

KUMBUNGU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

2020

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the end of every year, the District Development and Coordinating Unit is expected to prepare the Annual Progress Report of the District. This report assesses the annual progress of implementation of all activities, programmes and projects in the 2020 annual action plan, which is usually carved from the medium term development plan that is, 2018-2021. The purpose of the annual progress report is to measure the extent with which the District Assembly has been able to achieve the targets set for the year under review. This will provide the government and development partners the opportunity to access the impact of the resources they commit to support the wide range of development interventions that are designed to contribute towards improving the socio-economic condition of the people in the district.

The Assembly looks forward to a much better collaboration with all its stakeholders and Development Partners to improve its performance and ensure the delivery of efficient and effective service to the people of the Kumbungu District in particular, and contributing towards enhancing a decentralized governance in general.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAP	-	Annual Action Plan
APR	-	Annual Progress Report
AC	-	Area Council
BEST	-	Basic Education Sponsorship Programme
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
CAMFED	-	Campaign for Female Education
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CHPS	-	Community Health Planning Systems
DA	-	District Assembly
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DDF	-	District Development Fund
DIO	-	District Information Officer
DMHIS	-	District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme
DMTDP	-	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU	-	District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
E/A	-	English Arabic
EHU	-	Environmental Health Unit
F & A	-	Finance and Administration
FBO	-	Farmer Based Organisation
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
GSFP	-	Ghana School Feeding Program
GSFP	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IGF	-	Internally Generated Fund
JHS	-	Junior High School
LEAP	-	Livelihood, Empowerment against Poverty
M & E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NACP	-	National Aids Control Program
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
MTDP	-	Medium Term Development Plan
PWDs	-	People with Disabilities
SHS	-	Senior High School
SMC/PTA	-	School Management Committee/Parent Teacher Association
WFO	-	World Food Programme
M2MSG	-	Mother to Mother Support Group
DDVT	-	District Data Validation Team

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CHAPTER 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Successful project implementation is influenced by effective monitoring and evaluation system. In recognition of this and in conformity with the NDPC guidelines, the Kumbungu District Assembly has prepared monitoring and evaluation plan for the year 2020 Annual Action Plan. The plan served as a framework for monitoring the implementation of the projects and programmes in the 2020 Annual Action Plan and the outcomes therein. With the help of these reports, the Government and Development partners are able to assess the impact of the resources they commit to support a wide range of development interventions that are designed to improve the socio-economic conditions of the people in the district. This report provides an overview on the progress made in the implementation of the 2020 Annual Action Plan.

1.1 BRIEF PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

Kumbungu District was one of the newly created districts that was carved out of the then Tolon/Kumbungu District with Legislative Instrument (L.I) 2062 of 2011. It was inaugurated on the 28th of June, 2012 with Kumbungu as its district capital. The District is located in the northern flank of the Northern region and covers a land mass of approximately 1,599 km sq. The District shares boundaries to the North with Mamprugu/Moagduri district, Tolon and North Gonja districts to the West, Sagnerigu District to the South and Savelugu/Nanton Municipal to the East.

The total population, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, stands at 39,341 with a male population of 19,686 and a female population of 19,655. The district has an estimated the growth rate of about (3%). Population density is approximately 50 inhabitants per square Kilometer. Females constitute about (50%) of the population whilst that of males also stand at (50%).

The district is made up of 115 communities with 24 electoral areas (EAs), One (1) Town council (TC) and Five (5) Area councils (AC). They include; Gupanerigu, Gbullung, Zangbalung, Dalun and Voggu Area councils and the Kumbungu town council being the administrative capital.

The indigenous people in the district are Dagombas; however, other tribes like Gonjas and Ewes who engage in fishing activities along the White Volta can be found in the district. A few Fulani herdsmen too are in the district, with all these inhabitants, Dagombas constitute about (95%) of the district's population.

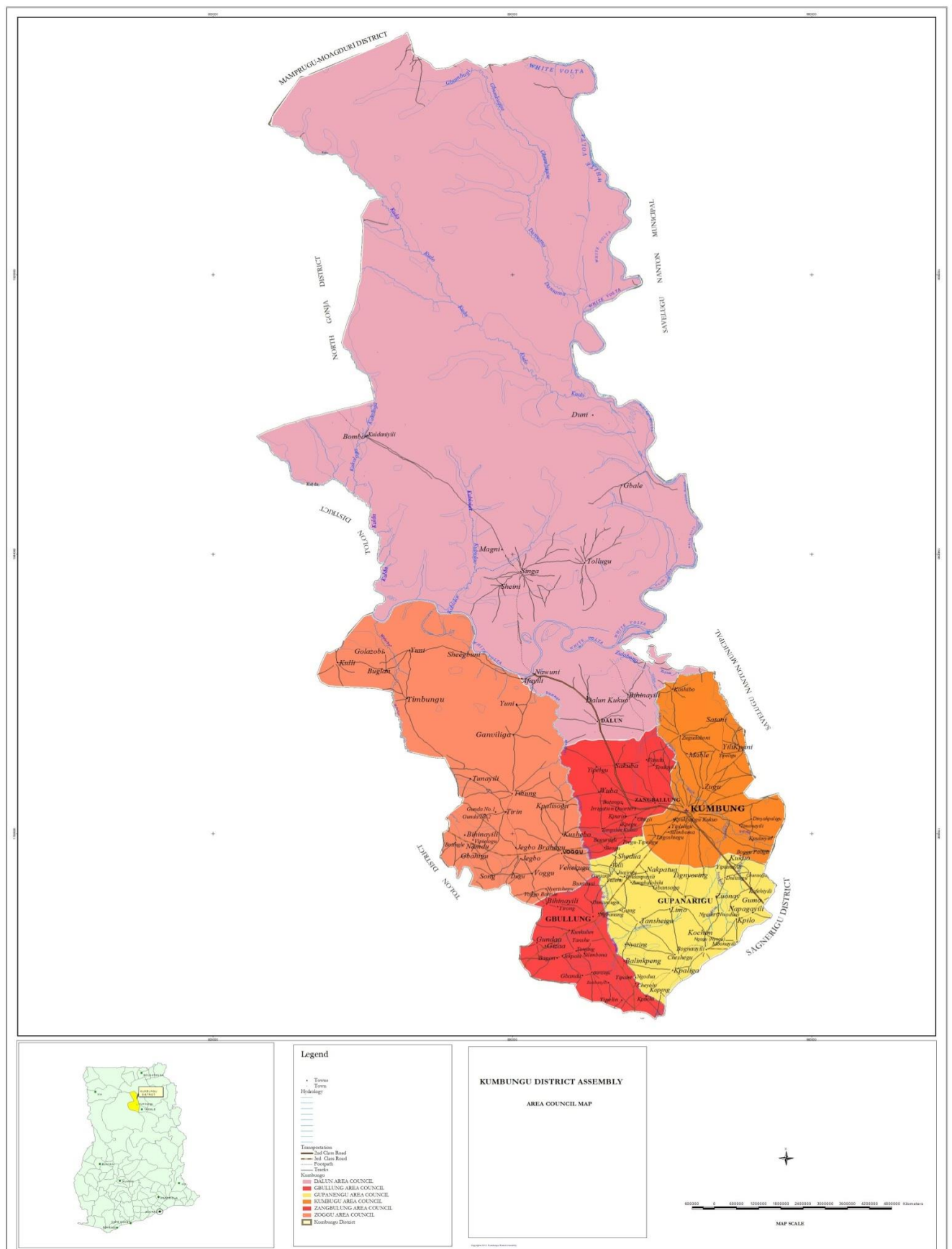


Figure 1 Map of the Kumbungu district

1.2 DISTRICT'S VISION

It is the vision of the Kumbungu district to be a district of excellence in local governance that nurtures self-reliant, progressive, orderly, safe and globally competitive communities sustained by an empowered citizenry.

1.3 DISTRICT'S MISSION

Kumbungu District Assembly exists to create a positive environment for sustainable growth through the provision of effective and efficient services and good local governance that will improve the quality of life of its people.

1.4 PURPOSE OF REPORT

The annual 2020 composite report outlines the status of implementation of the 2020 Annual Action Plan. The progress report makes an attempt to report on status of implementation of 2020 Action Plan, core indicators, critical development and poverty issues within the year under review.

Table 1 PROPORTION OF DMTDP IMPLEMENTED IN 2020

INDICATORS	2018	2019	2020
Proportion of the annual plans implemented by the end of the year	91.0%	94%	96%
Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented by the end of the year	24.0%	30%	40%

DISTRICT ANNUAL REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES



MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

1.0 Financial Management

The Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana (MAG) Secretariat approved an amount of Gh¢ 140,119.83 and a total of Gh¢ 94,329.28 was expected to come from the Government of Ghana to support the department in the implementation of the planned activities in the 2020 Annual Work Plan and Budget. The MAG approved budget was released fully to the sub- CF of the Kumbungu District Assembly on time for transfer into the account of the Agriculture

Department which they did in tranches and as of now over 90% of the approved budget money has been released to the department whilst the remaining 10% is being worked.

But for the bureaucracies all the monies should have been released to the department by now, nonetheless, all activities planned have been carried out successfully as planned. As a department we would always do our part to support the Assembly in achieving our goal by focussing on the district development plan but we would appeal to the authority to always expedite their work on the memos we serve so that agricultural activities are carried out at the right time.

Table 1: Approved Budget, Releases and Expenditure (District level)

Source	Component	Approved Budget (Gh¢)			Releases (Gh¢)			Expenditure (Gh¢)
		2019	2020	% Change	2019	2020	% Change	
DADs	GoG Funds	34,000	94,329.28					
	ABFA							
	Financial support from Assemblies							
	IGF							
	Donors (MAG)	163,075.36	140,119.83		133,280.00	202,592.24		133,280.00
	Others							

Source: KUMDAD, 2020

1.1 MAG financial Transfers

The MAG funds were transferred to the District Sub-CF in May, 2020 and the first tranche of funds transferred into the department's account was in July, 2020 – approximately 45 days after it hit the Assembly's Sub-CF account.

Table 2: Financial Transfers

District	Total Districts	Number of Districts submitting reports	Duration of funds Transfer (days) ¹
KUMBUNGU	1	1	45

Source: KUMDAD, 2020

1.1 District Activity Implementation Efficiency Ratio

There is an overall increase in the rate of implementation of activities per the work plan and budget. A closer look at the activities shows an improvement in the gender tailored activities this year as compared to the same period in the 2019 work plan. This is attributed to the continuous sensitization and training on the need to implement gender balanced activities in the region.

Table 3: District Activity Implementation Efficiency Ratio

Unit	Total number of activities planned (1)		Total Number of activities implemented and completed (2)		Number of activities implemented that are gender sensitive (3)		Activity implementation rate (2/1)		% of implemented activities that are gender sensitive (3/2)	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Kumbungu District										
M&E	3	4	3	4	2	2	1	1	0.7	0.5
MIS/SRID	12	14	12	14	7	8	1	1	0.6	0.6
CROPS	4	2	4	2	3	2	1	2	0.8	0.5
PPRSD	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
WIAD	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
EXT	3	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1
APD	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	1
ENG	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	1
VET	5	6	5	6	4	5	1	1	0.8	0.8
Totals	36	36	36	36	24	26	9	9	7.2	7.4

Source: DAD/Kumbungu, 2020

However, this year's budget is less than last year's budget by GHC 22,955.53 which is 16.38% reduction. This reduction has affected the expenditure on each activity to be carried out and thus, affected the number of farmers to be trained.

1.3 Institutional Collaboration with Department of Agriculture (DAD-Kumbungu)

The district department of Agriculture is collaborating with SAPIP and GASIP on Conservation Agriculture (CA), Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and trainings on GAPs in Maize, rice and soybean for this year (2020). The DAD is also collaborating with SONGTABA, JICA, and CIP

on similar crop production activities including cashew plantation, rice production techniques and sweet potato production.

1.3.1 Collaboration with Development Partner Projects (GASIP, SAPIP, SONGTABA, CIP, SIP, and JICA)

A number of demonstration fields have been established by the collaborators mentioned in the table to build the capacities of both technical staff and train farmers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) in selected crops including maize, rice, soybeans, and vegetables. These demos are scattered around different communities to ensure more farmers are catered for in a balanced manner throughout the district. Many female farmers are direct beneficiaries of these projects which is deliberately instituted to bridge the male dominance in the agricultural value chain especially in the area of production which has bedevilled the district for years now. A new project the “WISE Project” is to be rolled out soon in the district on empowering women FBOs who are under the VSLA groupings on soybean production, bee keeping, mushroom production as well as enterprise support system known as the “her hubs” this is to be implemented by Plan International through its local partner Urbanet. There has been serious discussions in this quarter involving the major stakeholders after the inception workshop that was held at Sunyani in early September, 2020.

Again, the Savannah Investment Program (SIP) has since the third quarter through to the fourth has delivered about 1, 500 cockerels to about 150 farmers across the district. This support is under the government’s flagship program; Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ). These farmers paid a subsidized price of GHC6.50 per six week old cockerel duly vaccinated against Newcastle and Gumboro diseases.

Table 4: District Development Partner Projects and the Direct Beneficiaries

Name of Project / Activity	Beneficiaries					Achievement (Result from intervention)
	Male	Female	Youth	Age d	PLW D	
GASIP	73	47	115	5		i. Six demo fields of 2 acres each established in six communities ii. Each farmer is supported with inputs to cultivate 1 acre each of maize and soya beans
SAPIP						i. Established 2 acres plot each for maize, rice, and soya beans ii. Established 3 vegetable demos for pepper,

						tomatoes, and okra
SONGTABA	60	40	70	30	-	i. Establishment of an Apiary ii. Distributed 5,000 cashew seeds to 100 farmers
CIP	50	50	93	7	-	All farmers are supported with 60 vines each of sweet potato
JICA	57	23	71	9	-	i. Established 1 acre rice demonstration
SIP	97	53	98	40	12	10 Cockerels per farmer distributed

Source: KUMDAD, 2020

1.4 Human Resource Development and Management

1.4.1 Agricultural technical Staff Strength

The data in the Table below shows that the department is under-staffed particularly at the district level with agricultural extension agents. There has been a new AEA who came on transfer from the Upper East Region and this makes a perfect replacement of an AEA who went on retirement in the third quarter. The issue of no female extension agents for general agricultural extension is still hampering the extension delivery in the area. However, there are two female veterinary field officers in the district. The department in the fourth quarter however, received three students from the Tamale Technical University and the Damongo Agricultural College on attachment basis. National Service Personnel numbering about thirteen have also reported since September, 2020 from various schools, this would boost the extension delivery in the district for at least the 2021 cropping season. It is however recommended that more female extension agents be recruited to ensure that female farmers who usually produce to feed farm families are able to access extension services for improved productivity.

Table 5: Staff strength in the Agric. Department

Category	No. Required	No. at post		Total	Age Distribution								Total
		M	F		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
DDA	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
DAOs	8	5	3	8	0	0	3	2	2	2	1	0	8
VTOs	25	4	2	6	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	6
AEAs	42	15	0	15	0	0	11	0	0	0	4	0	15
Market Enum.	5	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
NABCo	84	68	8	76	25	4	38	4	5	0	0	0	76
Totals	165	90	15	107	25	5	52	9	7	1	6	0	

Source: KUMDAD, 2020

1.4.2 Capacity Development Training Programmes

The entire year of 2020 has not seen much trainings for staff except for few refresher trainings (backstopping) on harvesting and post-harvest handling of produce for the AEAs. The quarter was devoted largely for field work as harvesting was at its peak for the 2020 cropping season. Some of these trainings also focussed on value addition to agricultural produce in the value chain as of December, 2020.

Table 5: In-service training

District	Name of programme by type	Year	Beneficiaries	
			M	F
Kumbungu	Harvesting and post-harvest handling of produce	2020	20	5
Kumbungu	Value addition to selected farm produce	2020	23	3
Kumbungu	Basic Principles of Agric. Ext. & Community Entry Techniques	2020	20	5
Kumbungu	M&E and Report Writing	2020	23	3
Kumbungu	TEDMAG	2020	28	6
Total			114	22

Template 1: Training session of technical staff @DAD Office



Summary of Monitoring findings and Actions Taken

This year has been one of the busiest years for all staff, since January, 2020 a number of field visits were done to scout for FAW and other pressing issues of our gallant farmers. When the flooding came most of the fields along the White Volta were affected resulting in the loss of hundreds of acres crops being submerged and farm settlements destroyed. The farmers whose fields could be managed were able to continue their cropping for the remaining part of the season. Chemicals were distributed to small holder farmers in the District whose fields were attacked by the FAW as part of the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) Program. Close monitoring by AEAs helped in curtailing the spread of the FAW to other farms in the district. In the last quarter of the year, our visits showed many farmers carrying out harvesting of their crops including rice and maize. Monitoring of their fields and homes by our dedicated staff reveals that

Template 2: A field visit by an AEA to monitor farmers as they harvest their rice October, 2020



Template 3: A home visit by an AEA to monitor farmer as he shells his maize October, 2020



Template 4: DDA and AEA home and farm visit to monitor farmers as they shell and dry their maize October, 2020



as they harvest they also process them for storage.



2.0 CROP AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

2.1 Highlights of Weather Situation in the District

The entire year saw an erratic rainfall distribution and the fourth quarter characteristic of it in the district did not witness so many rains particularly from the middle of October. In fact there was virtually no rains through November and December, 2020. There was a dry spell which took a toll on agricultural production and span a long period from late June to third week of July, 2020. This caused wilting and lodging of most crops especially maize farms and further boosted the activities of the Fall Armyworm activities because farmers were advised not to spray their infested fields because of lack of adequate moisture to neutralize the effect of the chemicals. On the average, planting has been done by most farmers as of late June, 2020 except most farmers could not plough some of their fields which were flooded because of heavy downpours which have great effect on the cropping activities.

2.2 Rainfall and its Effect on Agriculture

The third quarter was characterised by torrential rains particularly in the months of August and September, 2020. There was a dry spell which took a toll on agricultural production and span a long period from late June to third week of July, 2020. This caused wilting and lodging of most crops especially maize farms and further boosted the activities of the Fall Armyworm activities because farmers were advised not to spray their infested fields because of lack of adequate moisture to neutralize the effect of the chemicals. On the average, planting had been done by most farmers as of late June, 2020 except most farmers could not plough some of their fields which were flooded because of heavy downpours which have great effect on the cropping activities. The fourth quarter recorded lower rainfall volumes, with some intermittent rains from the beginning of October, 2020 to its middle. In fact, the last rain the entire district occurred around the 19th of October, 2020. This actually took farmers by surprise. It has since resulted in the poor performance of some major crops including rice, maize, millet and cassava in the district.

Table 6: Quarterly Average Rainfall Distribution

N o	Kumbu ngu district	2019		2020		Percentage Change (%)	
		Rainfall (mm)	No. of Rain days	Rainfall (mm)	Number of Rain days	Rainfall	No. of Rain days
		998.0	76	1,476.6	70		

Source: KUMDAD, 2020.

2.3 External factors impacting on agriculture production

2.3.1 Alien Herdsmen Activities

There is a minimal activity of herdsmen in the district; these people herd their animals around Nawuni, Afayili, Singa and Toligu where there is watering point for their livestock. Their activities are largely reduced because of the flood prone nature of these communities along the stretch. Nevertheless, a few complaints had come to the attention of the authorities of some destruction caused to the rice fields of some farmers around Dulnaa Yili by the cattle of these herdsmen. These were dealt with amicably by the authorities.

2.3.3 Poor Road network

The quarter witnessed an aggressive works on many road networks leading to market and production centres in the district. This is largely attributed to the national elections that was pending. Reshaping as well as construction of new roads were done through SAPIP and government collaboration. One of such roads is the Gumo-Kochim road which has been reshaped cutting down on the travel time between Nyankpala and Kumbungu. Other major road works including that of the Kumbungu - Savelugu road had been gravelled, work is on-going to fix the Kumbungu to Gbullung, and Gbullung to Nyankpala roads. Also, the Bontanga - Dalun also saw a massive improvement by first week of December, 2020. However, Dalun-Kukuo to Nawuni road is in a very poor shape and due to the heavy vehicular traffic it has developed serious pot holes making travel time longer. These roads when fixed would go a long way to reduce the high cost and timely transportation of agricultural inputs and produce to the market centres.

2.3.4 Fall Army Worm

During this year, there were several reports of FAW infestation in the district. The intervention from the central government for the management of the FAW menace was timely and largely successful in the Kumbungu District as most of the farmers who reported the incidence have been served with the FAW chemicals to apply on the infested fields across the district.

The Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate (PPRSD) staff have since July, 2020 been on monitoring and issuing Fall Army Worm (FAW) chemicals to farmers across the six area councils in the district. This helped the farmers to defeat the FAW cases they reported on their farms. All other AEAs have also been issued the chemicals to control the incidence of FAW in their respective operational areas based on their reports after monitoring the fields. Reports were written and submitted to the regional agriculture department for support to these affected farmers in the district. This has therefore given the farmers a big relief as their fields are now protected and they are assured of the security of their livelihoods.

District	Total farmland affected (Ha)		Total Area Sprayed (Ha)		Total Area Recovered (Ha)		Total Area Destroyed (Ha)		Number of farmers affected ²		Number of farmers affected	
									2019		2020	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	M	F	M	F
Kumbungu	366	563	361.4	563	361.4	563	4.6	9.5	366	12	782	113

The fourth quarter being the harvesting period for all the annual crops did not witness any outbreak of the Fall Army Worm menace. This is because the district like many other places in the Northern Region has only one rainy season. Also the Bontanga Irrigation Dam, where farmers do dry season farming has not as yet reported any incidence because planting for the season would be done late January, 2021. So we expect to receive complaints of the FAW cases by middle of February, 2021 when most of them would have had their crops duly emerged for

the dry season farming. It is worth noting that, the department did not issue any FAW chemical to any farmer in the district since there was no reported cases in the fourth quarter, 2020.

2.3.5 Scheduled Disease Outbreaks and control mechanism for livestock and Poultry

Diseases	Species Affected	2019				2020			
		No. of outbreaks/disease	No. of animals affected	Total Loss	Number of Communities Reporting	No. of outbreaks/disease	No. of animals affected	Total Loss	Number of Communities Reporting
African Swine Fever	Pig	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL
Anthrax	Cattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL
	Sheep/Goats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL
	Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL
FMD	Cattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL
CBPP	Cattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL
PPR (susp)	Goats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL
	Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL
Rabies	Dogs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL
Sheep pox (susp.)	Goats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL
	Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL
Orf	Goats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL
Avian Infectious Bronchitis	Poultry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL
Trypanosomiasis	Cattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL
	Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL
Tuberculosis	Cattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL
	Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL
	Goats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL
	Dog/Cat/Monkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL
Mange	Cattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL
	Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL

	Goat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL
	Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL
	Donkeys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL
	Dogs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL

Table 9: Scheduled Disease Outbreaks

Source: KUMDAD, 2020

2.3.6 Vaccination and Prophylactic Treatment of Animals

Table 10: Vaccination and Prophylactic treatment of animals in the district

Animal Species	Disease	No. of Animals Vaccinated		Achievement (+/-)
		2019	2020	(2019 vs. 2020)
Poultry	<u>Newcastle</u> Orthodox	1.300	1.600	+
	I-2		NIL	
	Gumboro	NIL	NIL	
	Fowl pox	NIL	NIL	
	Marek's disease	NIL	NIL	
Cattle	Anthrax	NIL	14	
	Blackleg	NIL	NIL	
	PPR			
	CBPP	200		-
Sheep	PPR	700		-
	Anthrax	350	76	-
Goats	PPR			
	Anthrax	200	24	-
Dogs	Rabies	NIL	NIL	
Cats	Rabies	NIL	NIL	
Cattle	Trypanosomiasis	NIL	NIL	

Source: KUMDAD, 2020

2.2.8 Summary of Veterinary Returns for the 4th Quarter

Table 11: Veterinary returns for 1st - 4th Quarter, 2020

Activity	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Poultry	Dogs	Others	Revenue (GHC)
Local movement	92	33	383	-	-	-	-	1,192.00
Local slaughter	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.00
Deworming	39	105	52	-	-	-	-	515.00
Castration	4	12	21	-	-	-	-	122.00
Dipping/Spraying	2	43	21	-	-	-	-	149.00
Clinical Treatment	30	91	74	-	-	-	-	545.00
Total	159	284	551	-	-	-	-	2,582.00
Activity	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Poultry	Dogs	Others	Revenue (GHC)
Local movement	-	58	402	-	-	-	-	920.00
Local slaughter	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
Deworming	38	118	71	-	-	-	-	626.00
Castration	-	9	19	-	-	-	-	84.00
Dipping/Spraying	3	46	23	-	-	-	-	142.00
Clinical Treatment	26	101	78	-	-	-	-	535.00
Total	69	332	613	-	-	-	-	2,257.00
Activity	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Poultry	Dogs	Others	Revenue (GHC)
Local movement	37	25	100	-	-	-	-	-
Local slaughter	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deworming	44	125	50	-	-	-	-	-
Castration	6	5	20	-	-	-	-	-
Dipping/Spraying	7	48	14	-	-	-	-	-
Clinical Treatment	40	92	68	-	-	-	-	-
Total	135	295	252	-	-	-	-	-
Activity	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Poultry	Dogs	Others	Revenue (GHC)
Local movement	130	56	384	55	-	-	-	-
Local slaughter	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deworming	29	82	34	-	-	-	-	-
Castration	5	9	31	-	-	-	-	-
Dipping/Spraying	3	70	19	9	-	-	-	-
Clinical Treatment	22	105	59	-	-	-	-	-
Total	210	313	527	64	-	-	-	-

There were increase in the number of animals reached as compared to the previous quarter due to the fact that most of the farmers having realized the output level of their farms thought it prudent to engage the services of the veterinary technical officers to cater for their animals so they could sell to augment whatever they were to harvest from the fields. Again, the fact that there was going to be Christmas and

new year festivities they wanted to make profit from the sale of their animals and hence there was the need to look after them properly.

2.4 Crop Production

2.3.1 Enhanced Utilisation of Agricultural Inputs (Fertilizer & Seed)

2.3.1.1 Number of Agro-input outlets in the district

There about 47 registered agro input dealers that the department is aware of and doing business with across the six area councils of the district. There are however, a number of the unregistered ones also operating in the district. An agro-input dealer must have been licensed by PPRSD and EPA; for fertilizer and certified seeds which is under the supervision and regulatory authority of PPRSD while agro-chemicals are supervised and regulated by the EPA. The farmers are also sensitized on the need to deal with the registered agro input dealers in the district and report unscrupulous ones to the department for action.

Table 14: Number of Agro-input retail outlets in the regions

District	Number of registered input dealers		Number of unregistered input dealers		Total		Number of input outlets and sale points of which both registered and unregistered							
							Solely Crop input		Solely Livestock input		Solely Fisheries input		Mixed Input Outlet	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Kumbungu	32	48	32	19	64	67	16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: KUMDAD, 2020

2.3.2 Enhanced Farmers' Access to Improved Technology

2.3.2.1 Access to Improved Agriculture Technology and Extension Services

AEAs over the year continued to disseminate improved agricultural technologies to farmers through group meetings, demonstrations, and radio discussions. Some of the technologies include timely harvesting of produce, ensuring clean produce by heaping on tarpaulins and proper winnowing, drying of grains to required moisture contents before storage, storing produce in PICS sacks to prevent insect pests from attacking produce, storing produce on pallets to prevent direct contact with the ground, as well as create fire belts around their farmlands. As a measure to reduce the effects of climate change farmers were introduced to Conservation Agriculture (ploughing back crop residue for improved soil structure), for adoption.

Table 15: Access to Agriculture Technology and Extension Services

Indicator		Target	2019	2020
1.Number of improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Livestock		1	2
	Crop		0	5
	Extension		5	3
	WIAD		2	3
	Engineering		0	3
Area (acres) under improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Crop		0	10
	Livestock		0	0
			0	0
2.Extension Agent-farmer ratio			1:1,667	1:1,301
3.Total number of farmers participating in demonstrations	Male		150	220
	Female		100	180
4.Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery			7	8

For each indicator provide reason for Progress towards Target in the analysis

Source: KUMDAD, 2020

2.3.2.2 Farmer Based Organizations

Table 16: Farmer Based Organizations

Type of FBOs	2019		2020	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Crop	180	120	220	160
Livestock	120	80	160	40
*				

Source: KUMDAD, 2020

2.3.2.3 Beneficiaries of Technologies Demonstrated

The climatic conditions during the quarter under the reporting period support the demonstration of improved crop and livestock production technologies in the district.

Table 17: Beneficiaries of crop technologies demonstrated

No	List of technology by type	Target		Males		Females		Total		% female
		2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	
1	Drill method of rice sowing	450	600	260	280	100	85	360	365	
2	Climate SMART	500	800	230	500	190	200	420	700	

	Agriculture									
3	Conservation Agriculture	600	1000	580	820	140	155	720	975	
4	Inoculation of soybean	400	550	120	135	60	65	180	200	

Source: KUMDAD, 2020

2.3.2.4 Agricultural Extension Service Performance

The Table below shows an increase in the number of agricultural extension agents in 2019 as compared to 2018. This is as a result of the recent recruitment of graduates into the agricultural sector. This is expected to improve the AEA: Farmer ratio in the district to improve farmers' access to technical advice.

Table. 18: Availability of Agricultural Extension Services

	2019			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of AEAs required	20	12	32	20	12	32
Number of AEAs at post	17	2	19	18	2	20
% AEAs at post compared to required	8%	71%	25%	5%	71%	23%
% of female AEAs at post		16%			16%	
Number of farmers	22,120	9,480	31,677	24,332	10,428	34,760
Ratio of farmer to AEAs at post			1:1,667			1:1,655

Source: KUMDAD, 2020

2.3.2.5 Demonstrations conducted

Field demonstrations are established for training of farmers through field schools to increase the adoption of improved agricultural technologies. During the quarter under reporting, there were 25 demonstrations established across the district. These demos include 12 acres under GASIP, 11 under SAPIP, and 3 under JICA which are all at various stages of implementation. In all about 522 farmers are direct beneficiaries of the demonstrations established.

Table 19: Number and types of demonstration conducted

	No. of Demonstrations conducted		Type of demonstration		Beneficiaries				Total	
					Male		Female			
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020

Totals	8	25	On-farm demos	On-farm demos	6,783	360	2,125	162	8,908	522
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2.3.2.6 Improved Technologies Adopted by Farmers

Table 20: Farmers adopting improved technologies

Sector	Type of Technology adopted		Male		Female	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Crop	3	3	450	300	250	100
Livestock	2	2	150	120	50	26
WIAD	2	5	275	766	393	680
Extension	1	3	250	120	350	165

2.4.2.6 Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages Committees (RELCs)

RELC meeting at the zonal level has been conducted and the district level planning too was conducted.

Table 21: RELC meetings conducted at District level

RELC		2019		2020		% Change
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Number of participants	Farmers/Tractor operators	95	25	9	2	0
	Processors	7	13	2	7	0
	Input dealers	15	1	5	0	0
	Technical staff	21	6	8	2	0
				24	11	

Source: KUMDAD, 2020

The district RELC session was largely successful this year with about half of the participants being women. Total number of participants was reduced to ensure that COVID-19 protocols were observed throughout the session. The discussion was lovely as participants made significant contributions across all the sectors of the agricultural value chain in terms of the challenges they face and the better ways available to mitigate its impact. Various actors were put into groups of; Agro-input dealers, farmers/tractor operators, processors, and the technical staff.

Each group went into discussions bringing out their views on the challenges and possible solutions or ways to reduce the effects of those challenges. It was then presented to the entire participants, debated, collated and realigned with other sector issues to develop the final issues categorization for onward submission to the regional office of agriculture for consideration.

Finally, the first three prioritized issues raised were Extension and Policy issues and they were; inadequate farm machinery and equipment for mechanized agriculture, the activities of unscrupulous fertilizer dealers, and lack of credit facilities for actors.

RELC ISSUES

Table 22: Research Technologies available being demonstrated to farmers

	2019	2020
Number of Research Extension Linkage Planning meetings held	6	1
Number of gender sensitive recommendations implemented under RELC	12	10
List 3 key problems recommended for research during the planning session	1. Yam tuber root 2. FAW 3. High Guinea keets mortality	1. <i>Inadequate Farm Machinery</i> 2. <i>Unlicensed input dealers</i> 3. <i>Lack of credit facilities</i>
List 3 key problems researched and completed	0	0
Number of problems being researched into	0	0

Source: KUMDAD, 2020

Templates showing various interest groups at the brainstorming session during the RELC session



2.3.2.7 Extension home and farm visit

For second quarter 2020 with an AEA strength of 21, the AEAs conducted 875 home and field visits to 6,545 farmers due restrictions on movement following the COVID-19 pandemic precautionary measures of the government.

Table 23: Number of extension home and farm visits conducted during 1st Quarter, 2020.

District	2019			2020		
	Total number of farmers visited	Male	Female	Total number of farmers visited	Male	Female
Kumbungu	2,174	5,002	2,694	2,982	5,500	1,045

Source: DAD/Kumbungu, 2020

2.3.3 Major Crop Performance in the district

The table below indicates performance of major crops cultivated in the district for 2019 and 2020 cropping season figures.

Table. 24: Improved Major crop Performance

Crop	Area cropped(Ha)		Average Yield(MT/Ha)		Crop Production(MT/Ha)	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Maize	5,645	5,955	1.08	1.6	6,097	9,528
Rice (paddy)	6,453	7,008	2.10	2.2	13,551	15,418
Millet	956	1,100	1.60	1.62	1,530	1,782
Sorghum	1,292	1,235	2.10	1.63	2,713	2,013
Cowpea	120	156	1.80	1.09	216	170.04
Soybean	1,452	1,752	1.70	1.7	2,468	2,978.4
Groundnut	2,765	1,846	1.65	0.6	4,562	1,108
Cassava	1,056	903	8.06	3.02	8,511	2,727
Yam	742	105	4.03	3.01	2,990	317.1
Total	20,481	20,060	24.12	16.47	42,638	36,041.54

Source: KUMDAD, 2020

The table above shows a general increase in the area cropped for most of the crops but a massive reduction in the production of yam. This is attributed to the loss of most seed yam from the previous harvest due to high heat recorded in storage. It is also attributed to the fact that most of the farms are located near human settlements in the district and the disturbance of the yam with long maturity period leading to destruction of most of them by animals coupled with the low yields obtained has discouraged the farmers from cultivating more yam this year. This is similar in the case of cassava but for the groundnut, the long drought spell has affected its production this year.

Again, the total area cropped this year (2020) has decreased because the rains were erratic this year and there was a month long drought period in late July to August, 2020, a peak of the cropping season. Finally when the rains came by middle of September, 2020 and the Bagre Dam too was spilled most of

the fields got inundated with water wiping out most of the crops especially around communities like, Afayili, Kuli, Singa, Dalun-Kukuo and overseas communities including, Sheini, Magni, Yuni, and Dulnaayili. But for the floods the increased cropped area for rice this year would have resulted in about 20, 000 MT/Ha following the total acreage that was cropped. Unfortunately, over 20 ha of rice got wiped out this year as a result of the floods.

2.4 Livestock Production

2.4.1 Planned Activities carried out to enhanced Livestock Production and Development

Table 25: Planned Activities carried out in the Third Quarter, 2020 under Animal Production Unit

Planned activities	Output	Outcome	Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
Monitoring and Supervising implemented activities and evaluate performance of AEAs	6 visits made to 10 communities	65% of farmers reached have put in strategies to implement new technologies taught by AEAs in this year's farming season and 2 AEAs field performance have been evaluated.	77	25	102
Train Poultry farmers on Good husbandry practices	30 farmers trained.	Knowledge of poultry farmers boosted on Good husbandry practices resulting minimized deaths in the pen and production volumes increased.	25	5	30
Create awareness on rearing for food and jobs programmes and register farmers.	1,700(1,250 males and 450females) farmers sensitized on RFJ, and 600 farmers registered.	Register for farmers for RFJ programme documented.	1,250	450	1,700
Train FBOs on Group dynamics, group constitution drafting and conflict resolution management.	60 members from six FBOs have been trained.	Group dynamism improved, Group constitution drafted by the six FBOs and conflict resolution mechanism enshrined in the Group constitution.	40	20	60
Train FBOs/FBOs leaders on leadership skills development and Gender equality and Gender issues	40members from five (5) FBOs have been trained.	Women members have equal roles as their Men, and thus occupied equally important positions like men in the group.	25	15	40

Train Butchers on meat hygiene and safe handling of meat and meat products.	20(Males) butchers were trained.	Meat and meat products are handled properly and hygiene level at the slaughter house improved.	20	0	20
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Source: DAD, Kumbungu

3.0 AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Increased Internal Agriculture Trade

Actions being taken to Improve Agribusiness trade (Eg. Link up with District Assemblies to improve internal trade, Food Safety, Packaging, and Labelling etc). There are a large number of farmers including women who are into vegetable production in the district. Farmers in the district have produced large quantity of pepper this year but are faced with low pricing for their produce. SAPIP supported the trainings of Vegetable farmers on good agricultural practices on vegetable production in an effort to increase production. Also, SAPIP made available improved seeds of cucumber, pepper, carrot, and cabbage for sale to farmers at a subsidized price.

3.2 Production of Non-Traditional Agricultural commodities.

The cashew production is on the increase in the district as a result of the implementation of the Planting for Export and Rural Development programme under the Modernizing of Agriculture in Ghana (MAG) Programme. Already, mango production is quite substantial in the district especially in Kumbungu, Gbullung, and Dalun and with some support they can export these fruits to earn foreign income.

The production of pepper, tomatoes, okro, lettuce and cabbage are not doing bad except in the case of tomatoes and pepper that have faced some challenges with the incidence of pests like the tomato leaf miner (*Tuta absoluta*) and the pepper dieback disease are affecting their production. Again the low price for these commodities is also hindering their production as they are perishable and there are no storage facilities to store these commodities for long to get good markets for them.

Table 27: Production of Non-Traditional Agricultural commodities.

Vegetable	Quantity Produced (MT)		%Change
	2018	2019	
Pepper	497	819	39.3%
Tomatoes	12	5	58.3% (-)
Okro	50	102	50.9%
Lettuce	10	16	37.5%
Cabbage	15	22	31.8%

Source: KUMDAD, 2020

4.0 SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Enhanced Land and Environment Management

4.2 Climate change awareness and sensitization

The weather conditions during the quarter under reporting were not as expected. The weather was characterized by heavy but erratic rainfall submerging farmlands with water. Most rice fields have been flooded and total loss of crops is anticipated for most of the fields especially those along the White Volta

like Afayili, Toligu, Kuli in the district. The production of crops has therefore been hindered greatly and farmers are uncertain about the future as there are no clear signs of the rains ceasing anytime soon.

The farmers are sensitized on the need to create bunds for their rice fields and to create drains when there are floods so most of them did that for easy flow of the water out of the fields. Unfortunately, the fields were highly flooded causing a total loss of crops this year.

Table 28: Climate Change Awareness/Sensitization Training

Activities	Number of Trainings	Beneficiaries		Total
		Male	Female	
*Catchment areas protection schemes (e.g. reclamation of arable land, re-afforestation, etc.)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bush fire mitigation awareness/trainings	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overgrazing awareness and training sessions	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cropping management (e.g. Crop rotation, cover cropping etc.)	2	74	46	120
Water use management (e.g. bunding in rice fields, Drainage construction in flooded fields, Irrigation etc.)	1	36	8	45
Perennial fruits and fodder plantation against soil erosion	NA	NA	NA	NA
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Others ...	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL	2	74	46	120

4.3 Conservation Agriculture (CA)

The CA activities are on-going at six (6) demonstration sites at Gingani, Dalun-Kukuo, Dulzugu, Voggu-Kushibo, Zangbalun, and Zugu.

Table 29: Crops under conservation Agriculture

Crops	Total Cropped Area (ha)	Area under conservation Agriculture	% under conservation Agriculture	Yield (mt/ha)	
				Conservation	Non-conservation
Maize	2.4	2.4	100	Not yet	NA
Soya	2.4	2.4	100	Not yet	NA

Source: KUMDAD, 2020

4.4 Conservation Agriculture Demonstrations

The CA Demonstrations are established at six communities in the district. These demos were established through the MoFA – GASIP collaboration to promote the practice of conservation agriculture in the district.

Table 30: Conservation Agriculture demonstration

Conservation System	Target Number of Demonstrations	Actual Number of demonstrations	Beneficiaries		
			Total	Male	Female
Mulching	12	6	120	71	49
Cover cropping	25	6	120	71	49
Intercropping	20	6	120	71	49
Crop rotation	10	6	120	71	49

NB: Examples of conservation systems are crop rotation, mulching, zero tillage, cover cropping, intercropping etc.

4.5 Adoption of Conservation farming Systems

Table 31: Conservation Systems Adopted

Systems	Types of Crops	Beneficiaries		Total	Number Adopted		Total	Percentage Adoption
		Male	Female		Male	Female		
Crop rotation	Maize, soya	71	49	120	71	49	120	90%
Mulching	Maize	71	49	120	71	49	120	90%
Cover cropping	Maize, soya	71	49	120	71	49	120	90%
Intercropping	Maize, soya	71	49	120	71	49	120	90%
Others								

Source: KUMDAD, 2020

4.6 Environmental Management

Table 32: Awareness/Sensitization on Environmental Management

Item	Participants	Number of trainings	Beneficiaries		Total
			Male	Female	
Sand Mining	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pollution(water)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

4.7 Any other relevant information

The farmers in the district are embracing the preparation and use of compost on their farms which is worth reporting on because it is not only a means of maintaining environmental hygiene in their communities but an effective way of protecting the farmlands and also reduction in the cost of production.

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The report identified some of the few challenges and the proposed recommendations to address them in the table below.

No	Challenge	Recommendation
1.	Untimely transfer of funds to the department's account by the assembly for smooth implementation of activities	Timely transfer of funds and other logistics is of essence
2.	Poor road networks	Reconstruction and rehabilitation of road networks in the region is needed to increase production and reduce post-harvest losses.
3.	Inadequate female extension agents in the district	There is the need to consciously recruit female extension agents to improve female farmers' access to agricultural extension services.
4	Lack of Motorbikes for staff (old and newly recruited)	MAG motorbikes should cater for both the old and newly recruited staff to enhance their agricultural extension services
5	In adequate infrastructure	A modern office complex for the department is necessary for efficiency in service delivery
6	Inadequate PPEs for staff (COVID-19)	Enough provision should be made for all staff to be safe at office as well as in the field in the era of COVID-19 pandemic

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: MAG financial Transfers

¹ Calculation of the number of days it took District assembly to transfer MAG Funds from to Sub-CF

No	RAD/DAD	Date funds reflected in District Sub CF account (dd/mm/yy)		Date funds was transferred to DDA's account (dd/mm/yy)		Duration for funds Transfer (days) ³		Reason for delays
		1 st release	2 nd release	1 st release	2 nd release	1 st release	2 nd release	
1	Kumbungu	14/05/2020		16/07/2020	07/09/2020	44	81	Change of Signatories for District Sub CF account as a result of transfers of both DCD and DDA
2								

Account to DAD account should consider only working days (Monday to Friday) and exclude Saturdays and Sundays.

Appendix 1: 2020 District RELC Planning Session, 23RD July, 2020



Appendix 2: GASIP monitoring team leading DAD staff and some farmers around the Voggu-Kushibo demo field August, 2020



Appendix 3: TEDMAG training for staff of DAD at the district assembly hall, 19th August, 2020



Appendix 4: Yield plot establishment for soya beans at Tonjing, September, 2020



Appendix 5: AEAs Home and Farm Visits for Sensitizations agricultural activities implementations, 2020



Appendix 6: AEAs Home and Farm Visits for Sensitizations agricultural activities implementations, 2020



Appendix 7: Farmer Field Day at Gingani on rice transplanting, August, 2020



SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

CHILD PROTECTION TEAMS (CPT)

Teenage Pregnancies

During the year under review, it was realized that most of the teenage girls get pregnant as a result of peer pressure, poverty, migration (kayayo), social media and COVID 19 just to mention a few which eventually leads to early marriage. A total of eighteen (18) was recorded in the year.

Risky Child Migration (Kayayo)

Kayayo has become a social canker which almost every household in the communities has issues, girls have made it their regular business due to lose parental care and in some cases poverty is the underlining cause.

Table1. Shows boys and girls migrating and returning in some selected communities

Child Migration				
Communities	In Migration		Out Migration	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Cheshegu	11	2	6	1
Mbanaayili	13	5	4	4
Kpilo	11	3	1	0
Nwodua	8	3	4	1
Voggu-Kushibo	13	4	5	0
Gbullung	14	5	2	0
Tibung	10	0	2	1
Zugu	7	2	1	0
Dinyakpaligu	8	1	4	0
Timonaayili	6	2	0	0
Duli Zugu	5	2	4	1
Begu	10	1	3	3
Gbugli	8	4	4	0
Kprine	6	2	4	0

Zangballun	10	2	6	0
Kukuo	7	2	2	3
Kpegu	6	2	4	2
Bagurugu	9	1	0	4
Saakuba	6	0	4	0
Yipelgu	4	2	0	2
Wuba	7	0	2	2
TOTAL	179	45	62	24

The table above indicates that 179 girls migrated with 62 returning home while 45 boys migrated with 24 returning home, this indicates that girls migrate more than their male counterpart and also returnees are fewer than migrants.

It was also realised that, some children have been sent to stay with their relatives in the city or other communities to take care of them, per either traditions or financial difficulties, they however said, it will be difficult for them to bring them back due to family relation.

Child Neglect

During the year under review the department in collaboration with the district police on the 14th of May, 2019, Dawuda Mohammed age, 17 was in conflict with the law where he was arrested by the District Police Command, because an official complaint was made by the Kumbungu Senior High School that he was found in the night trying to open one window of a class, where goods were being kept, and also, there has been cases of theft in the School.

However, a visit to the crime scene to ascertain the evidence level against the boy, but base on detailed assessment, there was no evidence of the case against the boy. He has since been integrated with family at Tali in Tolon district where he hails from.

Child Marriage

During the quarter under review one (1) child marriage was recorded in Kunkulung and this is as a result of COVID 19 closer of schools, some parents also give their teenage girls for marriage when they realized their daughter has started having sexual relationships in order not to get pregnant and disgrace them, others too per their traditions and religion send their pregnant girl to stay with the man or boy responsible for her to give birth and naming of the baby. These practices have jeopardised the future of young girls by relegating their education to the background with many remain depressed and are voiceless due to traditions and customs. The serious issue here is that most parents as well as the girls do not report even when officials come across such a case they still feel reluctant and find it uncomfortable to confide to the officer since it has become a norm, therefore making it fight very difficult.

Birth Records

The year under review saw a total of two hundred and nine (219) new born babies made up hundred and eight (108) girls and one hundred and eleven (111) boys in Dulu-Zugu, Zugu, Dinyokpaligu, Saakuba, Zangbalun, Yipelgu, Wuba, Bagrugu, Kukuo, Begu, Dallun, Afayili and Nawuni communities were without birth certificates during our monitoring visit however their parents were encourage by the team to register their children when they are born especially women who deliver at home.

CHILDREN SUFFERED FROM VIOLENCE REACHED OUT

The year under review, department reached out to a total number of two hundred and thirty-six (236) children whose one-way or other suffered from violence benefitting from social welfare/social services and were reached out to.

Of the total figure mentioned above sixteen (16) children suffered from violence of which fourteen (14) were girls and two (2) were boys, forty two (42) children with disability were reached and supported in various ways as indicated in the table2 below.

Table2. Shows Children who have suffered from violence benefitting from social welfare/social services and children that were reached out

Children who have suffered from violence benefitting from social welfare/social services			Age breakdown of children who were reached by MMDA social work/social services									Children reached by social work/social services that were children with disabilities		
Total Number of Children	Girls	Boys	Total children aged 0-10	Girls aged 0-10	Boys aged 0-10	Total children aged 11-14	Girls aged 11-14	Boys aged 11-14	Total children aged 15-17	Girls aged 15-17	Boys aged 15-17	Total Children	Girls	Boys
16	14	2	236	192	44	452	452	0	247	177	70	42	37	5

VILLAGE SAVINGS AND LOANS (VSLA)

During the quarter under 45 VSLA women groups made up of 1,303 members were monitored and have save a total of GH¢99,867 and loaned GH¢38,250 with a social fund contribution of GH¢12,987.50.

Table 2 shows the composition, savings, loans and social fund of the groups.

Community	Group Name	Membership	Amount Save in GH¢	Amount Loaned out in GH¢	Social Fund in GH¢
Gagbia	SongsimPinni	30	1,730	700	135
Gagbia	YemBelaBobgu	30	1,500	400	130
VogguBongnaayili	Bangbebu	28	400	200	50
VogguBongnaayili	SugloNboriBuni	25	500	100	45
VogguBotingli	KpangMangKaWunsongti	27	700	500	75
VogguBotingli	Suhudoo Ni Ariziki	31	710	450	80
Voggu	Nangbanyini	23	1,060	800	150
Voggu	SugroNboribuni	36	1,094	1000	170
Tiring	BeleNabra	33	420	300	45
Tiring	Bubgu Nye Yaa	35	500	400	55
Tiring	Sugro	25	520	200	70
Tiring	Tungteeya	28	310	200	40
Gupanerigu	SugroKongbo	30	750	0	41
Gupanerigu	Tunteya	30	2,100	1000	125
ZuguKushebu	Wuni Song	30	1,200	800	100
ZuguKushebu	SugronboriBuni	30	1000	500	105
Gingani	Tumteeya	30	563	0	182.50
Gingani	Suhudoo Nye	30	513	0	163.50
Gingani	Tuyumtaba	25	480	0	181
Gung	Kpangmamg	25	512	0	129

Gung	Wumpini	25	385	0	114
Gung	Banbebu	25	418	0	202
Gung	Suglo	30	663	0	178.50
Ngbanang	Binti	30	3,346	1,860	364
Ngbanang	Tibagya	30	3,808	1,890	335
Ngbanang	N Nye Yam	30	2,979	2,360	335
Satani	Kol-Noli	33	6,653		732
Satani	Sulo-Mbobni	32	4,777		730
Satani	Malbiihra	32	3,244		562
Nakpatua	Ziri-M-Mabijara	25	1,107		134
Nakpatua	Wuni-N tira	25	1,080		125
ZuguYipelgu	Bela –N-Nabra	30	6,348	3,600	712
ZuguYipelgu	SugloBuni	30	7,292	4,200	763
ZuguYipelgu	SugloKumbo	24	2,284	700	742
ZuguYipelgu	Tipagya	26	3,506	4,740	682
ZuguYipelgu	Bonzali	25	4,619		246
Bagurugu	KpamamgKuma	30	6,686	3,850	1,005
Bagurugu	NninaSaha	30	8,320	2,900	850
Giza	Nasara	30	6,620	4,600	560
Binbgeyili	Timtooni	30	2,776		525
Nyerizegu	KpamgMamga	30	1,362		102.50
Nyerizegu	SugloKogbu	30	1,214		94.50
Beggu	Zisung	30	2,163		254
Beggu	Bela-N-Nabra	30	2,391		372
Beggu	Tingteya	30	1,546		196
TOTAL		1,303	99,867	38,250	12,987.5



The picture above shows VSLA women group meeting in Tirring community

MONITORING OF WOMEN GROUPS

Essential Nutrition and Hygiene

The department conducted monitoring visit to VSLA women groups during the year under review in Zugu, Timonayili, Dinyakpaligu, Dulu-zugu, Zugu Kushebu, Zugu Dabogni, Mbanayili, Kpilo, Vogu Gunda, Dalun, Nawuni, Singa, Gupanerigu, Gagbia, Voggu Botingli and Tiring communities to assess how they are putting the Essential Nutrition and Hygiene training received into practice, which included:

- Nutrition for Adolescent and non-pregnant women.
- Nutrition for pregnant women
- Preventing anaemia and malaria during pregnancy
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- Exclusive breastfeeding from birth up to six months of age
- Positioning your baby correctly for breastfeeding.

It came up after the exercise that most of the women eat the 5 star diets especially during this time of the season due to the fact of available vegetables and fruits. The department sensitized the women on the need to join VSLA groups and to do petty trading to support the household and the men also take into seriousness animal rearing to supplement the household in times of food shortage.

A total of 1,289 community members were present during the monitoring meetings made up of 1,146 women and 153 men.

Table 5 below shows attendance during the essential nutrition monitoring

Community	Men	Women	Total
Zugu	25	55	80
Tmonaayili	7	55	62
Dinyakpaligu	15	50	65
Dulu-zugu	10	65	75
Zugu Kushebu	5	55	60
Zugu Dabogni	3	73	76
Mbanayili	3	62	65
Kpilo	2	45	47
Vogu Gunda	15	50	65
Dalun	10	120	130
Nawuni	15	115	120
Singa	20	150	170
Gupanerigu	10	45	55
Gagbia	5	51	56
Voggu Botingli	3	50	53
Tiring	5	105	110
TOTAL	153	1146	1289

Home Visits Conducted

During the year under review the department made a visit to 55 households in Dalun and Nawuni community which purpose was to educate them on:

- How to keep their home and environment clean
- Proper disposal of waste and stop open defecation by construction household latrines
- Home management
- The need for their children to be in school when school reopens in January 2021 and not drop out
- The need to register their new born babies with birth and death department.

DISABILITY FUND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

During the year under review the disability fund management established hundred and nineteen (119) applicants out of the District total figure of eight hundred and thirty five (835) registered disability members.

In all, sixty- two (62) were males and forty-seven (47) being their female counter parts respectively. The beneficiaries were supported in areas such as Farming, education, health and business. In short, the committee sat in all the four (4) quarters prescribed by the act.



The pictures above shows the Hon. DCE making a presentation to applicants

SOCIAL INCLUSION PROGRAMMES

On the above named programme a total beneficiaries of two thousand, six hundred and eighty (**2,680**) people which includes nine hundred and seven (**907**) males and one thousand, seven hundred and seventy-three (**1,773**) benefitted in way or the other from the various interventions such as LEAP, Disability common Fund, NHIA, etc.

TEENAGE PREGNANCY, FORCE AND EARLY MARRIAGE SENSITIZATION

During the quarter under review the unit conducted sensitization on teenage pregnancy, force and early marriage and COVID 19 protocol with the support of Unicef Integrated Social Service (ISS) delivery under child rights promotion and protection program in twenty (20) communities across all the six (6) area councils namely: Dinyokpaligu, Dulizugu, Timinayili, Napkpatua, Tanshegu, Zangbalinbihi, Dimanzugu, Gundaa, Jekpahi, Vehekuga, Botingli, Digu, Gabgiya, Tiring, Beggu, Gbugli, Kpegu, Afayili, Bihnaayili and Dalun Kukuo.

Some of the causes, effects and solutions identified by the communities were

Causes

- Irresponsible parents
- Poverty
- Institutional weakness/laws not enforced
- Peer pressure

Effects

- Young girls to assume responsibilities which often affect them physically and psychologically.
- Truncate education of young girls and boys.
- higher risks of death in childbirth and may also contract HIV/AIDS

Solutions/Curbing

- Enforcing the laws.
- All cases should be reported to S.W.C.D department and the G.P.S
- Breaking cultural, traditional and religious norms:
- Communities leaders should be sensitized on the dangers of early and force marriage
- Awareness creations about the laws and policies at the community level.
- Equip young girls with vocational skills and empower them economically.

Attendance

A total participants of thousand five hundred and seventy five (1,575) made up of four hundred and seventy one (471) men and thousand one hundred and four (1,104) women participated in the sensitization exercise as shown in the table below.

COMMUNITY	MALE	FEMALE
Dinyokpaligu	20	48
Dulizugu	35	65
Timinayili	25	55
Napkpatua	32	65
Tanshegu	27	59
Zangbalinbihi	22	54
Dimanzugu	20	48
Gundaa	21	46
Jekpahi	27	69
Vehekuga	20	44
Botingli	18	65
Digu	23	59
Gabgiya	19	61
Tiring	35	74
Beggu	20	57
Gbugli	24	51
Kpegu	26	55
Afayili	18	41
Bihnaayili	20	39
Dalun Kukuo	19	49
TOTAL	471	1,104



The pictures above shows participants during the sensitization exercise

TRAININGS ORGANISED

Child Protection Tool Kits Training

During the quarter under review the Unit with the support of the Unicef Integrated Social Service (ISS) under the Child rights Promotion and protection program conducted two days training for thirty (30) SWCD staff and other stakeholders on child protection tool kits to enhance Integrated Social Service (ISS) delivery.

The participants were made-up of twenty-two (22) males and eight (8) females respectively

Some of the topics treated included:

- Concept and background of child protection (CP)
- Childs right
- Links Between Child Protection and Other Categories Of Rights Under the CRC
- Child Protection Violation
- Topical CP Issues in Northern Region (N/R)
- DRIVERS OF CP ISSUES
- Demonstration of CP Toolkits (i.e. cycle of support, the maize plant, Development ladder etc.)



The pictures above shows participants during the child protection training exercise

CASE MANAGEMENT TRAINING

During the quarter under review the Unit with the support of the Unicef Integrated Social Service (ISS) delivery under the Child rights Promotion and protection program conducted two days training for thirty (30) SWCD staff and other stakeholders on case management to enhance Integrated Social Service (ISS) delivery.

Objective

The objective of the training was to:

- Describe what case management is
- Identify the guiding principles of case management
- Describe the key steps of case management
- Understand the importance of case documentation

Goals

The goal of case management is to empower the adult or child client and, where appropriate, the child's caregiver by:

- Increased awareness of choices they have in dealing with the problem
- Assisting them to make informed decisions about what to do about the problem.



The pictures above shows participants during the case management training exercise

COVID 19

During the year under review the department in collaboration with Afrikids made a presentation of items to GES to support twenty two (22) female literacy (classes) stage beneficiaries in twenty two (22) communities in the fight against COVID 19. The communities are Kpilo-Napagyili, Mbanaayili, Nwodua, Nwogu, Cheshegu, Gupanerigu, Dalun, ZangbalunYepiegu, Wuba, VogguKushibu, Voggu, Gbullung, Jegbo, Namdu, Satani, Zuggu, ZugguKushibo, Gingaani, Tibung, Tignaayili, Kpegu, Sakuba.

Table 8 shows the items distributed

No.	Items	Quantity
1	Veronica Buckets	22
2	Hand Sanitizers	90
3	Plastic table stand	22
4	Liquid soap	22
5	Tippy taps gallons	96
6	Ropes (rolls) for tippy taps	5
7	Buckets	22



The picture above shows the DCD making a presentation to GES to support the Stage beneficiaries

COMMUNITY CARE:**PAYMENT OF LEAP BENEFICIARIES**

the department, witness the sixty fourth, sixty fifth, sixty sixth, sixty seventh, and sixty eighth LEAP payment, the breakdown is however, is shown below;

CYC LE	NUMBER OF COMMUNI TIES	MAL ES	FEMA LE	TOTAL HOUSEHO LDS	TOTAL HOUSEHO LDS CREDITED	TOTAL AMOUNT ALLOCAT ED, GH¢	TOTAL AMOUN T CREDIT ED, GH¢	TOTAL AMOU NT PAID, GH¢
64	80	703	883	1582	2058	153264.00	153264.00	11,365.00
65	82	907	1773	2680	2058	153264.00	153264.00	1283.00
66	82	907	1773	2680	2058	153264.00	153264.00	1283.00
67	82	907	1773	2680	2058	153264.00	153264.00	1283.00
68	82	907	1773	2680	2100	156,224.00	156,224.00	84,523.00

The payment was done by Bonzali Bank for the 64th, 65th and 66th, while Majeed Enterprise took over for the 67th and 68th payment cycles in Kumbungu. The Police provided security while the social welfare officer supervised, to ensure the right person received the right amount. However, most resort to the banks and other merchant for their cast at their own convenience.

Awareness Creation

During the 64th, 65th, and 66th cycle, LEAP Beneficiaries were educated on the payment amounts of 64 Ghana Cedis for one-member household, 76 Ghana Cedis for two-member household, 88 Ghana Cedis for three-member household, and 106 Ghana Cedis for four and above member households respectively.

LEAP households' members were also reminded of their co-responsibilities of their children education, devoid of care labour, health and monitoring of child growth, and income generated activities to improve their income levels by reducing poverty, and increase savings through the village savings and loans associations. However, they were also sensitized on the corona virus pandemic.

CHILD RIGHTS, PROMOTION AND PROTECTIONS

Also, the Department obtained Care Orders from the Child and Family Tribunal, Tamale for four (4) vulnerable children who need care and protection in the Kings Village shelter at Bontanga within the Kumbungu District. Below are the details of the Children.

Gender	Male	Female	TOTAL
	3	1	4

MONITORING OF THE SHELTER

The Department in collaboration of the Department of Social Development, Head Office, Accra, monitored the KING's Village Shelters, on the 16th December, 2020 to test the Knowledge of the Children on covid-19 and its protocols using jungles. The shelter has a total of fourteen (14) children as shown in the table below.

Male	Female	Total
11	3	14

How the Children were developing well in terms of health, physical, education and life skills, psychosocial, and religion, except that some children expressed their interest to stay with their parents.

CHALLENGES

- Non released of funds (FEs)
- Inadequate furniture
- Lack of Air condition
- Inadequate transport
- Lack of fuel
- No district NHIS office

WAY FORWARD

- Early released of various funds
- Provide furniture
- Provide Air condition
- Provide transport
- Provide fuel

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, most activities carried out were successful despite the scarce resources given but we would have achieved more or better if the district had supported us with a little more resources.

2.7 FOCUS AREA: DEEPENING THE PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORM

NO	PLANNED ACTIVITY	LOCATI ON	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION			REMARKS
			IMPL EME NTED	ON- GOING	NOT IMP'TED	
119	Construction of 1No 4 bed room bungalow for DCE with boys quarters and fenced wall	Kumbungu			√	No funds yet
120	Construction of 1No 3 bed room bungalow for DCD with fence wall	Kumbungu			√	No funds yet
121	Construction of 1No 3 bed room	Kumbungu			√	No funds yet

	bungalow for DFO with fence wall					
122	Furnishing of 1No Assembly Offices	Kumbungu	√	√		Assembly is procuring as and when there is funds
123	Construction of 1No Assembly stores	Kumbungu			√	No funds yet
124	Provide various capacity building programmes to A/Cs and communities	All six area councils	√			
125	Provide furniture and office equipment for of Area Councils and various departments	Kumbungu	√	√		Assembly is procuring as and when there is funds
126	Establishment of ICT Center at the registry	Kunbungu		√		No funds yet
127	Support to Gender Desk activities	District wide	√			
128	Support to social protection activities	District wide	√	√		
129	Organize General Assembly meetings	Kumbungu	√	√		All the General Assembly meetings have been duly held
130	Hold all statutory meetings	Kumbungu	√	√		All statutory meetings have been duly held
131	Organize capacity building training for staff and assembly members	Kumbungu	√			Staff were trained on Executive Training

					Programme on Project Management, Sustainable Procurement & ICT- Office Suit
132	Organize stakeholder meetings	Kumbungu	√		Assembly is in constant consultation with its stakeholders
133	Organize a Fee Fixing Consultation with stakeholders	District wide	√	√	Assembly is in constant consultation with its stakeholders on issues of fees to charge with changing trends
134	Support to Planning and Budgeting meeting	Kumbungu	√		Plan and Budget meetings supported
135	Carry out Monitoring & Evaluation	Kumbungu	√		Monitoring & Evaluation activities carried out
136	Present Annual statement of accounts to the General Assembly	Kumbungu	√		Assembly has presented the Annual statement of accounts to the General Assembly
137	Preparation of Annual Planning and Budgeting Plans	Kumbungu	√		Annual Planning and Budgeting Plans Prepared
138	Procure office	Kumbungu	√		

	equipment and logistics				
139	Renting of office accommodation for D/A	Kumbungu	√		Some decentralized departments accommodation have been rented by the Assembly
140	Maintenance of office building	Kumbungu	√	√	Assembly is always maintaining its premises
141	Service official vehicles	Kumbungu	√	√	Assembly has a routine Servicing of official vehicles
142	Provide support to Traditional authorities	Kumbungu	√		The Traditional authorities in the district are always supported
143	Provide support to community initiated programmes and project	Kumbungu	√		It is the mandate of the Assembly to provide support to community initiated programmes and project
144	Identify and sensitize women in horticulture	District-wide	√		
145	Register and form association of women in horticulture	District-wide	√		

146	Conduct training for women in horticulture-good agronomic practices, booking keeping, financial management and marketing	District-wide	√
147	Create a network of these associations with others outside the district	District-wide	√
148	Educate 10 women groups on climate change and design adaptation strategies	District-wide	√
149	Sensitize communities on the right of children	District-wide	√
150	Monitor community base child right committees	District-wide	√
151	Sensitize all communities on the effects of head porting (Kaayaaye)	District-wide	√
152	Hold radio programmes to sensitize mothers on good maternal and child health practices	District-wide	√
153	Provide support to people with disabilities (PWDs)	District-wide	√

Thus, the Assembly has made a significant progress in the implementation of its projects and programmes in the Annual Action Plan during the period under review. A review of the performance reveals that about 96 % of projects in the 2020 Annual Action Plan were either completed or were on-going at the close of the year 2020. Whilst 60% of the activities were completed, 36% were on-going. 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 for its developmental agenda.

2.8 CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

There is however serious challenges regarding information gathering and collation from the various departments. In most cases some departments see supply of information for progress reporting as some kind of favour their doing the Assembly. This is so due to the fact that there are virtually no effective rewards and sanctions for compliance. Many of the departments still see themselves as being autonomous and decide whether or not to provide information on a timely fashion.

The reporting time is also a serious challenge. For most departments, the time lines for receiving reports from their subunits are 15th of the following month. However, this is the deadline for reporting to the RCC, so in most cases, their reports are often not ready the periods within which they are being pursued for information. Ghana Health Service is a typical example of this.

There are also issues of lack of logistics and motivation for monitoring development projects and programmes by the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU), inadequate data and records of most development activities also pose significant challenges to monitoring and evaluation of development activities in the district.

2.9 PROCESSES INVOLVED

The annual report is a composite report encompassing the reports of the activities of all sectors and departments of the Assembly. The monitoring activities and results of the central administration as well as all other departments should be the core of progress of activities.

2.10 ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

NO	Indicator(categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for jobs	Baseline	Target	Actual
----	-------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------	--------	--------

	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2018	2019	2019
1	Total Output in agricultural production			
	Maize	5,088	8961	6097
	Rice (Milled)	13082	14024	13551
	Millet	1600	2450	1530
	Sorghum	2688	3090	2713
	Cassava	12847	12879	8511
	Yam	5952	6032	2990
	Groundnut	2040	3836	4562
	Cowpea	180	321	216
	Cattle	5952	6032	2990
	Sheep	15560	15804	12921
	Soybeans	23409	25786	21654
	Goat	26786	30650	25876
	Pig	1043	2340	1965
	Poultry (Local)	62508	65562	56776
	Guinea fowl	54039	55432	48215
	Turkey	286	345	208
	Ducks	1508	3068	1250
	Exotic Poultry	2408	5610	9025
2	Total arable land put under cultivation (HA)	18,248	22,150	20,481
3	Number of new industries established	12	30	17
	i. Agriculture			
	ii. Industry	10	35	18

	iii. Service	13	30	35
4	Number of new jobs created			
	• Agriculture	206	220	260
	• Industry	15	20	25
	• Service	16	40	40
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
5	Net enrolment ratio			
	• Kindergarten	194%	198%	194%
	• Primary	192%	185%	175%
	• JHS	69.3%	124.1%	79.3%
6	Gender Parity Index			
	• Kindergarten	Male -54%	Male- 50%	Male- 51%
		Female-46%	Female- 50%	Female- 495
	• Primary	Male-65%	Male- 50%	Male- 60%
		Female- 355	Female- 50%	Female- 40%
	• JHS	Male- 70%	Male- 50%	Male- 68%
		Female- 30%	Female- 50%	Female- 32%
	• SHS	Male- 73%	Male 50%	Male- 73%
		Female- 27%	Female- 50%	Female- 27%
7	Completion rate			
	• Kindergarten	228.4%	232.4%	238.4%
	• Primary	217.4%	227.4%	217.7%
	• JHS	144.4%	144.4%	144.4%
	• SHS	89.1%	88.1%	88.1 %

8	Number of Operational health facilities			
	• CHP Compound	14	15	14
	• Clinic	1	1	1
	• Health Center	2	3	3
	• Hospital	1	2	1
9	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card			
	• Total(by sex)	49820	52000	50047
	• Indigents			
	• Informal			
	• Aged	246	400	210
	• Under 18years	20000	22000	24072
	• Pregnant women	10689	11500	12033
10	Number of births and deaths registered			
	• Birth(sex)	2981	1961	Male -1823 Female- 1624
	• Death(sex,age group)	16	-	Male-13 Female -5
11	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources			
	• District	90%	100%	90%
	• Urban			
	• Rural			
12	Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation services			
	• District	30%	100%	55%

- Urban
- Rural

13	Maternal mortality ratio(institutional)	0	0	1
14	Malaria case fatality(Institutional)			
	i. Sex	Male- 894	0	Male- 0
		Female-1078		Female- 0
	ii. Age group	0-5yrs -1	0	0-5yrs 0
		6-18- 200		6-18yrs 0
		19upwards 2		19 upwards 0
15	Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse			
	i. Child trafficking (sex)	Male 0	0	Male 0
		Female 0		Female 0
	ii. Child abuse (sex)	Male 1	0	Male 0
		Female 2		Female 1
16	Percentage of road network in good condition			
	Total	30%	70%	50%
	Urban			
	Rural			
17	Percentage of communities covered by electricity			
	District	50%	90%	60%
	Rural	20%	50%	30%
	Urban			
18	Reported cases of crime			
	i. Men	10	0	6
	ii. Women	5	0	2

	iii. Children	2	0	1
19	Percentage of Annual Action Plan Implemented	95%	91%	85%
20	Number of communities affected by disaster			
	i. Bushfire	6	0	1
	ii. Floods	25	0	27

GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE (GES) ANNUAL REPORT

The District Education Directorate in the Kumbungu District has a staff of fifty (50) and coordinates the following educational levels; ninety (90) primary schools, thirty one (31) Junior High School, a Senior High School, two (2) Technical and Vocational Education and Training (Tvets). Teaching and non-teaching staff strength of nine hundred and fifty (950) in basic schools and one hundred and thirteen (113) in Senior High School.

Monitoring and Evaluation activities have been carried out over the year. A number of infrastructure were handed over to the directorate which included a three (3) storey block at the Kumbungu SHS, (2 Adjacent Dormitories under construction in the SHS), a three (3) unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Gumo. Getfund as well completed 3 unit classroom block.

Number of schools renovated include; chesagu, Statani, Kpalini and zugu.

However, there is still the need for more infrastructures in the district as the schools lack classrooms and the situation has become more dire with the recent COVID 19, as the safety protocols prescribes for classrooms to be decongested.

With regards to the furniture, thousand (1000) pieces of furniture was given out for distribution for the various schools within the district. It is however still not adequate and there is the urgent need of support as pupils and students in schools still lie on their bellies to write while others sit on the floor. The situation has become more dire with the covid pandemic as it is affecting studies. The following schools are the ones in dire need of classroom accommodation:

Nwodua – need classrooms

Nwodua – need classrooms

Kumbungu – need classroom

In relation to the district directorate of GES, staffs are supported but the office seems not to be part of many distributions allotted to education. The office has inadequate furniture and needs support with it.

The GES work is basically monitoring the various schools in the district hence the duty of the government to assist the directorate with motor bikes for monitoring purposes but has not been done yet and this is making monitoring very difficult. With regards to the SHS in Kumbungu, it is hoped that it is made one of the best in the region therefore the government should give it the necessary assistance.

BUSINESS ADVISORY CENTRE - NBSSI

General MSE development environment vis-à-vis the BAC and/or RTF and other collaborators' efforts in the District

The dominant types of Enterprises in Kumbungu District are in the area of service provision like, Tailoring and dressmaking, Hairdressing, Smock weaving, welding and fabrication among others.

However, there are a large number of MSEs who are in the Agro and Agribusinesses, spanning from Shea Nuts Processing, Groundnut oil Extraction, Rice Farming and Processing, Nim Seed Oil Extraction, Livestock rearing, Fishing and dry season farming.

Overall Planned Activities and Actual Results Achieved

Business Development Services (Planned Activities)

S/NO	NAME OF ACTIVITY	TARGET NO. OF PARTICIPANTS			RESULTS ACHIEVED	
		No Planned	Target Participant	Actual	Male	Female
1.	Business Counseling	1	50	0	0	0
2.	Marketing training for exporters	2	20	0	0	0
3.	Training in facial and body care	1	20	0	0	0
4.	Advanced strategic management	1	20	0	0	0
5.	OSHEM	1	50	0	0	0

Business Development Services (Actual Implemented/Results Achieved)

Funds for above planned activities and ready for implementation started in April.

Below are the details of implemented programmes

S/NO	NAME OF ACTIVITY	TARGET NO. OF PARTICIPANTS			RESULTS ACHIEVED	
		No Planned	Target Participant	Actual	Male	Female
1	Advance training in marketing	1	20	22	6	16
2	Formation of LBA	1		38	18	20
3	Business counseling	1	20	60	24	36
4	Strengthening of business association	1	20	50	18	32
5	Strengthening of business association	1	20	48	5	43
6	KAIZEN	1	1	1	0	1

Agricultural Commodity Processing Infrastructure Development (ACPID) (Planned Activities)

Request for funds submitted to PCMU for approval

S/NO	NAME OF ACTIVITY	TARGET NO. OF PARTICIPANTS			RESULTS ACHIEVED	
		No Planned	Target Participant	Actual	Male	Female
	OSHEM					

Agricultural Commodity Processing Infrastructure Development (ACPID)
(Actual Implemented/ Results Achieved)

No activity was implemented during the quarter, Request for funds submitted to PCMU for approval

S/NO	NAME OF ACTIVITY	TARGET NO. OF PARTICIPANTS			RESULTS ACHIEVED	
		No Planned	Target Participant	Actual	Male	Female
1.						

Access to Rural Finance (ARF)

A total GHc143300 was disbursed as grant to 18 clients of the Kumbungu BAC

Institutional Development (ID)

Table ... Details of collaboration

Name of partner	Area of collaboration	Total cost	Financing				Did Partner funds pass through BAC accounts?
			Partner (GHc)	REP (GHc)	Client (GHc)	Total	

Outcome Results

The BAC was able to conduct some of its activities for the Fourth quarter of 2017 as requested from PCMU. The outcome results indicators include the following:

- Clients operating active bank account
- Active Clients
- Number of MSE registered by RGD
- Participants adopting MD skills
- Number of Participants adopting BDS skills

Success stories/lessons learnt/innovations

Financial Report Summaries

The BAC has received some financial support and other commitments from various stakeholders of the programme to support its operations which are reported below:

Table 1: BAC recurrent financial returns summary for third Quarter (July - September, 2020)

Source	Amount GH¢	Remarks
Receipts	(42.89)	
PCMU	0.00	
District Assembly:		
Cash	8,391.00	Inclusive of Salaries for 4 NABCO Persons
In kind		
NBSSI	9,678.00	Salaries for BAC Head
GRATIS		
Collaborating partners		
Others		
A. Total Receipts	18,047.35	
B. Total Recurrent Expenditure	18,069.00	
C. Balance (A – B)	(96.22)	

Table: BAC Training financial returns summary for third quarter (July - September, 2020)

Source	Amount- GHC	Remarks
Receipts	235.68	

PCMU	0.00	
District Assembly		
NBSSI		
GRATIS		
Collaborating partners		
Clients contribution:	0.00	
Cash		
In kind		
Others (e.g. sale proceeds)		
A. Total Receipts	235.68	
B. Total Training Expenditure	0.00	
C. Balance (A – B)	235.68	

Challenges/Recommendations

The main challenges during the programme implementation in the third quarter, 2020 in the Kumbungu District are as follows:

- 1) Funds for recurrent activities are insufficient and irregular.

Recommendations

The above mentioned challenge when address would enable BAC to implement its activities for target beneficiaries effectively and efficiently.

Conclusion

The fourth quarter of 2020 has ended successfully despite the above mentioned challenge with beneficiaries enthused for benefiting from the Rural Enterprise Programmes activities in the District.

APPENDICES

- i. Output template
- ii. Outcome template
- iii. DA Contribution in-kind
- iv. Activity Implementation Report
- v. Financial Returns

KUMBUNGU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

KUMBUNGU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

ANNUAL LIST OF PROJECTS FOR THE YEAR 2020

No	Project Title	Location	Commencement Date	Expected Completion Date	Present Status	Project Cost (Gh¢)	Amount Disbursed	Outstanding Amount to be paid	Funding Source	Consultant	Contractor
EDUCATION											
1	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with office, store and other ancillary Facilities	Gumo	25 th December, 2019	06 th April, 2020	100% Completed	208,030.40	120,665.56	87,364.84	DDF	District Works Department	Abdu-IKad Investment P O Box 382 Tamale
2	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with office, store and other ancillary Facilities	Tignayili	25 th December, 2019	06 th April, 2020	95% Completed	209,874.90	188,887.41	20,987.49	DDF	District Works Department	Chantiwuni Construction Ltd P O Box 40 Tamale
3	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block	Kumbungu	25 th December, 2019	06 th April, 2020	95% Completed	208,480.40	187,632.36	20,848.04	DDF	District Works	Chantiwuni Construction Ltd

	with office, store and other ancillary Facilities		2019							Department	P O Box 40 Tamale
4	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with office, store and other ancillary Facilities	Bognaayili	20 th October, 2019	28 th March, 2020	45% Completed	209,281.90		-	DACF	District Works Department	Samkad Ghana Ltd P O Box 382 Tamale
5	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with office, store and other ancillary Facilities	Zangbalun	20 th October, 2019	28 th March, 2020	-	208,478.90		-	DACF	District Works Department	Abdu-lKad Investment P O Box 382 Tamale
6	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with office, store and other ancillary Facilities	Kumbungu Nawariddeen	18 th December, 2020	28 th March, 2020	15% Completed	226,892.90		-	DDF	District Works Department	Bunsa Enterprise Limited P O Box 2389 Tamale
7	Rehabilitation of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with office and Store	Kpulinyin	24 th July 2019	31 st October, 2019	100% Completed	71,323.00	71,323.00	-	DACF	District Works Department	Ga-Gabass Ent. P O Box 90 Yendi
WATER AND SANITATION											
8	Construction of Eight (8) No.	Kumbungu	30 April 2020	15 th May,	95%	91,900.00	82,710.00	9,190.00	DDF	District Works	Dabego Construction

	Indirect Water Supply Systems at Kumbungu and Dalun Market	and Dalun		2020						Department	Ltd P O Box 171 Tamale
9	Drilling and Construction of Two (2) No. Hand pump Borehole	Gampris iya and Yagra fong	30 April, 2020	15 th May, 2020	85%	41,220.00	37,098.00	4,122.00	DDF	District Works Department	Oh Try Investment P O Box 156 Tamale

10	Supply of 2'' pressure pipe lines and accessories for Limo Water extension	Zangbalun	02 January 2020	22 nd July, 2020	100% Completed	13,400.00	13,400.00	-	DACF	District Works Department	Appiah Kwabena Royal Enterprise P O Box 171 Tamale
11	Construction and Drilling of 1 No. Hand pump Borehole	New Town	24 th June, 2020	July, 2020	100% Completed	24,000.00	21,600.00	2,400.00	DDF	District Works Department	Dabego Construction Ltd P O Box 171 Tamale
12	Supply of 3'' pressure pipe lines and accessories for Limo Water extension	Limo	02 January 2020	15 th January, 2020	100% Completed	50,000.00	50,000.00	-	DACF	District Works Department	Dabego Construction Ltd P O Box 171 Tamale
13	Supply and installation of 4''/3'' pressure pipe lines	Nbanayili	09 November 2020	09 January, 2021	10% Completed	471,900.00	-	-	Special Development Initiatives	IPEP (NDA)	Guub Dandanda Company Limited P O Box 51 E/R Tamale

14	Rehabilitation of 1 Nr Dam	Gizaa-Gundaa	15 th May, 2020	25 th June, 2020	100% Completed	-	-	-	Special Development Initiatives	IPEP (NDA)	Dabegu Company Limited
15	Rehabilitation of 1 Nr Dam	Kukoo Gundaa	20 th May, 2020	30 th June, 2020	100% Completed	-	-	-	Special Development Initiatives	IPEP (NDA)	Dabegu Company Limited
16	Construction and Drilling of 1 No. Mechanised Borehole	Nayili Fong	15 th August, 2020	25 th October, 2020	100% Completed	-	-	-	Special Development Initiatives	IPEP (NDA)	Dabegu Company Limited
17	Construction and Drilling of 1 No. Mechanised Borehole	Gamprisiya	15 th August, 2020	25 th October, 2020	100% Completed	-	-	-	Special Development Initiatives	IPEP (NDA)	Dabegu Company Limited
HEALTH											
18	Construction of CHPS Compound with 1 Bedroom Semi-detached Quarters	Jakpahi	14 th May, 2019	30 th November, 2019	55% Completed	239,535.50	149,809.95	89,725.55	DACF	District Works Department	Masalsu co. Ltd P O Box 1740 Tamale
19	Construction and furnishing of 1 No. Maternity Ward	Kumbungu Health Canter	15 th September, 2020	15 th November, 2020	85% Completed	-	-	-	Special Development Initiatives	IPEP (NDA)	Azera Company Limited P O Box 142 Bolga
20	Construction of CHPS	Gumo	30 th Novemb	30 th April, 2021	55% Completed	238,145.30	35,721.80	202,423.55	DACF	District Works	Maasha Allah Cons &

	Compound with 1 Bedroom Semi-detached Quarters		er, 2019							Department	Consult. Ltd P O Box 261 E/R Tamale
ROADS											
21	Spot improvement of Tibung road	Tibung	22 th June, 2020	10 th July, 2020	100% Completed	69,980.00	62,982.0 0	6,998.00	DDF	District Works Department	Mustifa Company Ltd p o box 771 Tamale
22	Tibung Market Street Lightening	Tibung	20 th June, 2020	27 th June, 2020	100% Completed	28,220.00	28,220.0 0	-	DDF	District Works Department	Appiah Kwabena Royal Enterprise P O Box 1280 Tamale
21	Opening up of 12 km of some selected roads in the District	Kumbung u Township and Limo	11 th Novemb er 2020	20 th Decembe r 2020	100% Completed	214,542.0 0	-	-	DACF	District Works Department	Bunsa Enterprise Limited P O Box 2389 Tamale
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION											
22	Supply of Electrical Materials for Completion of Electrical Extension to three (3) Communities	Bagururig u Begu Limo Kpegu	07 th October, 2020	27 th October, 2020	100% Completed	48.652.00	48,652.0 0	-	DDF	District Works Department	Oh Try Investment P O Box 156 Tamale
23											

Table 2 UPDATE ON FUNDING SOURCES

EXPENDITURE ITEM	Baseline 2019	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
IGF	112284.28,000.00		112211.99.00		
DACF	1787,599.16		2737400.10		
MP's CF	149978.99		532,608.44		
PWDs CF	240,830.80		204,397.32		
MSHAP	6189.20		18212.00		
GSFP	----				
SRWSP	-----				
DDF	324,038.79		531,374.99		
GOG					
RING	-----				
CDD					
LEAP					

Table 3 UPDATE ON EXPENDITURE

No	EXPENDITURE ITEM	Baseline 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
	COMPENSATIO N	2,226,491	1,938,19 4.43	2,461,682. 70
	GOODS AND SERVICE	833,295.00		2,891,783. 03
	INVESTMENT/A SSETS	934,769.36		1,244421. 81
	OTHERS			
	TOTAL			

HEALTH SECTOR

3.0 KEY ISSUES AT THE BEGINNING OF 2020

- Poor state of some health infrastructure and CHPS operating in temporal structures
- Inadequate critical staff (technical officers and CHN's)
- Low case detection for most priority diseases including Tuberculosis
- Low acceptor rates for family planning services
- High rates of anemia in children under five and pregnant women
- High rates of malnutrition in children under five
- Challenges in getting anti psychotics for our mental challenged clients

3.1 MAIN ACTIVITIES PLANNED TO ADDRESS ISSUES

ISSUES	KEY ACTIVITIES PLANNED	ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT	REMARKS
Poor state of infrastructure and CHPS operating in temporal structures	Lobby with MPs & DA for CHPS compounds and renovation of existing structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings and discussions with MPs and DA • Submitted proposals for consideration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying is on-going • Dalun H\C is under renovation by Hon MP through DA
Inadequate critical staff (TO's and CHN's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby region for postings of staff. • Lobby DA for staff sponsorship and bonding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion with DA to consider sponsorship of staff and bonding them. • Region is being lobbied for the postings of CHN'S TO's etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion is ongoing
Low FP acceptor rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue with community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 5 Community 	Dialogue with community is still

	<p>members for FP service utilization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solicit for support from partners to organize durbars on the benefits of FP 	<p>meetings and durbars held across the sub-districts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Keepers Network, an NGO is collaborating with us to conduct health education, screening and distribution of family planning commodities 	ongoing
Low case detection for most priority diseases including Tuberculosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train health staff on TB detection & Mgt. • Collaborate more with chemical sellers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and district review on TB was done • Collaboration with chemical sellers • Orientation of selected staff on IDSR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • anticipated identification of TB and other priority diseases before the close of the year.
Challenges in getting anti psychotropic drugs for people living with mental illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request for support to DA to purchase drugs for them • Start lobbying clients to register with NHIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHIS had been lobbied to register people living with Epilepsy to increase their accessibility to services 	Improved access to quality health services by people living with epilepsy
High rates of anemia and malnutrition among children under five and pregnant women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anemia screening and IYCF at the facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anemia screening, in all facilities and counseling of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some commitment by the care givers to practice

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coaching visit to the facilities to support in service delivery • Home visits to care givers and pregnant Women to enforce healthy practices • Routine screening and counseling at all the facilities | <p>care givers are ongoing in all facilities based on logistic support and capacity building of staff over the years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of children with malnutrition is ongoing in all facilities as OPC sites and at kings medical as IPC site. • GIFT Program in collaboration with GES is ongoing and being monitored | <p>exclusive and appropriate complementary feeding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many more children were reached during the home visits with interventions that will eventually improve upon their health |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Table 4 Trend of Selected Health Staff, 2020

Category	2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Medical Officers*	2	2	2
Physician Assistant-Medical*	6	7	6
CHNs	18	40	20
Nurses (all categories)	109	250	240
Disease Control officers	5	7	5
Midwives*	19	40	30
Health Information Officers	2	2	2
Biomedical scientist /Lab tech	4	4	4
Doctor patient ratio	1:24,444	1:9,900	1:24,444
Nurse patient ratio	1:449	1:1000	1:449

Table 5 HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

Organisation unit	CHPS	Clinic	District Hospital	Health Centre	Total
Kumbungu	18	1	2	5	26
Gbullung	2	0	0	1	3
Dalun	2	1	1	0	4
Voggu	5	0		0	5
Zangbanlung	4	0	0	1	5

Gupanerigu	7	1		3	11
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Table 6 STATUS OF CHPS IMPLEMENTATION

INDICATOR	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL
	2019	2020	2020
Number of demarcated zones	24	24	24
Proportion of electoral areas with CHP zones (24 E.A)	18	1.0	1.0
Number of CHPS compounds	24	24	13
Number of functional CHPS Zones	20	17	24
Number of community resident nurses(CHOs)	60	48	48
Total population living within functional CHPS Zone	22,805	22600	23255
Number of OPD seen and treated by the CHOs	12,500	12500	12394

4.0 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

A number of critical developmental and poverty reduction intervention were undertaken during the period under the review. These include among other things support to people living with disabilities, the school feeding programme, the Youth Employment Programme LEAP etc. Details of the various interventions for the period under review are as follows:

4.1 Support to People Living With Disabilities (PWDs)

A total number of 629 people living with disabilities were supported in various areas of their economic and social lives, ranging from education to medical. The table below indicates the breakdown the various intervention areas support has been provided

NO	Critical development issues	Allocation GH¢	Actual receipt GH¢	No of beneficiaries	
				Targets	Actual
1	Ghana school feeding programme	426,476	437,588	6,300	6257
2	Capitation grants	11,997.74			
3	National health insurance scheme				
4	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	57,9790.00	95,020.00	950	800
5	National Youth Employment Program				
6	One District-One Factory programme				
7	One Village-One Dam Programme				
8	One Constituency-One Million Dollars				

Programme

4.2 UPDATE ON EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED

No	Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/Programme/Project involved	Consultant or Resource Persons involved	Methodology	Findings	Recommendation
	Environmental impact Assessment		Development Planning Officer	Administer questionnaires in project communities	Rehabilitated projects had minimal/moderate impact e.g noise pollution	Plant trees to address or reduce pollution and creating of hedges

4.3 UPDATE ON PM&E CONDUCTED

No	Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/Programme/Project involved	Consultant or Resource Persons involved	Methodology	Findings	Recommendation
1	Citizens forum	RING	DPCU	Forum	Key development issues	
2	Community fora	RING	DPCU	For a	Revenue mobilisation strategies	

4.4 Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Issues

No	Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified key development issues	Addressed	Yet to be address
Kumbungu Town Council				
1	Adequate funds through to undertake development projects	Unwillingness of the public to pay fees (property rates, building permits, basic rates etc		√
2	Better-quality roads	Poor surface conditions of roads		√
3	Extensive coverage of electricity	Inadequate coverage of electricity		
4	Upsurge in both household and public toilets as well as proper disposal of solid waste	Inadequate toilet facilities (Public and households)	√	
5	Adequate health infrastructure, equipment, and health workers	Inadequate health infrastructure	√	
6	Enhanced school infrastructure to include office, store and bungalows	Inadequate infrastructure in schools (classroom blocks, teachers accommodation, etc)	√	
7	Adequate supply of potable water	Inadequate supply of potable water	√	
8	Establishment of veterinary clinic	Lack of veterinary clinic		√
9	Augmented crop yields through fertilizer and pesticides application as well as suitable storage facilities	Declining soil fertility and crop yield/ High post-harvest losses	√	
10	Significant reduction in bush fires	Frequent bush fires	√	
Dalun Area Council				
1	Adequate supply of potable water	Inadequate supply of potable water		√
2	Adequate health infrastructure,	Inadequate health infrastructure	√	

	equipment, and health workers			
3	Better-quality roads	Poor surface conditions of roads		√
4	Enhanced school infrastructure to include office, store and bungalows	Inadequate infrastructure in schools	√	
5	Increase in both household and public toilets as well as proper disposal of solid waste	Inadequate toilet facilities		√
6	Reduction in the cost of farm inputs and machinery	High cost of farm inputs		√
7	Availability of sufficient data on ratable items	Inadequate and unreliable data on ratable items	√	
8	Establishment of veterinary clinic	Lack of veterinary clinic		√
9	Extensive coverage of electricity	Inadequate coverage of electricity		√
10	Significant reduction in bush fires	Frequent bush fires		
	Gbullung Area Council			√
1	Better-quality roads	Poor surface conditions of roads		√
2	Extensive coverage of electricity	Inadequate coverage of electricity		√
3	Reduction in the cost of farm inputs and machinery	High cost of farm inputs		√
4	Adequate supply of potable water	Inadequate supply of potable water	√	
5	Surge in both household and public toilets as well as proper disposal of solid waste	Inadequate toilet facilities	√	
6	Establishment of veterinary	Lack of veterinary clinic		√

clinic

7	Enhanced school infrastructure to include office, store and bungalows	Inadequate infrastructure in schools	√
8	Adequate health infrastructure, equipment, and health workers	Inadequate health infrastructure	√
9	Significant reduction in bush fires	Frequent bush fires	√
10	Availability of sufficient data on ratable items	Inadequate and unreliable data on ratable items	√

Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Issues

No	Community Needs and Aspirations Gupanarigu Area Council	Identified key development issues	Addressed Issues	Issues yet to be address
1	Extensive coverage of electricity	Inadequate coverage of electricity		
2	Better-quality roads	Poor surface conditions of roads		
3	Adequate supply of potable water	Inadequate supply of potable water		
4	Enhanced school infrastructure to include office, store and bungalows	Inadequate infrastructure in schools		
5	Adequate health infrastructure, equipment, and health workers	Inadequate health infrastructure		
6	Surge in both household and public toilets as well as proper disposal of solid waste	Inadequate toilet facilities		
7	Adequate funds through tax to undertake development projects	Unwillingness of the public to pay fees (property rates, building permits, basic rates		
8	Establishment of veterinary clinic	Lack of veterinary clinic		
9	Adequate irrigation facilities and agriculture mechanization	Inadequate mechanization services		

10	Significant reduction in bush fires	Frequent bush fires
Voggu Area Council		
1	Adequate health infrastructure, equipment, and health workers	Inadequate health infrastructure
	Better-quality roads	
2	Extensive coverage of electricity	Inadequate coverage of electricity
3	Better-quality roads	Poor surface conditions of roads
4	Adequate supply of potable water	Inadequate supply of potable water
5	Establishment of well-equipped veterinary clinic	Lack of veterinary clinic
6	Enhanced school infrastructure to include office, store and bungalows	Inadequate infrastructure in schools
7	Augmented crop yields through fertilizer and pesticides application as well as suitable storage facilities	Declining soil fertility and crop yield/ High post-harvest losses
8	Adequate funds through to undertake development projects	Unwillingness of the public to pay fees (property rates, building permits, basic rates)
9	Enhanced school infrastructure to include office, store and bungalows	Inadequate infrastructure in schools
10	Significant reduction in bush fires	Frequent bush fires
Zangballung Area Council		
1	Extensive coverage of electricity	Inadequate coverage of electricity
2	Better-quality roads	Poor surface conditions of roads
3	Adequate supply of potable water	Inadequate supply of potable water
4	Increase in both household and public toilets as well as proper disposal of solid waste	Inadequate toilet facilities

5	Augmented crop yields through fertilizer and pesticides application as well as suitable storage facilities	Declining soil fertility and crop yield/ High post-harvest losses
6	Enhanced school infrastructure to include office, store and bungalows	Inadequate infrastructure in schools
7	Adequate health infrastructure, equipment, and health workers	Inadequate health infrastructure
8	Increased in availability and access to credit facilities	Inadequate access to credit facilities/start-up capital
9	Adequate funds through tax to undertake development projects	Unwillingness of the public to pay fees (property rates, building permits, basic rates
10	Significant reduction of malnutrition cases	High rates of children under five years deaths due to malnutrition and anemia

Chapter 3

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following measures have been put forward for consideration by all the key stakeholders 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 district. Externally, deductions at source of the DACF should be regulated in order that it does not affect the planned programmes of the Assembly
- There should be more stakeholder collaboration in the implementation of development programmes and projects to allow for more harmonious development and reduce duplication of efforts to the barest minimum
- There is the need to always effectively ‘market’ the Assembly to allow for the ‘buy 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 DPCU to ensure monitoring of development projects and activities in the district.
- It is time to move onto a new paradigm of investment planning for the district since the traditional development plans are highly conditioned on external funding. This has proven to be very difficult to guarantee a holistic development.
- The Assembly hopes to be considered in some social interventions that will help mitigate some of the problems confronting the district as a whole.

COMPILED BY:

APPROVED BY:

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