2,414,660.80
3	Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Assets	2,438,925.22	1,074,519.41	3,578,228.63	774,882.17	4,225,942.25	1,883,190.63
	Total	5,556,579.15	3,288,777.78	8,137,299.02	4,307,664.80	8,859,997.25	6,433,130.83

Annex 4: Performance of Core Indicators at the District Level

Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	National Target
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
Total output in agricultural production						
i. Maize	180MT	196MT	350MT	520MT	383.54MT	0.52
ii. Rice (milled),	10MT	12.5MT	10.3MT	38MT	123.05MT	1.56
v. Cassava	38,450MT	40,300MT	30,450MT	52,000MT	33695.30MT	0.76
viii. Plantain	300MT	335MT	280MT	380MT	473.5MT	
xvii. Cattle	7,050	7,500	350	350	395	
xviii. Sheep	65,000	75,000	65,000	75,000	73,480	
ix. Goat	5,500	6,000	5,500	1,800	2345	
x. Pig	45,000	65,000	77,000	93,000	95,345	
xi. Poultry	235,000	290,000	275,000	275,000	345,073	
xii. Fish [Weight (KG)]	10.3 KG	55.3 KG	258.21 KG	310 KG	367.34 KG	
Percentage of arable land under cultivation	65,550.23 ha	80,201.53 ha	80,201.53 ha	100,201.53ha	80,201.53ha	
Number of new industries established						
i. Agriculture	1	1	2		2	
ii. Industry	5	2	-		-	
iii. Service	2	1	1		1	
Number of new jobs created						
Agriculture	-	5				
Industry	-	2	1	1	1	
Service	-	1	1	1	1	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT						
Net enrolment ratio						
i. Kindergarten	58.0%	53.2%	60.0%	62%	50.02%	100%
ii. Primary	70.4%	67.7%	70%	60%	64.1%	100%
iii. JHS	38.0%	35.5%	40%	45%	33%	100%
Gender Parity Index						
Kindergarten	1.01	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.0
Primary	1.03	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.0

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)		Actual 2018		Actual 2019		Target 2020		Actual 2020		National Target
	JHS	0.96		0.98		1.00		1.00		1.02		1.0
	SHS	1.02		0.91		1.00		1.00		1.00		
	Completion rate											
	Kindergarten	74.6%		72%		100%		100%		100%		100%
	Primary	76.4%		76%		85%		80%		85%		100%
	JHS	52.7%		55%		85%		90%		96%		100%
	SHS	7.9 %		4%		30%		50%		40%		100%
	Number of operational health facilities											
	i. CHP Compound	27		28		28		30		28		
	ii. Clinic	2		4		5		1		3		
	iii. Health Centre	4		7		7		1		1		
	iv. Hospital	1		1		1		0		1		
	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card											
	Total (by sex)	24%		46%		M=20%		M= 35%		M= 33%		
						F= 26%		F= 30%		F= 34%		
	Indigents	0.41%		0.50%		0.59%		1.2%		0.60%		
	Informal	7.3%		14.4%		23%		30%		32%		
	Aged	1.1%		2.0%		2.9%		5.0%		3.8%		
	Under 18years	13.7%		25%		37%		40%		46%		
	pregnant women	1.8%		3.2%		4.2%		6%		5.1%		
	Number of births and deaths registered											
	Birth (sex)	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
		3,070	2,800	2,950	2,848	1,811	1,599	1,600	1105	1410	1288	
	Death (sex, age group)	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
		37	45	59	76	43	55	10	10	50	30	
	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources											60%
	District	60%		61%		73%		80%		78%		
	Urban	80%		60%		87%		100%		94%		
	Rural	56%		50%		62%		70%		65%		

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	National Target
	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services						
	District	35%	38%	49%	60%	57.6%	
	Urban	30%	35%	45%	50%	42.4%	
	Rural	20%	25%	30%	50%	49.6%	
	Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	15.1/10,000	0.0/100,000	1 [25/100,00]	0.071/100,000	2 75.9/100,000	125/100,000
	Malaria case fatality (Institutional)						
	Sex	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	
	Age group	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	
	Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse						
	Child trafficking (sex)	0	0	1	0	1	
	Child abuse (sex)	5	22	28	10	57	
	SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT, BUILT ENV'T						
	Percentage of road network in good condition						
	Total	550KM	90KM	116KM	120.0KM	70.6%	
	Urban	150KM	20KM	14.7KM	20KM	73.5%	
	Feeder	400KM	70KM	102KM	100 KM	70.0%	
	Percentage of communities covered by electricity						12% Increase
	District	70%	70%	75%	100%	99.5%	
	Rural	65%	68%	74%	90%	99%	
	Urban	85%	95%	100%	100%	100%	
	GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY						
	Reported cases of crime						
	Men	150	129	0	50	219	
	Women	25	16	0	10	108	
	Children	42	67	0	5	10	
	Percentage of annual action plan implemented	88%	92%	84%	85%	81%	
	Number of communities affected by disaster						
	Bushfire	7	12	7	5	10	

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	National Target
	Floods	14	8	4	4	7	
	Rainstorm	0	0	3	0	10	

Annex 5: Municipal Specific Indicators

No.	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	2018 Baseline	2019 Achievement	2020 Achievement	Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency	Remarks
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
Adopted objective: Support Entrepreneurs and SME Development									
1	Percentage of SME's developed	Percentage of SME's increased	Outcome	9%	12%	7%	BAC	Quarterly	
Adopted Objective 4: Improve production efficiency and yield									
2	% of registered farmers trained	The total percentage of farmers trained to increase yield	Outcome	11%	10.6%	20%	AGRIC	Quarterly	
3	No. of Farms monitored	The percentage of farms monitored for diseases and other outbreaks	Outcome	500	478	7,493	AGRIC/Veterinary	Quarterly	
Adopted Objective: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth									
4	% of youth supported and trained in agribusiness	The percentage of youth registered for agribusiness	Outcome	-	-	0	AGRIC	Quarterly	
5	Acreage/Hectares of Farm Lands released to the youth	The acreage of land secured for youth in farming	Output		0	0	AGRIC	Quarterly	
Adopted Objective: Promote Livestock and Poultry Development for food security and income generation									
6	% Increase of livestock's and poultry screened, vaccinated and monitored	The percentage of livestock's and poultry screened for diseases and are under surveillance	Outcome	-	35%	55%	AGRIC/Veterinary	Quarterly	Percentage decrease in livestock and poultry vaccination due to high cost of inputs
Adopted Objective: Ensure sustainable Development and Management of aquatic fisheries									
7	No. of Extension officers	Percentage of Extension officers increased	Outcome	4	9	16	Fisheries/Agric	Quarterly	
8	No. of fisher folk committees strengthened	Total no. of fisher folks committees trained	Output	10	15	26	Fisheries/Agric	Quarterly	
Adopted Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development									
9	No. of local tourist sites developed	Total no. of tourism sites developed	Output	0	0	2	CA, Works, MTCA	Bi-Annual	
10	% increase of tourists arrivals	Total increase of local tourists visits at tourist sites	Output	15.3%	-3.8%	-26%	CA, Wildlife society,	Quarterly	14%
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT									
Adopted Objective: Enhance inclusive access to and participation in quality education at all levels									

11	No. of Educational facilities with ancillary facilities constructed and rehabilitated	Total no. of educational facilities constructed and rehabilitated	Output	6	4	3	CA, Education Directorate, Works	Quarterly	
12	No. of sanitary facilities constructed and rehabilitated for schools at all levels	Total no. of sanitary facilities constructed and rehabilitated at all levels	Output	2	0	2	Works, Education Directorate, EHSU	Bi-Annually	
13	No. of Teachers' accommodation block constructed and rehabilitated	The total number of teachers accommodation blocks constructed, rehabilitated	Output	1	0	7	CA, Works, Education Directorate	Quarterly	
14	No. of mono/dual desks supplied	The total number of furniture supplied to schools in a given period	Output	0	800	400	Education Directorate/Procurement	Annually	400 desks Procured yet to be distributed
15	Pupil Teacher Ratio KG	The total number of students who attend of a school by the number of teachers	Output	33:1	32:1	30:1	Education Directorate	Annually	
	Primary			28:1	26:1	28:1			
	JHS			19:1	14:1	20:1			
	SHS			18:1	15:1	30:1			
16	% of teachers trained	The percentage of the total number of teachers who have been trained	Outcome	60%	70%	80%	Education Directorate	Quarterly	
17	% Increase of needy and disabled students supported	The total percentage of needy students supported	Outcome	50	50	65	SWCD, Education Directorate	Quarterly	
18	B.E.C.E percentage pass	The total percentage of children who passed in the B.E.C.E	Outcome	54%	97%	89%	DED	Annually	
Adopted Objective: Ensure affordable equitable easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage									
19	No. of Health Facilities constructed	Total number of constructed health facility blocks that are well equipped	Output	0	0	2	MHD, CA	Annually	Ongoing [Elubo Polyclinic under construction]
20	Percentage of Health facilities equipped	Percentage of Health Facilities well equipped and resourced	Outcome	76%	76.2%	78.1%	MHD, CA	Quarterly	
21	No. of Health staffs and personnel's trained	Total number of Health staffs trained to attain universal health coverage	Outcome	100	100	100	MHD	Quarterly	
22	Percentage of Immunization coverage	The percentage of people who have received one or more vaccines in relation to the overall population [Penta 3]	Output	74.3%	78.9%	65.7%	MHD	Quarterly	

Adopted Objective: Reduce Disability, Morbidity And Mortality									
23	Maternal Mortality rate	The death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy irrespective of the duration	Output	0	1	2	MHD	Quarterly	
24	No. of Neonatal Death	The death of babies during the the first 28 days of life or the first week after birth	Output	6	3	5	MHD	Quarterly	
25	Improvement in skilled/supervised Delivery	An assessment of maternal and child health professionals on improved access to healthcare delivery services		44.8%	50.6%	43.9%	MHD	Quarterly	
Adopted Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all									
26	No. of mechanized boreholes, STWS/STPS constructed and rehabilitated	Total number of mechanized boreholes constructed and rehabilitated	Output	2	2	12	CA, DWST	Annually	
27	Number of WATSAN and DWST members and service providers trained	Total number of trained personnels and service providers on water management and sustainability	Outcome	25	25	26	DWST, CA	Quarterly	
Adopted Objective: Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation									
28	No. of sensitization programmes on waste management organized	Total Number of public awareness programmes and trainings organised on waste management	Output	15	11	10	EHSU, CA,	Quarterly	
29	No. of communities certified open defecation free	No. of communities certified as open defecation free	Output	0	0	0	EHSU	Annually	
Adopted Objective: Strengthen social Protection especially for women, children and persons with Disability									
30	No. of beneficiaries on livelihood empowerment programme	Total beneficiaries of the LEAP programme	Output	1073	1107	1922	SWCD		
31	Number of Disabled Persons supported	Persons Disabled and supported	Output	93	137	65	SWCD		
32	Number of cases of abuse of children	Total No. of Children abused in a given period	Output	22	61	57	SWCD		
Adopted Objective: Promote economic empowerment of women									
30	No. of women groups and associations formed and supported	Total number of associations formed and supported	Output	4	2	2	BAC, Agric, SWCD, Corporative	Quarterly	

31	% of women trained and supported	Total percentage of women supported and trained	Outcome	40%	30%	20%	BAC, RTF, CA	Quarterly	
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT									
Adopted Objective: Enhance climate change resilience									
32	No. of communities sensitized on Climate change	Total no of communities sensitized on climate change	Output	56	20	10	NADMO, FORESTRY	Quarterly	
33	No. of climate responsive infrastructure constructed	Total no. of climate responsive infrastructure constructed	Output	5	2	2	NADMO, WORKS	Annually	
34	No. of Disaster prevention Programmes organised	The total number of programmes organised in a given period aimed at preventing disaster	Output	39	15	10	NADMO	Quarterly	
Adopted objective: Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlement									
35	No. of structure and local plans developed for the Municipality	Total no. of structural plan, and local plans developed	Output	2	3	2	TCPD	Quarterly	
36	No. of streets named	Total number of streets named and digitized	Output	520	1570	2,300	TCPD	Quarterly	Streets digitized, named, numbered and uploaded to the GH Post GPS
37	No. of Properties numbered	Total number of properties numbered and digitized	Output	450	2,250	3,975	TCPD	Quarterly	Plates yet to fixed on buildings
Adopted Objective: Develop efficient land administration									
39	No. of land banks created	Total number of land banks created for industrial and business parks	Output	0	2	4	TCPD	Annually	
40	No. of Public education on development control and land use management organised	The total number of Public education on development control and land use management organised	Outcome	2	2	3	TCPD	Quarterly	
41	No. of public open spaces developed	The total no of open spaces developed	Outcome	2	2	0	TCPD	Quarterly	
Objective: Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system									
42	No. of New areas and communities supplied with electricity	Total number of new areas and communities connected to the National grid	Output	-	-	10	ECG	Annually	
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY									
Adopted Objective: Deepen Political and Administrative Decentralization									
43	No. of functional sub-structures	Total no. of substructures	Output	2	3	5	CA, Desk Officer	Annually	

		functioning in the municipality							
44	No. of Zonal council members trained	Total number of zonal council members trained	Outcome	NR	0	61	CA, Desk officer	Annually	
Objective: Improve decentralized planning									
45	No. of Public Forums and Town hall meetings organised	Total number of public hearings organised in a given period	Output	4	4	2	PLANNING UNIT	Quarterly	
46	No. of Participatory M&E conducted	Number of beneficiaries, NGOs involved in M&E	Output	4	4	2	PLANNING UNIT	Quarterly	
47	No. of Communities provided with assistance (self –help projects)	Total number of communities supported to complete started projects	Output	10	12	20	PLANNING UNIT	Quarterly	
Adopted Objective: Strengthen Fiscal Decentralization									
48	No. of communities sensitized on payment of taxes	Total no. of communities sensitized on payment of taxes	Outcome	20	20	30	FINANCE, REVENUE UNIT	Quarterly	
49	Percentage of revenue staff trained on revenue mobilization	Total number of revenue staff trained	Outcome	50%	60%	70%	FINANCE/REVENUE UNIT	Quarterly	
50	No. of Properties valued	Total Number of properties valued	Output	0	0	0	CA/TCPD	Annually	
51	Percentage Increase in revenue mobilization	Total percentage of revenue mobilized in the period	Outcome	10%	15%	32%	FINANCE/BUDGET		
Adopted Objective: Enhance Public safety									
52	No. of Police post constructed and refurbished	Total number of police stations given furniture and other logistics to function	Output	0	0	0	POLICE SERVICE	Quarterly	
53	Police Citizen ratio	Total no. of police officers to the population	Output				POLICE SERVICE	Quarterly	
54	No. of volunteered community watch dogs established	Total number of community watch dogs established	Output	0	0	0	POLICE SERVICE	Quarterly	

Annex 6: Update on Critical Development and poverty issues in 2018-2020

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	2018		2019		2020		No. of beneficiaries					
	Allocation GHC	Actual Receipt GHC	Allocation	Actual Receipt	Allocation GHC	Actual Receipt GHC	Actuals 2018		Actuals 2019		Actuals 2020	
							M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Ghana School Feeding Programme	1,650,400	1,594,404	1,929,400	1,865,376	2,400,540	2,797,389	4,809	4,515	4,595	4,549	7,503	7,298
2. Capitation Grants	150,000.00	141,515.50	160,000.0	199,395.52	150,000	64,774.89	12,671	11,875	12,662	12,040	13,206	12,808
3. National Health Insurance Scheme	264,996.00	236,827.00	265,499.00	158,285.36	181,360.00	48,470.58	19,438	26,852	19,179	29,144	8,468	13,270.00
4. Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme	70,000.00	65,994.60	300,000	311,595.15	320,000	306,534.00	720	387	760	390	720	387
5. National Youth Employment Programme	55,000	28,400.00	56,000	28,400.00	56,000	28,400	44	27	44	71	11	11
6. One Constituency-One Million Dollars Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	25,000	12,163.10	25,000	12,268.00	25,000	35,112.00	221	86	92	52	331	178
8. Free SHS Programme	394,372	232,129	300,000	267,342			1,402	1,462	1,802	1,850	525	637
9. Implementation of Infrastructural for Poverty Eradication Programme	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

