

# YENDI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

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Date: 25<sup>th</sup> January, 2021

Our Ref:

Your Ref: .....

## **SUBMISSION OF COMPOSITE ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE YENDI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY 2020**

We submit herewith the Annual Progress Report (APR) from 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020 for your study and further action please.

2. Thank you

For: HON. MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE  
(GASPARD K. DERY)  
MUNICIPAL COORDINATING DIRECTOR

**THE DIRECTOR GENERAL  
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
PLANNING COMMISSION  
ACCRA**

**THRO'  
THE HON. REGIONAL MINISTER  
NORTHERN REGIONAL CO-ORDINATING COUNCIL  
TAMALE**

CC: THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING OFFICER  
REGIONAL PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT  
TAMALE

# **YENDI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE  
NORTHERN REGION-GHANA**

## **2020 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

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

**UNDER**

**THE ‘AN AGENDA FOR JOBS:  
CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL’**

**PREPARED BY:  
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**JANUARY, 2021**

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### List of Abbreviations

AAP -	Annual Action Plan
APR –	Annual Progress Report
CBO –	Community Based Organizations
CF -	Common Fund
CHPS –	Community Health Planning Scheme
DACF -	District Assemblies Common Fund
DDF –	District Development Facility
DMTDP-	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPAT -	District Performance Assessment Tool
EHSU –	Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit
FBOs –	Faith Based Organizations
GH -	Ghana
GoG -	Government of Ghana
GPI –	Gender Parity Index
GSGDA –	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
ICT-	Information and Communication Technology
IGF –	Internal Generated Fund
LEAP -	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LI –	Legislative Instrument
M&E –	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAG -	Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana
MP -	Member of Parliament
MPCU –	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
M-SHAP -	Multi Sectoral HIV/AIDS Programme
NDPC –	National Development Planning Commission
NGO –	Non Governmental Organization
NHIS -	National Health Insurance Scheme
PWD -	People With Disability
UDG –	Urban Development Grant
UNICEF -	United Nations International Children Education Fund
WATSAN –	Water and Sanitation
YMA –	Yendi Municipal Assembly

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This Annual Progress Report (APR) is the third report on the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021). The purpose of this report is to assess progress towards achievement of the MTDP goal and objectives. It is also purported to indicate the progress of implementing the ‘Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All’ and will further help to assess whether development targets contained in the MTDP are being met.

Data is periodically updated with the departments as per LI 1961. These departments and agencies submit reports in one way or the other to their superiors. These reports together with update on the core indicators and other critical development and poverty issues that were not available were gathered by the MPCU through a structured template. The data gathered were validated at a MPCU meeting before subjecting it to systematic analysis.

The report is presented in three chapters. Chapter one focuses on the brief background of Yendi Municipal and purpose of the report for the period, process involved and difficulties encountered and the status of implementation of the MTDP

Chapter two of the report provides M&E Activities. It provides information on the location/spread of projects, types, contract sums, payments and funding sources. Others are Update on Critical Development Issues and Participatory M&E and other studies.

Chapter three outlines the way forward and recommendations.

In general, 93.60% of the 2020 AAP was implemented as at December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020.

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.0 Introduction

This Annual Progress Report (APR) is the third report on the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021). It is a review of the status of actions taken on the implementation of activities outlined in the 2020 Annual Action Plan of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) under the ‘Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All’, (2018-2021). It is a sum of all the quarterly Progress Reports in the year. Specifically, it outlines and assesses the status of the set of core indicators agreed upon in the MTDP plan. The report is an output of a consultative process involving a number of key stakeholders.

#### 1.1 Summary of Achievements and challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP

Table 1 summarizes the achievements of the implementation of the 2020 AAP of the MTDP.

**Table 1: summary of achievements of the implementation of 2020 AAP of the MTDP**

Indicator	2020
Proportion of Annual Action Plan (AAP) implemented by the end of the year:	
a. Percentage Completed	82.40%
b. Percentage on-going	11.20%
c. Non-executed (Percentage yet to start)	6.40%
Proportion of the overall Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) implemented by the end of 2020.	65.70%

Source: MPCU, January, 2021

Annex I contain detailed implementation status of the MTDP activities for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020. Overall, 93.60% of the 2020 Annual Action Plan was implemented and is at different level of completion and 65.70% of the MTDP have been implemented for the first three years.

Table 2 shows the Details of the 2020 Annual Action Plan Implemented under the Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework.

**Table 2: Details of the 2020 Annual Action Plan Implemented under the Agenda for Jobs**

S/N	Development Dimension	2020	
		Plan	Executed
1	<b>Build a Prosperous Society:</b> Economic Development	21	19
2	<b>Create opportunities for all Ghanaians:</b> Social Development	47	44
3	<b>Ensure a Resilient Built Environment while Safeguarding the Natural Environment:</b> Environment, Infrastructure & Human Settlements	49	46
4	<b>Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society:</b> Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability	8	8
	<b>Total</b>	125	117

Source: MPCU-YMA, January, 2021

Consistent with previous reports, the inability of the Assembly to implement what was planned for the year was largely due to irregular inflow of funds. Even though the Assembly performed well in mobilizing funds internally, it is unable to meet the level that can complement the DACF and other Donor Funds for the implementation of planned programs/projects as contained in the Assembly plans. This shows that the Municipal Assembly need to put in more effort and/or require external support in the implementation of the MTDP in the ensuing years

### 1.2 Purpose of the M&E

The purpose of the M&E was to measure progress towards achievement of the MTDP goal and objectives. It is also to assess the impact of the programs/projects in the MTDP to the citizenry of the area. It will also help to identify successes, failures, constraints and challenges for improvement to achieve better impacts/targets.

### 1.3 Processes Involved and difficulties encountered

This report is an output of a review with different stakeholders. This was done by collecting, collating and analyzing data on the extent of implementing the 2020 Annual Action Plan of the

MTDP from the various Departments of the Assembly. It could be physical structures, income levels and other social indicators as contained in the plan.

Before data collection commenced, feedback from NDPC on the previous rear Progress Report was discussed and templates were developed in line with the guidelines/Feedback to ensure that data collected covered all relevant areas. Annual data are updated in the Departments of the Assembly like Community Development and Social Welfare, Health, Education and Agriculture. These reports together with update on the core indicators and other critical development and poverty issues that were not available initially were gathered by the MPCU through a structured template.

Availability of up-to-date and accurate data posed a challenge to the preparation of the 2020 APR. The challenges encountered during the data collection process include:

- Unjustified restrictions on access to data/information due to COVID-19
- Inadequate technical and financial resources to conduct effective monitoring and especially evaluation activities and/or to undertake regular and systematic studies;
- Difficulty in getting through to personnel from some Departments of the Assembly for data on some indicators;
- Different reporting formats and cycles continue to exist, particularly for decentralized departments like Ghana Health Service, Ghana Education Service and Agricultural Department despite templates provided. This makes coordination/harmonization of data processes difficult.
- The MPCU have no designated vehicle for monitoring and generally inadequate office equipment/logistics in the Secretariat (Planning Unit) to conduct M&E

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This part of the APR considers M&E activities including the programs/projects status for the period, update of disbursements from funding sources, update of indicators and targets, update on critical development and poverty issues and participatory M&E approaches used and the results.

#### **2.1 Programme/Project Status for the Period**

##### **Current situation/ achievements during the period**

At the end of the period, a total of nineteen (19) projects were recorded in the project register at the end of the year. From the register, it was found that 42.1% of the projects were funded by DPAT, 31.6% DACF, 15.8% COVID-19 Fund and 10.5% from IGF. Annex II presents the project register showing the distribution of physical projects executed by development dimensions as captured in the NMTDF dubbed ‘An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All’

#### **2.2 Update of funding and Expenditure/Disbursement**

There has been a significant improvement in the Internally Generated Funds over the period but the Assembly is still heavily dependent on the DACF which is followed by District Performance Assessment Tool (DPAT). Table 3 contain update of funding by sources and table 4 contain update on disbursement.

**Table 3: Update on revenue sources (GH¢)**

<b>REVENUE ITEM</b>	<b>Baseline 2017 GH¢</b>	<b>Actual 2018 GH¢</b>	<b>Actual 2019 GH¢</b>	<b>Target 2020 GH¢</b>	<b>Actual 2020 GH¢</b>
GOG – Compensation	931,410.02	1,603,784.23	2,314,847.03	2,680,427.69	3,350,568.35
IGF	571,498.06	549,054.08	892,916.71	851,000.00	600,631.99
DACF	1,219,976.98	1,320,191.89	1,650,024.96	3,473,782.50	1,980,228.00
MP's CF	139,238.17	292,132.16	339,407.68	300,000.00	321,412.27
PWD CF	0	171,918.56	123,807.68	200,000.00	357,037.40
M-SHAP	0	9,243.21	13,892.07	17,300.00	7,663.70
DDF	0	761,410.00	420,203.64	0	0
DPAT	0	0	1,017,597.11	1,074,975.00	898,609.91
MAG – CIDA	0	0	151,158.92	215,941.00	474,068.38
GOG Department	0	0	13,692.91	149,842.00	117,549.39
UNICEF	0	0	276,193.54	400,000.00	137,528.00
USAID				1,000,000	0
MP SIF				60,000.00	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,862,123.23</b>	<b>4,707,734.13</b>	<b>7,213,742.25</b>	<b>10,423,268.19</b>	<b>8,245,297.39</b>

Source: Municipal Finance Department, January, 2021

**Table 4 contain expenditure updates for the period under review**

**Table 4: update on expenditure in 2020**

<b>EXPENDITURE ITEM</b>	<b>Baseline 2017 GH¢</b>	<b>Actual 2018 GH¢</b>	<b>Actual 2019 GH¢</b>	<b>Target For 2020 GH¢</b>	<b>Actual 2020 GH¢</b>
Compensation	931,410.02	1,603,784.23	2,406,081.40	2,869,428.19	3,411,256.18
Goods and Service	1,408,748.17	2,362,433.13	2,035,258.07	3,845,245.00	1,969,036.40
Investment/Assets	472,051.08	2,863,972.52	2,162,874.00	3,708,595.00	3,060,315.70
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,762,663.63</b>	<b>6,830,189.88</b>	<b>6,604,213.47</b>	<b>10,423,268.19</b>	<b>8,440,608.28</b>

Source: Municipal Finance Department, January, 2021

- **Commentary on items contained in the table**

From the Table above, out of a total projected expenditure of GH¢ 10,423,268.19, actual expenditure stood at GH¢ 8,440,608.28 representing 80.9%. The total expenditure exceeds the actual revenue realized in the year, and this is as a result of a surplus balance in the books of the Assembly from the previous year (2019). Expenditure on compensation also exceeded the target and that is as a result of salary adjustments and the posting of new officers to the Assembly after the budget was approved.

### **2.3 Update on Indicators and Targets**

Annex III contains available data on the performance of core indicators at the Municipal level.

### **2.4 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues**

#### **2.4.1 Vulnerable and Social Protection Programmes**

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

Currently, Ghana is implementing Ten (10) critical Development and Poverty programmes of which the Yendi Municipality is a beneficiary of some of these programmes. These include; School Feeding, Capitation Grant, Free Senior High School, National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS),

LEAP, One-Village-One-Dam, PFJ, PERD among others. All these programmes are being implemented by different ministries and coordinated at the local level by various departments.

Table 5 shows the critical development issues in the Municipality within the period under review

**Table 5: Update of Critical Development and poverty issues**

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocation GH¢	Actual receipt GH¢	No. of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
Ghana School Feeding Programme	5,547,642.00	-	31,883 -PUPILS	33,975
Capitation Grants	405,661.78	88,034.09	44,392 -PUPILS	44,392 –PUPILS
Free SHS Programme	Yendi SHS	984,650.30		2,687 Students
	Dagbong State SHTS	348,622.40		1,885 Students
National Health Insurance Scheme				See details below
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	-	2,436,808	6,534	6,164
One Village-One Dam Programme (1V1D)	-	-	-	6 Dams
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme				See details below
Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)				See details below
Nation Builders Core (NABCO)				<b>506</b>

Source: MPCU, January 2021

#### 2.4.2 Ghana School Feeding Programme

The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) is a poverty initiative targeted at poor and vulnerable pupils in deprived communities. The objective of the programme is to improve school attendance at the basic level through the provision of one hot meal per day for all pupils in the various beneficiary schools. The Yendi Municipal Assembly is a beneficiary of this programme with a total of 99 Schools the Municipality and beneficiaries of 33,975 pupils.

#### 2.4.3 Capitation Grants

In the year under review the Municipality received an amount GHC 88,034.09 for the 44,392 direct beneficiaries on capitation grants.

#### 2.4.4 Free SHS Programme

The program as part of its benefit of increasing enrolment in public SHS, it has also removed from parents the financial stress and burden of taking care of their children through SHS. The Yendi Municipality has two schools currently benefitting from the programme (i.e the Yendi Senior High School and the Dagbon States Senior Technical). As at the end of the 2020 a total amount of GHC 1,333,272.70 was actually received by the two schools with a total direct beneficiaries of 4,572 students in the Municipality.

#### 2.4.5 National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

Continually, the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) has been in operation in the Municipality. It is a social intervention that seeks to support the poor and vulnerable in seeking health in selected ailments and medications. Table 6 shows the trend of NHIS registration over the period 2017-2020.

**Table 6: Registered Beneficiaries under the NHIS (2017-2020)**

YEAR	INDIGENTS		INFORMAL		70 & ABOVE		UNDER 18		PREGNANT WOMEN
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
2017	2,773	4,045	3,899	7,745	844	2,027	16,037	16,088	5,756
2018	4,056	4,851	4,215	8,864	564	2,090	15,797	15,652	5,612
2019	4,274	4,967	4,850	10,889	898	2,172	16,072	15,998	3,427
<b>2020</b>	<b>9,352</b>	<b>12,449</b>	<b>4,695</b>	<b>10,458</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>14,106</b>	<b>13,904</b>	<b>4,728</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,455</b>	<b>26,312</b>	<b>17,659</b>	<b>37,956</b>	<b>3162</b>	<b>8,116</b>	<b>62,012</b>	<b>61,642</b>	<b>19,523</b>

Source: NHIS, Yendi. January 2021

#### 2.4.6 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme

The LEAP programme is a social cash transfer programme that provides cash transfer and health insurance to the extremely poor households in the Municipality. The main aim is to alleviate poverty in the short term and encourage long-term human capital development.

During the year under review, the Partner Financial Institutions (PFI), Bonzali Rural Bank and the two (2) licensed merchant, Taha Enterprise and Mimhaad Ventures successfully made pay GH¢ 2,436,808 to 6164 households in the Municipality in five (5) payment cycles which was closely monitored by the department of Social Welfare and Community Development.

### Persons with Disability (PWDs)

In course of the year under review, the Municipal Fund Management Committee in all the quarters regarding the disbursement of the disability common fund. An amount of GH¢ 227,485.70 was disbursed to 1,198. With this 609 were Males while Females been 508 beneficiaries

### 2.4.7 Nation Builders Core (NABCO)

Table 7 provide details of beneficiaries by model under the NABCO

**Table 7: Beneficiaries of NABCO by Modules**

MODULE	YEAR											
	2018			2019			2020			Target for 2021		
	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
EDUCATE GHANA	152	46	198	130	44	174	137	49	186	137	49	186
REVENUE GHANA	91	21	112	91	23	114	96	22	118	96	22	118
DIGITIZE GHANA	36	9	45	30	7	37	29	8	37	29	8	37
CIVIC GHANA	41	8	49	44	3	47	69	21	90	69	21	90
FEED GHANA	24	5	29	23	4	27	21	6	27	21	6	27
HEAL GHANA	11	6	17	10	4	14	11	13	24	11	13	24
ENTERPRISE GHANA	23	4	27	20	2	22	21	3	24	21	3	24
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>506</b>

Source: NABCO, Yendi Municipal. January, 2021

### 2.4.8 Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ)

Planting for Food and Jobs is an Agriculture social intervention aimed at supporting existing and new farmers with farm inputs by absorbing up to 50% of the initial cost of the inputs. The aim is to attract young farmers who usually do not have initial capital to purchase farm inputs for farming. The programme therefore offers farmers the opportunity to source these inputs at a 50% discount while they pay the balance after harvest and sales. Table 8 contain the beneficiary farmers registered during the 2020 farming season.

**Table 8: Fertilizer/ Seeds Distribution and Beneficiary for the 2020 farming Season**

PFG 2020						
Fertilizer or seed type		Quantity received by dealers (kg)	Quantity sold by dealers (kg)	Balance	Beneficiaries	
					Male	Female
Maize	OPV	82,305kg	82,305kg	0	1,478	191
	Hybrid	5,650kg	5,650	0		
Rice		70,000kg	70,000	0	455	42
Soya		45,000	45,000	0	895	112
NPK		40,198 (25kg bags)	40,198	Nil	5961	453
Urea		5,750	5,750	0	755	58
Liquid		3,600			114	12
Granular		150	150	0	44	0
Total					9,702	868

Source: Municipal Agriculture Department, January 2021

#### 2.4.9 PERD

**Table 9: Cashew seedlings raised and distributed to interested farmers**

No. Communities	No. of farmers	No. of seedling produced	No. of seedlings distributed	Female	Male	Total
19	63	2,800	2,480	1	62	63

Source: Municipal Agriculture Department, January 2021

#### 2.4.10 One District One Factory Programme

The “One District One Factory” is one of the Government’s flagship projects rolled out in all the 254 MMDAs. It is aimed at establishing at least one factory in each district as a means of creating economic growth poles to accelerate the development of those areas and jobs for the youth. It is to transform the structure of the economy from one dependent on production and the export of raw materials to a value-added industrialized economy driven by the private sector. There have been challenges in the identified Private Investor to commence operations.

#### 2.4.11 One Village One Dam

During the Year 2018 under review the Ministry of Special Development Initiatives awarded the construction of 10 Dams under this policy in the Municipality namely: Nakpachei, Adibo, Gbungbaliga, Zang, Kpaligigbini, Kanurido, Kushegu, Malzeri, Bunbong and Nagani. Also, the

Assembly in collaboration with Songtaba an NGO agreed to develop five (5) Dams in Five (5) Communities for multiple uses namely: Sunson, Kamshegu, Zugu, Tusani and Tibibayili.

#### 2.4.12 One Constituency- One Million Dollar Programme

This is also one of the flagship projects being implemented by the government to accelerate socio-economic development in the 275 constituencies in Ghana. So far, government has set up the Development Authorities to manage the funds and indeed the Yendi Constituency have gotten its share of the of the National Ambulance. The Northern Development Authority which is directly responsible for the implementation of the programme has also been set up in the Northern Region. Below are the development projects that is implemented in the Municipality

**Table 10: One Constituency- One Million Dollar Programme Projects by Northern Development Authority**

S/N	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	CONTRACT SUM GH¢	CONTRACTOR
1.	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block and furniture	Zakoli	358,268.95	Apex Investment Ltd
2.	Construction of 1No. 2m x 2m box culvert, 1 No. double 1.8m x 1.8m and 1 No. single 1.2m x 1.2m U	GRIDCO/Paansiya Link	595,971.10	Imaani Ent. Ltd,
3.	Rehabilitation of Link Road	Sikafuo(MP Link)	765,809.42	Imaani Ent. Ltd,
4.	Construction of 1No. Double 3m x 3m box culvert	Gundogu/Sangaa/Sankuni	498,125.15	Imaani Ent. Ltd,
5.	Rehabilitation of Link Road	Nabugu	496,845.00	Imaani Ent. Ltd,
6.	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block, 4-Seater KVIP, Urinal	Gnaani	404,000.00	BARAKASI ENTERPRISE,
7.	Construction of a 3-Unit Classroom Block, 4-Seater KVIP, Urinal	Gundogu Primary School	414,000.00	Munsaq comp. Ltd
8.	Supply 300 pieces of Dual Furniture for newly built schools	Gnani, Gundogu Primary School & Kulkpanga Primary School	210,000.00	Dahali company limited
9.	Construction of a 3-Unit Classroom Block, 4-Seater KVIP, Urinal	Kulkpanga primary school	420,000.00	TWO-M GARIBA LTD
<b>SUB-TOTAL YENDI CONSTITUENCY</b>			<b>GHC4,163,019.62</b>	

### **2.4.13 Achievements of the Physical Planning Department [PPD]**

The major suburbs of the municipality such as Gamazi, Kum/ Zohi, Balogu, Gamazi, Sikafuo and Kuga have several planning schemes some of which are yet to be implemented fully. The ministerial area of the Municipal Assembly and some important installations and public properties and some areas of concern were identified for implementation.

Achievements Enumerated;

1. On Street Naming and Property Addressing we are yet to review the previous work. 2. Three (3) Planning Schemes were scanned geo-referenced and digitized. During the year of review, one of the Planning Scheme is NAYILIFONG RESIDENTIAL AREA.
3. Routine monitoring of Development Activities of the Municipality particularly Kum/ Zohi, Balogu, Gamazi, Sikafuo and Kuga. Over Hundred (100) inspections were carried out for both permanent and temporary structures. Several development applications for both temporal and permanent structures were processed and Permits granted during Spatial Planning Committee (SPC) Meetings.
4. We also collaborated very well and joined hands with the works department of the assembly, to controlled undesirable developments in the Municipality.
5. The Department is also collaborating with the Traditional Authority and the general public in the Municipality and also carrying out sensitization for settlement planning in the localities.
6. We have interaction with the Kuga Chief and his elders to prepare a draft Local Plan and compiled a catalogue of issues of the existing local plans for revision.

### **2.4.14 Child Protection**

Child protection issues such as child labour, child trafficking, child marriage, child neglect, child abuse, exploitation and violence against children in fifteen communities where GoG/UNICEF is implementing child protection in the Municipality were also monitored. Implementation of Community Action Plans (CAPs) on child protection was also monitored in the Municipality. UNICEF child protection toolkits rollout was extended to additional ten (10) communities.

The projected monitoring of day care centers that were sensitized on the child rights regulations regarding operations of day care center was carried out though the numbers were low due to the

COVID-19 pandemic. Some of the schools are Bishops Vincent R/C Academy, Great Star Int. School, Royal Gateway Academy, Nat Int. School, Morning Star Academy, etc.

#### 2.4.15 Sensitization on child right and protection

Under gender mainstreaming, a sensitization on Child rights and protection was conducted. In order to get more communities and people to support the community-based child protection, there was the need to sensitize some community leaders, chiefs, Islamic instructors and child protection team members. The sensitization was done in four (4) communities who have been identified to down play on the rights of children in their communities. In all the communities, they pledged to help the Child Protection Teams to achieve their objectives. The most encouragement came when her Royal Highness the Gundo-Na who traditionally occupies the highest skins for women princesses in Dagbong attended the durbar at Gundogu. She promised that, she would do all what she can to stop kayaye, promote girl child education and make sure that women and children leave peacefully. The following is the information on the sensitization at the various centers.

**Table 11: Areas of Sensitization**

S/No.	Description	Community				Total
		Gundogu	Kulkpanga	Nashegu	Nabugu	
1	No. of chiefs/opinion leaders	8	5	10	9	32
2	No. of durbars held	1	1	1	1	4
3	<i>No. of women sensitized</i>	20	17	5	6	48
4	<i>No. of men sensitized</i>	20	19	1	1	41
5	No. of children sensitized	41	38	19	34	132

Source: Municipal Social Welfare, January 2021

#### 2.4.16 Gender Issues

##### Sensitization of gender mainstreaming into Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)

As part of the effort to roll out Gender Mainstreaming into the concept of Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in fifteen (15) new communities, community sensitization, data collection, validation and Community Action Plans (CAPs) were carried out to inform, encourage participation of all community members and also facilitated the emergence of women natural leaders in the affected communities were carried out.

**Table 12 Attendance to community Sensitization**

NO	COMMUNITY	MEN	WOMEN	BOYS	GIRLS	PWDS	TOTAL
1	Bogni	21	61	17	24	2	125
2	Kpabuya	16	47	22	34	0	119
3	Kpasani	19	35	31	36	0	121
4	Salmanjado	24	31	15	22	1	93
5	Niyedo	27	34	19	11	0	91
6	Montondo	23	16	17	18	0	74
7	Andondo	18	24	35	19	1	97
8	Bichindo	17	38	33	34	0	122
9	Chindando	23	35	41	34	1	134
10	Lakaldo	28	37	19	21	0	105
11	Jagando b	30	31	26	28	0	115
12	Achiriyili	41	29	19	28	0	117
13	Gambuguni	38	41	12	16	0	107
14	Pion	21	18	23	19	1	82
15	Mabedo	32	38	21	27	0	118
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,620</b>

Source: GDO, January, 2021

#### 2.4.17 Sensitization training

A sensitization training for women to participate in active politics, especially the next Presidential and Parliamentary election in December, 2020 was organized in the 3 Zonal Council Capitals (Yendi, Gbungbalga and Malzeri). Table 13 shows the breakdown of participation.

**Table 13: participants by communities**

Zonal Council	No. of participants		Total
	Male	Female	
Yendi	6	30	36
Gbungbalga	4	23	27
Malzeri	5	21	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>89</b>

Source: GDO, January 2021

#### **2.4.18 Barriers women face in accessing opportunities and the role men can play to support them**

##### **Were identified as follows:**

- Suppressed Rights utilization to access opportunities – from domestic to wider community levels
- Low premium placed on Gild Child Education at the local levels – largely home-based
- Male display of chauvinistic tendencies on women
- Incidence of Gender Based Violence
- Women’s lack of assertiveness and expressed low self-esteem.

What do women want, that men should support them to achieve them?

- Increase women number in the natural leadership to increase participation.
- Free access and ownership of houses and farmlands in our communities
- Freedom to manage their own affairs
- Freedom and support to acquire new skills to be competitive in the world of work
- To be heard and respected: - to truly have “RAISED VOICES” in assertive manner
- To control their own property
- To have equal informed rights in decision making and accessing available social opportunities
- Participation in Development activities

Role of men in accelerating women’s access to available resources

- Genuine commitment to uplifting the socioeconomic status of women “treat women’s issues as extension of men”
- Practically supporting women’s course towards accessing opportunities for progressive livelihood and social transformation
- Joint decision making with spouses to maintain manageable family size norm
- Include women actively and fully in family-based and community-wide decision-making processes.
- Champion quality education for Girls at all levels possible
- Remove socio-cultural barriers that work against women.

Existing challenges “Mending the cracks”

- Deep seated, entrenched traditional, cultural and religious positions about Women
- Some women seemingly accepting or over tolerating their socially stifled positions
- Laws, conventions, performance protocols on women not well enforced or executed in the best interest of women. “that women are their own enemies”
  - Truism or Falsehood?
- Difficulty in effecting structural changes to the advantage of women’s wellbeing and opportunity tapping.
- Political undertones / social bottlenecks not easy to erase
- Long standing gender stereotypes
- Religious misinterpretation and cultural misapplication on issues that go against women.

In all 98 people participated in the training comprising 25 male (3 PWDs), 43female (2 PWDs), 11 boys and 19 girls

**2.4.19 Sensitization of Chiefs, Opinion leaders & Assembly Members on gender gaps that militate against development of women, PWDs and Children in Ten (10) Communities.**

**GENDER GAPS IDENTIFIED**

With the activity and decision-making profiling and control and access tools, the following Gender Gaps were identified.

1. Less participation of women, boys, girls and PWDs in all developmental issues in the communities
2. Composition of leadership are predominantly men e.g. 70% are men
3. Women, children and PWDs do not participate in updating community action plan
4. Women cannot do commercial farming in the community e.g. yam farm, corn and groundnuts for commercial purpose
5. Women and girls spent a lot of their time working in the house and in their husbands’ farms which do not generate income to them
6. Decisions on community development and in the households are taken by men, women and children contribution are not binding.
7. 100% of houses and farmlands in the communities are owned/control by the men
8. Men have more privileges in the community than women, children and PWDs
9. Community leadership is 100% men

10. Women, boys and girls cannot own/control a piece of land in the community though they are made up of over 79% of the communities population
11. Women and girls cannot inherit a piece of land in the communities
12. Cultural values are control by few men(elders), women, boys and girls have no say over the values though they constitute over 80% of the communities population
13. Illiteracy is high among women and girls

#### **2.4.20 Reasons for The Gender Gaps**

Women in the communities cannot control, manage and own resource in the community because they are married into the community from a different community so are considered strangers and while women from the community are expected to marry to other families outside the community so cannot also own and control resources in that family.

Children thus boys and girls are considered as young and cannot be entrusted with resources as they cannot care and manage them properly.

in terms of decision-making children and sometimes women are not involved in making decision either in the house or community level because children, according to the community cannot keep secrets and have less concentration or makes noise. It is also said that children would be disrespectful if they are allowed to involve in decision making.

Tradition and cultural values are the root causes for all the gender disparities according to the community members as role, responsibilities, control/power and division of labour are all predetermined by their tradition and culture where everybody has grown to respect and observed without a cause for misunderstanding of each other role. For example, women roles are to cook, sweep, bath children, care for the husband and his family, and go to farm among other things while the men are to manage and control the home, provide for the family, farm among other things.

In all 1,140 people participated ten (10) communities sensitization comprising 308 male (4 PWDs), 416 female (7 PWDs), 197 boys and 219 girls

#### **2.4.21 Climate Change and Disaster Management and Prevention**

##### **Afforestation project/Tree Nursery**

52,658 seedlings were raised at the Yendi Nursery site which supported the amenity and afforestation programmes of in the Yendi Municipality. In addition, sensitization on tree planting to serve as woodlot was carried out in five communities and the forestry department then assisted them and trees were planted to the serve that purpose.

**Table 14: Tree nursery production.**

<b>NURSERY LOCATION</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>STOCK AT THE END OF THE YEAR</b>	<b>REMAINING SEEDLINGS TO DATE</b>
<b>Yendi FSD Central and FLYING NURSERY</b>	Teak	31,249	1,176
	Cassia	3,936	2,530
	Mahogany	7,125	4,543
	Rosewood	10,348	7,414
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>52,658</b>	<b>15,663</b>

Source: Yendi Forest District January, 2021

**Educate communities on the use of alternative use of energy-cylinder and gas, kerosene stove, rice husks, sawdust, biogas electrical stove.**

Responding to the challenges of controlling global warming requires fundamental changes in energy production, transportation, industry, government policies, and development strategies around the world. The challenge today in managing the impacts cannot be avoided while taking steps to prevent more severe impacts in the future.

Hence interventions related to risk reduction and social risk management should pay special attention to the need to enhance the capacity of men and women to manage climate change risk with a view to reducing their vulnerability and maintaining or increasing their opportunities for development. To this effect sensitization on the alternative use of energy was carried out within the year.

- Improving access to information, education (IEC) and knowledge for men and women-sensitization;
- Improving disaster awareness, preparedness and management;
- Supporting men and women in developing a voice to demand access to risk management instruments from duty bearers; and
- Formulating policies to help households to be able to improve vegetation cover through protection and re-generation mechanisms, e.g. tree planting and use of modern farming technologies

**Table 15: Climate Change Data Analysis**

<b>Risks</b>	<b>Issues</b>	<b>Areas</b>	<b>Analysis Applied</b>
Deforestation, Poor soil fertility	Rampant Bush Fires in the Municipality	Bobung, Malzeri, Sosun	Educate farmers to stop burning the bush
Poor crop yield	Bad farming practices eg slash and burn which destroy the vegetation cover	Kuni, Ngani	Agric Extension officers should educate farmers on the modern farming practices
Perennial floods	Poor waste management and silting of the streams	Yendi, Malzeri, Gbungbalga	Educate citizens to desilting of their gutters
Depletion of the ozone layer	Burning of fossil fuel	Yendi	Educate citizens on the effects of destroying the ozone layer and the impact on the future generation
Poor rainfall pattern	Forest timber exploitation/ failure to regenerate the vegetation cover	Yendi	Sensitization carried out on 23 communities
Silting of rivers /Streams	Farming around river/steam banks	Kulkpenduli, Sunsong, Kuga & Malzer	Sensitization of dry season farmer carried out at 4 communities not to farm closer to the water sources
Desertification	Forest timber exploitation and bush burning	Yendi, Gnani & Gbungbalga	Citizens educated on the dangers of bush burning and exploitation of our forest

**On- Reserve plantation:** at Kulkpene Forest Reserve, 7.00 Ha of forest land activities was carried out within the jurisdiction

**Forestry Commission /Youth Employment Agency-Youth in Afforestation**

A total of 870 beneficiaries have been duly engaged as at the end of the year. This comprises 29 Supervisors, 112 Assistant Supervisors and 729 field assistants.

## Stakeholder Engagements

The Commission engaged stakeholders within the municipality principally to foster inter-sectoral linkages on policy drive.

**Table 16: Stakeholder Engagements**

Location	Category of Stakeholder	Purpose/ Activity	Remarks
Yendi one corner conference hall	EU, 3 NGOs, KNUST, Yendi Municipal Assembly and Farmers groups.	Launch of an EU Funded Agriculture Project in Yendi – Ghana.	Farmer based research for development and innovation in Agriculture and Learning (ReDIAL) in Yendi.
Yendi Municipal Assembly conference Hall	Municipal Assembly and Head of Departments	Invitation to Public Relations and Complains Committee Meeting	Presentation of Forest Operational Performance with the Municipality by District Manager.
Yendi (Gbewa Palace)	Ya – Naa, Traditional and Opinion Leaders.	Meeting section with Heads of Departments and Collaboration of Damba Festival.	Ya – Naa (over Lord of Dagbon meeting session with Heads of Departments.
Yendi Community Centre	Municipal Assembly, Traditional Leaders and Head of Departments.	Municipal Planning Coordinating Units.	MPCU Fourth Quarter meeting for the year 2020.

Source: Yendi Forest District January, 2021

Table 17 Key stakeholders include:

No.	Stakeholder	No. of participants		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Yendi Municipal Assembly	8	3	11
2	Ghana National Fire Service	7	2	9
3	Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA)	18	7	25
4	Ghana Police Service	19	9	28
5	Judicial Service	8	2	10
6	Ghana Water Company Ltd.	7	4	11
7	Tree Aid Ghana	5	3	8
8	Opinion leaders and traditional authorities, etc	22	5	27
	<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>129</b>

Source: Yendi Forest District January, 2021

A total of Nine Hundred and Ten (910) trees were planted by D.V.G's at Yinsala, Kuni, Zagban and Kunkon. These were monitored closely to ensure proper survival to stop the ever-increasing erosion and environmental degradation in general

Topics discussed by the NADMO Office with regards to public education on natural and man-made disasters and how to control them include:

- The need for landlords to keep regular maintenance of their buildings
- Constantly report symptoms of anthrax to NADMO office or to veterinary office
- Epidermis e.g. cholera, CSM etc.
- Effects of conflicts
- The need for planting of trees around the houses
- Creation of fire belts to avoid effects of bush fires on their farms and
- How to control domestic and bush fires

**Table 18: Participants in Public Education by community**

S/No.	Community	Participants		
		Male	Female	Total
i.	Kpanjamba	37	19	56
ii.	Kamshegu	33	21	54
iii.	Tusani	22	7	29
iv.	Yingsala	33	11	44
v.	Sakpaba	26	13	39
vi.	Sunsun	11	8	19
vii.	Waambong	21	11	32
viii.	Bunbong	31	12	43
ix.	Kuni	23	11	34
x.	Balogu & Zohi	22	7	29
xi.	Gbungbalga	33	11	44
xii.	Malzeri	26	13	39
xiii.	Zohi	11	8	19
xiv.	Ngani	26	13	39
xv.	Kpalsonado	11	8	19
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>539</b>

## Disaster

Disasters reported for the year has been huge as a result of the high rainfall pattern that flooded a lot of farms and homes, Also a lot of rainstorm which affected buildings in the municipality including 7 Schools and 3 Health Centers.

### Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs)

Five (5) new disaster volunteer groups were formed during the year at Zugu, Sakpegu, Sunson, Wanbung and Kpacligibuni all in the municipality. However, a visit to some of the communities already existing DVG's requested for cutlasses and wanllenting boots to assist them fight five disasters.

### Formation of Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) in Schools

The schools that the DVGs were formed were;

- Yendi Senior High School (SHS)
- Dagbon state Senior and Technical School (SHS)
- Kamsheigu J.H.S.
- Wambong J.H.S.
- Adibo J.H.S.
- Abtey J.H.S.
- Kuni J.H.S.
- Kpaligrbni J.H.S.
- Ngani J.H.S.

Students and their masters were taking through the basic disaster prevention with the main objective of also educate their parents when they go on vacation. Bush fires was dealt into detail.

The table below shows the participants

**Table 19: Participants in Disaster Risk Management training**

S/No.	School	Participants		
		Male	Female	Total
i.	Yendi Senior High School (SHS)	37	19	56
ii.	Dagbon state Senior and Technical School (SHS)	33	21	54
iii.	Kamsheigu J.H.S.	22	7	29
iv.	Wambong J.H.S.	33	11	44
v.	Adibo J.H.S.	26	13	39
vi.	Abtey J.H.S	11	8	19
vii.	Kuni J.H.S.	21	11	32
viii.	Kpaligrbni J.H.S	31	12	43
ix.	Ngani J.H.S	23	11	34
	<b>TOTAL</b>	237	113	350

### Sensitization on Wildfires

The situation has adverse effect on crop farming such that they deplete the soil of its fertility and accelerate both wind and water erosion. Bushfires destroy both field and harvested crops resulting in low yield/production.

To this effect community awareness/sensitization and educational Programmes in 31 communities were carried out on wildfires and its associate's effects. The commission's mobile wildfire van was used to support facilitation of the educational programme during the fire season.

### Regulate activities of sand and gravel winners (Sensitization 58 of tipper operator to reclaim old land sites)

Human activities are causing rapid climate change in the Municipality such as sand and gravel winning. So, management have put in place policies that will protect lands, forest resources and other life supporting systems from the ravages of population pressure and to also encourage Green Economy. Hence a two-day sensitization training was organized at Yendi Community Center for Tipper track owners, Drivers and their mates.

A total of 58 people participated comprising of 51 male and 7 females

### Municipal Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit

**Table 20: General Information**

<b>MMDA</b>	<b>ZONAL COUNCILS</b>	<b>POP.</b>	<b>NO. OF COMMUNITIES</b>	<b>NO. OF HOUSES</b>	<b>NO. UNIT COMMITTEES</b>
	YENDI	113,980	131	12,866	69
<b>Yendi</b>	GBUNGBALIGA	25,841	49	2,067	20
	MALZERI	26,571	65	2,129	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>166,392</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>17,062</b>	<b>119</b>

Source: Mun. EHSU, January, 2021

**Table 21: Proportion of Population with Access to Improved Sanitation**

<b>Categorized by:</b>	<b>Baseline (2017)</b>	<b>Target 2018</b>	<b>Actual 2018</b>	<b>Target 2019</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>
<b>i. District</b>	<b>56,490</b>	<b>143567</b>	<b>70,420</b>	<b>150342</b>	<b>84,510</b>	<b>156826</b>	<b>125460</b>
ii. Urban	21860	70226	33190	81203	42480	81812	82112
iii. Rural	34630	73341	37230	69139	42030	75014	43348

Source: Mun. EHSU, January, 2021

**Table 22: Cemeteries**

<b>ZONAL COUNCIL</b>	<b>NUMBER OF APPROVED CEMETERIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF BURIALS</b>
<b>Gbungbaliga</b>	1	18
<b>Yendi</b>	2	33
<b>Malzeri</b>	1	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>68</b>

Source: Mun. EHSU, January, 2021

**Table 23: Residential Inspection**

## 2020 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

ACTIVITIES/ZONAL COUNCIL	YENDI	GBUNGBALIGA	MALZERI	TOTAL
<b>PREMISES</b>				
1. Total No. Of Houses	12866	<b>2067</b>	2129	<b>17,062</b>
2. Total No. of Hses Inspected	5550	730	700	6980
3. %. Of Houses Inspected	<b>43.13</b>	<b>35.31</b>	<b>33.34</b>	<b>107.12</b>
<b>NUISANCES</b>				
1. Total No. of premises with Nuisances	745	341	260	<b>1,346</b>
2. Total No. of Notices Served	321	245	158	<b>724</b>
3. Total number of Notices Complied with	240	146	78	<b>464</b>
4. % of Notices complied with	74.80%	63.50%	50.54%	64.08%
5. No. of successful prosecutions	0	0	0	0
<b>SAFE WATER</b>				
1. Pop. With Safe Water	100,300	24,030	12,700	<b>107,030</b>
2. Total Pop Inspected	50,270	12,300	7,450	<b>70,020</b>
3. % of Pop. With Safe Water	50.10%	51.20%	58.70%	<b>51.10%</b>
<b>LATRINE</b>				
1. No. of HH with Safe Latrine	890	54	112	<b>1056</b>
2. % of HH with Safe Latrine	6.9	2.6	5.3	<b>6.2</b>
<b>WASTE WATER DISPOSAL</b>				
1. No HH with Proper WW Disposal system	430	38	91	<b>559</b>
2. % of HH with Proper Waste Water Disposal System	3.34	1.84	4.27	3.28
<b>METHODS OF REFUSE STORAGE</b>				
1. No. of HH with good refuse storage facility	74	1	1	<b>76</b>
2. % of HH with good refuse storage facility	0.58	0.05	0.05	0.45

Source: Mun. EHSU, January, 2021

**Table 24: Residential Inspection**

<b>ACTIVITIES/DISTRICTS</b>	Gbungbaliga	Yendi	Malzeri	Total
<b>b. EATING PREMISES INSPECTED</b>				
1. Total No. of eating premises	67	370	43	<b>480</b>
2. Total No. of eating premises inspected	29	271	15	<b>315</b>
3. % of eating premises inspected	55%	73.24%	67%	65.62%
<b>DRINKING PREMISES INSPECTED</b>				
1. Total No. of drinking premises	15	101	26	142
2. Total No. of drinking premises inspected	15	83	18	116
3. % of drinking premises inspected	100%	82%	69%	82%
<b>MEDICAL SCREENING</b>				
1. Total No. of food handlers	37	413	38	488
2. Total No. of food handlers Medically screened	19	201	17	237
3. % of food handlers medically screened	51%	49%	45%	49%
<b>EATING PREMISES WITH SAFE WATER</b>				
1. Total No. of eating premises	37	302	24	363
2. Total No. of eating premises with safe water	37	302	24	363
3. % of eating premises with safe water	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>DRINKING PREMISES WITH URINAL</b>				
1. Total No. of drinking premises	15	101	26	142
2. Total No. of drinking premises with urinal	9	92	26	127
3. % of drinking premises with urinal	38.80%	42%	51.20%	55.60%

Source: Mun. EHSU, January, 2021

#### **2.4.16 Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)**

CLTS focuses primarily on changing WASH behaviors, especially, Open defecation (OD) practice situation, rather than constructing of toilets. It is driven by sense of collective achievement and motivations within the communities, not by external subsidies or pressure.

In the year under review four (4) small towns were re-triggered. Additional (88) rural communities were triggered to upscale the number of CLTS communities. The 4 small towns were subdivided into 22 sections each representing a community on its own. Eighty-eight (88) communities were verified by the Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Committee on Sanitation (RICCs) as Open Defecation Free (ODF) and were declared ODF. Out of these eighty-eight communities, one small town qualified. This has increased the ODF communities of the Municipality to eighty-eight (88) out of a total of two hundred and forty-six (246) communities within the three Zonal Councils.

Institutional Sanitation is shown in the tables following:

**Table 25: Market Sanitation**

ZONAL COUNCIL	NUMBER	NUMBER INSPECTED	NUMBER WITH URINALS	NUMBER WITH TOILETS
Gbungbaliga	3	3	2	1
Yendi	5	4	4	4
Malzeri	3	3	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>

**Table 26: School sanitation**

ZONAL COUNCIL	PRIMARY		JHS		KVIP	VIP	OTHER
	Number	STD Pop	Number	STD Pop			
Gbungbaliga	32	4898	4	1963	29	16	7
Yendi	43	12066	17	5075	50	30	12
Malzeri	40	6195	4	1149	34	18	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>23159</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8187</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>25</b>

**Table 27: Type of school toilet facilities**

TYPE	Total	Number in use	Number with hand washing facilities
WC	12	10	0
Aqua Privy	0	0	0
VIP	65	64	0
Pit Latrines	0	0	0
Pour Flash	5	4	0
Enviro Loo	11	8	14
KVIP	70	67	54
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>68</b>

## 2.5 Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations

Annex IV contain the evaluations conducted, their findings and recommendations.

## 2.6 Participatory M&E undertaken and their results

Annex V presents the participatory M&E undertaking within the year under review and their results.

## CHAPTER FOUR THE WAY FORWARD

#### **4.0 Introduction**

It is without doubt that in carrying out any intervention or development agenda, various challenges will be encountered. However, the success of any action will more often than not depend on the ability of one to identify the challenges for which measures can be taken to mitigate the identified challenges. Below are some challenges identified in the implementation of the Third year of implementing the Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) and ways outlined to overcome the identified challenges in the near future.

#### **4.1 Key Issues**

Notwithstanding the successes achieved in the implementation of the programmes and projects under the various development dimensions in the medium term, a number of challenges were encountered in the course of the implementations. While some of these challenges were department specific, others were more general, affecting a number of the decentralized departments. Some of the challenges encountered include but not limited to:

- i. Dramatic loss of jobs in the Municipality due to the COVID-19 pandemic
- ii. Dramatic reduce in the IGF as a result of the pandemic
- iii. Late release of statutory funds from Central Government.
- iv. Inadequate agriculture extension officers
- v. Inadequate funds to carry out field visits, home visits and hold regular departmental meetings.
- vi. Inadequate logistics for effective and efficient service delivery
- vii. Poor road network linking communities

#### **4.2 Key Issues Addressed**

With all these challenges enumerated, the Yendi Municipal Assembly can make tremendous strides by taking measures that will address the challenges. The following measures have been taken;

- i. Improve the Assembly's Internally Generated Funds to complement the effort of Central
- ii. Involvement of the private sector in revenue mobilization.
- iii. Improve internal financial management measures to minimize the leakages and waste
- iv. Organize training workshops for farmers on new technologies of farming.

- v. Rehabilitation of old and existing deplorable roads and construct new roads to communities without good access road
- vi. Increase farmers' access to credit facilities.
- vii. Provide the enabling environment such as roads, utility provision, flexible regulatory framework to attract investors in the Municipality
- viii. Provide descent accommodation for health workers in communities with health facilities
- ix. Implementation of the Community Led Total Sanitation in a bid to curb the open defecation menace
- x. Embarking on a capacity building programme to ensure the proper functioning of all the sub-structures and units of the Assembly

#### **4.3 Key Issues Yet to be addressed**

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

- i. The non-adherence to the COVID-19 protocols by citizens despite the fast spreading of the virus
- ii. Shortage of water in the Yendi township in the dry season (February to April every year)
- iii. Inadequate logistics (vehicles for monitoring and supervision of development projects).
- iv. Inadequate residential accommodation for some officers.
- v. Inadequate Agriculture extension officers to implement Government Special Initiatives like the PFJ, PERD, etc.

#### **4.4 Conclusion and Recommendation**

It is the hope of the Assembly that these recommended strategies would be implemented in order to step up the general efforts of promoting growth in the local economy and also facilitating development in the various sectors, to improve the living conditions of the people in the Municipality. The Assembly, in collaboration with all the decentralized departments, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the Private Sector, will continue to make judicious use of available resources, to embark on the various planned programmes, projects

and activities, as relevant to achieving the set goals of the Agenda for Jobs: Creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all 2018-2021 in the Yendi Municipality.

## ANNEXES

## Annex I: Performance of core indicators at the Municipal level

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>									
1.	<b>Total output in agricultural production</b>	<b>Metric 23tons</b>	<b>Metric tons</b>						
		7,840	10,120	12,789	15,346.8	14,720	17,664	15,083	41,168
	i. Maize	16,809	19,431	24,071	28,885.2	27,442	32,930.4	21,976.50	31,072
	ii. Rice (milled),	3,037	4,850	5,878	7,053.6	6,901	7,936.15	4,948.30	8,277
	iii. Millet	3,037	4,320	5,878	6,825	6,713	7,719.95	6,884.25	10,096.90
	iv. Sorghum	65,096	68,000	63,194	65,348	64,389	67,608.45	60,042	67,000
	v. Cassava	110,460	130,000	112,000	134,320	112,518	129,395.7	99,871	127,382
	vi. Yam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	vii. Cocoyam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	viii. Plantain	8,100	12,520	13,915	15,306.5	10,681	12,283.15	25,326	27,948
	ix. Groundnut	5,245	6,610	8,655	9,693.6	9,471	10,986.36	7,514	7,958
	x. Cowpea	13,253	16,890	17,284	19,876	16,358	19,629.2	27,032	60,071
	xi. Soybean	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	xii. Cocoa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	xiii. Shea butter	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	xiv. Oil palm	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	xv. Cashew nut	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	xvi. Cotton	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	xvii. Cattle	28,734	30,186	33,820	52,040	43,726	56,843	32,751	54,973
	xviii. Sheep	30,627	42,479	58,222	80,571	71,218	106,827	67,264	89,498
	xix. Goat	54,378	65,701	70,638	91,532	80,915	125,418	123,942	147,838
	xx. Pig	3,972	5,549	1,877	2,640	1,780	2,848	5,187	6,187
	xxi. Poultry	33,125	56,552	76,796	98,905	85,483	136,773	467,649	488,758
2.	<b>Percentage of arable land under cultivation</b>					<b>55%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>60%</b>	
3.	<b>Number of new industries established</b>								
	i. Agriculture,	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	ii. Industry,	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	iii. Service	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	<b>Number of new jobs created</b>								
	iv. Agriculture	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,000	902	1500	704	1500

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	<b>Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)</b>	<b>Baseline (2017)</b>	<b>Target 2018</b>	<b>Actual 2018</b>	<b>Target 2019</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>
	v. Industry	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,881	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	vi. Service	Nil	Nil	Nil	556	961			
<b>5.</b>	<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>								
5.	<b>Net enrolment ratio</b>	89.3%	90.00%	85.4%	90.2%	89.4%	93.2%	91.46%	95.19%
	i. Kindergarten	111.4%	110.2%	109.1%	108.5%	114.3%	104.00%	89.49%	94.07%
	ii. Primary	59.9%	65%	57.4%	67.5%	59.3%		76.24%	82.09%
	iii. JHS								
6.	<b>Gender Parity Index</b>								
	i. Kindergarten	1.12	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.07	1.02	1.12	2.22
	ii. Primary	1.01	1.0	1.01	1.0	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.91
	iii. JHS	0.84	0.87	0.85	0.90	0.87	0.90	0.83	1.7
	iv. SHS	1.06	1.02	1.04	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.0
7.	<b>Completion rate</b>							100	100
	i. Kindergarten	104.1%	102.5%	103.5%	101.5%	102.4%	101.8%		
	ii. Primary	144.0%	147.2%	152.2%	145.2%	157.7%	109.3%	100	100
	iii. JHS	78.6%	82.5%	80.0%	85.7%	81.5%	82.7%	100	100
	iv. SHS	17.3%	20.5%	16.9%	22.0%	17.5%	22.5%	20.5	25.5
8.	<b>Number of operational health facilities</b>								
	i. CHP Compound	12	31	12	31	13	31	13	31
	ii. Clinic	1	5	1	5	1	4	2	4
	iii. Health Centre	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6
	iv. Hospital	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
9.	<b>Proportion of population with valid NHIS card</b>								
	i. Total (by sex)	59,214	68,252	61,701	68,297	63,547	N/A	72,375	
	ii. Indigents	6,818	10,612	8,907	12,221	9,241	N/A	21,801	
	iii. Informal	11,644	15,020	13,079	19,048	15,739	N/A	15,153	
	iv. Aged	2,871	5,300	2,654	1,920	3,070	N/A	2,683	
	v. Under 18years	32,125	33,120	31,449	32,751	32,070	N/A	28,010	
	vi. Pregnant women	5,756	4,200	5,612	2,357	3,427	N/A	4,728	
10.	<b>Number of births and deaths registered</b>							-	

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	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021
	i. Birth (sex)	Nil	5,240	4,905	5,286	4,286	5,342		
	ii. Death (sex, age group)	Nil	Nil	112	Nil	118	Nil	-	
11.	<b>Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources<sup>1</sup></b>							85%	
	i. District	67,250	80%	40%	85%	40%	90%		
	ii. Urban	4,679	90%	80%	90%	85%	95%	80%	
	iii. Rural	82,354	80%	40%	85%	50%	90%	85%	
12.	<b>Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services</b>								
	i. District	56,490	143567	70,420	150342	84,510	156826	125460	
	ii. Urban	21860	70226	33190	81203	42480	81812	82112	
	iii. Rural	34630	73341	37230	69139	42030	75014	43348	
13.	<b>Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)</b>	11.1	11	11.5	10	10.8	10	13.6	10
14.	<b>Malaria case fatality (Institutional)</b>	0,0	0	0.2,0.22	0	0.15,0.16	0.1,0.1	0,0.22	0,0
	i. Sex								
	ii. Age group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15.	<b>Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse</b>								
	i. Child trafficking (sex)	5	5	3	5	0	5	0	
	ii. Child abuse (sex)	10	10	0	5	0	5	0	
16.	<b>Percentage of road network in good condition</b>								
	Total					163.9			
	Urban					0			
						163.9			

<sup>1</sup> CWSA defines access to safe water to include the following elements:

1. Ensuring that each person in a community served has access to no less than 20 litres of water per day
2. Ensure that walking distance to a water facility does not exceed 500 meters from the furthest house in the community
3. That each sprout of borehole or pipe system must serve no more than 300 persons and 150 for a hand dug well
4. The water system is owned and managed by the community
5. Water facility must provide all year-round potable water to community members

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	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021
	Feeder								
17.	<b>Percentage of communities covered by electricity</b>	-	-	-	-	30.20%			
	District	-	-	-	-	43%			
	Rural	-	-	-	-	43%			
	Urban					0.4%			
18.	<b>Reported cases of crime</b>							185	
	i. Men,	-	-	100	-	137			
	ii. Women	-	-	24	-	40		88	
	iii. Children	-	-	-	-	-		4	
19.	<b>Percentage of annual action plan implemented</b>		100%	84.7%	100%	86.34%	95%	93.60%	
20.	<b>Number of communities affected by disaster</b>	9		10		13	-	32	
	i. Bushfire								
	ii. Floods	10		11		28 (8 Schools and Nurses Quarters affected by Rainstorm)	-	36	

**ANNEX II: Update on Evaluations Conducted**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Programme/ Project</b>	<b>Consultant/ Resource Persons</b>	<b>Methodology</b>	<b>Findings</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
<b>1.</b>	Outcome/impact (course and end of programme) Evaluation	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	Social Welfare Department, UNICEF & World Bank	Focus Group Discussions, questionnaire & interviews	Improved livelihood, access to free NHIS, ability to enroll children in school	Amount paid to households should be increased
<b>2.</b>	Outcome (after project span) evaluation	Planting for Food & Jobs	Municipal Director of Agric, Extension Officers & Livestock and Crops officers	Field visits, collection of data on output	Increased yield	Establishment of satellite distribution points at the communities/ zones
<b>3.</b>	Outcome (after project span) evaluation	Construction of 6 No. Three (3) Unit classroom blocks. (Different Location)	Yendi Municipal Assembly, Municipal Director of Education & Headmasters/Mistresses	Interviews, Focus Groups and Questionnaire	Improved effective teaching and learning since the teachers/pupils can get access to conducive classroom structures	Need for more classroom structures
<b>4.</b>	Outcome (after project span) evaluation	Opening and reshaping of roads in the Yendi (Municipal Wide)	Yendi Municipal Assembly, Works Department & Urban Roads	Interviews, Focus Groups and Questionnaire	Improved accessibility in the Municipality	Need for more opening of Inaccessible roads linking the Yendi township.

**ANNEX III: Update On PM&E Conducted**

<b>NAME OF PM&amp;E TOOL</b>	<b>POLICY/PROGRAMME/PROJECTS INVOLVED</b>	<b>CONSULTANTS OR RESOURCE PERSONS INVOLVED</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY USED</b>	<b>FINDINGS</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>
Stakeholder meetings Focus group discussion Community score cards Open forum and Durbars	Construct 1no. 3-unit classroom block with ancilliary facilities at Kamshegu	MPCU members, beneficiary communities, Honorable Assembly Members, Reps of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), Beneficiary Departments	Rapid appraisal methods, Formal surveys and impact evaluations	The findings of the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation were very effective in addressing the needs of the people and also inform decision making of the Assembly. For instance, during the interface meeting with community members and service providers (Community score cards), the community members were able to explain to the service Provider about how their capacities were built. There was also the sense of ownership by community members. There was also cost benefit and cost effective analysis with both the beneficiary communities and department to ensure value for money	Assembly should make enough budgetary allocations to Enhance effective monitoring and evaluation. Participatory Monitoring and evaluation should be carried out on all programmes and projects in the Municipality to enhance quality.
Stakeholder meetings Focus group discussion	Implementation of Planting for Food and Jobs	MPCU members, Municipal works Department, Honorable Assembly Members,	Rapid appraisal methods, Formal surveys and impact evaluation	The findings of the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation were very effective in addressing the needs of the people and also	Assembly should make enough budgetary allocations to enhance effective monitoring and evaluation. Participatory

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NAME OF PM&E TOOL	POLICY/PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS INVOLVED	CONSULTANTS OR RESOURCE PERSONS INVOLVED	METHODOLOGY USED	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS
Community score cards Open forum and Durbars				inform decision making of the Assembly. For instance, during the interface meeting with community members and service providers (Community score cards), the community members were able to explain to the service provider about how their capacities were built. There was also the sense of ownership by community members. There was also cost benefit and cost effective analysis with the both the beneficiary communities and department to ensure value for money	Monitoring and evaluation should be carried out on all programmes and projects in the Municipality to enhance quality
Stakeholder meetings Focus group discussion Community score cards Open forum and Durbars	Construct and Furnish 1no. CHPS compound at Kpanjamba	MPCU members, Municipal works department beneficiary communities, Honorable Assembly Members, PWDs	Rapid appraisal methods, Formal surveys and impact evaluations	The findings of the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation were very effective in addressing the needs of the people and also inform decision making of the Assembly.	Assembly should make enough budgetary allocations to enhance effective monitoring and evaluation of the project.
Stakeholder meetings	Construct and Furnish 1no.	MPCU members, Municipal works Department,	Rapid appraisal methods, Formal	There was sense of ownership by community members. There was also cost benefit	Assembly should make enough budgetary allocations to

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<b>NAME OF PM&amp;E TOOL</b>	<b>POLICY/PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS INVOLVED</b>	<b>CONSULTANTS OR RESOURCE PERSONS INVOLVED</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY USED</b>	<b>FINDINGS</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>
Focus group discussion Community score cards Open forum and Durbars	CHPS compound Kulpkanga	Honorable Assembly Members, urban roads department	surveys and impact evaluations	and cost effective analysis with the both the beneficiary communities and department to ensure value for money.	Enhance effective monitoring and evaluation.
Stakeholder meetings Focus group discussion Community score cards Open forum and Durbars	Modification and rehabilitation of presidential lodge	MPCU members, Municipal works Department, Honorable Assembly Members, urban roads department	Rapid appraisal methods, Formal surveys and impact evaluations	There was sense of ownership by community members. There was also cost benefit and cost effective analysis with the both the beneficiary communities and department to ensure value for money.	Assembly should make enough budgetary allocations to enhance effective monitoring and evaluation of the project.
Stakeholder meetings Focus group discussion Community score cards Open forum and Durbars	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Nakpachei	MPCU members, Municipal works Department, Honorable Assembly Members, urban roads department	Rapid appraisal methods, Formal surveys and impact evaluations	There was sense of ownership by community members. There was also cost benefit and cost effective analysis with the both the beneficiary communities and department to ensure value for money.	Assembly should make enough budgetary allocations to enhance effective monitoring and evaluation of the project.
Stakeholder meetings Focus group discussion Community score cards	Drilling and Mechanization of two number Boreholes at Yendi lorry Park	MPCU members, Municipal works Department, Honorable Assembly Members, Environmental Health	Rapid appraisal methods, Formal surveys and impact evaluations	There was sense of ownership by community members. There was also cost benefit and cost effective analysis with the both the beneficiary communities and department	Assembly should make enough budgetary allocations to Enhance effective monitoring and evaluation of the project. Assembly should also provide refuse containers in other to

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NAME OF PM&E TOOL	POLICY/PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS INVOLVED	CONSULTANTS OR RESOURCE PERSONS INVOLVED	METHODOLOGY USED	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS
Open forum and Durbars		and Sanitation Unit (EHSU)		to ensure value for money. Members of the community were also willing to contribute in terms of communal labour for the successful execution of the project.	check the indiscriminate dumping of refuse.
Stakeholder meetings Focus group discussion Community score cards Open forum and Durbars	Modification and rehabilitation and furnishing of Municipal Court	MPCU members, Municipal works Department, Honorable Assembly Members, Municipal Health Department	Rapid appraisal methods, Formal surveys and impact evaluations	There was sense of ownership by community members. There was also cost benefit and cost effective analysis with the both the beneficiary communities and department to ensure value for money. Members of the community were also willing to contribute in terms of communal labour for the successful execution of the project.	Assembly should make enough budgetary allocations to Enhance effective monitoring and evaluation of the project..

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## Project register for annual progress report 2020

No.	DESCRIPTION	PROJECT LOCATION	BRIEF NARRATIVE PURPOSE/OBJECTIVES	CONTRACTOR	AWARD DATE	EXPT'D COMP T'NDATE	CONTRACT SUM GH¢	PAYMENTS	OUTSTANDING PAYMENTS	FUNDING SOURCE (S)	STATUS TO DATE
1	Construction and Furnishing of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store, 4-seater KVIP and 2-Unit Open Urinal at Yingsala	Yingsala	Education	Barakasi Enterprise Ltd. P.O. Box YD 57 Yendi	19/11/2020	19/05/2021	294,085.00	0	294,085.00	DPAT	On-going
2	Supply of 550 No. Dual Desks to Selected Basic School in Yendi Municipality	Yendi	Education	Jowalisa Company Ltd.	19/11/2020	19/05/2021	168,850.00	0	168,850.00	DPAT	On-going
3	Reshaping of 8.00km Feeder Road from Gbungbalga-Kpachani-Yimahigu	Gbungbal-Kpachani-Yimahigu	Roads	Vian Enterprise P.O Box MA 148 Ho	19/11/2020	19/05/2021	165.680.00	165.680.00	0	DACF	Completed
4	Reshaping of 9.00km Feeder Road from Bango Junction-Garibaya in the Municipality	Bango Junction-Garibaya in the Municipality	Roads	Jowalisa Company Ltd P O Box 760. Techiman	19/11/2020	19/05/2021	188.000.00	188.000.00	0	DACF	Completed
5	Construction and furnishing Semi-Detached Bungalow for the Municipal Health Services, Yendi	Yendi	Health	Ka-Tidumba Limited P.O Box AD 1227 Accra	19/11/2020	19/05/2021	227,254.20	0	227,254.20	DPAT	On-going
6	Drilling & Const. Of 7no. Hand Pump Borehole At Selected Communities In The Yendi Municipality	Yendi Municipality	Water & Sanitation	FT. Strategic Ltd. P.O. Box STC 24 Accra	10/9/2020	10/12/2020	156,226.00	156,226.00	0	DACF	Completed

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7	Drilling And Construction Of 3no. Mechanized Boreholes At Malzieri Chps Compound, Gnani Market And Zabzugu Station In Yendi Municipality	Yendi Municipality	Water & Sanitation	FT. Strategic Ltd. P.O. Box STC 24 Accra	27/4/2020	27/7/2020	90,000.00	90,000.00	0	DACF	Completed
8	Construction of Additional 1No. 3-Units Office Block 2-Unit Washroom at Yendi District Court	Yendi	Security	Geobass Company Ltd. P.O. Box 90 Yendi	19/11/2020	19/05/2021	148,789.00	0	148,789.00	DPAT	On-going
9	Reshaping and Spot Improvement of 14.0km Feeder Road from Malzeri – Bagabani – Bini – Kpantugu – Pansiya in the Municipality	Yendi	Roads	FT. Strategic Ltd. P.O. Box STC 24 Accra	19/11/2020	19/05/2021	289,100.00	289,100.00	0	DPAT	On-going
10	Rehabilitation of Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit Office in the Assembly	Yendi	Health	GA-Gabass Enterprise P.O. Box 90 Yendi	19/11/2020	19/05/2021	79,167.00	30,424	48,743.00	DACF	On-going
11	Construction of Pavement at Gbewaa Palace, Yendi	Yendi	Chieftaincy & Community Dev't	FT. Strategic Ltd. P.O. Box STC 24 Accra	19/11/2020	19/05/2021	219,705.00	219,705.00	0	DACF	On-going
12	Construction of Pavement at Presidential Lodge, Yendi	Yendi	Infrastructure	Vian Enterprise P.O Box MA 148 Ho	19/11/2020	19/05/2021	118,125.00	118,125.00	0	DACF	Completed
13	Drilling and construction of 7No. Hand Pump Boreholes	Yendi	Water & Sanitation	FT. Strategic Ltd.	10/9/2020	10/12/2020	156,226.00	156,226.00	0	DACF	Completed

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	in selected Communities in Yendi Municipality			P.O. Box STC 24 Accra							
14	Construction of 1no. 3-unit Classroom Block, Office, store, 1no. 4-seater KVIP toilet and urinal	Bunbong		M. Gazaali Company LTD. P.O. Box 75 Yendi	15/06/20 20	15/12/20 20	193,429.5 0	193,42 9.50	0	DPAT	Completed
15	Construction of 1no.CHPS Compound	Wari-Yapala		Ka-Tidumba Limited P.O Box AD 1227 Accra	15/06/20 20	15/12/20 20	311,544.0 0	280,38 9.60	31,154.40	DPAT	Completed
16	Open and Reshaping of 6.8km Feeder Road from Gbungbalga-Gambogni No. 1&2	Gbungbalga-Gambogni No. 1&2	Roads	Vian Enterprise P.O Box MA 148 Ho	15/06/20 20	15/12/20 20	130,000.0 0	130,00 0.00	0	DPAT	Completed
17	Drilling And Construction Of 3no. Mechanized Boreholes At Malzeri Chps Compound, Gnani Market And Zabzugu Station	Yendi Municipality	Water & Sanitation	FT. Strategic Ltd. P.O. Box STC 24 Accra	27/04/20 20	27/06/20 20	90,000.00	90,000. 00	0	Cavite 19	Completed
18	Rehabilitation of Yendi Municipal Assembly Block Phase II	Yendi	Infrastructure	FT. Strategic Ltd. P.O. Box STC 24 Accra	04/10/20 19	04/04/20 20	168,273.0 0	125,80 5.60	42,467.40	DACF	On-going
19	CONSTRUCTION OF 1NO. 10-UNIT LOCKABLE STORES AT ADIDO	ADIDO	Infrastructure	Chipurah Constructio ns And Farms P.O. Box 140 Yendi	10/03/20 19	10/909/2 019	169,625.0 0	169,62 5.00	0	DACF	Completed

