

EAST MAMPRUSI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



PROGRESS/MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT
OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
ANNUAL ACTION PLAN
FOR
THE YEAR 2019,
UNDER THE AGENDA FOR JOBS, CREATING PROSPERITY AND
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL POLICY FRAMEWORK
POLICY FRAMEWORK

REPORT COMPILED BY: THE MPCU

February, 2020

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAP	Annual action Plan
APR	Annual Progress report
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BMC	Baptist Medical Centre
EMMA	East Mamprusi municipal Assembly
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GIPC	Ghana Investment Promotion Centre
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
JHS	Junior High School
KG	Kindergarten
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Alternative Programme
LI	Legislative Instrument
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDAs	Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies
MA	Municipal Assembly
MCD	Municipal Co-ordinating Director
MCE	Municipal Chief Executive
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
MPCU	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NGOs	Non- Governmental Organisations
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NPF	National Policy Framework
NER	North East Region
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PLWDs	People Living With Disabilities
PNDC	Provisional National Defence Council
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHS	Senior High School
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SMS	Small and Medium Scale

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Brief Municipal Profile

The East Mamprusi municipality is one of the 6 administrative MMDAs in North East Region. It was established under PNDC Law 207 in 1988 by a Legislative Instrument (LI. 1456) with the capital at Gambaga. Gambaga is a historic town lying next to the seat of the Nayiri, King of Mamprugu, and also the first headquarters of the Northern Territories. It is the oldest districts in the Region. Out of it, the West Mamprusi District was carved in 1988. In 2004, the Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo District was also created out of it to promote development. The creation of the Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo District resulted in the change of the LI to (LI.1776). It was elevated to municipal status in 2019 by a Legislative Instrument (LI.2274). It therefore serves as the parent District for West Mamprusi and Bunkpurugu, Yunyoo-Nasuan Districts

East Mamprusi municipality with its capital at Gambaga shares boundaries with Talensi, Nabdam, Bawku West and Garu Tempani districts in the Upper East Region to the North, Bunkprugu, Yunyoo-Nasuan to the East, Gushegu and Karaga to the South and West Mamprusi to the West. It covers a land mass of 10,659 square km, representing about 2.4% of the total land mass of the region.

The 2010 PHC shows that the municipality has a population of 142,877. The distribution shows that females account for 92,332 and males constituting the remaining 88,545 or about 51% and 49% respectively, with a growth rate of 3% per annum

The municipality has 142 communities with Five (5) urban and Zonal councils namely Nalerigu and Gambaga urban Councils, Langbensi, Sakogu and Gbintri zonal Councils. Nalerigu, Gambaga and Langbensi are the largest human settlements with populations over 5,000. The municipality has 34 Unit Committees.

The municipality is dominated by Mamprusis as the major ethnic group. Other tribes in the municipality include Bimobas, Konkombas, Talensis, Moshis, Chokosis and Hausas.

Vision

To improve access to basic social facilities and services like health, quality education, potable water, good sanitation, and security to enable all the people in the municipality achieve their economic potential.

Mission

To ensure equitable distribution of financial and human resources to every part of the municipality through a well-established decentralized system and to build the capacity of the people in order to reduce the incidence of poverty within the national policy framework.

In pursuing this mission, the Assembly has collaborated with community members, sub-district players, Assembly members and development partners to develop strategic steps towards the realization of the mission of the Assembly. These strategic steps are fashioned into a 4-year Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) which was prepared to reflect the 2018-2021 Development Policy Framework of government of Ghana which is the Sixth in the series of medium-term national development policy frameworks prepared over the past years. It builds on the successes and challenges of the immediate predecessor policy framework, the GSGDA II which was implemented over the period 2014 – 2017, and is guided by the Government’s commitments under the “An agenda for Jobs: creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all”

The 2019 Annual Progress Report (APR) covers the period, January to December, 2019 and is the second annual report prepared under the “An agenda for Jobs: creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all”. The report seeks to assess the performance of the Assembly and other departments in the implementation of 2019 planned activities in the 2018-2021 MTDP and to identify challenges encountered in the implementation process for informed development decisions.

1.2 Summary of achievements with the implementation of the Annual Action Plan (AAP)

A review of the performance reveals that about 82.15% of physical projects in the 2019 Annual Action Plan were either completed or were on-going at the end of the year. Whilst the 80.08% of the activities were completed, 2.07% were on-going while 17% were not started.

The inability of the Assembly to implement some of its projects emanates largely from delays in the release of funds from DACF and other sources the Assembly depends on while, majority of the projects and programmes completed were from donor funds especially under the USAID RING projects etc.

1.3 Summary of challenges with the implementation of the AAP

The implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the 2019 annual action plan as an extract of the DMTDP 2018-2021 could not have been without challenges or difficulties. Thus the

following challenges or difficulties were encountered in the process of implementing, monitoring and evaluating the 2019 annual action plan (AAP).

- Inadequate and irregular inflows of DACF and DPAT funds making it extremely difficult to meet targeted plan implementation.
- Inadequate and poor releases of funds for M&E activities
- Delay and or refusal of key departments in submission of department inputs for production of quarterly and annual progress reports. This tends to paint a picture of non-responsiveness on the part of the planning units in meeting deadlines.
- Different reporting timelines for some decentralized departments with different formats tend to affect the reporting requirements of the NDPC.
- Inconsistencies in data collected from decentralized departments affect the quality of data and analysis.

1.4 Purpose of the M&E for the stated period

The 2019 composite progress report outlines the status of implementation of the 2019 Annual Action Plan at the end of the year.

The report which is the output of a consultative process involving key stakeholders, also provides an update on the status of actions taken on the programmes and projects under the 2019 Annual Action Plan, source of funds, core indicators, critical development and poverty issues within the year.

The following are the M&E objectives for the year under review:

- To ensure effective and efficient implementation of projects and programmes
- To provide data for evidence-based decision making
- To ensure effective and efficient design and implementation of development interventions that meets the needs of the citizens.

1.5 Processes involved and difficulties encountered

A participatory approach was adopted in carrying out M&E on the field and the compilation of the 2019 annual progress report. Specifically, field work to project sites were carried out by a joint team of the Assembly staff and the community representatives, MPCU meetings were held where presentations of activities carried out or implemented were made, site visits were undertaken for the purpose of confirming project statuses and quality of work before certificates for payments were honoured and management meetings were held and nagging issues of implementations discussed and resolved.

Routine visit on monthly basis were made to the projects, programme and activity sites by the monitoring team to ensure that the right things were done and that projects, programme and activity were within schedule.

These reports were then collated, harmonized and gaps identified filled to generate the 2019 annual composite progress report. This process is employed in preparing all the quarterly reports for the municipality a well.

Difficulties faced normally include but not limited to the following:

- The inability of the full complement of the Assembly monitoring team including the key heads of departments in participating in the monitoring sessions.
- Resource limitations in the facilitation of monitoring activities.
- Budgeting but not releasing funds meant for monitoring
- Inadequate and sluggish releases from the central government
- Poor mobilisation and collection of Internally Generated Funds.
- Inability to follow defined monitoring systems in carrying out activity monitoring across all sectors.
- Poor prioritisation of monitoring.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 M&E ACTIVITIES REPORT

Monitoring and evaluation was carried out during the implementation of the 2019 annual action plan. As stated earlier The M & E Plan is primarily meant to institute an effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of programmes and projects in the district through systematic monitoring and evaluation of the AAP. The following are therefore matrixes of tables representing reports of M&E activities of the 2019 annual action plan.

2.1.1 Programme/Project status for the year

Over the period under review, the Assembly was able to significantly implement its projects and programmes in the face of limited and delayed release of development resources. The projects captured in the 2019 Annual Action Plan that have been implemented and finished or were underway at the close of the year have been tabulated for ease of reference and attached as annex 2 and 3.

2.2 Update on funding sources and disbursements

Over the period under review, the revenue targeted and received from the various sources as well as the corresponding expenditure has been captured under the table 4 below.

2.3 Update on indicators and targets

Critical indicators identified for the purpose of show casing a cross sectional view of the national development situation were identified for Assemblies to report on every year. The table 6 gives the Municipality's situation for the 2019 period.

2.4 Update of Other Municipal Indicators by Sectors towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals

The SDGs were adopted in 2015 purposely to end poverty, protect the environment and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030.

Its implementation requires that countries prioritize, adapt the goals and targets in accordance with local challenges, capacities and available resources.

The SDGs are in line with Ghana's medium-term development agenda (GSGDA II), the National Climate Change Policy and the 40-year socio-economic transformational plan.

Ghana is therefore committed to align her development priorities with the SDGs to deliver sustainable development co-benefits, and ensure local ownership based on this the East

Mamprusi Municipal Assembly its efforts Mainstreaming and integration SDGs into existing policies, practices and plans, strategies and activities towards realization of the SDGs. Below are some of the updates municipal critical indicator towards the achievement of SDGs in the municipality by 2030

2.5 EDUCATION

Education remains the key development strategy to reduce poverty and improve the standard of living of the people.

The focus of development strategy in the period under review was:

- To increase enrolment and retention of pupils and students in schools with focus on the girl child;
- Improving infrastructure through the elimination of schools under trees and improving the performance of pupils and students in the Municipality with emphasis on BECE.

The analysis of the educational situation reveals mixed results. Whilst significant strides have been in some areas much still needs to be done in other areas.

2.5.1 Update of Key Educational Indicators

The increase in population has triggered a corresponding increase in school enrolment across the municipality. The situation as at the close of the year 2019 has been detailed in the table 1 below for ease of reference.

Table 1: Enrolment Data for 2019

INDICATOR	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
KG	4,322	4,229	8,551
PRIMARY	9,906	9,069	18,975
JHS	3,250	2,826	6,076
SHS	1,946	2,626	4,572
GRAND TOTAL	19,424	18,750	38,174

2.5.2 Total Number of Schools in the Municipality

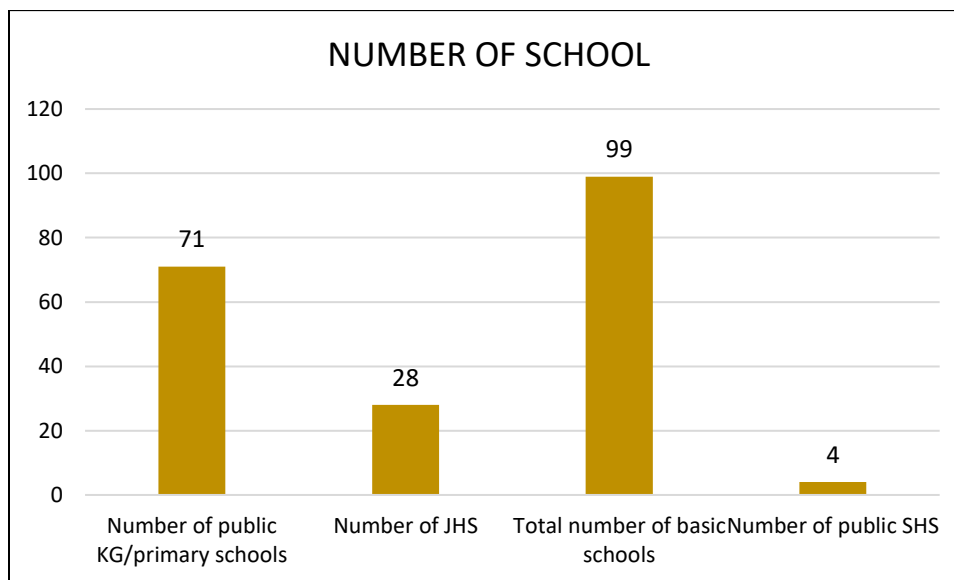
The increase in the number of schools is as a result of a number of factors including but not limited to the establishment of many community schools in the Municipality; the increasing penetration of the private sector into the provision of educational services; population growth resulting in the increases in the number of school going children; government interventions such

as the capitation grant; the free school uniforms and text books; school feeding programme among others.

The growth in the number of schools is more rapid in the private sector than in the public sector. This underscores the growing role of the private sector in provision of quality education to people in particular and development of the municipality in general. The growth in numbers of schools also have implications for demand for infrastructure in these schools as more and more of the community based schools lack the basic infrastructure required for effective teaching and learning.

Table 2: Categorisation of Schools in the Municipality

INDICATOR	NUMBER
Number of public KG/primary schools	71
Number of JHS	28
Total number of basic schools	99
Number of public SHS	4
TOTAL	202

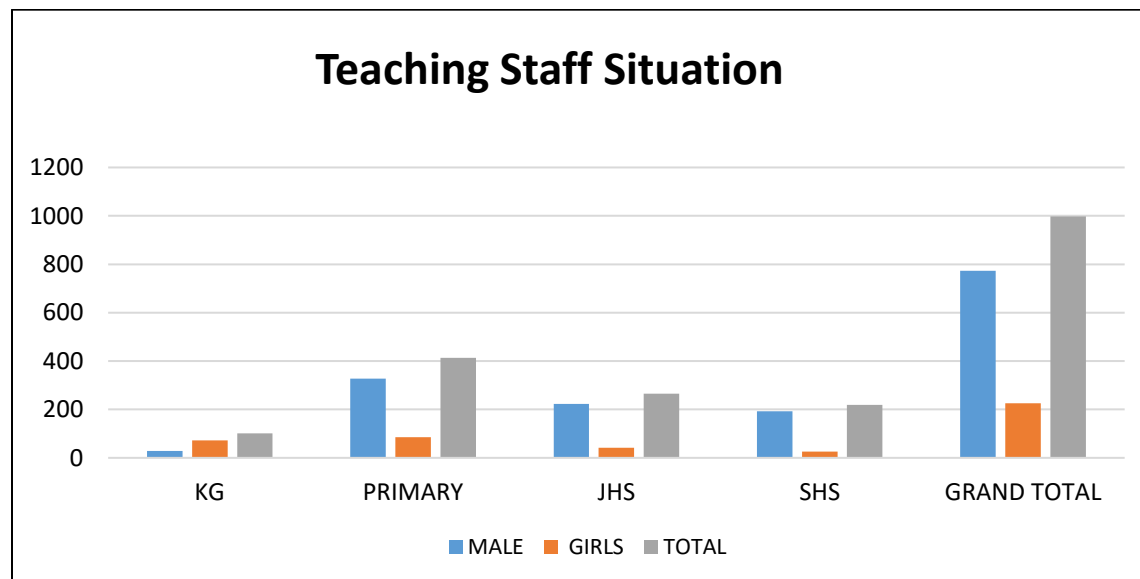


2.5.3 Teaching Staff Situation

Even though there has been consistent improvement in the number of staff to the sector, the current teacher situation in the municipality cannot be described as adequate.

Table 3: Teacher Data in the Municipality, 2019

INDICATOR	MALE	GIRLS	TOTAL
KG	29	72	101
PRIMARY	328	85	413
JHS	223	42	265
SHS	193	26	219
GRAND TOTAL	773	225	998



2.6 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The municipality has ten (10) Ghana Health Service facilities, two Christian Health Association of Ghana health facilities and one (2) private clinic as listed below. Twenty-four-hour health services are provided in these facilities. The Baptist Medical Centre (BMC) in Nalerigu serves as the Municipal Hospital. The Municipality has five sub-zones for the provision of health services.

Access

The Municipality has a number of health facilities as listed below. Twenty-four-hour health services are provided in these facilities. The Baptist Medical Centre in Nalerigu serves as the

Municipal Hospital. The Municipal has five zones for the provision of health services. The five zones are: Gambaga, Nalerigu, Sakogu, Langbinsi, and Gbintiri.

Table 4: Health Facilities in 2019

Organisation Unit	CHPS zones	Clinic	Municipal Hospital	Health Centre	Total
Gambaga Sub-District	5	0	0	1	6
Gbintiri Sub-District	2	0	0	1	3
Langbinsi Sub-District	5	1	0	0	6
Nalerigu Sub-District	11	0	1	0	12
Sakogu Sub-District	7	0	0	1	8
East Mamprusi	30	1	1	3	35

Table 5: Health Services Coverage by sub-districts

SUB-DISTRICT	ESTIMATED POPULATION	NO. OF COMMUNITIES	DEMARCATED CHPS ZONES	FUNCTIONAL CHPS ZONES	NO. OF CHPS COMPOUNDS
GAMBAGA	24390	33	8	5	1
NALERIGU	42129	104	14	11	2
LANGBINSI	37103	29	7	5	3
SAKOGU	27790	47	10	7	0
GBINTIRI	16409	29	5	2	0
TOTAL	147821	241	44	30	6

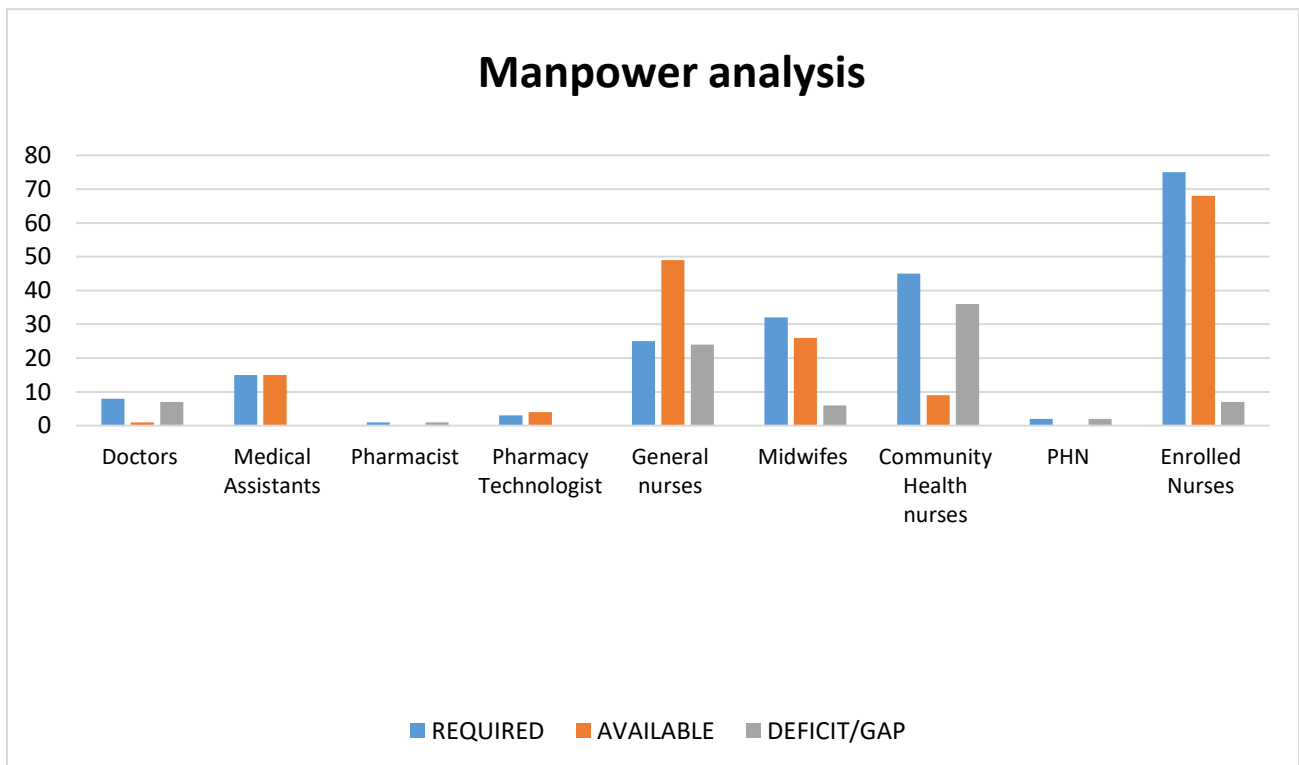
As at the end of 2019

Doctor/patient ratio	1:156,018
Nurse/patient ratio	1:3062

Table 6: Health Manpower Analysis, 2019

CATEGORY OF STAFF	REQUIRED	AVAILABLE	DEFICIT/GAP
Doctors	8	1	7
Medical Assistants	15	15	0

CATEGORY OF STAFF	REQUIRED	AVAILABLE	DEFICIT/GAP
Pharmacist	1	0	1
Pharmacy Technologist	3	4	0
General nurses	25	49	24
Midwives	32	26	6
Community Health nurses	45	9	36
PHN	2	0	2
Enrolled Nurses	75	68	7



2.7 Food and agriculture

Agriculture is the major productive activity in the Municipality. The population of agricultural households is 12,588 out of the total of 13,895 households in the Municipality. This translates to 90.6 percent of the total households in the Municipality. Rural areas account for 97.4 percent of

the agricultural households. The high proportion of agricultural households in rural areas is basically due to the fact that agriculture is essentially a rural activity (PHC 2010). Production is basically food and cash crops at subsistence level. 83% of the population is employed in the agricultural sector. The major food crops include maize, millet, cowpea, etc. The major cash crops include Rice, Groundnuts, Sorghum, Soya beans, watermelon etc.

2.8 Trade and Industries -Local Economic Development

2.8.1 Local Economic Development Activities, 2019

The Business Advisory Centre -National Board for Small Scale Industries with support from RING Project has formed and monitored a number of Village Saving and Loan Association in the municipality. Below is the VSLA group's Performance as end 2019.

Village Saving and Loan Associations in the Municipality

NO.	Number of Groups	Membership	Amount saved	Loans Outstanding	Social fund	Property
1	198	5,570	217,620.00	144,507.00	31,873.00	209,994.00

Other activities of the BAC in the Municipality

DATE	ACTIVITY	TARGET GROUP	VENUE	NO. OF PARTS.			FUNDING SOURCE	REMARKS
				M	F	T		
Jan-March 2019	BAC Officer visit to VSLAs in 3 communities in a month to provide Business counseling, follow up and monitoring services	UNICEF VSLA Groups Members	Gamabaga, Sakogu, Nagboo, Langbinsi Namamgu, Yepaala, Didini Wuddua chrifoyri	17	203	220	UNICEF	Well participate
Jan-March 2019	visit to 4 trained latrine artisans in a month to provide Business counseling, follow up and monitoring services	UNICEF VSLA Groups Members	Gamabaga, Sakogu, Nagboo, Langbinsi Namamgu, Yepaala, Didini Wuddua chrifoyri	0	12	12	UNICEF	Well executed
Jan-March 2019	Training of 3 VSLAs in a month on - Business and Income Generation +Financial Management	UNICEF VSLA Groups memebers	Gamabaga, Sakogu, Nagboo,	9	218	227	UNICEF	Well executed
23 rd March 2019	Organize Business Partnership Meeting under Sanmark	Unicef Stakeholders	Gambaga	60	7	67	UNICEF	Well executed
24 TH May 2019.	Conduct assessment on CCANFED entrepreneurs	CANFED Entrepreneurs	Nalerigu /Gambaga	0	6	6	CANFED	Done with six. The rest yet to due to their non-availability within the

DATE	ACTIVITY	TARGET GROUP	VENUE	NO. OF PARTS.			FUNDING SOURCE	REMARKS
				M	F	T		
								Municipal
April-May 2019	Monitoring of LBO to sensitized them on NBSSI Registration procedures and business counseling	LBAs	Gamabaga, Sakogu, Nagboo, Langbinsi Namamgu, Zikaya, NamasomWuddua Kolgona, Jawani	0	625	625	NBSSI/BAC	Well executed and 24 LBAs registered with BAC waiting certification from head office
23 rd March, 2019	Organize Business Partnership Meeting under Sanmark	Unicef Stakeholders	Gambaga	60	7	67	UNICEF	Well executed
22 TH - 25 th August 2019.	Provide Training for LBAs/FBOs Members	Tailors and dressmakers Association	Langbinsi	7	14	21	REP	Successfully done
14/08/2019	Business Counseling	BAC Clients	Nalerigu, Gambaga, Langbinsi, Sakogu	12	18	30	REP	Successfully done
02/08-7/08/2019	Tech. Improvement in Batik Tye & Dye production	Dressmakers	Kolgona	0	21	21	REP	Successfully done
July August 2019	Monitoring of LBO to sensitized them on NBSSI Registration procedures and business counseling	LBAs	Gamabaga, Sakogu, Nagboo, Langbinsi Namamgu, Zikaya, Namasom, Wuddua, Kolgona Jawuni	0	625	625	NBSSI/BAC	Well executed and 24 LBAs registered with BAC waiting certification from head office

DATE	ACTIVITY	TARGET GROUP	VENUE	NO. OF PARTS.			FUNDING SOURCE	REMARKS
				M	F	T		
10/07/2019	Conduct First Pre-Sanitation meeting	SANMARK Team and other stakeholders	Gambaga	37	7	44	UNICEF	Well executed
19/07/2019	Conduct Second Pre-Sanitation meeting	SANMARK Team and other stakeholders	Gambaga	19	7	26	UNICEF	Well executed
22/07/2019	Conduct Third Pre-Sanitation meeting	SANMARK Team and other stakeholders	Gambaga	63	15	78	UNICEF	Well executed
03/09-5/09/2019	Organized Sanitation Business Expo	Sanitation Stakeholders	Gambaga, Nalerigu, Sakogu	140	46	186	UNICEF	Well executed
12/07/2019	Held meeting and submit Site Plan from MA on Enable Youth 1D1F initiative	MA Management	MCE office	7	1	8	BAC/MA	Well executed
22/07/-15/08/2019	Conduct Sensitization meetings with youth groups in four communities	Unemployed Youth graduates	Gambaga Nalerigu Sakogu Lanbinsi	500	140	650	REP	Well executed
15- 30 /10- /2019 on going	Business Counseling	BAC Clients	Nalerigu, Gambaga, Langbinsi, Sakogu	12	18	30	REP	Successfully done
Oct-Nov 2019	Monitoring of LBO to sensitized them on NBSSI Registration procedures and	LBAs	Gambaga, Sakogu, Nagboo, Langbinsi	0	625	625	NBSSI/ BAC	Well executed and 24 LBAs registered with

DATE	ACTIVITY	TARGET GROUP	VENUE	NO. OF PARTS.			FUNDING SOURCE	REMARKS
				M	F	T		
	business counselling		Namamgu, Zikaya, amasom Wuddua Kolgona, Jawuni					BAC waiting certification from head office
10 - 17/11/2019	FBCs & FBOs Farmers Trained in Agricultural Marketing	LBAs in under KOICA project	Nyariga, Gbangu Latarike	30	87	117	KOICA	Well executed
22/10/- 15/11//2019	Conduct Sensitization meetings with youth groups in four communities	Unemployed Youth graduates	Gambaga, Sakogu Nalerigu, Langbinsi	500	140	650	REP	Well executed
24- 30/11/2019	Trained FBOs & FBCs on proper records keeping	LBAs in under KOICA project	Namaasim Sakogu	34	160	184	KOICA	Well done
22- 27/11/2019	monitoring and evaluation of FBCs & FBOs activities conducted	LBAs in under KOICA project	Bongni Namamagu	23	140	163	KOICA	Well done

2.9 SANITATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

The municipal achievement of Open defecation free is on course; thanks to our development partners namely USAID-RING Projects, UNICEF-ASP, USAID-SPRING and CRS for their support, together the municipality has 119 ODFs in 172 communities/sections below are the details.

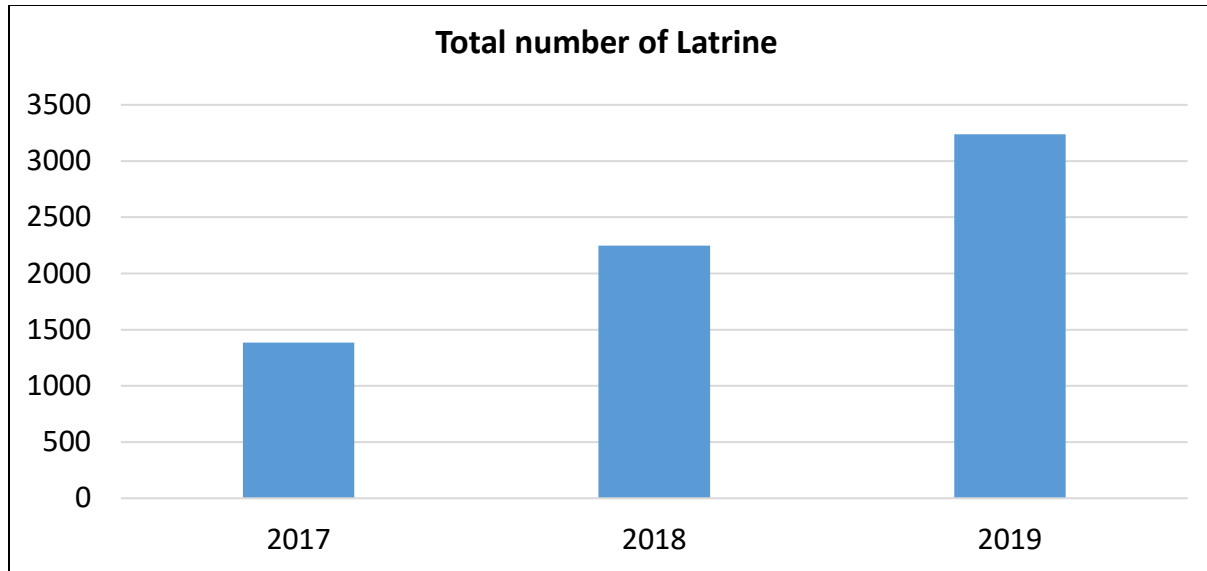
Table 7: ODF Communities by close of 2019

No.	Total Number of communities	Total Number of communities/sections Triggered	Total Number of ODF obtained
1	142	50	0

No.	Total Number of communities	Total Number of communities Triggered/section	Total Number of ODF obtained
1	142	222	119

Table 8:P Latrine Coverage in 2019

No	Year	Total number of Latrine	Total Accumulated Number of Latrine
3	2017	1384	1384
4	2018	2247	3631
5	2019	3239	6870
Total		6870	



2.10 Waste management

Waste management is a major municipal service that faces growing towns and cities in Ghana. The situation in the East Mamprusi Municipal Assembly is not different. Frantic efforts have been made to deal the waste management especially solid waste. The chunk of the Municipalities budget before and after its upgradation to municipality status have been consumed by waste management issues.

For the purpose of informed planning, budgeting and effective strategizing to deal with solid waste management in the municipality depends so much on how reliable information or baseline data no matter how scanty it maybe. The want of a database triggered the commissioning of the environmental health unit with support from the development planning unit by the Municipal Coordinating Director to conduct some field work to build up a database.

Consequently, the team succeeded in mapping out the information below that helped in the updating of the DESSAP.

2.11 Existing Neighbourhoods and Zones in the Municipality Where Waste Is Dumped

- a. Gambaga Zonal Council Refuse Dumps
- b. Langbinsi Zonal Council Refuse Dumps
- c. Nalerigu Zonal Council Refuse Dumps

2.12 Identified and Mapped Waste in Each Neighborhood/Zone

Field analysis indicated that waste is currently not sorted in the municipality; this is probably because there is not recycling intentions yet which could encourage people to sort and probably sell the waste for some income.

However, the following are the sources of solid waste identifiable in the towns of the Assembly.

SOURCES OF SOLID WASTE	TYPES
Residential waste/ Organics	Food waste, rubbish, ashes, special waste, grass trimmings
Commercial / municipal waste	Food waste, rubbish, demolition and construction, occasional hazardous waste.
Industrial waste	Food waste, rubbish, ashes, demolition and construction, special waste.
Plastics	Polythene, empty soft drink containers, High density, Rubber and leather
Textiles	Worn out clothing
Metals	Scrap, Cans/Tins),
Open areas waste	Special waste, rubbish.
Agricultural waste	Spoiled food waste, agricultural waste, rubbish, hazardous waste.

2.13 CURRENT/EXISTING SOLID WASTE PRE-COLLECTION METHODS IN EACH ZONE

Before waste is collected, it is gathered at the household level and kept in receptacles including:

- Refuse bins in Households
- Household collection buckets and pans
- Dumped at the foreyard
- Dumped at public toilet sites

Intermediary Waste Collection Sites (Approved and Unapproved)

In the three zones that were visited, the following detailed collection sites were identified:

Mapped Neighbourhood in Gambaga	Number of collection sites
i) Nakohu Fong	Two (2)
ii) Liman Fong	Three (3)
iii) Sebia Fong	One (1)

iv) Gambarana Fong	One (1)
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Mapped Neighbourhood in Nalerigu	Number of collection sites
Langbinsi Zonal Council Refuse Dumps	
i) Langbinsi market	One (1)
ii) Kansina Fong	One (1)
iii) Talisi Fong	One (1)

Mapped Neighbourhood in Nalerigu	Number of collection sites
i) New Market Fong	One (1)
ii) NBA Kpatidana Fong	One (1)
iii) Old Market Fong	One (1)
iv) NBA Achiri Fong	One (1)
v) NBA Maasu Fong	One (1)

2.14 Current Methods of Waste Collection and Transport for Each Neighbourhood

The only organization that handles waste transportation in the municipality is Zoomlion Ghana Limited. The assessment could confirm two main methods of waste collection and transport in the three major zone but with much emphasis on Nalerigu and Gambaga.

- Door to door tricycle collection
- The use of skip loader

2.15 Identified Waste Disposal Sites and Waste Disposal Methods

The waste disposal sites are available at Gambaga and Langbinsi. The Gambaga disposal site is being shared with Nalerigu due to their close proximity.

Due to low technology, the final disposal site is not developed and so waste was found to be

2.16 Estimated Waste Generation, Waste Collected and Waste Collection Rates

There are 13 refuse containers spread across the three zones of the municipality. Each has a capacity of 6.8 tons of refuse, or solid waste. Each of them gets full and lifted every week. The details of the performance of the sites as against the generation is tabulated below.

Due to down time is not all the 52 weeks in the year was worked for all the sites and zones, as such the overall rate of collection has been 59%. This accounts for the refuse heaps created at the dumping zones. This resulted in special arrangements for the excess refuse to be collected by the Municipal assembly.

REFUSE GENERATION ZONES	SPECIFIC LOCATION	ESTIMATED GENERATION	QUANTITY COLLECTED	UNCOLLECTED REFUSE	RATE OF COLLECTION
A. Gambaga Zonal Council Refuse Dumps	Nakohugu Fong two (2) refuse dumps	1060.8	707.2	353.6	66.67
	Liman fong three (3) refuse dumps	1414.4	707.2	707.2	50.00
	Sebia fongone (1) refuse dump	707.2	353.6	353.6	50.00
	Gambarana Fong One (1) refuse dump	707.2	306	401.2	43.27
B. Langbinsi Zonal Council Refuse Dumps	Langbinsi market one (1) refuse dump	1060.8	707.2	353.6	66.67
	Kansina Fong one (1) refuse dump	707.2	353.6	353.6	50.00
	Talisi Fong One (1) refuse dump	707.2	353.6	353.6	50.00
	New Market Fong one (1) refuse dump	1237.6	904.4	333.2	73.08
	NBA Kpatidana Fong	1131.52	805.12	326.4	71.15

REFUSE GENERATION ZONES	SPECIFIC LOCATION	ESTIMATED GENERATION	QUANTITY COLLECTED	UNCOLLECTED REFUSE	RATE OF COLLECTION
	one (1) refuse dump				
	Old Market Fong one (1) refuse dump	1414.4	1128.8	285.6	79.81
	NBA Achiri Fong One (1) refuse dump	780	453.6	326.4	58.15
	NBA Maasu Fong one (1) refuse dump	689	335.4	353.6	48.68

2.17 House to house inspection and inspection of drinking/eating premises 48,338 houses were inspected during our house to house inspection in the municipality. This activity was done every day in all the communities to ascertain the cleanliness of the environment.

156 drinking bar/eating premises were inspected during the routine visits to drinking bar and eating premises. The inspection was done to ascertain the cleanliness to the surrounding and places the food is prepared and technical advice given to the owners depending on the findings of the inspection.

2.18 ZOOMLION Activities

Zoomlion workers are being supervised by the environmental Health Officers in all the 5-area council in the municipality.

The officers supervise them to ensure that public places are always kept clean every day.

The total number of refuse containers is 11 number and these containers are emptied whenever they are full.

2.19 Climate Change Disaster and Risk Reduction

The national disaster management organization in collaboration with other department successfully the implement the following in the activities as the end of the year:

- Conduct periodic training of DVG, DDMC and NADMO zonal coordinator
- Organise stake holder climate change participatory scenario planning
- Create public awareness DRR & CCA-sensitization on bushfire in three communities
- Embark sensitization on effects deforestation and charcoal burning in some selected.
- Embark of climate change data analysis in some 5 selected communities
- Initiate projects that will diversify sources of income activities less affected by climate change -Training on resilient Agricultural practices

CLIMATE CHANGE AWARENESS

Risk/issues	Analyses of impact	Action Taken
Deforestation and charcoal burning	High level it the district cause low agric productivity,	Embark sensitization on effects deforestation and charcoal burning in some selected.
Bushfires	High impact on crops and Animals in the selected communities	Create public awareness DRR & CCA-sensitization on bushfire in three communities
Inadequate weather information to farmer	Effects on crops yields and livelihood activities.	Organise stake holder climate change participatory scenario planning

Risk/issues	Analyses of impact	Action Taken
Bad Agricultural practices	Poor crop yields	Initiate projects that will diversify sources of income activities less affected by climate change -Training on resilient Agricultural practices
Flood	Due to the spillage of the Bagri dam, A total of 123 persons were affected 3 communities were ripped off and 77 Acres of millet farms.	Relief Administration - Donation of Relief items to affected persons

CLIMATE CHANGE AWARENESS

No.	Date	Venue	Activity	Target
1	17-23 /07/2019	Zimasa, Dintigi Kpasoku Jangaderi Lafrom, Nanori La-atarigu Bungutinga Gbilinzeri	Embark sensitization on effects deforestation and charcoal burning in some selected.	Community members especially chainsaw operator, Farmers etc
2	18-20 th /09/2019	Sakogu Dindani Wundual	Create public awareness DRR & CCA-sensitization on bushfire in three communities	Community especially farmers

2.20 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

A number of critical developmental and poverty reduction interventions were undertaken during the period under review. These include among other things, the National Health Insurance Scheme, planting for Food and Jobs, the school feeding programme, the Youth Employment Programme, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty etc. Details of the various interventions for the period under review are as follows:

2.20.1 National Health Insurance scheme

The National Health Insurance Scheme was formally launched in East Mamprusi in August 2005. It started issuing identification cards in September 2005, and began administering claims in November the same year and has since been in operation. The Scheme was registered as a company limited by guarantee and managed by Board of Directors, until a special Executive directive dissolved the Boards in 2009. The Boards were replaced by Care Taker Committee (headed by District Coordinating Directors) in the same year. In 2012, a new Act (ACT 852) replaced (ACT 650) that brought all District schemes under a unitary Authority that made schemes district offices under the National Health Insurance Authority. The main aim of the Scheme is to provide financial risk protection against the cost of quality health care for all residents in Ghana.

The Municipality has twelve healthcare providers accredited by the Scheme to provide healthcare services to policy holders. These are made up of one hospital, five clinics/health centres, five CHPS Compounds and one laboratory as indicated below:

Table 9: Accredited Health Care Providers in the Municipality

No.	Health Provider Name	Ownership	Health Provider Level	Location
1	Baptist Medical Centre	CHAG	Primary Hospital	Nalerigu
2	Langbensi Presby Clinic	CHAG	Health Centre	Langbensi
3	Gambaga Health Centre	Government	Health Centre	Gambaga
4	Sakogu Health Centre	Government	Health Centre	Sakogu
5	Gbintiri Health Centre	Government	Health Centre	Gbintiri
6	Wundua CHPS	Government	CHPS Compound	Wundua
7	Jawani CHPS	Government	CHPS Compound	Jawani
8	Gbangu CHPS	Government	CHPS Compound	Gbangu
9	Samini CHPS	Government	CHPS Compound	Samini
10	Nagbo CHPS	Government	CHPS Compound	Nagbo
11	Divine Clinic	Private	Health Centre	Sakogu
12	Medico Laboratory	Private	Diagnostic Centre	Nalerigu

2.21 Registration of NHIS Beneficiaries

Membership registration is divided into two per the Scheme operations. Those who are registering for the first time and calls for the printing of a new ID card and those who are coming to renew their membership with previous ID cards issued. Membership is further categorized under informal (those who pay premium), SSNIT Contributors, SSNIT Pensioners, Indigents under 18 Years, those above 70 years and Pregnant Women. Only the Indigents and Pregnant women are exempted from paying processing fees and premium the rest of the categories pay processing fees. However, the informal category pay premium in addition.

Table 10: Performance of NHIS

INDICATORS	BASELINE 2018			TARGET 2019			ACTUAL 2019		
	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
INFORMAL	3,754	7,605	11,359	6,173	8,231	14,405	4650	10212	14862
SSNIT CONTRIBUTORS	857	424	1,281	735	979	1,714	765	454	1219
SSNIT PENSIONERS	6	2	8	87	116	202	40	20	60
INDIGENTS	669	947	1,616	3,229	4,305	7,535	4101	4980	9081
UNDER 18 YRS	15,467	15,419	30,886	14,140	18,853	32,993	18100	18222	36322
70 YEARS AND ABOVE	798	1,582	2,380	1,025	1,366	2,391	994	1631	2625
PREGNANT WOMEN	-	3,332	3,332	-	6,745	6,745	0	3251	3251
TOTAL			50,862			65,984			67,420

2.21.1 School Feeding Programme

The school feeding programme is being run in 31 basic schools with a total **9,137** The table below shows the details:

Boys	Girls	Total
4721	4416	9,137

2.21.2 Free Senior High school Educational policy

The municipality started the implementation of the government flagship programme free SHS in the only two Senior High Schools in the municipality namely Gambaga Girls SHS and Nalerigu SHS and further to the new secondary schools that were established at langbinsi and Sakogu.

Table 11: Second Cycle Schools in the Municipality

No	School	Year 2017/18	Year 2018/19	Year 2019/20	Total Student Update
1	Nalorigu SHS	2,692	3,069	3,172	8,933
2	Gambaga Girls SHS	1,050	1,176	1,184	3,410
3	Langbinsi SHS	-	77	130	207
4	Sakogu SHS	-	77	161	238
	Total	3,742	4,399	4,647	12,788

2.21.3 The National Youth Employment Agency

The total number of youth engaged under the programme as at end of 2019 is 154. The number of people employed varies according to the modules. The breakdown of the number by is as tabulated below:

Table 12: Personnel Situation of YEA

No	Name of Model	No. of 2017 Beneficiaries	No. of 2018 Beneficiaries	No. of 2019 Beneficiaries	Total Beneficiaries
1	Community Policing Assistants	21	21	0	21
2	Community Health Workers	0	0	0	0
3	Prison Service Assistants	0	0	0	0
4	Fire Service Assistants	0	0	0	0
5	Electronic Health Technicians	0	0	0	0
6	Environmental Protection officers	0	0	0	0
7	Community Education Teaching Assistants	0	0	0	0
8	Coastal Sanitation Assistants	0	0	0	0
9	Arabic Instructors	0	0	0	0
10	COMMUNITY SANITATION	24	133	0	157
	TOTAL	461	154	0	154

2.21.4 Nation Builders Corps (NABCO)

The Nation Builders Corps programme is a government initiative to address graduate unemployment with the following objectives; to provide temporary employment, improve skills and employability, public service delivery and revenue mobilization.

The Municipal Assembly recruited three hundred and fifty (350) graduates under the first ever Nation Builders Corps popularly known as NABCO through the various models under the coordination of the NABCO National secretariat.

Table 13: Personnel Distribution by Model

Module	Total
Educate Ghana	166
Heal Ghana	76
Feed Ghana	28
Revenue Ghana	24
Digitize Ghana	18
Civic Ghana	24
Enterprise Ghana	22
Total	350

2.21.5 Planting Food and Jobs (PFJ)

The Planting for Food and Jobs Programme is one of the Agricultural initiatives introduced by the government to enhance food security and also provide jobs.

Under the programme farmers were provided with improved seed, fertilizer, dedicated agricultural extension services and marketing

Table 14: PFJ beneficiary trend

Year	Beneficiaries			Area (Ha)
	Total	Male	Female	
2017	1,211	1,173	38	2,385.4
2018	6,884	5,508	1,376	6,470.5
2019	7,893	6,473	1,420	12,787.7
GRAND TOTAL	15,988	13,154	2,834	21,643.6

Table 15: Inputs Distribution

Year	Seed			Fertilizer		
	Maize	Rice	Soyabean	NPK	Urea/ammonia	Organic
2017	100	250	28	11900	1000	0
2018	500	200	50	55000	22000	0
2019	2730	1563	50	255754	67100	3850
TOTALS	3,330	2,013	128	322,654	90,100	3,850

2.21.6 Achievements

The implementation of Planting for Food and Jobs has improved poor farmers' access to improved seed and fertilizer thereby increasing their yields from 4 bags for maize to 10 bags per acre, and 6 bags for rice to 12 bags per acre

2.21.7 Planting For Export Rural Development

PERD was introduced as part of the planting for food and jobs programme, under PERD Seventyfive thousand (75,000) cashew seedlings raised and distributed to one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (1,875) farmers of which one thousand eight hundred (1,800) were males and seventyfive (75) were females in. One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (1,875) acres were planted in 2018.

The Assembly this year released an amount of thirty-nine thousand three hundred Ghana cedis (**GHC 39,300.00**) this year to purchase and transport ten thousand (10,000) grafted cashew seedlings from Wenchi Agricultural Station for distribution to two hundred and fifty (250) famers of whom two hundred (200) farmers were males and fifty (50) females.

These farmers have cultivated two hundred and fifty (250) acres of grafted cashew.

2.22 Agriculture Mechanization

The Agriculture Mechanization Centers was introduced as part of the planting for food and jobs programme, under the Agriculture Mechanization Centers two (2) tractors, ten (10) power tillers, six (6) corn Sheller's and four (4) irrigation pumping machines and its accessories were received from the MLGRD to facilitate the establishment of the Mechanization Center in the Municipality to enable farmers especially women access to the use of farm implements.

2.22.1 Rearing For Food and Jobs (RFJ)

RFJ was introduced as part of the planting for food and jobs programme, under RFJ improved breeds of small ruminants (sheep) and poultry are supplied to small holder farmers as a loan to be repaid back after 2 years. Each beneficiary takes 10 sheep and is to payback 20 sheep in 2 years' time.

The program is being piloted in 2 districts in the region. East Mamprusi (sheep) Bunkpurugu/Nakpanduri (Guinea fowl).

Year	No. of Animals received	No. of Animals distributed	Beneficiaries		
			Male	female	Total
2019	600	600	94	15	109

2.22.2 One million Dollars Per constituency

The Municipality has benefited from this programme in the form of projects such as six (6) completed dams in six communities (Wundua, Bongbini, Gbangu, Jawani, Zarantinga, and Bongni) under **one village one dam**, four (4) toilets with mechanized boreholes in 4 communities (Gbintri, Nalerigu, Sakogu and Gambaga) under Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Projects (IPEP), a Warehouse in Gambaga under the One District One Warehouse and market stalls in Gbintri.

2.22.3 One District One Factory

The 1D1F Enable Youth Initiative a chance for the youth to own Agro-Based Factories.

The Rural Enterprise Programme (REP), under the Ministry of Trade and Industry, called for applications from the youth of Ghana to participate in the 'Empowering Novel Agri-Business-Led Employment (1D1F ENABLE Youth)' Initiative.

The 1D1F ENABLE Youth Initiative seeks to encourage young graduates to establish agro-processing factories, along key value chains in selected Districts across the country, in line with the 1D1F policy.

The Municipality opted for shea value chain as one of the cash crop which is readily available and when exploited would create many job opportunities especially for the youth in this area.

In line with the 1D1F ENABLE Youth Initiative processes, the Municipal Assembly received about 500 youth applications and 3 weeks ago some of them were taking through some basic business entrepreneurship training and subsequently went through selection processes.

Fifty (50) graduate youth group is being selected and supported with start-up capital from African Development Bank (AfDB) to kick start the operation of the factory based in Gambaga.

2.22.4 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

The district has been able to roll out and continue to monitor the LEAP programme in 118 communities. The programme continues to serve as a major source of livelihood to many of the under privilege in the communities. During the period under review, a total of 4,158 beneficiaries are on the programme. They comprise of 2,105 women, 1,778 men and 275 people living with disability. The Municipal Assembly will continue to work with its partners to maintain social inclusion.

Total No. of communities in the District	Total No. of Beneficiary communities	Beneficiaries			Total
		People living with disability	Men	Women	
142	118	275	1778	2,105	4,158

2.22.5 REGISTRATION AND SUPPORT TO PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES (PWDs)

Data collection on Persons with Disabilities was conducted in the District, in all two thousand (2000) disability persons were registered.

A total number of 119 PWDs were also supported in various areas, thus, **GHS80,074.87** was disbursed in 2019 to support the 119 PWDs under education, medicals, business and home support. The table below indicates the breakdown for various support areas.

No.	Area of Intervention	Male	Female	No. of Beneficiaries	Source of funds
1.	Education	9	6	15	DACF
2.	Medical support	6	3	9	DACF
3.	Business development	29	23	52	DACF
4.	Farming	22	18	40	DACF
5.	Home support	2	1	3	DACF
TOTAL		68	51	119	

2.22.6 CHILD RIGHTS PROMOTION AND PROTECTION

The department also conducted community outreach on child rights promotion and protection. Thus, sensitizing the citizenry on such relevant topics as child rights, child marriage, teenage pregnancy, school dropout and rising rates of drug abuse among others. Communities pledged to take the responsibility of reporting cases to the law enforcement agencies instead of dealing with them at home, tasking household heads with the responsibility of maintaining children in school with sanctions for heads who flout the laid down community resolutions, instituting by-laws in the communities and discouraging school children from travelling south to undertake “Kayaye”.

Date	Intervention type	Level of implementation	Beneficiaries			Remarks
			Male	Female	Total	
2 nd – 10 th May 2019	Formation and training of 10 child protection teams in 10 communities	Completed	70	130	200	Successfully carried out
4 th -11 th April 2019	Sensitization of 10 communities on child trafficking and child marriage	Completed	500	900	1400	Successfully carried out
12 th -23 rd July 2019	Sensitization of 10 communities on child rights and child labour (emphasis on kayaye)	Completed	400	500	900	Successfully carried out

No.	Date	Venue /location	Child protection activity	Issues discussed
1	2 nd -10 th May, 2019	Jawani, Kolinvai, Toak, Sumniboma No.1, Bogni, Bombila, Yapala, Dabari, Gnaani, Kanchina, Jinbali, Lipelga	Formation of 10 child protection teams and training in 10 communities	Formation and inauguration of teams Roles and responsibilities of child protection teams
2	4 th -11 th April , 2019		Sensitize 10 communities on child trafficking and child marriage	Effects of child trafficking and child marriages
3	12 th - 23 rd July, 2019		Sensitize 10 communities on child right, and child labour (Kayayo).	Child rights and conventions and Responsibilities Effects on child labour and child trafficking

Table 16: Critical Development and Poverty Issues

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocation GHC	Actual Receipts GHC	Number of Beneficiaries	
			Target For 2019	Actuals For 2019
Ghana School Feeding Programme	-	-	10,000	9137
Capitation Grants	-	-	-	-
National Health insurance Scheme	-	-	70,000	6420
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme	-	-	5,000	4,158
National Youth Employment Program	-	-	160	154
One District One Factory Programme	-	-	-	-
One Village One Dam Programme	-	-	3000	2,932
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	-	-	9000	7,893
Free SHS Programme	-	-	5,000	4,647
National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP)	-	-	100	50
Implementation of Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)	-	-	40,000	25,000
Rearing for Food and Jobs(RFJ)	-	-	150	109
Planting for export Rural Development	-	-	2,000	1,875

2.22.7 GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Gender mainstreaming has become integral part of the district Assembly's day to day operations in line with the guidelines of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and other legal requirements in Ghana. The gender desk office has been established and the desk officer has been co-opted into many of the Assembly's structures including the Municipal planning and coordinating unit (MPCU). The purpose of this is to ensure that gender, as a cross cutting issue is effectively mainstream into all aspects of the Assembly's operations. During the year under review the following gender mainstreaming activities as contained in the district's annual plan were implemented through various departments like BAC-REP, Department of Agric, community development and social welfare, Gender Desk Office as follows:

Table 17: Reviewed Gender Mainstreaming Interventions, 2019

No	Intervention Type	Level of implementation	Beneficiaries			Remarks
			Male	Female	Total	
1	Sensitization of RING beneficiary Communities on Women participation in decision making	Completed	739	1183	1922	Successful carryout
2	Sensitization of RING beneficiary Communities on Significance of Women Access, Control and Ownership of Resources	Completed	818	1,244	2059	Successful carryout
3	Monitoring the activities women groups in all RING intervening communities by GDO	Completed	50	1225	1275	Successful carryout
4	Training of DA staff Gender concepts, Gender analysis and Gender budgeting	Completed	25	7	32	Successful carryout
5	Train women groups on management, personnel Dev't leadership and confidence building	Completed		1832	1832	Successful carryout
6	Organize workshops on gender equity and political empowerment	Completed	36	15	51	Successful carryout
7.	Sensitization of selected communities on early marriage and pregnancy	Completed	548	761	1329	Successful carryout
8.	Sensitization of selected communities on human trafficking and child labour	Completed	868	1323	2191	Successful carryout

Gender specific programme	Gaps identify
Training of DA staff Gender concepts, Gender analysis and Gender budgeting	Negative perception on concepts
Train women groups on management, personnel Dev't leadership and confidence building	Low confidence levels of women in leadership position
Organize workshops on gender equity and political	Fear of women being equal to men

empowerment	
Sensitization of RING beneficiary Communities on Women participation in decision making	1.low Attendance of men 2.men don't want women to be part of decision making
Sensitization of RING beneficiary Communities on Significance of Women Access, Control and Ownership of Resources	1. Men see women as property 2.Men see women as strangers
Monitoring the activities women groups in all RING intervening communities by GDO	Low support by husbands to women activities both physical and financial
Training on gender mainstreaming and lobby skills	In adequate knowledge on gender mainstreaming
Sensitization of selected communities on early marriage and pregnancy	low Attendance of men low educational both formal and in formal
Sensitization of selected communities on human trafficking and child labour	Low level of information

Table 18: Gender Activities Carried out, 2019

Data	Venue	Activity
	Gambaga	Training of DA staff Gender concepts, Gender analysis and Gender budgeting
	Gambaga	Train women groups on management, personnel Dev't leadership and confidence building
	Gambaga	Organize workshops on gender equity and political empowerment
3rd September to 20th 2019	Zambulugu, Gbandari, Jawani, Kolinvai, Toak, Sumniboma No.1, Bogni, Bombila, Yapala, Dabari, Gnaani, Kanchina, Jinbali, Lipelga, Binduri, Gbala, Tisung, Dagbiribogri, Gbango, Lagkarigu	Sensitization of RING beneficiary Communities on Women participation in decision making
9th October, to 25 2019.	Zambulugu, Gbandari, Jawani, Kolinvai, Toak, Sumniboma No.1, Bogni, Bombila, Yapala, Dabari, Gnaani, Kanchina, Jinbali, Lipelga, Binduri, Gbala, Tisung, Dagbiribogri, Gbango, Lagkarigu	Sensitization of RING beneficiary Communities on Significance of Women Access, Control and Ownership of Resources
		Monitoring the activities women groups in all RING intervening communities by GDO
4th to 18th November, 2019	Zambulugu, Gbandari, Jawani, Kolinvai, Toak, Sumniboma No.1, Bogni, Bombila, Yapala, Dabari, Gnaani, Kanchina, Jinbali, Lipelga, Binduri, Gbala, Tisung, Dagbiribogri, Gbango, Lagkarigu	Training on gender mainstreaming and lobby skills
18th October to 22 December, 2019	Zambulugu, Gbandari, Jawani, Kolinvai, Toak, Sumniboma No.1, Bogni, Bombila, Yapala, Dabari, Gnaani, Kanchina, Jinbali, Lipelga, Binduri, Gbala, Tisung, Dagbiribogri, Gbango, Lagkarigu	Sensitization of selected communities on early marriage and pregnancy
		Sensitization of selected communities on human trafficking and child labour

2.23 Popular participation

The power in the local authorities belong to the people hence must be involved at all levels of decision making. The involvement of citizens in decision making enhances confidence in the local authorities. Participation of local people in the decision making process also ensures ownership, inclusiveness and sustainability in service delivery based on this a number of key stakeholders were involved in planning, implementation, monitoring and review of activities in the annual action

Citizens participate in governance through direct process where Assembly engages them in public hearing, Fee Fixing, meet the press and Town Hall Meetings. They also participate indirectly through their representatives (Assembly Members) in taking other crucial decisions, as agents of communicating progress of programmes and projects of the Assembly through assembly meetings.

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
No. of Traditional Authorities participating in municipal development programmes	29	28	1
Number of Assembly members participating in district development programmes	51	50	1
Number of Town hall meetings held	1		
Number of participants at Town Hall meetings	150	95	55
Number of Community durbars organized	8	NA	NA
Number of people present at Community Durbars	468	298	170
Meet the press	1		NA
Number of participants at Meet the press	253	151	102

a. Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations

b. Participatory M&E undertaken and their results

The importance of M&E in the execution of policy programmes and projects cannot be over emphasized as it ensures effectiveness, efficiency, accountability, responsiveness and transparency in the allocation and use of scarce resources. To achieve this, participatory M&E were conducted by utilizing the knowledge resources of a wide range of stakeholders including the MPCU, central and local government agencies, NGOs, CBOs, Civil society organizations, the private sector, as well as vulnerable groups in the monitoring and evaluation processes. This was to ensure an effective and participatory monitoring and evaluation process.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 THE WAY FORWARD

3.1 Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed

The municipal assembly made a number of significant strides in towards improving development progresses in term during the year and below are some of them:

- Construction of a 5km of town roads at Nalerigu
- Construction of a 5km of town roads at Gambaga
- Teachers' Professional Development
- Establishment of two community day Senior High Schools
- PTA/SMC becoming more involved in the school administration
- Improvement of Teachers performance
- Monitoring and supervision of schools was carried out in ninety-nine (99) basic schools in the municipality which comprises 71 KG and primary schools and 28 JHS.
- Meeting with head teachers on issues concerning teacher performance and absenteeism.
- Supply of logistics such as lesson note books, uniform, furniture, registers and chalk to schools.
- Organized PTA/SMC meeting in about 75 KG, Primary and JHS respectfully
- My first day at school was carried out in 31 schools.
- Routine maternal and child welfare services such as ANC, PNC, Growth monitoring and promotion, immunization services, family planning etc
- routine clinical and specialized services such as routine OPD consultation, specialized outreaches (eye care and oral health), inpatient services etc
- Capacity building for health staff
- Outreach training and supportive supervision
- Community and stakeholder's collaborative meetings
- Developed CHPS database and program of work
- Train farmers on the control and management of fall armyworm (FAW)
- Train farmers on the safe use and handling of plants protection products (Agro-chemicals)
- Train livestock farmers on record keeping
- Train tractor service providers on recommended ploughing techniques
- Organize RELC planning sessions
- Conduct community-level training of farmers on Post-Harvest Management (PHM) of major cereals/legumes
- Collect market data on agricultural commodities
- Establish demonstration farms on major crop varieties (Rice, groundnut, cowpea, soybean)
- sensitize farmers on fall armyworm at the community level
- AEAs carry out regular farm and home visits

- Carry out animal diseases surveillance
- Training on group dynamics
- Training on GAPs and Marketing
- Training on post-harvest management
- Expansion of the supply of energy(Electricity) to 18 communities
- Donation of 1no. Nissan pick up to gambaga girls senior
- High school by the hon. Member of parliament(mp)- hajia
- Alima mahama
- Construction of 1no. 6unit classroom block at bumboazio
- Supply of 500no. Dual desk for basic school
- Supply of 200no. Mono desk for community day senior high schools
- Construction of 1no. 6unit classroom block at gbangu
- Construction of 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for kg at kolinvai primary
- Construction of 1no. Chps compound at **Nagbai**
- Construction of 1no. Chps compound at **Gadantinga**
- Provision of two incubators to baptis medical center
- Supply of 7- motor bikes for 7 chps compounds
- Reshaping, creating and opening up of 127km roads at **Gbintri zone**
- Reshaping, creating and opening up of 57km roads at **Sakogu zone**
- Procured 2 tractors, 10 power tillers, 6 corn shellers, 4 Irrigation pumps and assessories

The following are still being pursued by the Assembly:

- The low revenue base of the Assembly that makes it vulnerable is still a major challenge
- Improving the infrastructural and institutional capacity of the Assembly and the decentralized structures
- Expansion of potable water and sanitation facilities for the majority of the people
- Promotion of modernized agricultural production
- Promotion and sustaining private sector investments in the municipality
- Expansion of the supply of energy(Electricity) to more communities

3.2 Conclusion

In concluding this report, it is worth noting that the content and timing of submission of reports covering, quarterly and annual progress reports is entirely determined by the behaviour of the departments and units of the Assembly that generate the results. Since the planning unit has the responsibility of collating and arranging the information produced by the departments and units, failure on the part of the action departments leaves the planning unit helpless. In the face the challenges all the pressure sits on the development planning unit to deliver results. To deliver at the right time when the information has not been submitted by the right sources will amount to cooking of data and information.

3.3 Recommendations

The following measures have been put forward for consideration by all the key stake holders in local governance process.

- Improvement of the resource base of the Assembly internally and externally. Internally, more innovative approaches should be developed and best practices from other areas as well as transparent reward and punishment measures should be applied to improve the IGF situation of the municipality. Externally, deductions at source of the DACF should be regulated in order that it does not affect the programmes of the Assembly
- There should be more stake holder's collaboration in the implementation of development programmes and projects to allow for more harmonious development and reduce duplication of efforts to the bearers' minimum.
- There is the need to always effectively 'market' the Assembly to allow for the 'by in' of the programmes and projects of the Assembly by NGOs and other development partners for effective and timely implementation.
- Resources and logistics should be made available to the MPCU to ensure effective monitoring of development activities in the municipality.
- **The public sector reforms will have to consider turning performance milestones into results based performance management system whereby staff salaries will have to be based on deliverables submitted at accepted periods of the year. Failing which they will be entitled to maybe the minimum wage. This will make staff sit up and delink personal sentiments with professional work that has to be delivered.**

3.4 ANNEXES

Annex 1: Status of 2019 Action Plan Implementation

Indicators	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Proportion of the annual action plan implemented	90.89%	92%	82.15%
Percentage of Annual Action Plan interventions completed	83.54%	84%	80.08%
Percentage of Annual Action Plan interventions that are on-going	7.35%	5%	2.07%
Percentage of Annual Action Plan interventions abandoned	0	0	0
Percentage of Annual Action Plan interventions yet to start	9.09%	10%	17%

Annex 2: Project Register

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR/ CONSULTANT	CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE OF AWARD	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	REMARKS
DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND – DAF												
Completion 1 Nb CHPs Compound at Tuni	Social Development	TUN	Maasim Const. Wrks	101,753.15	DAF	02-Apr- 15	09-Apr-15	02-Jul-15	91,293.56	10,459.59	90% COMPLETED	WORKS ONGOING
Rehabilitation of	Social Development	GAMBAGA	Maasim	268,133.18	DAF	05-Jul-16	12-Jul-16	12/10/2016	205,919.95	62,213.33	85%	Works on

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR / CONSULTANT	CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE OF AWARD	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	REMARKS
Assembly Guest House.			Const. Works								COMPLETED	going
Construction of 1No.Doctors bungalow.	Social Development	GAMBAGA	MU-HARAHCO.LTD	335,802.18	DACF	05-Jul-16	12-Jul-16	12/10/2016	116,085.00	219,717.00	60% COMPLETED	Works at lintel
Construction of 1No. 3 -Unit Classroom block with ancillary facilities and furnishing at Zarentinga.	Social Development	Zarentinga	M/S Humural Contract Works, P O Bx 13, Sakogu	233, 893.00	DACF	08/07/2019	17/07/2019	31/10/2019	95,083.95	138,809.05	80% COMPLETED	Roofing completed
Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom block with ancillary	Social Development	Gambaga	M/S Toonbihi Ghana LTD P O Bx 174, Tamale	249,936.00	DACF	08/07/2019	17/07/2019	31/10/2019	166,687.50	83,248.50	80% COMPLETED	Roofing completed
DACF-RGF(DDF)												
Construction of 1No. CHPS compound at Zaari	Social Development	Zaari	M/S Toonbihi Ghana LTD P O Bx 174, Tamale	175,000.00	DACF-RGF (DDF)	08/07/2019	17/07/2019	31/10/2019	135,000.00	137,855.55	86% COMPLETED	Roofing completed
Construction of 1No. CHPS compound at Buzulungu	Social Development	Buzulungu	Nuru Construction Company LTD P O Bx 18 02,	175,000.00	DACF-RGF (DDF)	08/07/2019	17/07/2019	31/10/2019	139,212.00	35,788.00	90% COMPLETED	Painting completed

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR/ CONSULTANT	CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE OF AWARD	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	REMARKS
			Tamale									
Construction of 1No.3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and furnishing at Duuni	Social Development	Duuni	M/s Abkolar enterprise	224,967.00	DACF-RGF (DDF)	19/11/19	25/11/19	01/05/2020	33,745.05	191,221.95	10% COMPLETED	Foundation level
Completion of 1no teachers Qtr at Gambaga	Social Development	Gambaga	M/s Abkolar enterprise	224,967.00	DACF-RGF (DDF)	19/11/19	25/11/19	01/05/2020	29,274.75	195,692.93	5% COMPLETED	Blocks at site and works on going
Construction of 1no.CHPS compound at Namangu	Social Development	Namangu	Ms Humural Const. works	174,994.00	DACF-RGF (DDF)	19/11/19	25/11/19	01/05/2020	26,249.01	148,744.99	5% COMPLETED	Blocks at site and works on going
Construction of 1No.3-unit classroom block with ancillary at Gbintri.	Social Development	Gbintri	M/s Toonbihi LTD	225,103.00	DACF-RGF (DDF)	19/11/19	25/11/19	01/05/2020	33,249.01	191,853.99	5% COMPLETED	Blocks at site and works on going
Supply of 645No. Dual Desks	Social Development	Municipal wide	Time Cool. Ent.	161,250.00	DACF-RGF (DDF)	19/11/19	25/11/19	25/01/2020	161,250.00	0	100% COMPLETED	Handover, Distributed and In use

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR/ CONSULTANT	CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE OF AWARD	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	REMARKS
Special Funds- MLGRD-MP PROJECT												
Construction of 1Nb.3-unit classroom block ,administration block, 5-seater KMP toilet, kitchen and store at Gbintri SHS	Social Development	Gbintri	M/s Toonbihi LTD	919,959.70	MLGRD-MP PROJECT- Special Funds	16/10/2019	22/07/19	18/12/19	137,993.96	781,965.74	55% completed	Works on-going
GETFund												
Construction of 1Nb. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary faculties at Dimea DA primary school.	Social Development	DIMA	Zegor Ltd	398,774.11	GETFund	12-Sep-15		09-Sep-16	0.00	398,774.11	50% COMPLETED	Window level but stalled
Construction of 1Nb 6unit classroom block	Social Development	GAMBAGA	Damsung ENT.LTD	0.00	GETFund	12-Sep-15		09-Sep-16	0.00			Works not going on
GHANA HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY -GHA -ROADS												

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR/ CONSULTANT	CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE OF AWARD	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	REMARKS
Routine maintenance by contract (N/R) grading and ditch cleaning of Nakpanduri - Gambaga road	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Nakpanduri Gambaga	M/S Muzad Enterprise, p. o. box 315, Tamale	505, 875.00	GHA	05/10/2017	09/10/2017	31/12/2018				
Routine maintenance by contract (N/R) grading and ditch cleaning of Wulugu - Wase road (KM25 - 50) - Lot 15	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Wulugu - Wase	MS Nayeko Logistics GH LTD P O Box 381, Tamale	517,17.50	GHA	06/05/2019	13/05/2019	31/12/2019				
Building and Road Research Institute - ERRI												
Construction of 6-unit classroom block at Gambaga girls senior high	Social Development	Gambaga	Messrs Eborics Co.LTD	550,057.86	Building and Road Research Institute - ERRI	02/05/2019	08/10/19	08/02/2020			100% COMPLETED	Handover and in use

Annex 3: Programme Register

PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED (SUM GHC)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	REMARKS
Ghana School Feeding Programme	Social Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,137	
National Health Insurance Scheme	Social Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,420	
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme	Social Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,158	
National Youth Employment Program	Social Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	
One Village One Dam Programme	Social Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,932	
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	Social Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,893	
Free SHS Programme	Social Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,647	
National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP)	Social Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	
Implementation of Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication	Social Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	

PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED (SUM GHC)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	REMARKS
Programme (IPEP)										
Rearing for Food and Jobs(RFJ)	Social Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	
Planting for export Rural Development	Economy Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,875	

Annex 4: Revenue Sources

REVENUE ITEM	BASELINE 2019	TARGET FOR 2019	ACTUAL FOR 2019
IGF	151,675.72	184,900.00	212,278.64
DACF	1,637,050.31	3,654,149.95	2,777,686.83
MPs CF	292,132.16	550,000.00	879,407.68
PWDs CF	0.00	0.00	0.00
MSHARP	0.00	0.00	0.00
GSFP	0.00	0.00	0.00
SRWSP	0.00	0.00	0.00
DDF	944,468.97	1,555,208.00	1,710,846.59
GSOPUNFPA	0.00	0.00	0.00
UDG	0.00	1,421,189.12	257,002.27
LEAP	0.00	0.00	0.00
OTHERS(RING & MAG)	905,965.59	2,712,179.81	1,193,543.63
TOTAL	3,931,292.75	10,077,626.88	7,030,765.64

Annex 5: EXPENDITURE

EXPENDITURE ITEM	BASELINE 2019	TARGET FOR 2019	ACTUAL FOR 2019
Compensation	607, 153.09	2,644,326.00	2,344,326.00
Goods and Services	2,651,416.72	3,698,608.00	1,466,932.96
CAPET	1,837,461.81	3,948,321.00	1,361,799.20
Others(RING & MAG)	29,046.44	2,452,959.00	2,456,382.00
Total	4,517,924.97	12,744,214	7,629,440.16

Annex 6: Assessment of Performance Indicators

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	BASELINE 2018	TARGET FOR 2019	ACTUAL FOR 2019
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
1	Total output in Agriculture Production			
	Maize	3316.70	5500	4,712
	Rice (Milled)	1,230	3,500	2,782
	Millet	4359.55	7000	5340
	Sorghum	2046.75	4500	3450
	Cassava	154	181	301
	Yam	8200	8500	7600
	Groundnut	551	560	215.1
	Cowpea	321	412	731.12
	Soya	112	112	98.43

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	BASELINE 2018	TARGET FOR 2019	ACTUAL FOR 2019
	Shea butter	642	642	681
	Cashew nut	312	341	459
	Cotton	98	101	95
	Cattle	9,210	9,871	1,051
	Goat	3,911	4,012	4,001
	Sheep	3,005	3,211	4,112
	Pig	441	871	1001
	Poultry	951	985	1032
2	Percentage of Arable Land under Cultivation	1200	1500	1435
3	Number of new industries established	-	-	-
	Agriculture,	-	-	-
	Industry,	-	-	-
	Service	-	-	-
4	Number of New jobs created			
	• Agriculture	6800	10,000	12,809
	• Industry	0	50	0
	• Service	95	500	219
	SOCIAL SERVICE			
5	Net Enrolment Ratio			
	• Kindergarten	82.40%	72.80%	60.30%
	• Primary	87.50%	81.40%	73.30%
	• JHS	52.90%	46.10%	38.10%
6	Gender Parity Index			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	BASELINE 2018	TARGET FOR 2019	ACTUAL FOR 2019
	• Kindergarten	1.04%	1.04%	0.99%
	• Primary	1.00%	1.04%	0.95%
	• JHS	0.99%	1.03%	0.98%
	• SHS	1.40%	1.14%	1.20%
7	Completion Rate			
	• Kindergarten	91.20%	91.20%	83.60%
	• Primary	100.40%	99.80%	93.80%
	• JHS	77.90%	70.50%	81.60%
	• SHS	55.00%	75.00%	60.50%
8	Number of operational Health Facilities			
	CHPS Compound	7	19	15
	Clinic	2	0	2
	Health Centre	4	0	4
	Hospital	1	1	0
9	Proportion of Population with valid NHIS cards			
	Total (by sex)	50,862	65,984	67,420
	Indigents	1,616	7,535	9,081
	Informal Aged	11,359	14,405	14,862
	Under 18years	30,886	32,993	36,322

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	BASELINE 2018	TARGET FOR 2019	ACTUAL FOR 2019
	Pregnant Women	3332	6745	3251
10	Number of Births and death registered			
	Birth (sex)			
	Male		3000	2355
	Female		2600	2245
	Total		5,600	4600
	Death (sex)		210	267
	Male:			
	Female:		200	220
	Total :		410	487
11	Percentage of Population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources¹			
	• District	35%	20%	11%
	• Urban	40%	30%	18%
	• Rural	25%	20%	9%
12	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services.			
	• District	55%	30	17.5%
	• Urban	50%	30%	19%
	• Rural	70%	30%	16%
13	Maternal Motility ratio (Institutional)	173	0	63
14	Malaria Case fatality (Institutional)	0.14	0.018	0.16

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	BASELINE 2018	TARGET FOR 2019	ACTUAL FOR 2019
	i. Sex	-	-	-
	ii. Age Group	1.8	0.015	0.71
15	Number of recorded Cases of child trafficking and abuse			
	i. Child Trafficking (sex)	0	0	0
	ii. Child Abuse (sex)	1	0	0
16.	Percentage of road network in Good condition			
	Total	27%	70%	54%
	Urban	5%	20%	11%
	Feeder	22%	50%	43%
17	% of communities covered by electricity			
	District	25%	20%	11.6%
	Rural	12%	48%	35%
	Urban	80%	10%	5%
18	Reported Cases of crime			
	i. Men	5	0	8
	ii. Women	7	0	6
	iii. Children	1	0	0
19	Percentage of Annual Action Plan Implemented	90.89%	92%	82.15%
20	Number of communities affected by Disaster			
	i. Bushfire	8	0	4
	ii. Floods	4	0	3

Table 19: EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/Programme/ Projects involved	Consultant or Resource persons involved	Methodology Involved	Findings	Recommendations
Summative evaluation	Performance review of the 2019 Composite Annual Action Plan	MPCU members	Plan implementation review meeting involving PowerPoint presentations by departments, units and agencies, discussions, questions and answers, drawing on experiences and good practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In accessibility of some parts of the district especially during rainy season affect programme/project implementation ▪ Lack of logistics affects field operations ▪ Inadequate consultation in the implementation of some priority programmes/projects ▪ Lack of capacity to implement some planned activities ▪ Low IGF affect plan implementation ▪ Inadequate donor support towards the implementation of planned activities ▪ Inadequate collaboration among dev't partners ▪ High prevalence of ODF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of development partners' platform to enhance collaboration among partners ▪ Formation of revenue task force to intensify IGF collection ▪ Rehabilitation of major roads leading to communities ▪

Annex 7: PM&E Conducted

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/Programme/Projects involved	Consultant or Resource persons involved	Methodology Involved	Findings	Recommendations
Community Score cards	Construction of 1No CHPS compound at Nagbai	GSAM-CALID	Citizens assessment of assembly project performance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community members confirmed that the projects were initiated by them through letters they wrote to the assembly and their community action plan 2. The assemblies followed to a large extent the right process in awarding contracts for the projects. 3. The two communities confirmed that the projects when completed will address their needs because they will no longer have to travel long distances at a huge cost to seek basic healthcare. 	The assembly should ensure that project signboards are provided for every project being executed
Scorecards	Construction of CHPS compound at Gadantinga	GSAM-CALID		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community members confirmed that the projects were initiated by them through letters they wrote to the assembly and their community action plan 2. The assemblies followed to a large extent the right process in awarding contracts for the projects. 3. The two communities confirmed that the projects when completed will address their needs because they will no longer have to travel long distances at a huge cost to seek basic healthcare. 	
Community Score cards	Construction of 1No 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at nalerigu HATS	Ghana audit Service	Performance audit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initiation and planning of the project - 50% 2. Selection of the contractors - 71% 3. Execution of the project - 58% 4. Benefits of the project - 25% 	
Community Score cards	Construction of 1No 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Nagboo.	Ghana audit service	Performance audit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initiation and planning of the project was 50% 2. Selection of the contractors was 71% 3. Execution of the project was 58% 4. Benefits of the project was 25 	

