

# JOMORO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



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

### ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR 2021

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1. AEA: Agricultural Extension Agents
2. BAC: Business Advisory Center
3. BECE: Basic Education Certificate Examination
4. CHPS: Community Health Panning Services
5. DA: District Assembly
6. DACF: District Assembly Common Fund
7. DPCU: District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
8. GoG: Government of Ghana
9. GAW: Greater Amanzule Wetland
10. GSGDA Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
11. HIV/AIDS: Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

12. IGF: Internal Generated Fund
13. LEAP: Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
14. M&E: Monitoring and Evaluation
15. MOFA: Ministry of Food and Agriculture
16. MTDP: Medium Term Development Plan
17. NGOs: Non-Governmental Organizations
18. NHIS: National Health Insurance Scheme
19. OPD: Out Patient Department
20. PLHIV: People Living with HIV
21. PFJ: Planting for Food and Jobs
22. REP: Rural Enterprise Programme

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

The Annual Progress Report for 2021 was prepared by adopting the following methodology in gathering the required data and information.

- Performance of the 2021 Annual Action Plan
- Socio-economic data which constitutes primary data and secondary data
- Stakeholders meetings and discussion

This report consists of three (3) chapters and presents findings on developmental activities undertaken during the period 2021 as part of the implementation of the 2018-2021 MTDP. Chapter one presents the summary of achievement of the implementation of the DMTDP, the purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation, processes involved and challenges encountered while chapter two reports on Monitoring and Evaluation activities that were undertaken during the period. It highlights on the Update of Funding Sources, update on District Core Indicators, Update on critical Development and Poverty Issues, Evaluations conducted with findings and recommendation and the Participatory M&E undertaken during the period.

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

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.0 Introduction

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

The M&E team of the Planning Unit during the period 2021 initiated **processes** to assess the Performance core indicators of the Municipality to ascertain the impact of the Development Plans on the economic and social livelihood of the populace to attaining the broad vision of the Municipality.

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

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

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

## 1.1 Summary of Achievements and Challenges

The period 2021 has been a challenging one taking into cognizance the impact of COVID-19 on the economic livelihood of the populace. However, the MPCU and M&E Teams executed their mandates expeditiously in achieving the required number of activities in the Composite Annual Action Plan of the Assembly.

The period 2021 had a total planned activities/programmes constituting **105**. This number had considerable number of activities being implemented, which constitute **96**. This leaves **9** of the activities not implemented based on numerous factors emphasized below in item 1.1.4. The total percentage of activities implemented for the period constitute **91.4% of** the Composite Annual Action Plan of the Assembly.

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

**Table 1.0: Proportion of DMTDP Implementation**

INDICATORS	2018 Target	2018 Achiev .	2019 Target	2019 Achiev .	2020 Target	2020 Achiev .	2021 Target	2021 Achiev
1. Proportion of the annual action plans implemented by the end of the year	90%	91%	90%	84%	90%	81%	95%	91.4%
a. <b>Percentage completed</b>	60%	66.6%	60%	60%	70%	62%	70%	72%
b. <b>Percentage of ongoing interventions</b>	30%	25.9%	30%	23%	20%	20%	20%	19%
c. <b>Percentage of interventions abandoned</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
d. <b>Percentage of interventions yet to start</b>	10%	7%	10%	12%	10%	18%	10%	0.4%
2. Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented by the end of the year	30%	35%	50%	51%	70%	74%	80%	91.4%

**Source: MPCU, Monitoring Report, 2021**

The data presented shows the targeted planned activities and its implementation status. The period 2021 realized an increase in the achievement of the AAP for the period 2021 as compared to the period 2020. There is substantial increase in the percentage of completed activities in the period 2021 due to the most ongoing activities in the period 2020. The Ongoing interventions constituted

20% as compared to 2020 and 2019, which had a marginal increase of about 2%. There were no outstanding interventions abandoned during the period as well as interventions yet to start. The overall proportion of the Medium-Term Development Plan implemented for the year four-year period constituted **81%**, which is a great achievement building towards the attainment of **80%** of the MTDP (2018-2021).

## 1.2. Implication to Development Planning of the Assembly

However, the implication for development planning for the Municipal Assembly is that activities in the Plan will be prioritized much of the interventions were executed in 2021 this will limit the rolled over prioritized interventions for implementation in 2022. The MPCU and the M&E Teams through the approval of the General Assembly in its budgeting and planning procedures has intensified its strategic efforts in ensuring the Target attainment of **80%** of the MTDP is realized through various coordinated means as referenced in Chapter three of this report.

[Success factors]

## 1.3 Composite Annual Action Plan

The data presented in Table 1.1 illustrates vividly the highlights of the summary of activities captured in the AAP of 2021.

**Table 1.1: Details of Annual Action Plan Implemented**

S/N	Development Dimension	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Plan	Executed	Plan	Executed	Plan	Executed	Plan	Executed
<b>1</b>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	13	11	14	12	15	13	20	18
<b>2</b>	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	32	29	36	28	39	33	42	41
<b>3</b>	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	21	19	18	15	18	14	22	17
<b>4</b>	GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	15	15	13	13	12	10	21	20

**Source: MPCU monitoring and Evaluation report, 2021**

The activities programmed in the Annual Action Plan based on the development dimensions of the Municipality realized an improvement in the execution of activities in the year 2021. The **Economic dimension** realized planned activities of **20** and executed **18** with a percentage increase

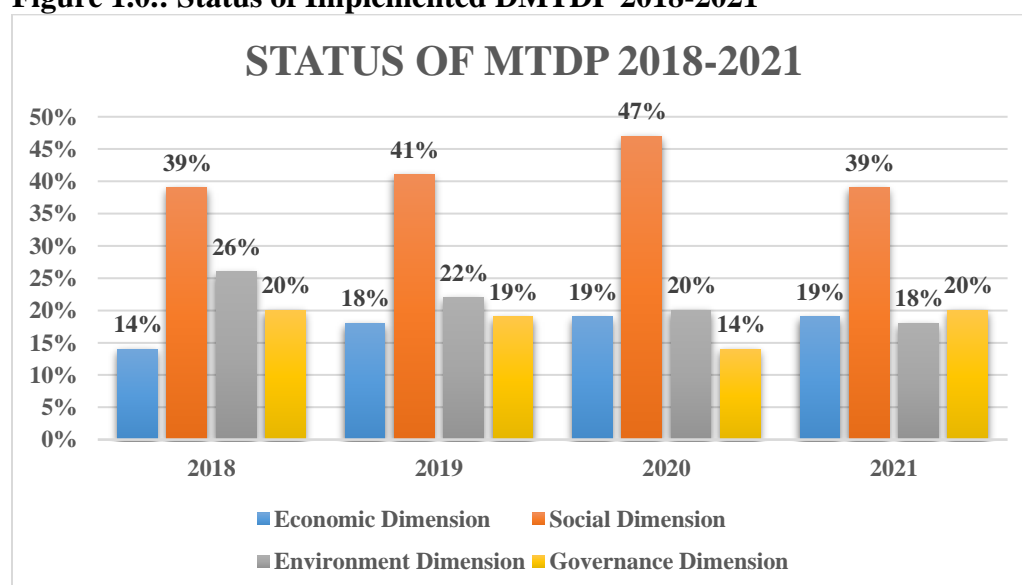
of 23% of 2020 executed activities. This has economic implications in improving the living conditions of the populace. The **Social dimension** of the AAP realized an output of 42 out of 41 planned activities for the period. The review and analysis of this dimension derived an increase percentage point of nine (9). This has effected change in the social dimensional focus of the Assembly in improving the livelihood of the populace. **The Environment and human settlement dimension** realized 17 out of the 22 activities planned implemented. Which has a percentage increase of 7% as compared to 2019 and 2020, which was a decrease of -6%. This implies that adequate provisions and resources were disbursed to the implementing agencies to undertake specific prioritized planned interventions in the composite Action Plan.

Finally, the **Governance dimension** realized 20 out of the 21 activities planned for the period. The percentage change for the period increased to 70% as compared to the decrease of -23% in 2019 and 2020 planning period. This success is as a result of MPCU prioritizing the Governance and Public Accountability dimensions a key focus area for the period under review.

#### 1.4 Status of DMTDP 2018-2021

The review of the DMTDP in the Municipality demonstrated a progressive implementation of activities during the period as the proportion of activities constituting **70%** in 2020 has increased to **74%** in 2021. The budget planning coordination will be strengthened in the ensuing years to ensure effective prioritization of activities to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP.

**Figure 1.0.: Status of Implemented DMTDP 2018-2021**



*Source: MPCU M&E Report, 2021*

The chart above represents the Implementation of the Annual Action Plan for the period spans from 2018-2021 demonstrates clearly that the social interventions dominate more of the planned and implemented activities in the MTDP. This is due to factors such as;

- Prioritized issues in the Development Planning Process that needed to be addressed
- Government Policies and Directives in the budgetary allocations
- Development Partners/NGOs /Cooperate social responsibilities focus areas.
- Improved service delivery by institutions and agencies

### **Development Implications for the achievement of the Dimensions**

#### **Economic Dimension: To build a prosperous society**

The Economic Dimension of the MTDP for the period 2018-2021 **to attain the goal of building a prosperous society** realized an improvement in the development dimensions over the period. This is because of the achieved interventions increasing from 14% in 2018, 18% in 2019, 19% in 2020 as well as 19% in 2021 respectively. This has adversely increased and expanded the Municipalities local economy in sectors such as Agriculture, Industry and Service.

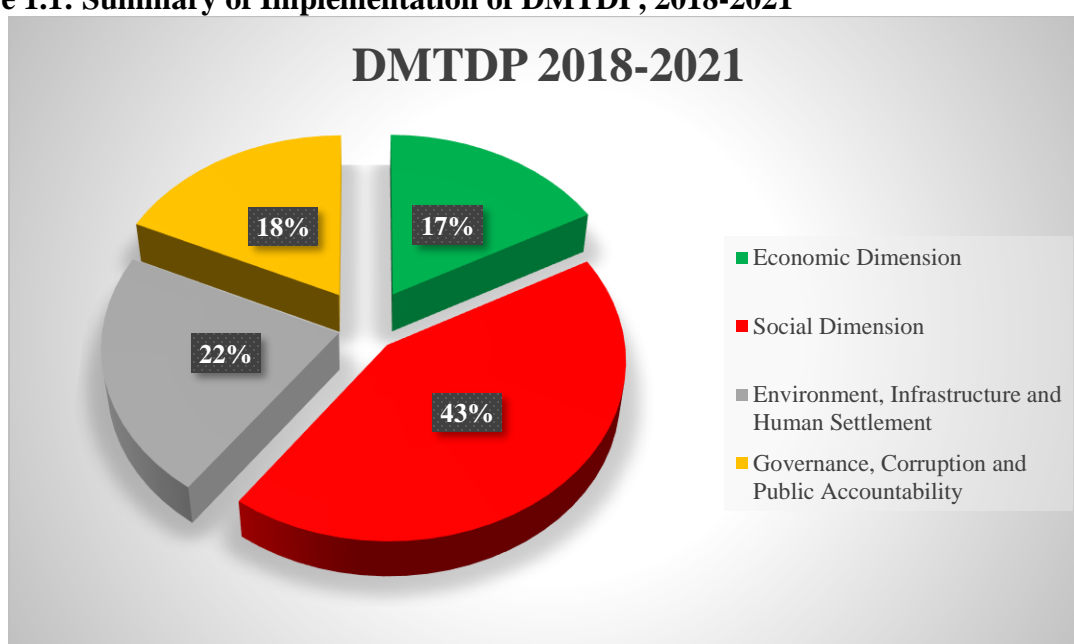
The economic dimension with the objectives such as to Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development has realized increase in job creation and advanced local economic development in various sectors of the economy. As a result of the compilation of this report as indicated in annex 3 job creation increased from 10% in 2020 to 15% in 2021. Agriculture, which is the most predominant sector of the Municipalities economy under the objective to improve production efficiency and yield, has realized an improvement in the agricultural sector as evident in annex 4 of this document. Total output in agricultural production in staples realised an improvement. This adds up to food security and promotes agriculture in viable business in areas of export.

#### **Social Dimension**

The developmental dimension that follows suit is the Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement. This physical result-oriented activity has contributed marginally in development process. The reasons attributed to this is that developmental layouts and planning schemes developed for communities has drastically reduced the habits and attitudes of settlement dwellers of improperly siting development projects. The Municipal Assembly in its efforts in addressing

Climate Change and its effects on the environment taking into consideration the climate risk adaptive measures have also been intensified. Finally, Infrastructure provisions such as roads and General Maintenance are also ongoing in the Municipality to achieve objective of the dimension. Finally, is the Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability, which is a core Municipal focus in addressing various capacity gaps in the Municipal Assembly, Housing challenges for staff, and strengthening of the various sub-structures is being-intensified to address basic economic and social challenges confronting the Municipality. The figure below shows the summary of the aggregated interventions from the period 2018 to 2021.

**Figure 1.1: Summary of Implementation of DMTDP, 2018-2021**



**Source: MPCU M&E Report, 2021**

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

## **1.5 Key objectives of the M&E for the Period**

Jomoro Municipal based its monitoring and evaluation functions on the indicators developed from the MTDPF to guide development efforts. The underlying purpose for M&E plan based on the MTDP that were set for the year 2021 are summarized as follows;

- i. To assess the level of achievement of developmental targets, its outcome and impacts, challenges, constraints, and the way forward.
- ii. To ensure continuity of developmental projects and programmes and to share best practices and use lessons learnt/feedback for future decision making
- iii. Provide information to relevant stakeholders for effective coordination to enhance development at the District level.
- iv. To promote transparency, accountability and increase in efficiency in the delivery of services to the people.

## **1.6 The Process Involved and Difficulties Encountered**

### **1.6.1 The Processes Involved**

The preparation of Annual Progress Report for 2021 initiates at Quarterly MPCU statutory meetings to engage all the decentralized departments of the Assembly including reps of Traditional Authorities and all relevant key stakeholders to assess the quarterly achievements of the Municipal's Composite AAP for the period 2021. This fruitful engagement enabled the Planning Unit collate its secondary and primary data to establish further analysis to derive this report for approval.

Additionally, Development Planning Unit established a work plan for the M&E processes as well to derive the APR. The work plan detailed the M&E processes for the year 2021 for the attainment of the set targets and its achievements. The preparation of the Annual Progress Reports in summary attained its outcome through the following coordinated efforts of the activities;

- Collation of data from both primary and secondary sources.
- Quarterly MPCU participatory monitoring of projects and programmes

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

Primary data collated were through interviews, focal group discussions and Town Hall meetings to ascertain citizen's perception and impact of projects and programmes. Data collated from MPCU members focused generally on Municipal Performance core indicators in the M&E guidelines issued by NDPC with targets and level of achievements clearly outlined. Municipal specific indicators data collated analyzed were to assess the trend of the District Performance.

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

#### **1.6.2 Difficulties encountered with the Implementation of the MTDP**

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

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

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

##### **2.1.0 Programme/Project status of the Year 2018-2021**

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

9

The Composite AAP for the period 2021 realized **63** activities in the programme register. This number realized **52** of the activities implemented. The Project register also realized **26** activities, **6** of the number is fully executed in the AAP. The rest of the projects are yet to start. During the period, Development Partners including GETFUND, CODA, GHANA GAS AND GNPC has supported the implementation of the projects in the MTDP due to periodic consultations and meetings with the entities.

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

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

Generally, programmes and projects implemented during the period 2021 is highly commendable. Government initiated programmes and policies to enhance the transformation of agriculture, strengthening social protection and inclusion; revamping economic and social infrastructure; strengthening public service delivery is sustainably improving the lives of the people in the Municipality. Details of these findings presented are in subsequent updates.

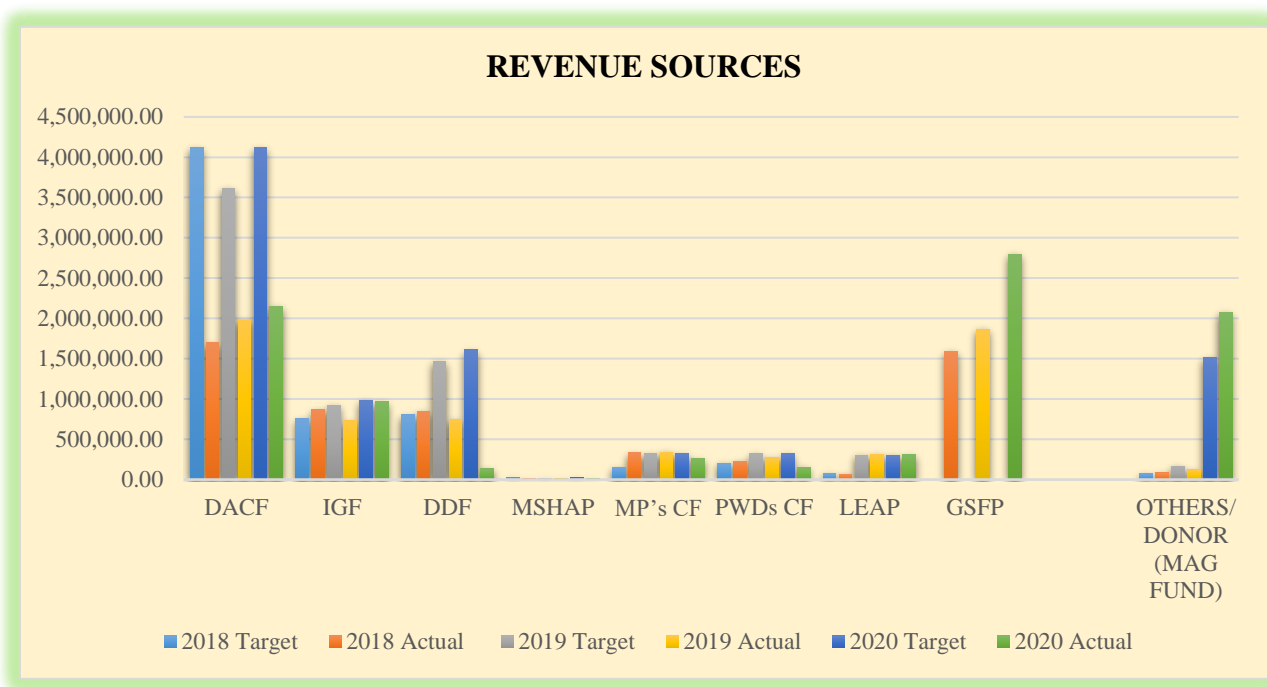
### **2.1.1 Update on Funding by Sources**

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

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

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

**Figure 2.1: Revenue Sources and Trend**



**Source: Department of Finance, 2021**

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

### 2.1.2 Efforts to Generate Funds

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

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

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

### **2.1.3 Challenges**

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

### **2.1.4 Recommendations**

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

### **2.2.0 Update on District Core and Specific Indicators**

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

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

### **2.2.1 Findings on Achievements of the Indicators and its Development Implications**

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

### **2.2.2 Update on District Core and Specific Indicators**

#### **a. Economic Development**

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

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

The **Municipal specific indicators** under the development dimension highlights a trend that illustrate a downward shift in the attainment of the adopted objectives and goal. This because of inadequate provision of logistical and financial support to the departments of the Assembly to undertake tasks assigned to. The attainment of the economic indicators for the period 2021 focused primarily on three key strategic areas;

- Business Development
- Agriculture
- Tourism

**The Business Development** initiative has primarily increased from **12%** to **14%** due to support and entrepreneurship initiatives granted to individuals and businesses. The **Agriculture** sector is also thriving expeditiously due to measures and mechanisms instituted by the Department of Agriculture and its collaborative efforts with NGO's. The production yield of crops attained an average percentage increase of **25%** and livestock/poultry realized an average percentage increase of **24%**. This achievement is because of regular monitoring of farms, which increased from **478** in 2020 to **7493** in 2021, Increase in screening and vaccination exercises, Provision of Extension officers, and training of farmers.

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

#### **b. Social Development**

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

- Education
- Health
- Social Welfare
- Water and Sanitation

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

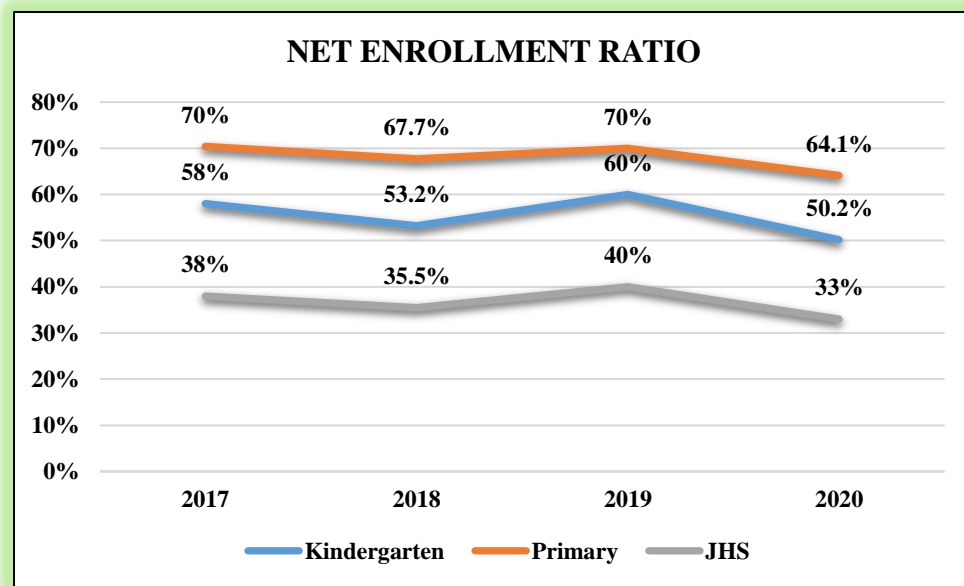
In the area of Education with the objective to enhance access to and participation in quality education at all levels, the Municipal Assembly with the intervention of Development Partners has been able to construct, rehabilitate some infrastructures for schools to increase access and

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

#### i. Net Enrollment Ratio

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

**Figure 2.2: Enrollment rate**



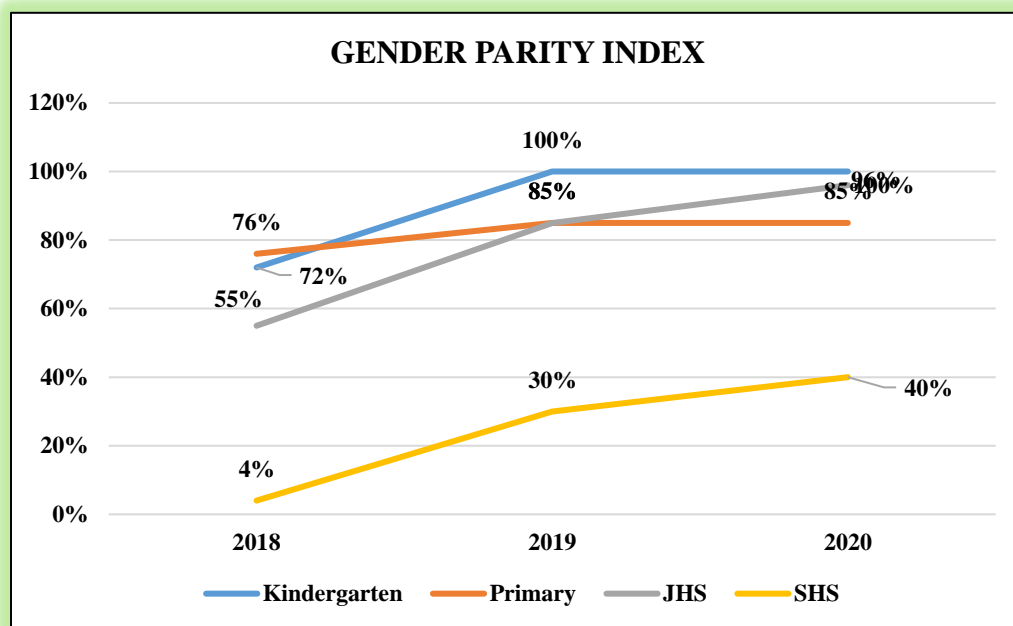
*Source: Jomoro Education Directorate, 2021*

From the chart above, there is a decrease in the net enrollment rate from the period 2018 to 2021. The enrollment net across all educational levels with marginal decreases from 2020 to 2021 constituting 6%, 10%, 7% for Primary, KG and JHS respectively as compared to increases from 2019 to 2020 constituting 2%, 7%, 4% for Primary, KG and JHS respectively. This level of attainment could be because of a drop-in percentage of school going age, population control, increases in school dropout rates, lack of parental care.

#### ii. Gender Parity Index

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

**Figure 2.3: Gender Parity Index**



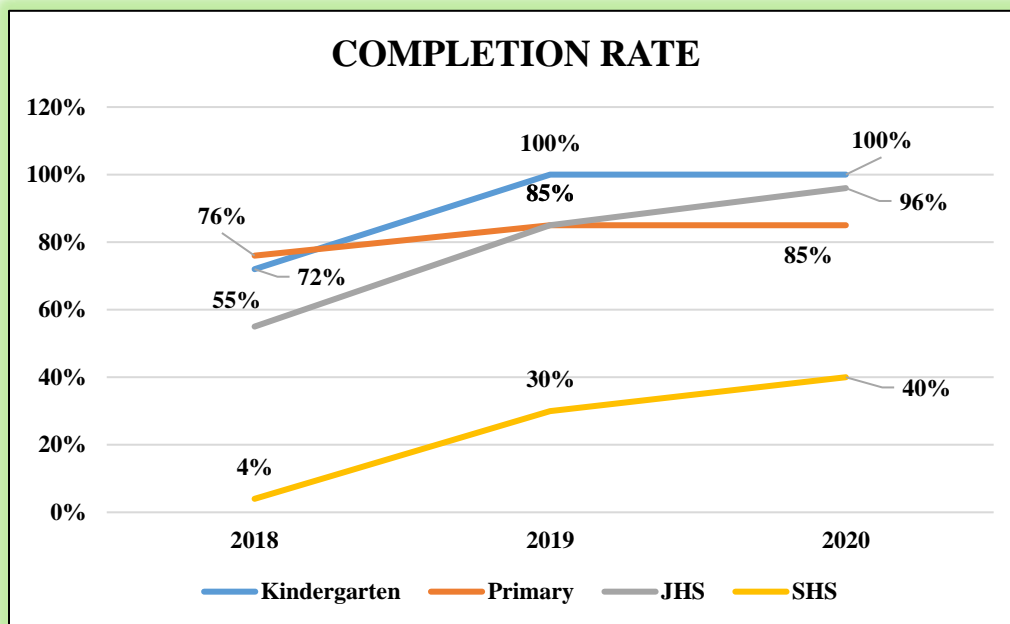
*Source: Educational Directorate Annual Progress Report, 2021*

From the chart above it is evident that the GPI for 2021 maintained with the National target of 1.00 for KG and SHS. Primary had a GPI of 1.05 while JHS had a marginal increase of 0.02 over the National Target. The progressiveness of the GPI proves a level of equity with the access to basic education of the males and females. This improvement can be earmarked with the adequate sensitization of parents to ensure their girls are in school.

### **iii. Completion Rate**

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

**Figure 2.4: Update on Completion Rate**



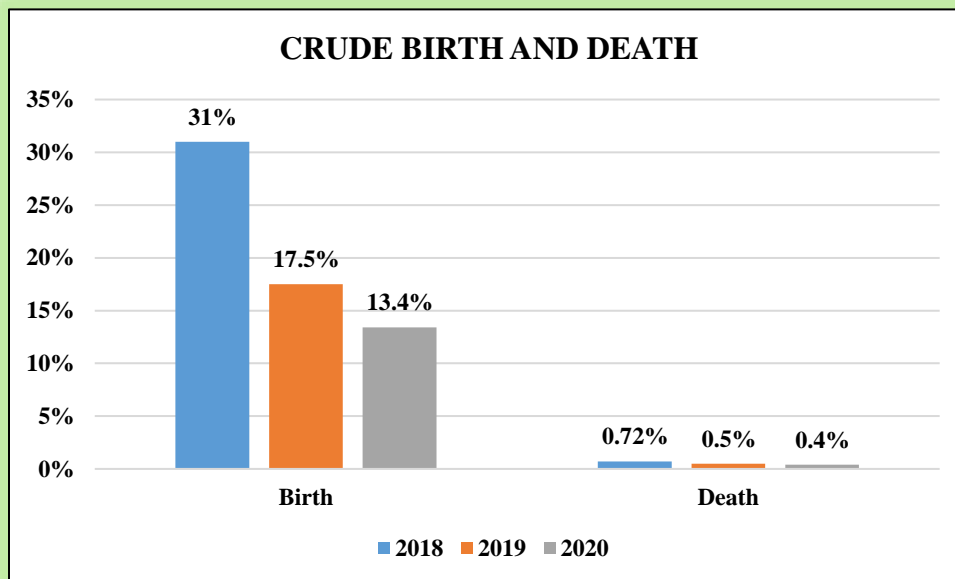
*Source: GES Annual Progress Report, 2021*

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

#### **iv. Birth and Deaths**

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

**Figure 2.5: Births and Deaths**



*Source: Department of Birth and Death, 2021*

From the above chart, crude birth rate represented in figure 2.5 constitute 13.4% for the period 2021. The chart indicates that there is percentage drop from the period 2019 to 2021. This is within the UN global birth rate of **18.5%**. The Municipality periodically is adapting to the Population control measures to reduce the rate of over dependency, improve health conditions, reduce the pressure on social amenities, and improve economic livelihood.

The crude death rate for the period implies that for a period every **1000** people of a population there is at least 0.72% death represented in 2019 and 0.5% death represented in 2020 and 0.4% death represented in 2021. The trend demonstrates a drop in the death rate for the period. This measure is to identify the results of death and if it has any health, related issue measures instituted would appropriately curb the menace.

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

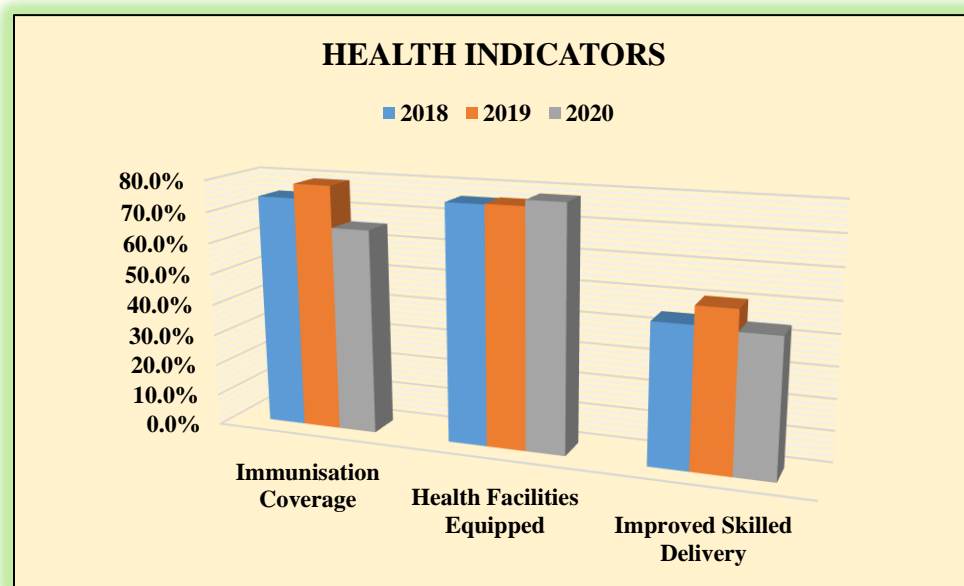
Development partners to support the agenda of improving quality and access to education as evident in the Project register in annex 1 of this report.

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

The Municipal Education Directorate is periodically training teachers. During the period, 2021 the percentage of teachers trained constituted **35%** with marginal increase of 3% from 2020. Teachers equipped with skills in all facet of educational management has improved teaching in the basic schools within the Municipality. It is on that bases that Jomoro had a B.E.C.E percentage pass rate constituting 97% in 2020 and 89% in 2021.

The Municipal specified Indicators under Health focused primarily on 3 core strategic indicators. The chart below shows the trend of the indicators of the Municipality for the period 2018-2021.

**Figure 2.6: Chart on Health Indicators**



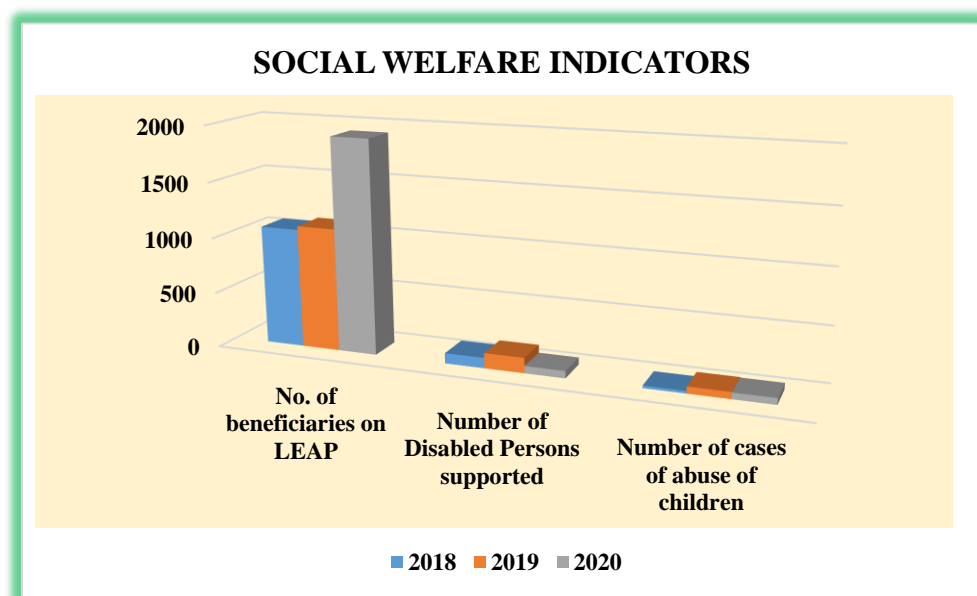
*Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2021*

The chart representation above demonstrate the Health core strategic indicators aimed at improving health and ensuring equitable easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage which is evident in **SDG Goal 3 that is attaining Good Health and Well-being**. The period 2021 realized an immunization coverage of **65.7%** as compared to **78.9%** in 2020. The reduction is as a result of reduction in maternal births and logistical constraints. The Health facilities equipped realized an improvement of 78.2% as compared to 2020 which was 76.2% therefore appreciating by a marginal increase of 2.0%. Skilled Delivery during the period measured 43.9% during the period as compared to 50.6% attained in 2020. This decrease is because of staff reduction in the Municipality.

#### v. Social Welfare Indicators

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

**Figure 2.7: Update on Social Welfare Indicators**



*Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, 2021*

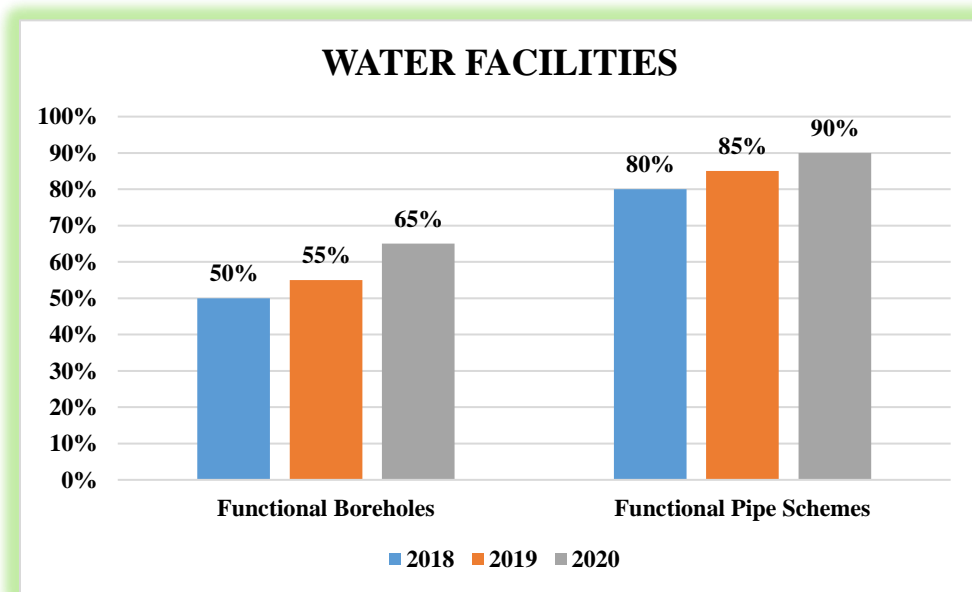
The Department of Social Welfare during the period undertook several initiatives such as payment of LEAP beneficiaries, which had a percentage increase of 76%. This achievement is because of new enrollment onto the scheme. The Department also considered through the collaborative effort

of the Central Administration supported the Disabled persons in various forms, which constitute **65** persons. The abuse of Children is very dominant in the Municipality due to adverse Poverty and Illiteracy. The period 2021 under review recorded **57** as compared to 61 cases in 2020 and 22 cases in 2019. Measures instituted such as sensitization of the populace especially parents on child protection, provide adequate budgeted amount to support PWD's as well as intensify efforts to enroll more LEAP beneficiaries. These initiatives will progressively contribute to the alleviation of Poverty in various forms thereby attaining ***SDG 1 “No Poverty”, SDG 2 “No Hunger” and SDG 3 “Reduced Inequality”***.

#### vi. Water and Sanitation Indicators

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

**Figure 2.8: Update on Water Facilities in the Municipality**



***Source: DWST Annual Report, 2021***

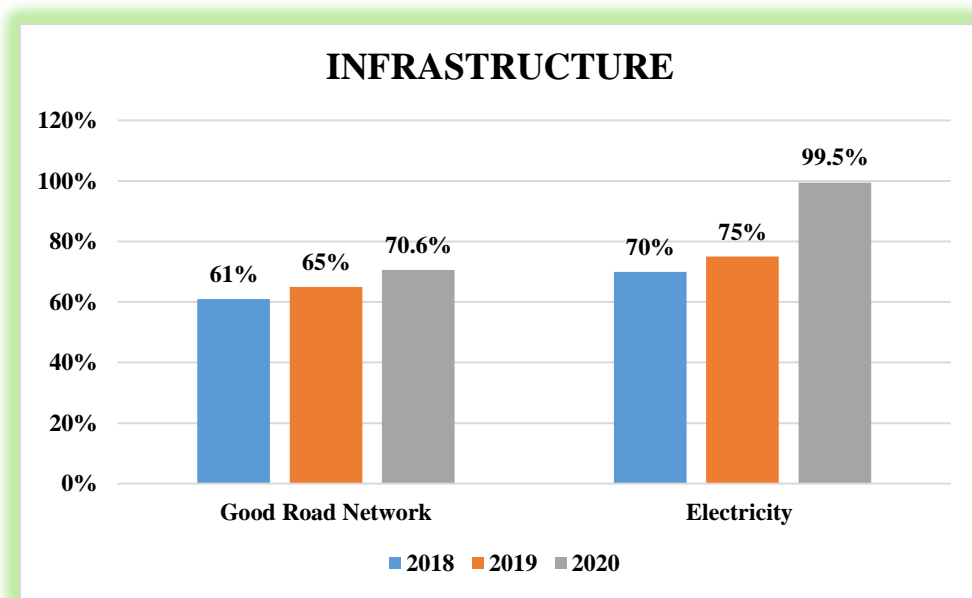
The data presented figure 2.9 clearly shows the trend of the rate at which the Municipal Assembly is responding to water related issues in the Municipality. The period 2021, realized an increase of 10% in the delivery of water provision to the populace thereby increasing the Households access to water facilities. The Pipe schemes also realized an increase of 5% in the period 2021.

The Municipality has two major water sources namely Ghana Water Company Limited at Elubo and Half Assini Water and Sanitation Management Team (Small Town Water System). Eighty-Five (85) applications were received. By the end of the year all the Eighty-Five (85) applicants had received the requested services. Half Assini Water and Sanitation Management Team (Small Town Water System) received a total Sixty-Nine (69) applications. All the applications had been provided with the services.

### c. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

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

**Figure 2.9: Infrastructure Provision**



*Source: Department of Works Annual Report, 2021*

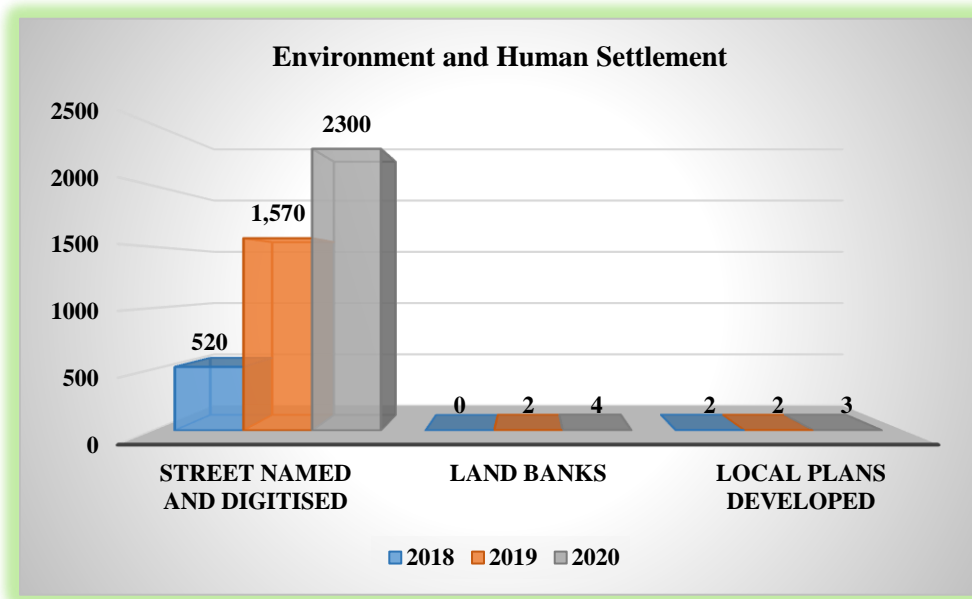
**Good road network:** The Chart represented in figure 2.10 demonstrate vividly on the progressive nature of Municipalities conditions on the road network. This is also evident in annex 1 of this report. The period realized an increase of 5.6% of road improvement in 2021. This is commendable for the several efforts instituted by the Administration to ensure adequate consultations are done to realize this achievement.

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

In the year 2021, a total of Eight hundred and twenty-two (822) applications were received. Out that number, at the end of the year all the applicants who had applied for New Service Registration and Separate Meters had all been provided with.

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

**Figure 2.10: Update on Environment and Human Settlement**



*Source: MPCU monitoring Report, 2021*

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

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

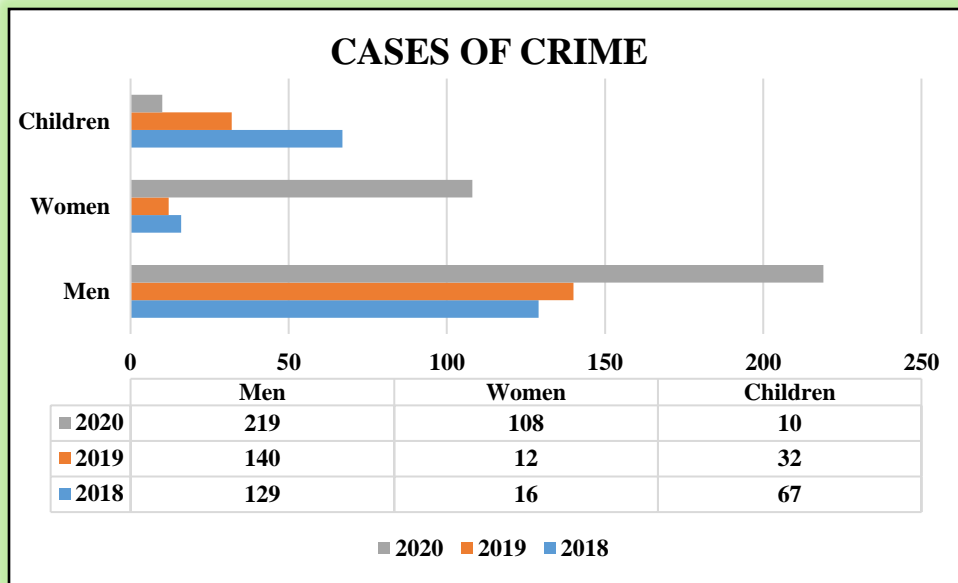
Land Banks is one of the key Government initiative/policy that ensures more reservations made with lands for future developments and investments. The Jomoro Municipal Assembly adopted this policy during the preparation of the DMTDP. Currently the Municipal Assembly has reserved four (4) Lands for future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

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

#### **d. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability**

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

#### **Figure 2.11: Reported Cases of Crime**



*Source: Ghana Police Service JMA, 2021*

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

- Inadequate police service staff,
- Lack of a reputable Police Headquarters/Administration
- Lack of Accommodation
- Inadequate provision of volunteered community watch dogs in the Municipality

**vii. Functionality of Sub-structures:**

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

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

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

### **3.1. Vulnerability, Gender, Children and Social Protection**

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

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

- Child Rights and Protection
- Community Care
- Justice Administration

#### **3.1.1 Child Rights and Protection**

#### **3.1.2 Maintenance of children**

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

**3.1.3 Child custody:** Child custody are situations where a person who is raising a child may apply for custody of the child. The year under review recorded fourteen (14) cases, which were resolved peacefully.

**3.1.4 Dissolution of Marriage:** It has been observed that dissolution of marriages especially ordinance marriages is becoming alarming. The period under review recorded three (3) cases and were partially tried.

**3.1.5 Gender based violence:** The department during the period recorded 4 cases of abuse in relation to domestic violence. All the four cases were resolved. Due to the ongoing cause of these issues the department of social welfare, organized a five-day field exercise in selected communities

within the coastal zones in Jomoro namely Effasu, Newtown, Mangyea, Mpeasem and Anlomatupe. The sensitization focused on child marriage and sexual/domestic violence which aimed at sensitizing the folks on the negative effects on these forms of gender-based violence and ways to address them to make the society a safer place for us all.

### 3.1.6 Justice Administration

**3.1.6.1 Family Tribunal:** A family tribunal has jurisdiction in matters concerning parentage, custody, access and maintenance of children, paternity issues and dissolution of marriage. The period of 2021 under review recorded fourteen (14) cases and has been resolved.

**3.1.6.2 Juvenile Court:** The court normally deals with children or juveniles who have come into conflict with the law. In other words, juveniles who have gotten themselves involved in criminal activities such as stealing, in drugs and so on. However, two (2) sittings actually came on and has been resolved.

**Table 3.1: Summary of Cases**

S/N	Type of Cases Recorded	Issues	No. of cases			No. of Cases Settled				No. of Children (0-17)							
			2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018		2019		2020		2021	
										M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Child Rights and Protection	Lack of Parental care/child maintenance	21	61	57	21	56	55	14	15	6	30	31	40	17	15	13
		Child marriage	0	0	1	0	0	1		0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
		Child Trafficking	0	0	1	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	15	5	5	10
2	Child custody	Primary custodial Parent/guardianship	3	20	2	3	20	2	14	3	0	5	15	2	0	1	1
3	Family Tribunal	Dissolution of marriage	16	40	2	16	40	2	14	10	6	25	15	2	2	3	2
		Paternity	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
4	Juvenile Court	Stealing, Child Prostitution and other social deviant behaviors	8	4	6	8	4	5	2	7	1	6	3	8	3		

5	Gender based violence	Sexual (Rape) and Domestic Violence	3	2	4	3	2	2										
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*Source: Department of Social Welfare, 2021*

### **3.1.7 Community Care**

#### **3.1.7.1 LEAP – NHIS Mass registration**

The period under reviewed witness a mass field registration of leap beneficiary households onto the national health insurance scheme which started on February 5, 2021 in the Jomoro municipal. Four hundred and seventy -nine (479) cards have been renewed while one hundred and sixty-one (161) beneficiaries have successfully been enrolled onto the NHIS as new members. Seventy -One (71) cards have also been replaced for these beneficiaries,

#### **3.1.7.2 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme**

For the year under review the Department supervised the payment of 69<sup>th</sup>, 70<sup>th</sup>, 71<sup>st</sup>, 72<sup>nd</sup>, 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> leap cycles. All beneficiaries received their cash grants from the various branches of the Jomoro rural bank in the municipality. Those communities that are five (5) kilometers away from the banks were also paid at their various communities by the bank. Again, the Department facilitated the renewal and new registration of NHIS for all LEAP beneficiaries.

#### **3.1.7.3 Financial Literacy Programme**

The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development –Jomoro municipal on October 9<sup>th</sup>, 2021 organized a workshop to sensitize Fifty-seven (57) selected disable; 20 men and 37 women on financial literacy within the municipality. The training aimed at equipping these women with the requisite knowledge to enable them put any item they have been supported with in best use to enhance their standard of living which would reduce the unemployment rate in the society. The participants comprised of registered persons with disable who have already been supported with items such as refrigerators, pepper grinding machines, sewing machines, financial assistants and start-up kits while others are yet to be supported. They were selected communities with Jomoro namely Sowodzadem, Mpataba and Beyin, Tikobo no1 and its environs. The programme started at 10 am and ended at 3:30 pm with the help of a resource person, Mr Richard Amponsah from Inchaban in the Shama district.

### **3.2. Gender Mainstreaming Activities**

#### **3.2.1 Sensitization on Child Marriage and Sexual Violence**

Gender based violence is a term used to describe harmful acts perpetrated against a person based on socially ascribed difference between male and females. Though the broadest interpretation of gender-based violence is sometimes understood to include specific types of violence against men

and boys. The term has historically been and continue to be used primarily as a way to highlight the vulnerabilities of women and girls to various form of violence in settings where they are discriminated against because they are females.

A recent child marriage case witnessed by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development at Elubo border in the Jomoro Municipal caught the attention of the office to embark on two(weeks) field exercise in five (5) selected communities namely; Newtown, Mangyea, Mpeasem, Jarway and Anlomatuope all in the coastal zones in the Jomoro municipality. The exercise was scheduled for Jul 12<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>th</sup>, 2021 on specific form of gender-based violence namely, **child marriage** and **sexual violence** which aimed at educating the communities on the causes and effect of these forms of gender-based violence and way of addressing them to make the society a safer home for us all.

### **3.2.2 Early Motherhood Report**

The department on 8<sup>th</sup> -12 November,2021 conducted a five days' early motherhood survey to identify the causes and effect of being a teenage mother. The officers through questionnaire sought from the participants the durable solutions to address this issue. The exercise involved selected households within Half-Assini and its environs as well all the schools within these selected communities.

### **3.2.3 Community sensitization and vocational training in selected coastal communities**

The Department led a three (3) weeks community sensitization exercise which aimed at finding out the various degree of challenges associate with their source of livelihood. Vocational training on bead making, cassava processing and soap making for ten selected communities within the municipalities was also successfully conducted. The training focused on empowering local folks to be self-sufficient and independent and to reduce unemployment issues within Jomoro.

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

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

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

### **Table 3.2: Economic Mainstreaming Activities**

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

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

**Table 3.3: Gender Mainstreaming Programme of Action and Implementation**

FOCUS	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				RESPON SIBILITY	Implementation status	No. of Beneficiari
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
<b>DATA MGT</b>	1. To improve gender-based data collection and reporting	1.1 Conduct gender focused study on gender related issues	Number of gender focused study conducted					MPCU	Not Implemented	
<b>DATA MGT</b>	1. To improve gender-based data collection and reporting	1.2 Organise quarterly stakeholder forums on gender and formulate programmes to address gender issues	Number of Stakeholders meetings organised					MPCU/Gender Desk/PRO	2	
			Number of programmes formulated						4	
		1.3 Establish Gender based District Committee to monitor and implement Gender sensitivity programmes and other related issues	Gender Based District Committee Established					MPCU/ SWCD/Assembly members	Not Established	

Economic empowerment of the youth and women	2. To enhance the skills of the youth and women to create opportunities and employment	2.1 Train women groups and youth in business development and entrepreneurship	Number of women groups trained				→	BAC/ SWCD  RTF	3	
			Number of youths trained						95 F=83 M= 12	
		2.2 Train youth in welding and fabrication, beads production, soap making, cassava processing and technology improvement in packaging	Number of youths including women trained				→		110 F=66 M= 44	
		2.3 Provide financial support and start-up kits to graduate apprentices and vulnerable groups	Number of graduate apprentices supported				→	NBSSI/BAC	Items procured yet to be supported	
			Number of vulnerable groups supported						1	
	Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople including	2.4 Assist existing women groups to access credit to expand businesses	Number of women groups assisted to access credit				→	NBSSI/BAC	0	

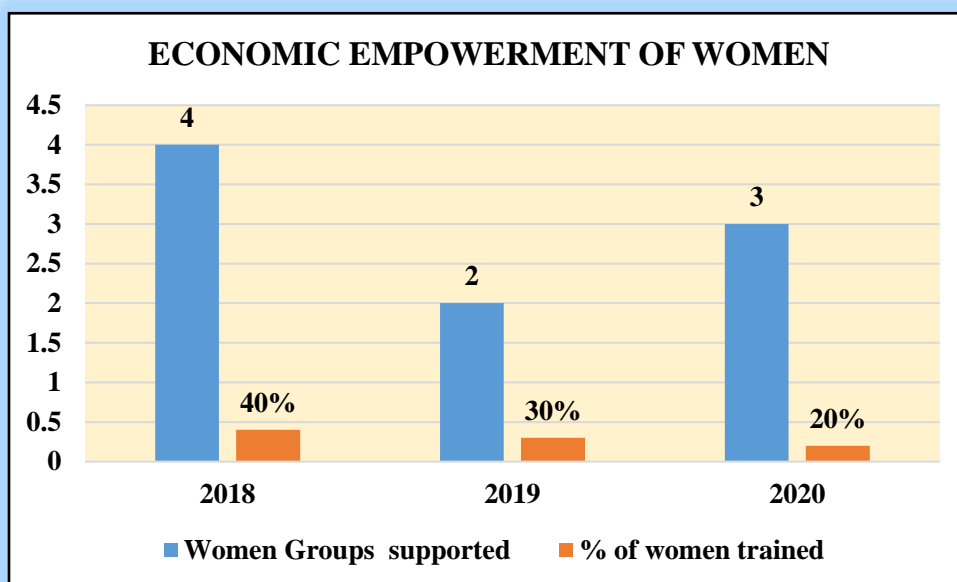
	farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support <b>(SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c).</b>	2.5 Form VSLA's for financial assistance	Number of VSLA's formed						5	
Social Empowerment of the Women and the youth	3.0 To improve representation of women at all decision-making levels	2 Allot at least 40% of women representations in all decision making and governance processes	% of women representations in decision making bodies					MPCU	5%	
		Sensitize Institutions and privates' businesses in prioritizing gender equity in all activities	Number of Institutions and Private businesses sensitized					MPCU/ISD	25	
	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system <b>(SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</b>	3.1 Sensitize communities on gender equity and child protection	Number of communities sensitized					MPCU/ISD	10	
Health and Education	To increase girl enrolment in basic and tertiary schools	3.3 Provide scholarship for girls	% of girls enrolled in schools					CA	6	

	by 5% .									
		Sensitization of communities on Girl child education	Number of communities sensitized					SWCD	7	
	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7, 5.3)	Conduct quarterly sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS and teenage pregnancy	% decrease in teenage pregnancy and other related health infections					DHD/HIV Focal Person	651 teenage pregnancies. % coverage 13.3%	
Safety and Security	3. To improve institutional support for women.	3A Review by laws that support the right of women	Bye-laws reviewed						In the process of gazette	
	Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes (SDG Targets 16.1, 16.7)	% decrease in Gender violence, child trafficking and abuse	No. of cases recorded					GPS/BNI/ SWCD	58	

### 3.2.1 Women Empowerment

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

**Figure 3.1: Economic Empowerment**



*Source: Community Development, 2021*

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

### 3.3. Youth Employment Agency (Yea)

The Municipality is a beneficiary of the Youth Employment programme. In respect of the broad mission of the Youth Employment Agency of reducing the rate of unemployment among youth in Ghana, the Agency in 2021 did not undertake any recruitment. The table below report on the modules that were undertaken in 2018-2021

**Table 3.5: 2018-2021 YEA Modules**

S/N	MODULE NAME	2018			2019			2020			2021		
		F	M	T	F	M	T	F	M	T	F	M	T
1	COMMUNITY POLICE ASSISTANT	27	42	69	27	42	69	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	YOUTH IN SPORTS	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	SECURITY ASSISTANT							0	11	11	0	11	11
4	KITCHEN ASSISTANTS							11	0	11	11	0	11
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>22</b>

**YEA-Annual Report, 2021****3.4. Nations Builders Corps**

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

**Table 3.6: NABCO Recruits**

SECTORS	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>DIGITIZE GHANA</b>	22	2	15	1	15	1	15	1
<b>CIVIC GHANA</b>	17	6	20	8	20	8	10	7
<b>HEAL GHANA</b>	9	17	9	15	0	8	5	5
<b>FEED GHANA</b>	6	1	7	0	7	0	0	0
<b>ENTERPRISE GHANA</b>	15	1	10	2	10	2	7	1
<b>EDUCATE GHANA</b>	92	47	89	45	69	22	54	28
<b>REVENUE GHANA</b>	36	13	40	13	40	13	26	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>54</b>

**NABCO Secretariat JMA, 2021**

Jomoro Municipal Nation Builders Corps in 2021 has a total Trainee of 171, which consist of 117 males and 54 females and spread across all the seven modules namely Civic Ghana, Digitize Ghana, Educate Ghana, Enterprise Ghana, Heal Ghana, and Revenue Ghana.

### 3.5. Local Economic Development Activities

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

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

However, with the support of GOG in collaboration with NBSSI the facility is benefiting from an ongoing construction of accommodation for trainees who are far from the facility. The Facility usher's trainings in Welding and Fabrications, Carpentry among others at Ekpu. The DA shall continue to provide the necessary support in order to achieve accelerated local economic development within the district. The table below highlights the total participants trained from the period 2018-2021;

**Table 3.7: LED Trainings/Activities**

ACTIVITIES	BENEFICIARIES							
	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tech. Improvement Soap/Detergent production making	1	19	0	15	2	23	16	14
Basic Community Based Training in soap/Detergent Production	3	17	N/I	N/I	5	15	-	35
Technology improvement and packaging training: beads production	1	19	0	15	5	20	25	13
Technology improvement and packaging training: fashion design	4	16	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	NA	NA
Cassava Processing	0	20	0	10	10	40	15	20
Business development fora and Business Counselling	15	35	10	20	15	35	2	14
Training on Welding and Fabrication	4	1	5	1	5	0	-	-
Training in use of agro-processing equipment	6	2	N/I	N/I	5	0	-	-

FBO Training in formation of Association	N/I	N/I	16	1	N/I	N/I	57	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>100</b>

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

### 3.6.1 Free SHS

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

A total of 3,734 students benefit from the programme in 2021 as against 3,652 in 2020. There is a percentage marginal increase of 2.2% over the previous enrollment. The total amount received during the period amounted to GHC 275,140. During the period the basic logistics and food items were supplied to the schools for effective implementation of the policy. Below is the summary table

**Table 3.8: Free SHS enrollment**

SHS	2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Total Beneficiaries		AMT RECEIVED	Total Beneficiaries		AMT RECEIVED	Total Beneficiaries		AMT RECEIVED	Total Beneficiaries		AMT RECEIVED
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
1. Half Assini Secondary	964	929	GHC 232,129	1,319	1271	GHC 267,342	1251	1321	275,140.00	1259	1355	282,154
2. Annorgye Secondary	438	533		483	579		525	637		531	633	

**Source: Education Directorate, JMA 2021**

### 3.6.2 Support for students

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

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

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

The total number of children benefiting from the programme during the period 2020 constitute 14,801 as against 9,144 in 2019 and 9,324 in 2018. There has been a tremendous percentage increase of the number of schools enrolled onto the program and has increased the enrollment rate in the covered schools. Below are the schools covered from the period 2018-2021 and the sex disaggregation of the enrolled covered schools.

**Table 3.9: Schools covered under the School Feeding Programme**

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Anlomatuo D/A Primary/KG 1+2	172	181	140	147	191	234	178	224
2	Awiafutu Junction D/A Primary KG 1+2	80	85	89	77	80	79	109	98
3	New Kabenlasuazo D/A Primary/ KG 1A, B+2	229	230	220	195	218	203	210	192
4	Tikobo No. 1 (A) Primary/ KG 1+2	217	223	235	222	258	250	273	232
5	Tikobo No. 1 (B) Primary/ KG	311	271	330	302	344	299	336	313
6	Bemant D/A Primary/ KG 1+2	199	182	166	132	188	170	221	195
7	Cocotown Catholic Primary/ KG 1+2	63	29	61	32	96	53	95	71
8	Ghana Nungua Catholic Primary/ KG 1+2	111	104	123	150	136	113	172	132
9	Mans Catholic Primary	178	160	189	160	181	150	152	127

10	Beyin Catholic Primary/ KG 1+2	103	103	115	112	139	126	209	172
11	Half Assini Methodist Primary/ KG 1A+B, KG2A, B	286	279	327	321	329	351	321	352
12	Nana Ayebie Amihere D/A Primary/ KG 1+2	332	331	254	290	291	309	286	270
13	New Town D/A Primary/ KG 1+2	224	216	296	350	237	259	272	315
14	Half Assini Catholic Primary/KG 1A, B+ KG2	409	408	319	228	374	360	380	363
15	BONYERE CATHOLIC PRIM. & KG	167	172	273	283	282	287	284	288
16	BONYERE METHODIST PRIM. & KG	167	172	152	201	169	178	169	178
17	NUBA CATHOLIC KG & PRIMARY 'A'	184	132	277	310	174	126	165	131
18	NUBA CATHOLIC KG & PRIMARY 'B'	169	132	123	152	156	144	158	127
19	TIKOBO NO.2 ANGLICAN KG & PRIMARY	267	238	145	145	274	278	291	235
20	TWENE D/A KG & PRIMARY	111	99	92	83	94	93	89	81
21	EZINLIBO CATHOLIC KG & PRIMARY	223	175	214	157	193	177	206	197
22	TAKINTA D/A KG & PRIMARY	250	220	243	233	245	238	217	235
23	ELIBO CATHOLIC KG & PRIMARY	357	373	335	419	373	420	206	197
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,809</b>	<b>4,515</b>	<b>4,595</b>	<b>4549</b>	<b>7,503</b>	<b>7,298</b>		

Source: JMA Desk Officer Annual Report, 2021

### 3.6.4 Impact of the programme on Education

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

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

### 3.7.0 Capitation Grant for 2020/2021 Academic Year

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

Jomoro Municipality is a beneficiary of the Capitation Grant scheme. During the period, an amount of **GHC 64,774.89** was released to the education directorate which decreased by 67% as compared to 2020 releases. This scheme has contributed appreciatively to the delivery of service to the pupil thereby improving their performance.

Table 3.10: Distribution of Capitation Grant in basic schools

S / N	Level of School	No. of Pupils	2018 Total Enrollment		AMT RECEIVED	2019 Total Enrollment		AMT RECEIVED	2020 Total Enrollment		AMT RECEIVED	2021 Total Enrollment		AMT RECEIVED
			M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
1	KG	5190	2,687	2,503	34,034.02	2632	2659	46,075.04	2,794	2,801	13,931.55	2,851	2,855	14,332.30
2	PRI MAR Y	13,944	7,160	6,784	82,661.48	7127	6599	109,572.52	7,398	7,082	36,055.2	7,455	7,156	38,156.55
3	JHS	5,412	2,824	2,588	24,820.74	2903	2782	43,747.96	3,014	2925	14,788.11	3,115	2,996	15,433.42
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>24,546</b>	<b>12,671</b>	<b>11,875</b>	<b>141,515.50</b>	<b>12,662</b>	<b>12,040</b>	<b>199,395.52</b>	<b>13,206</b>	<b>12,808</b>	<b>64,774.89</b>	<b>13421</b>	<b>13007</b>	<b>67,922.27</b>

*Source:* District Education Directorate, 2021

### 3.7.1 Provision of School Infrastructure

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

### 3.8.0 Update on Health in the Municipality

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

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

RANK	2018 (110,561)			2019 (148,656)			2020 (122,760)			2021 ( )		
	Diseases	T Cases	% T.C	Diseases	T Cases	% T.C	Diseases	T. Cases	% T.C	Diseases	T. Cases	% T.C
1	Malaria	29,447	26.6	Malaria	40,400	27.2	Malaria	36010	29.3	Malaria	19324	19.4
2	Other Acute Respiratory Tract Infection	18848	17.0	Other Acute Respiratory Tract Infection	18,096	12.2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	15920	13.0	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	13217	13.3
3	Diarrhea Disease	8841	8.0	Anemia	9057	6.1	Intestinal Worms	11558	9.4	Intestinal Worms	5820	5.9
4	Anemia	8640	7.8	Rheumatism and joint pains	8345	5.6	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	7464	6.1	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	5856	5.9
5	Rheumatism and Joint pains	7346	6.6	Diarrhea Disease	8091	5.4	Diarrhea Diseases	6127	5.0	Diarrhea Diseases	5821	5.9
6	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	6173	5.6	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	6221	4.2	Anemia	5005	4.1	Anemia	7120	7.2
7	Intestinal worm	6001	5.4	Intestinal worm	5824	3.9	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	4428	3.6	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	3737	3.8
8	Typhoid fever	5701	5.2	Typhoid fever	5175	3.5	Pneumonia	3398	2.8	Pneumonia	3183	3.2
9	Skin Diseases	4,135	3.7	Skin Diseases	4309	2.9	Skin Diseases	2939	2.4	Skin Diseases	4948	5.0
10	Otitis Media	3,288	3.0	Acute Eye Infection	4068	2.7	Typhoid Fever	2364	1.9	Typhoid Fever	3454	3.5
11	All other diseases	12,141	11.0	All other diseases	39070	26.3	All other Diseases	27547	22.4	All other Diseases	26992	27.1

Source: GHS Annual Report, 2021

### **3.8.1 Interventions carried out during the period**

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

### **3.8.2 Multi-Sectorial HIV/AIDS Plans**

#### **HIV/AIDS Situation**

The HIV/AIDS situation in the municipality is not encouraging of which poverty is a contributing factor. Additionally, factors such as high unemployment rate, the social media, cultural influences, multiple sex partners, among other related factors has contributed to the contracting of the HIV infections. During the period 2021, several interventions were put in place to curb the situation in the municipality. Among other related activities implemented, include;

- Testing and Counselling
- Monitoring and Supervision
- Effective sensitization

**Table 3.12: Status on HIV/AIDS**

YEAR	HIV Testing Services		PMTCT		Early Infant Diagnosis (EID)	
	Total Tested	Total Positive	Total Tested	Total Positive	Total Tested	Total Positive
2018	5431	285	4,855	61	25	2
2019	4,801	261	6,183	69	28	1
2020	6,201	301	4,424	83	22	2
2021	7056	4,007	2,522	125	45	5

*Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2021*

### 3.8.3 MOPV Campaign

Jomoro municipal is one of the municipals in western region that took part of MOPV campaign. The objective was to eliminate vaccine preventable diseases which affect children under five years. The campaign targeted children under five years (0-59 months). The exercise was executed in two rounds. First round was started on the 10<sup>th</sup> -13<sup>th</sup> September and the round second was carried out on 8<sup>th</sup> -11<sup>th</sup> October 2021. The target population was 39,852. Total number of children dosed in the first round was 24,540 which accounted for 61.6% and in second round, total children dosed was 29,567, which also represent 74.2%. Below shows the performance of sub-municipals.

**Table 3.13: Performance of sub-municipals.**

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

### 3.8.4 COVID-19 Update

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

**Table 3.14: COVID Surveillance**

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

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

### 3.8.5 Nutrition

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

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

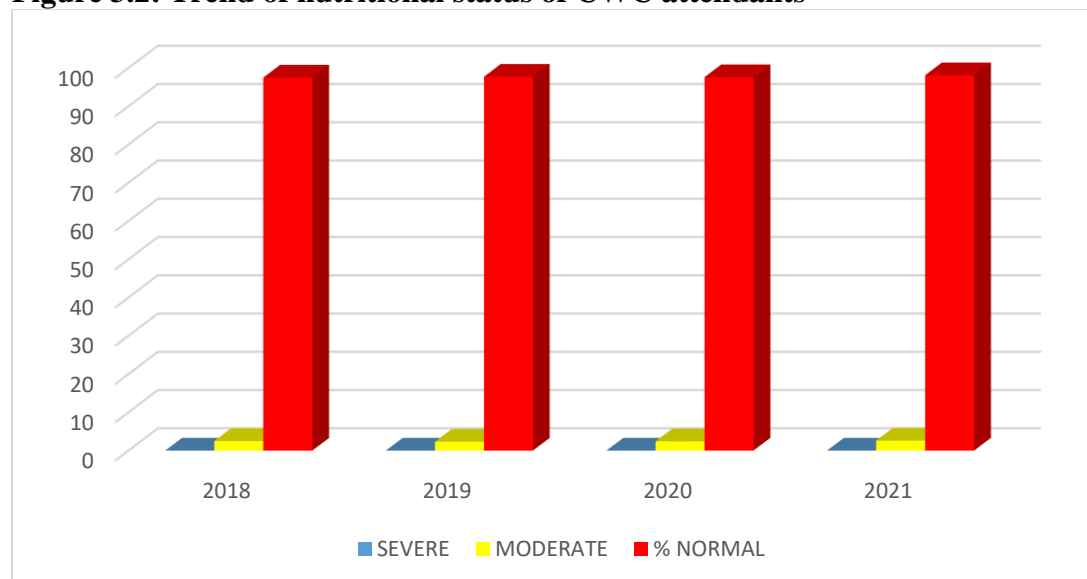
### 3.8.5.1 Growth Monitoring and Promotion

**Table 3.16: Registrants (2018-2021)**

YEARS	TARGET	ACTUAL	% COVERAGE	% UNDERWEIGHT		% NORMAL
				SEVERE	MODERATE	
2018	38,087	12,082	31.7	0	3.1	96.9
2019	38,962	12,865	33	0	3.8	96.2
2020	39,853	10,855	27.2	0	2.7	97.3
2021	40,018	13,126	32.7%	0	2.5	98.1

The above table indicates trends of children registered at Child Welfare Clinic (CWC) and their nutritional status at registration in 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively. CWC registrants decreased from 31.7% in 2018, 33% in 2019 to 27.2% in 2020. The decrease in coverage was as a result of poor data capturing by staff in that most of the children were not captured as registrants particularly when they migrate from 0-11 months to 12-23 months and from 12-23 months to 24-59 months. This means that most staff captured children only once in their lifetime as registrants.

**Figure 3.2: Trend of nutritional status of CWC attendants**



Source: DHD Annual Performance Report, 2021

### 3.8.6 Key Achievements

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

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

### 3.8.7 The National Health Insurance Scheme

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) is a social intervention program introduced by government to provide financial access to quality health care for residents in Ghana. The year 2021 was very innovative and challenging year for the NHIS where new policies and initiatives were introduced to make health insurance sustainable and more accessible to all residents in Ghana.

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

**Table 3.17: The scheme beneficiaries**

	Category	2019 Achievements		2020 Achievement		2021 Achievement	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Indigents	86	117	19	33	296	427
2	Informal	5,630	12,510	804	12,306	6910	14628
3	Aged	635	1,273	597	1,083	12296	12581
4	Under 18 years	11,980	12,461	10,054	11,055	618	1207
5	Pregnant women	-	2,273	-	1,911	-	1806

6	SSNIT Contributor	764	472	656	467	561	382
7	SSNIT Pensioner	84	37	74	24	59	32
8	Mentally Challenged	0	1	-	-	-	-
	Total Beneficiaries	19,179	48,323	17,402	26,539	20,740	31,063

**Table 3.18: Revenue Mobilization:**

Revenue	2018	2019	2020	2021
Annual Premium target	264,996.00	364,775	345,493	355,161
Premium mobilized	236, 827.00	307,326	359,153	401,071
Target Achieved	89.4%	116%	88.43%	89.23%
Processing fee mobilized	208, 911.00	295,077.32	210,200.94	255,403

**Source: NHIA Annual Report, 2021**

### **3.9. Agricultural Activities**

#### **3.9.1 Highlights of the Weather and Food situation**

In comparison to 2020, the meteorological conditions in 2021 were not auspicious in terms of distribution and spread, even though precipitation increased by 17.35 percent, in terms of distribution it was not encouraging. The volume of rainfall has been fluctuating between 2014 and 2021, with the maximum in 2014 and the lowest in 2016. Other elements, such as temperature, affect agricultural yield in addition to rainfall

In Ghana, rainfall is one of the most important factors of agricultural productivity and output. This is due to the fact that most farmers rely on rainfall to produce their crops. Agricultural production in Jomoro municipal is heavily reliant on rainfall and its distribution. Recent rainfall data shows a downward trend with a skewed distribution. Changes in the weather and other climatic conditions could be to blame for the downward trend.

The year began with cloudy harmattan conditions that subsequently evolved into bright conditions with little rainfall. These conditions favored land preparations for the main crop season, as well as grain processing and drying. However, towards the shore, the majority of the crops and cassava farms wilted. Some farmers, particularly in low-lying areas, took advantage of the few rainfalls to sow maize and a variety of vegetables such as pepper, okro, and garden eggs. It was also an excellent time to fix up old, broken-down pens, sty's, hutches, and coops for livestock and poultry, respectively. During the first quarter, there were few reports of fall armyworm infestations as well as other pests and diseases.

The second quarter began with a sliver of sunshine, which gave way to showers in the middle and end of the quarter. The weather, on the other hand, was ideal for planting early maize, starting a nursery, and transplanting vegetables at the start of the quarter. The weather was mixed during the third and fourth quarters, with sunlight and rain. For the minor season, these conditions aided the production of vegetables, arable crops, and tree crops. In the third quarter, the autumn armyworm infection reached its climax. Because of the abundant rains, there were enough meadows for livestock to feed on.

All field crops and cattle grew and performed well, and there were no disease outbreaks among livestock. However, there were a few reports of Fall Armyworm Infestation on maize output in the third quarter of the year.

The quarter began with a sliver of sunshine, which gave way to rain in the middle, although the amount of rainfall decreased dramatically in the fourth quarter (December), especially around the coast. Temperatures in the coastal belt rose to between 28 and 30 degrees Celsius, causing most vegetables including cassava to wilt. During the middle of the quarter, prepare the ground for the planting of early maize. The weather, on the other hand, was ideal for drying grains, beans, and cereals. There were no natural disasters reported during the quarter, but there were reports of trypanosomiasis outbreaks in municipalities, particularly pig rearing.

A total 2260.9 mm of rainfall was recorded in 143 days in 2021 as compared to 1926.7 mm rainfall in 130 rain days in 2020. The percentage of rainfall distribution increased by 17.35 % and number of rains days also increased by 1%. The rainfall distribution during the year was normal in terms of the number of rain days, which was beneficial for crop performance and livestock pasture development.

**Table 2.1: Average District Rainfall distribution 2021**

DATA	1 <sup>ST</sup> QUARTER		2 <sup>ND</sup> QUARTER		3 <sup>RD</sup> QUARTER		4 <sup>TH</sup> QUARTER		TOTAL	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Rainfall (volume- mm)	287.6	264.7	479.4	833.1	832.4	216.8	661.5	612.1	2260.9	1926.7
No. of Rain days	27	9	36	44	41	35	39	43	143	130

Rainfall Distribution	On Average Below Normal	On Average Erratic	On Average Normal	On average normal	On Average Normal	On Average Normal	On Average Above Normal	On Average Normal	On Average Normal	On Average Normal
Rainfall Pattern	Dry and Sunny	Dry and sunny	Wet	Wet	Mixed	Cloudy with drizzle	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed
Key Indicators of Rainfall Distribution	Dry vegetation	Dry vegetation	Green vegetation	Green vegetation	Flooding and wet	Green vegetable	Green vegetation	Green vegetation	Green vegetation	Green vegetation

Source: meteo

1. *Rainfall Distribution: e.g. Above normal (15 & above rain days), Normal (8 – 14 rain days), Below normal (4 – 7 rain days), Erratic (0 – 3 rain days)*
2. *Rainfall Pattern: Wet, Dry, Mixed, Mist patched, Windy, Cloudy, Sunny.*
3. *Rainfall distribution Indicators: Green vegetation, Dry vegetation, Flooding, Erosion, Wilting, etc.*

### 3.0 Average District Rainfall Distribution

**Table 2.1: Average District Rainfall distribution**

No	District	Annual – 2021		Annual – 2020		Percentage Change (%)	
		Rainfall (mm)	No. of Rain days	Rainfall (mm)	Number of Rain days	Rainfall	No. of Rain days
1	JOMORO	2260.9	143	1926.7	130	17.35	1.00

ANALYSIS: A total 2260.9 mm of rainfall was recorded in 143 days in 2021 as compared to 1926.7 mm rainfall in 130 rain days in 2020. The percentage of rainfall distribution increased by 17.35 % and number of rains days also increased by 1%. The rainfall distribution during the year was normal in terms of the number of rain days, which was beneficial for crop performance and livestock pasture development.

### 3.9.2 MAG Activity Implementation Efficiency at the District Level

During the 2021 production season, fifty-four (54) productivity-enhancing initiatives were carried out, compared to sixty-three (63) during the same period in 2020. The reduction was caused by the

COVID-19 outbreak. In all, fifty-four (54) planned activities were completed in their entirety. Advisory farm and house visits, row planting, sustainable use of farm lands, conservation agricultural, vegetable production and management, improved housing, education on pest and disease infestation, proper use of agro chemicals, fertilizer application and rate of application, WIAD activities, Climate smart agriculture, livestock and poultry monitoring and vaccination, workshop coconut nursery establishment, piggery feed. These activities were carried out completely in a gender-sensitive manner. These activities include;

- District RELC planning sessions
- Capacity building for field officers on result-based report writing and target setting, advisory home and farm visitation,
- Row planting and sustainable use of farm lands
- Sensitization on fall army worm (FAW),
- Correct use of agro chemicals, use of organic manure to improve the soil fertility,
- Training on yield study
- Management meeting and general staff meeting
- Vaccination of livestock and poultry, etc.

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

### **3.9.3 External Factors Impeding on Agricultural Production**

There are many factors that hinder agricultural production in the municipal. Whereas some of the factors are intrinsic, others such as price variation of agriculture input, stealing of coconuts, poor road network, pest and diseases are extrinsic.

Municipal did not experience any flooding, bush fire illegal mining activities. The activities of herdsmen and their cattle have also reduced compare to the previous quarter the same period.

Poor road network linking the farming communities to the market center have one of the primary issues at the food-producing centers to the market areas has been this. The road connecting agricultural farming communities to market centers has deteriorated. This has resulted in post-harvest losses, particularly in the municipality's north belt, in locations such as Faoman, Cocoa Town, Ghana Nungua, Domebra, and others.

Fertilizer, pesticides, medications for livestock and poultry, and poultry feed prices have continued to rise, increasing the cost of production for farmers and resulting in an increase in agriculture food workers

The Fall Armyworm caused less damage during the quarter under review, but other pests such as aphids, fruits flies, leaf miners, and crickets affected crops such as okra, cassava, and tomato. The Cape St. Paul wilt disease has had a significant impact on the municipality. Most coconut farms in the Mpataba, Compound, and Sowodadzem operating regions have been infected with the disease. As a result of these occurrences, some farmers have decided to replace their crops with para rubber plantations, which will have a detrimental impact on cassava production in the near future.

The municipal keeps experienced the negative effect the Cape St. Paul wilt disease. The disease has attacked most coconut farms around Mpataba, Compound and sowudadzem operational areas. These incidences have compiled some farmers to replace the farms with para rubber plantation which will also have negative effect on cassava production in the near future. This has made the municipal to loss his position as highest producing coconut district.

Stealing of coconut in coconut growing areas: This occurrence has prompted some coconut growers to cut down palm trees and replace them with para rubber plantations, which cannot be intercropped with cassava, the municipality's principal stable food.

### **3.9.4 Effect of Pest and Disease on Agricultural production**

#### **3.9.4.1 Fall army Worm**

The year under review, 310.28 hectares of agriculture lands, mostly maize fields, were infested with fall armyworms. The municipal department of agriculture intervened and sprayed all of the affected fields with free agrochemicals. A total of 577 farmers benefited, with 334 males and 243 females. Across all the 16 operational areas in the municipality.

**Table 3.9.4.1: Update on the Fall Armyworm**

		Total farmland affected (Ha)					Total Area Sprayed (Ha)					Total Area Recovered (Ha)					Total Area Destroyed (Ha)						Number of farmers affected							
		2021	2020	2019	2018		2021	2020	2019	2018		2021	2020	2019	2018		2021		2020				2019		2018					
																	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F				
Jomoro	310.28	383.8	639.16	256.89	310.28	383.8	639.16	256.89	310.28	383.8	639.16	256.89	0	0	60.64	48.45	334	243	347	217	539	443	126	70						

Source: DAD, 2021

The year 2021 recorded a total of 383.8 hectares of maize farmland affected by fall armyworms as against 639.16 hectares for 2020 the same period. All affected fields were managed and sprayed with recommended agro chemicals and there was total recovery 383.8 hectares as against 578.52 hectares of farmlands that were recovered in 2020. The number of farmers who had their farms affected were 564 (347 males and 217 females) from all the 16 operational areas.

**Table 3.9.4.3 Vaccination and Prophylactic Treatment of Animals**

Animal Species	Disease	No. of Animals Vaccinated		Achievement (+/-)
		2021	2020	(2021 vs. 2020)
Poultry	Newcastle Orthodox	17980	62,997	-
	1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Newcastle	148792	19000	+
	I <sub>2</sub> vaccine	2658	530	+
	Gumboro	58750	81,050	-
	Fowl pox	25948	40,335	-
	Marek's disease	2000	0	
Cattle	Anthrax	0	0	
	Blackleg	0	0	
	PPR	0	0	
	CBPP	0	0	
Sheep	PPR	712	604	+
	Anthrax	0	0	
Goats	PPR	181	196	-
	Anthrax	0	0	

Dogs	Rabies	463	414	+
Cats	Rabies	4	13	-
Cattle	Trypanosomiasis	0	0	0
Total		257488	204943	+

Source: VET/DAD

**Analysis:** There was a decrease in the number of animals vaccinated against diseases such as Newcastle Orthodox, Gumboro, fowl pox, and rabies in dogs. The production year (2021) saw 257,488 animals vaccinated, compared to 204,943 for 2020 production season, representing a 25.6 percent increased. The increased was anticipated because of rising of veterinary campaigns. There were 521 livestock farmers involved, with 378 males and 143 females accounting for 27.4 percent of the total.

### 3.9.4.4 Vaccination and Prophylactic Treatment of Animals

### 3.9.4.5 Quantity of Chemicals Distributed under FAW

#### Quantity of chemicals distributed

District	Type of Chemical	Quantity of chemical received	Quantity of Chemical Distributed	Balance in stock	Unit of measure		Beneficiary farmers		Coverage (Ha)
					Litres	(Kg)	M	F	
JOMORO	BT (agoo)	40	40	0		Kg	53	30	72.5
	Eradicot	60	60	0	Litres		45	30	21.65
	Bio T plus	20	20	0		Kg	126	127	133.33
	Adepa	60	60	0	Litres		110	56	82.8
	Total						334	243	310.28

Source: DAD

ANALYSIS: in the year 2021, the department gave 60 litres of Eradicaot, 60 litres of Adepa, 40 kg of BT Agoo, and 20 kgs of Bio T plus Agro chemicals to farmers free of charge to battle fall armyworm infestation. The overall number of beneficiaries was 577, with 334 males and 243 females spread across 310.28 hectares of farmland.

## Number of Agro-input outlets in the region

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

Region	Number of registered input dealers		Number of unregistered input dealers		Total		Number of input outlets and sale points of which both registered and unregistered								Number of Districts Without Input outlet/sale points	
							Solely Crop input		Solely Livestock input		Solely Fisheries input		Mixed Input Outlet			
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Jomoro	5	3	12	9	15	9	15	5	1	0	0	0	11	9	20	20

## 3.9.5 Update on Agriculture Extension Services

The Agricultural Extension services during the period 2021 is summarized in the tables below;

**Table: Access to Agriculture and Extension Services**

Indicator		2018	2019	2020	2021
1. Number of improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Livestock	48	41	15	13
	Fisheries	7	4	2	0
	Crop	64	45	20	30
	Others	13	9	0	9
No. of livestock demonstration	Livestock	11	19	12	8
No of fisheries demonstration	Fisheries	0	0	4	0
Area (acres) under improved Technology demonstrated to farmers	Crop	23	16	34.5	13.5
2. Extension Agent-farmer ratio		1:500	1:3667	1:6600	1:3667
3. Total number of farmers participating in demonstrations	Male		1356	1020	547
	Female		1060	1041	357
4. Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery		0	3	0	3

**Source: DAD, 2021**

10 separate communities, including Jaway Wharf, New Edobo, Mpataba, Anloakrom, and Twenen, carried out a total of 14.5 acres of demonstrations on increased cassava multiplication and vegetables production and other livestock activities. A total of 904 farmers were involved, with 547 males and 375 females for the year 2021

### 3.9.5.1 Agricultural Extension Service Performance

**Table: Availability of Agricultural Extension Services**

	2019			2020			2021		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of AEAs required	11	4	16	11	5	16	11	5	16
Number of AEAs at post	7	2	9	6	1	7	7	2	9
% AEAs at post compared to required	63.6	40	25	36.4	25	43.7	63.6	40	56.3
% of female AEAs at post	0	40	25	0	25	25	0	40	25
Number of farmers	17,060	15,940	33,000	17,060	15,940	33,000	17,060	15,940	33,000
Ratio of farmer to AEAs at post			1:3667			1:6600			1:3667
Number of NABCO trainee	5	0	5	9	0	9	7	0	7
NSS	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	2

*Source: DAD, 2021*

ANALYSIS: Two additional national service personnel were deployed to the department during the quarter under review, which will help strengthen extension delivery for the main period. The number of farm households per AEA continues to rise, posing a threat to extension service delivery, especially during the peak of the farming season. There is still no secretary in the department.

### 3.9.5.2 Extension home and farm visit

**Table: Number of extension home and farm visits conducted**

District	Total number of farmers visited	2019		Total of farmers visited number	2020		2021		Total of farmers visited number
		Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Jomoro	8868	4820	4048	7493	4161	3334	11,850	8,759	20609

*Source: DAD, 2021*

ANALYSIS: During the 2021 production season, twenty (20) office and field personnel visited 11520 homes and farms. 20609 farmers and other stakeholders were reached during the visitation and shown various improved technologies and demonstrations. The total number of beneficiaries is 11,850 males and 8,759 females, representing 42.50 percent of the total. Row planting in maize, cassava, and vegetables, correct dosage uses of agro chemicals, supply of improved planting materials, training women FBOs, Climate smart Agriculture, soap making, rotational cropping, feed formulation for pigs, debeaking of layers, cross-cutting issues such as HIV and AIDS, child labor, malaria prevention, COVID-19 sensitizations, and so on are among the technologies disseminated.

### 3.9.6 Update on Government Flagship Programmes on Agriculture

#### 3.9.6.1 Planting for Food and Jobs

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

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

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

**Table 3.23: Status of Implementation of PFJ**

Indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1. No. of Farmers registered	108 (76 males and 32 female)	510 (328 males and 182 females)	2,204 (1297 males, 907 females)	211 (174 males/37 females)	132 (103 males/29 females)
2. No. of Farmers implementing and benefiting from the programme.	53	105 (65 males and 40 females)	144 (males 92, females 52)	509 (males: 331, Females: 178)	312 (males: 241, Females: 71)
3. Total size of farm land under cultivations (rice, maize, vegetables)	24.2 hectares	32.6 hectares	109 hectares	109 hectares	310.28 hectares
4. Inputs received					

i. Fertilizer	NPK = 100 bags Urea = 100 bags	NPK = 800 bags	Nil	1200 litres of liquid fertilizer	Nil
ii. Maize seed	0	37 bags	14 bags	30 bags (298 farmers) [M=203, F= 95] Hectares: 60 hectares under cultivation	39 bags (298 farmers) [M=210, F= 102] Hectares: 80 hectares under cultivation
iii. Vegetables seed	Pepper = 58 sachets	Pepper = 80 sachets tomato = 80 cans cabbage = 80 cans cucumber = 80 cans lettuce = 80 cans carrot = 72 sachets onion = 20 sachets	Nil		-
iv. Rice seed	20 bags	20 bags	15 bags		-
5. Yields					
Maize	0	225 Mt	84 Mt	97.8 Mt	128.6 Mt
Rice	2.05 tonnes	0	35 tonnes		
Vegetables	9.5 tonnes	22.5 tonnes	21.5 tonnes		
Sorghum					

**Analysis:** The period realized a total increase in the number of farmers registered for the programme. The total farmlands for cultivation under the programme appreciated to 310.28 hectares. This has highly contributed to food security in the Municipality.

### 3.9.7 Major Crop Performance (Non-PFJ)

**Table 3.24: Improved Major Crop Performance (Non PFJ)**

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

**Source: DAD, 2021**

### 3.9.8 Planting for Export and Rural Development

The objective of the PERD programme is to promote rural economic growth and improve household incomes of rural farmers through the provision of certified improved seedlings,

extension services, business support and regulatory mechanisms and to create sustainable raw material base for the industrialization drive through the 1D1F initiative.

During the year 2021 ended with 132 farmers benefited from 313 coconut seedlings and 32 rubber stumps under the PERD initiative to revamp the coconut and rubber plantation in the municipality and 312 farmers also benefited from subsidize seed maize under the planting for food and jobs initiative programme to address and increase food security and productivity. Out of the total beneficiaries for the two programmes 297 were males and 145 being females with the number of youths involved being 47 and 27 people leaving with disability. The table below shows the summary status of the implementation of the PERD programme in the municipality.

**Table 3.25: Status of implementation of the PERD Programme**

**Source: Department of Agriculture, 2021**

<b>Outcome Indicators</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>		<b>2020</b>		<b>2021</b>	
No. of Farmers registered	314	410		470		132	
No. of Farmers implementing the programme	314	184		470		442	
Hectares of farm lands under cultivations	96 hectares for cocoa	150 hectares		36 hectares		310.28 hectares	
Input received							
Cocoa	120,000 seedlings	350,000 seedlings		NRD		NRD	
Coconut	Nil	10,000 hybrid seedlings		345 seedlings		313 seedlings	
Rubber				16 beneficiaries		32 beneficiaries	
Oil Palm				2 beneficiaries		-	
Maize subsidized						312 beneficiaries	
Total no. of beneficiaries i. Coconut	Nil	M	F	M	F	M	F
		40	32	4	2	68	14
ii. Rubber	Nil	M	F	M	F	M	F
		297	112	8	3	42	8

Percentage Yield of Crops				
Cocoa	NRD	Not in yield stage	Not in yield stage	Not in yield stage
Coconut	NRD	Not in yield stage	Not in yield stage	Not in yield stage

During the period, 16 farmers trained and supplied with 313 coconut seedlings under the PERD initiative to revamp the coconut plantation in the municipality. The membership of the DCACT secretariat met to ensure the successful implementation of the programme.

**Table 3.26: Progress on the DCACT Activities**

	ACTIVITIES	LOCATIO N	OUTPUT Indicator	2018	2019	REMARKS
1	Complete the establishment of the DCACT Secretariat and Appoint desk officer	Half Assini	DCACT Secretariat established	Office not established	DCACT secretariat Established	The secretariat is fully furnished
2	Sensitize 5 extension officers and MOFA staff on the DCACT	Half Assini	No. of Extension officers and MOFA staff sensitized		1	Inadequate funds for training
3	Organize radio panel discussions on the DCACT, Planting for Food and Jobs, Export and Rural Development	Ezinlibo and Sameye	No. of Radio discussions organized		12	Implemented
4	Sensitize 500 farmers in 20 communities on improved coconut plantation and management	20 Selected Communities	No. of Farmers sensitized		170	Partially Implemented
7	Raise 10,000 coconut seedlings in ten communities	Nzimtianu and other Selected Communities	No. of Seedlings raised communities		10,000	Fully Implemented. Seedlings distributed to farmers
8	Engage Traditional Authorities for the release of lands for the youth for the PERD initiatives	Selected Communities	No. of Traditional authorities engaged		Nil	No lands have been released after contact with Traditional Authorities
			Size of land released to youth for coconut cultivation		Nil	

9	Recruit and train voluntary 200 youth for the PERD programme for support (supply of planting materials)	Selected Communities	No. of youth trained and supported		Nil	No recruitment done for voluntary services
10	Sensitize and train 200 youth and farmers on agribusiness and sustainable agricultural value chain	Selected Communities	No. of farmers and youth trained		170 farmers trained	Partially Implemented
13	Capture all farmers biometric data alongside GPS mapping of farms and plantations	Selected Communities	No. of farmers whose biometric data has been captured		72	Partially Implemented
			No. of farms mapped		Nil	
14	Establish electronic database of all commercial, entrepreneurial and agricultural initiatives in the municipality	Selected Communities	No of Database established		Nil	Not Implemented
15	Organize Quarterly update stakeholders meeting on Government flagship programmes	Half Assini	No. of Stakeholders meetings organized		Nil	No meeting held due to lack of funds for the secretariat

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

**Table 3.27: Summary of beneficiaries**

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

**Source: DAD, 2021**

**Analysis:** the year 2021 ended with 6 farmers benefited from 345 coconut seedlings under the PERD initiative to revamp the coconut plantation in the municipality and 509 farmers also benefited from subsidize fertilizer and seed maize under the planting for food and jobs initiative

programme to address soil fertility problems and increase food security and productivity. Out of the total beneficiaries for the two programmes 380 were males and 135 being females with the number of youths involved being 37 and 20 people leaving with disability.

### 3.9.11 Update on One District One Factory

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

**Fertilizer Processing Factory:** The period 2021 realized some investors doing preliminary assessment at the 20,000-acre land reserved for the construction of a petroleum hub, the fertilizer-processing factory in the Bonyere enclave of the Jomoro Municipality. Ghana Gas Company also did some land survey at the area where the Fertilizer Processing Factory will be sited. Spatial data for the area has been validated and there are ongoing efforts to realize works on the Hub.

### 3.9.12 Sustainable management of land and environment

The objective of this focus area is to enhance land and environmental management. The period 2021 realized several interventions that benefited several farmers in order to improve on their economic activities while protecting the environment. Some of the interventions that was implemented during the period is as follows;

#### Conservation Agriculture Demonstrations

Table Conservation Agriculture demonstration

Conservation System	Target Number of Demonstrations	Actual Number of demonstrations	Beneficiaries		
			Total	Male	Female

Rotational cropping	10	7	161	105	56
Mulching	7	7	170	79	91
Zero tillage	2	2	38	19	19
Use of organic manure	13	13	245	153	92
IPM	2	2	54	25	29
Total	35	31	562	261	301

ANALYSIS: The department under Five (5) demonstrations of conservation Agriculture to enable farmers to manage land resources and to find effective pest control methods, as well as to improve soil nutrient levels and water conservation. The goal was to improve beneficiaries' knowledge and skill levels in order for them to apply sound land management in their day-to-day farming operations and thus increase their productivity. These activities include rotational cropping, integrated pest management, mulching, zero tillage, and the use of organic manure. These demonstrations benefited a total of 562 farmers, 59.9 percent of whom were female.

**Table 3.28: Conservation Systems Adopted**

Systems	Types of Crops	Beneficiaries		Total	Number Adopted		Total	Percentage Adoption
		Male	Female		Male	Female		
Crop rotation	Cassava, cowpea, maize, groundnut.	110	56	166	37	43	80	48.19
Mulching	Plantain, vegetables	102	76	178	53	60	113	63.48
Zero tillage	Cowpea	35	32	67	14	16	30	44.78
Cover cropping	Cowpea, groundnut	87	109	196	40	65	105	53.57
Intercropping	Cassava, maize, coconut	203	232	435	114	66	180	41.38
Others (organic manure)	Cocoa, plantain, vegetables	163	105	268	77	110	187	69.78
<b>Total</b>		<b>700</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>1310</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>53.1</b>

ANALYSIS: 1310 farmers benefited from various conservation systems aimed at protecting the soil from wind and water erosion, improving soil organic matter, suppressing weed germination

and growth, and recycling nutrients. Currently, 695 farmers, or 53.1 percent, use the systems in their farming activities, with female accounting for 51.8 percent.

### 3.9.13 Environmental Management

**Table 3.29: Awareness/Sensitization on Environmental Management**

Item	Target Participants	Number of trainings	Beneficiaries		Total
			Male	Female	
Illegal Mining	0	0	0	0	0
Water Pollution	121	3	110	58	165
Erosion control	20	1	10	10	20
Flood control	200	1	74	45	119
Fire belt	400	6	250	153	403
Total	741	11	444	266	698

Eleven (11) farmers were educated on how to manage and control erosion, water pollution, floods and fire outbreaks on their various farms. With the above-mentioned management practices, 741 participants were targeted and 689 were reached representing 94.2. Farmers and other stakeholders were the target audiences. There were 444 males and 266 females among the 698 participants. During these programs, all COVID -19 protocols were followed.

### 3.10 Waste Management, Water and Sanitation

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

The Unit achieves its aim through a clear strategic plan by the **District Environmental Sanitation Strategic Action Plan (DESSAP)**. However, there were some few retarding factors in the progress of some sanitation Programs, the ESHU performed amicably well. There is hope that in the coming year, all stakeholders will do all they can do to promote a very good level of sanitation to enhance a disease-free District.

#### 3.10.1 Key Activities

Wastes in general can be classified into **Solid** and **Liquid** Waste. Waste (solid/liquid) disposal involved various processes in the collection, transportation, treatment and sanitary (hygienic) disposal. Environmental Sanitation is a major determinant for achieving

improved quality of life as it affects the environmental resources on which life depends. It is believed that all the components of environmental sanitation services taken together have more impact on the HEALTH of the environment and people than WATER.

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

**Table 3.30: Some key activities carried out during the period**

S/N	ACTIVITY	TARGET SET FOR THE YEAR	TARGET ACHIEVED	% OF TARGET ACHIEVED	REASONS FOR ADVERSE OUTCOMES	ACTION
1.	PREMISES INSPECTIONS	6000	3967	66.12	-Inadequate staff -Lack of transport	-To intensify Premises inspection
2.	INSERVICE TRAINING	4	-	-	Lack of funds	Training programmes planned by Assembly.
3.	SPRAYING AND FUMIGATION	23 Public toilets, 26 refuse dumps & 5 market places	54 places sprayed	100		More programmes to be undertaken in 2021
4.	TOOLS AND EQUIPMENTS	Various	---	50	Some sanitary tools were purchased	To Liaise with Assembly to acquire more tools.
5.	NOTICES	191 Notices served	No. Complied 112	58.64	Inadequate Staff to enforce compliance	Recalcitrant Offenders to be prosecuted
6.	PROSECUTION	100	-	-	Heavy schedules	Officers to be trained in prosecution skills
7.	STAFF MEETING	4	2	50	Target not achieved due COVID 19	Quarterly meetings planned for 2020
8.	REPORT WRITING	4	3	75	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter report not compiled.	Annual report prepared
9.	DRAIN CLEANSING/ DESILTING	5200m	4,900m	94.23	Most drains desilted	Desilting and Cleansing done during monthly general clean-up exercises
9.61	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL	Expected generation 35,294.86mt Estimated collection 11,232mt	Collected 1,080mt or 2,160m <sup>3</sup>		-Inadequate communal containers -Inability to cover all service areas	Additional communal containers should be provided

11.	LIQUID WASTE DISPOSAL	-	-	Individuals arrange for the service	Private service providers transport waste outside the District	Assembly yet to develop final disposal site
12.	MEAT INSPECTION	Various animals (400)	258	64.5	-Inadequate slaughter facilities -Inadequate staff	To ensure proper inspection of all meat for public consumption
13.	MEDICAL SCREENING FOR FOOD HANDLERS	3000			screening was not organized due to COVID 19	Programmes planned for early 2021

Source: EHSU Annual Report, 2021

### 3.10.2 Other Activities carried out During the Period;

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

### 3.10.3 Challenges/Recommendation

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

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

### 3.11. Update on Street Naming and Property Addressing

During the period 2021, the implementation of the street naming and property addressing in the Jomoro municipality was executed. Various activities were initiated to execute the exercise, these includes digitization of Orthophotos, consultation with traditional authorities and opinions leaders

for street names, developing a sensitization Jingle and field exercises to inscribe street names and house numbers on properties.

During the period, thirteen (23) communities were covered and over four thousand (21,000) properties captured. The communities include, Jaway, Half Assini, Ekpu, Takinta, Tikobo No. 1, Tikobo No 2. Elubo. Bonyere, Ndumsuazo, Nawuley , Ezilinbo, Benyin and Allowuley, e.t.c

**Table 3.32: Update on Street Naming Exercise**

Activities	No. communities covered	No. of Properties covered	Remarks
1. Street Naming and Property Addressing Exercise	23	21,000	Partially Achieved
2. Digitization of Orthophotos	13 Orthophotos digitized	15,000	Partially Achieved

*Source: Department of Physical Planning, 2021*

## 2.12. Public Education and Planning Advocacy

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

**Table 3.33: Advocacy on Development Planning**

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

Preparation of Planning Schemes	Elubo, Allowulley	115	35	100% targeted participants achieved

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

1. Conveying technical sub-committee and spatial planning committee meetings.
2. The department would continue to offer technical advice to the assembly to assist in formalizing acquisition of all state lands.
3. The department would continue to undertake periodic inspections of the various communities in the district.
4. The department would embark on sensitization program for land owners and traditional rulers in the district to ensure they comply with development regulations.
5. Prepare planning schemes and local Plans to guide development

### **3.13 Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme**

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

### **3.14 Roads and Safety**

The Municipality is a beneficiary of the asphaltting of the town roads being constructed by Ghana Gas. The Elubo town roads, Half Assini town roads are all under construction. The Jaway to Newtown roads are also ongoing. The period 2021 appreciated 84.7km length of road network in good condition. This has contributed to the improvement of the road network in the municipality and has improved economic activities. However, most feeder roads in the Municipality needs

urgent redress because of its bad state. There is lack of roads signs as well as speed bumps within the town. Due to this there are excessive over speeding on the roads, which has led to few accidents leading to severe injuries and deaths.

The Assembly facilitated the construction of three (3) speed ramps at Allengenzule, Nglekazo, Beyin and the erection of road signs at Half Assini Township, Jaway junction to Effasu roads. The interventions reduced the accidents cases at these dangerous spots within the Municipality.

### **3.15 Transportation**

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

### **3.16 Tourism**

The year under view saw the award of a road contract that covered a sectional repair of Old Ankasa – Nkwanta Feeder Road (14.5km) to boost the tourist attraction in the municipality.

The total number of tourists received in 2021 was five hundred and sixty-five (565). The tourist number increased about 38% as compared to the 410-tourist received in 2020.

The park's total revenue accrued in 2021 was GH 22,534.00. The revenue for 2021 increased about 49.6% as compared to 2020 revenue of GH 15,063. It is hoped that the revenue generated in the coming years.

### **3.17 Security Situation in the District**

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

### 3.18 Environmental Protection and Climate Change

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

In the period 2021, the activities planned and discharged included the following:

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

Below is a summary of the disaster incidents in the Municipality

**Table 3.34: Natural Disasters**

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

Source: Department of NADMO, 2021

### 3.19 Environmental Protection

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

#### 3.19.1 Climate Change and Environmental Protection Interventions

The Jomoro Municipality Climate Change intervention objectives is to;

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

- To reduce the act of emissions in the atmosphere

There have been couple of interventions and alternate livelihood interventions which seeks to help improve the local economic activities and to build the capacity of stakeholders on Climate Change awareness and putting in place mitigation and adaptation measures in the Jomoro Municipality. The Municipality undertook a data analysis the period 2021 to evaluate the Risk prone communities distressed because of Climate Change and the mitigation measures adapted to address the issues. Below is the identified Climate Change Data Analysis conducted in 2021.

**Table 3.35: Critical Climate Change Data Analysis**

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

### 3.19.2 Climate Change Awareness

The Jomoro Municipal Assembly undertook a Climate Change Awareness programme with the support of the NADMO during the period 2021.

**Table 3.36: Climate Change Awareness Programme**

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

**Source:** NADMO Reports, 2021

### 3.19.3 Climate Change Activities

#### 3.19.4 Climate Smart Agriculture:

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

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

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

### **3.19.5 Training Programmes**

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

### **3.19.6 Other Activities**

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

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

### **3.19.7 Progress made On Greater Amanzule Wetland (GAW) Conservation**

The Greater Amanzule Wetland (GAW) conservation initiative is a collaborative effort between Hen Mpoano (HM) and CSLP. It aims at establishing a formal co-management process and improving management planning for the restoration of the degraded Wetland Areas such as the Amanzule Wetlands. This helps to improve natural resources management and increase capacity for low greenhouse gas emissions development.

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

**Table 3.37: Activities carried out during the period Jan-December, 2021**

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

		Total=51M+58F
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### **3.19.8 Challenges and way forward**

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

### **3.19.9 Poverty Status of the Municipality**

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

There are number of manifestations of poverty. Among them include; high rate of social vices, poor sanitation, dilapidated structures, etc. Among the causes are laziness, attitudes of the people

towards work, poor management of scarce but available resources, seasonal unemployment, large family sizes, and lack of skill training among others.

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

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

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

#### **4.0 Monitoring and Evaluation Conducted**

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

#### **4.1 Methodologies**

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

#### **4.2 Processes Involved**

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

The core areas include;

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

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

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

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

**Table 4.1: Community Generated Performance Score Card**

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

Source: Adapted from Singh and Shah, 2004

This approach adopted eased data collection, findings, and enabled participants consensually produce their recommendation for onward decision-making and feedback. The Indicators focused primarily on Health, Education and Transport, which are all development interventions executed during the period 2021. The Participatory monitoring and Evaluation matrix is highlighted below with its average result score, findings and recommendations;

**Table 4.2: Update on Monitoring and Evaluation**

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

Source: M&E Report, 2021

**Table 4.3: Update on PM&E conducted**

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

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

Source: M&E Report, 2021

### **4.3 The way forward**

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

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

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

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

## JOMORO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

### PROJECT LIST - 2021

No	Name of contract	Funding	Contract Award Date	Contract Sum GH¢			Contractor	Status of work
1	Construction of Community Based Health Planning Services Compound at New Kabenlasuazo	DACF	19 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 2019	339,400.00			M/S Emnesdey Co. Ltd	60% on going
2	Construction of Community Based Health Planning Services Compound at Allowulley	DACF	19 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 2019	324,000.00			M/S E.B.J. GH. Ltd	40% on going
3	Construction of Market Sheds at Jaway Wharf	DACF	19 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 2019	134,080.00			M/S Cyson Gh. Ltd	60% on going
4	Construction Of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, Staff Room, Store and Three-Seater Toilet Facility at Old Ankasa	DACF	19 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 2019	272,000.00			Apollonia Const. Limited	75% on going
5	Construction Of 2-Unit Classroom Block with Office, Staff Room, Kitchen and Washrooms at Ekpu	DACF	19 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 2019	220,400.00			M/S Emnesdey Co. Ltd	30% on going
6	Construction of 3 No. piped Culverts and sectional repair of old Ankasa – Nkwanta feeder road (14.5)	DACF	24 <sup>TH</sup> August 2021	87,160.00			M/S Zawest Co. Ltd	100% Complete Dated 2021
7	Construction Of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, Staff Room, Store and Three Enviro LooToilet Facility at Ellenda	DDF	22 <sup>nd</sup> July 2019	312, 900.00			M/S Zawest Co. Ltd	100% complete
8	Construction of Boreholes with Overhead Water Tank at Kaku Suazo, Nokobanu And Apolonu	DDF	6 <sup>th</sup> Nov.2019	62,477.00			M/S Zawest Co. Ltd	100% Complete

9	Rehabilitation of 4no. existing Market Sheds and construction of 2 No. new market sheds at Tikobo No. 1	DDF	19 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 2019	326,500.00			M/S 5-Star Construction Limited	100% Complete Dated 2021
10	Construction of Articulator Truck Terminal at Elubo	DDF	27 <sup>TH</sup> August 2018	231,185.20			M/S US Global Co. Ltd	100% Complete Dated 2021
11	Construction 20 -seater toilet facility with 20 bathrooms, laundry and office at Elubo	DDF	16 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2020	557,244.36			M/S US Global Co. Ltd	100% Complete Dated 2021
12	Construction Of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, Staff Room, Store and 6-seater Toilet Facility at Ellenda Wharf	GETFUND	25 <sup>th</sup> March 2020	450,900.00			M/S Christ Avenue Co Ltd	100% complete Dated 2021
13	Construction Of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, Staff Room, Store and 6-seater Toilet Facility at Nsuoano	GETFUND	2n March 2020	451,600.00			M/S Jobadee Enterprise	100% complete Dated 2021

## Annex 2: Programme Register

### Annex 2: 2021 Programme Register

Projects/Activities	Location	No. of Beneficiaries	Implementation Status	Programme Cost	Source of Funding	Outstanding Balance	Implementing Agency/Department	Remarks
<b>Development Dimension: Economic Development</b>								
<b>Adopted Goal: Build a prosperous society</b>								
1. Organize Business	Elubo	204 participants	100%	15,000	REP	0	BAC/	Target Participants achieved

development fora and business counselling for SME's		120 Males 84 Females						
2. Provide start-up kits to graduate apprentices at the RTF facility and MSME	Half Assini	120 50 Males 70 Females	70%	80,000	DACF/REP	0	CA/BAC	Target beneficiaries not achieved
3. Raise and Supply improved coconut seedlings under planting for food and investment	Half Assini	100 60 Females 40 Males	60%	25,000	DACF	0	MOFA	Not all Farmers were supplied with seedlings
4. Organize sensitization and Training for 200 farmers on vegetable farming and coconut plantation management	Selected Communities	120 80 Males 40 Females	100%	15,000	MAG	0	MOFA	Partially Implemented
5. Facilitate training of AEAs and farmers on seed and planting materials production procedures for major crops in 30 communities	Selected Communities	300 140 Males 160 Females	100%	15,000	MAG	0	MOFA	Fully Implemented
6. Register 1,000 farmers for planting for food and jobs creation to be supported	District wide	212 farmers supported 100 Males 112 Females	50%	8,000	MAG	0	MOFA	Partially Implemented 450 Farmers registered

7. Organize training for AEAs and selected farmers on improved technologies on rice, maize, cassava, vegetable and cowpea production	Selected Community	147 100 Males 47 females	100%	16,000	MAG/IGF	0	MOFA	Target achieved Out of the 12 were AEA's and 135 were farmers
8. Monitoring visits by DDO's and Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) farm/home visits and radio information dissemination	District wide	1,000 homes visited District wide	100%	10,000	MAG/IGF	0	MOFA	Fully implemented
9. Facilitate the acquisition of land for 100 youths under the planting for Food and Investment	Selected Farmers	0	0%	0	DACF	0	MOFA/PPE	It was difficult for Assembly to acquire a vast land for youth engagement in Agriculture due to litigation
10. Train 100 youths in Agri-business	Allowulley/ Newtown	100 60 Males 40 Females	100%	8,000	IGF	0	MOFA/BAC	Fully Implemented
11. Train AEAs and MIS staff and farmers on yield information management	Half Assini	Staff trained = 5(1f/4m) Farmers trained = 30 (10f/20m)	100%	3,000	MAG	0	MOFA	Fully Implemented
12. Vaccinate poultry and livestock's	District wide	120 (40F/80M)	55%	15,000	MAG/DACF	0	MOFA	Partially Implemented

13. Train 50 livestock farmers on livestock integration and husbandry practice	Selected community	120 (40f/80m)	100%	8,000	DACF	0	MOFA	Fully Implemented
14. Sensitize 10 coastal communities on sustainable marine fishing laws and practices	Selected community	155 (100M/55F)	100%	5,000	DACF	0	Fisheries Department	Fully Implemented
15. Facilitate capacity building for management and staff of tourist sites	Selected community	30 (5F/25M)	100%	5,000	IGF	0	Forestry	Fully Implemented
<b>Development Dimension: Social Development</b>								
<b>ADOPTED GOAL: Create Opportunities for All</b>								
16. Organize STMIE for schools	Selected schools	1,250 [705M/545F]	100%	10,000	DACF	0	GES	Fully Implemented
17. Organize Mock Examinations for all schools	Municipal wide	1620 820 Boys 800 Girls	100%	20,000	DACF	0	GES	Fully Implemented
18. Support Students with disability, the needy but brilliant students	Municipal wide	100 [47M/53F]	100%	15,000	IGF/DACF	0	GES	Fully Implemented
19. Supply 50No. Desktop computers for schools	Selected schools	-	0%	0	DACF	0	GES	Not Implemented
20. Facilitate National Health Insurance accreditation for all CHPS Compound	Municipal wide	-	100%	10,000	IGF	0	Health Directorate	30 Health facilities has been accredited municipal wide Fully Implemented

21. Intensify monitoring and supervision at all health care facilities	Municipal wide	41 Health facilities supervised municipal wide	80%	5,000	IGF	0	Health Directorate	Fully Implemented
22. Organize Prevention, education on malaria control programmes in communities	Selected communities	2,300 M 1,080 F 1,220	100%	12,000	IGF	0	Health Directorate	Fully Implemented
23. Conduct quarterly HIV testing and counselling and sensitization	Elubo, Newtown Jaway Wharf, Takinta, Ekpu	238 138m/100f	100%	5,000	IGF	0	Health Directorate	53 people voluntarily tested for HIV 238 people were sensitized and counselled
24. Build capacity of health staff in maternal care and adolescent services	Half Assini	129 43M/86F	100%	5,200	IGF	0	Health Directorate	Fully Implemented
25. Promote food supplementation and fortification in health care centres	Municipal wide	511	100%	5,000	IGF	0	Health Directorate	The activity was undertaken in all 41 health centers and this reduced anemia in the children
26. Organize sensitization programmes on reproductive health and family planning	All health Facilities	443 411 Females 32 Males	100%	5,000	IGF	0	Health Directorate	Fully Implemented
27. Sensitize communities on child marriage and teenage pregnancy and its effect on health	Selected schools	355 255 Girls 100 Boys	100%	5,000	IGF	0	Health Directorate	Fully Implemented

28. Review and gazette MA bye-laws	Accra [Assembly Press]	-	100%	20,000	DACF	0	CA	The bye-laws has been reviewed and gazette and is now in use by the Assembly
29. Form and train 30No. Watsan Committees district wide	Half Assini	0	0%	0	IGF	0	MWST	Not Implemented due to non-release of funds
30. Establish new and Manage existing final disposal sites	Selected community	-	50%	80,000	DACF	0	EHSU/Zoomlion	The Assembly could not secure a new site but the existing final disposal site were duly managed
31. Procure 10No. communal waste containers	Selected community	4 containers were supplied over the period	40%	30,000	DACF	15,000	EHSU/Zoomlion	The communal waste containers remained to be supplied is 6
32. Desilting of Drains, Cleaning and Disinfestation of public open spaces	Selected communities	-	100%	20,000	DACF	0	EHSU	Regular activity duly Implemented
33. Purchase sanitary tools and chemicals	Selected zonal councils	6,825 Male 4902 Female 1923	100%	15,000	DACF	0	EHSU	These items were procured for routine activities
34. Implement community led total sanitation programme in 10 communities	Selected communities	-	100%	5,000	IGF	0	ZOIL/EHSU	This activity is being performed by zoil in the various communities and along the beaches to ensure open defecation free communities
35. Organize medical screening for food vendors District wide	District wide	8,035	80%	15,000	DACF	0	EHSU	This activity is organized annually to ensure proper hygiene practices Not all vendors were covered

36. Sensitize 10 communities on child protection	Selected communities	3,500 2,100 M 2,400 F	100%	8,000	DACF	0	SWCD	This activity was performed to reduce child labor issues and trafficking
37. Supervise 20 juveniles under probation	Selected communities	20 12 Girls 8 boys	100%	5,000	DACF	0	SWCD	The activity was implemented to ensure children does not come in conflict with the law
38. Mobilize communities and facilitate the Expansion of LEAP programme in 40 communities	Selected communities	Current beneficiaries =1,922 769 males 1,153 females	0%	0	DACF	0	SWCD	There was no expansion during the period
39. supervise and monitor the disbursement of LEAP funds	Selected communities	Current beneficiaries =1,922 769 males 1,153 females	100%	55,000	LEAP Fund	0	SWCD	Fully Implemented LEAP funds released for beneficiaries
40. Provide financial support and equipment's to PWDs	Selected Communities	-	0%	0	PWD FUND	0	SWCD	Not Implemented due to non-release of Disability funds for PWD's to improve their economic livelihood
41. Train youth in welding and fabrication, beads production, soap making, cassava processing and technology improvement in packaging	Selected communities	550 350 M 200 F	80%	25,000	DACF/REP Fund/SNV Funding	0	BAC/NBSSI	Support from NGO's such as SNV under the Green Project implemented considerable number of trainings for the POPULACE
<b>Development Dimension:</b> Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement								

<b>Adopted Goal:</b> Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure A Resilient Built Environment								
42. Promote urban forestry and landscaping in 5 communities	Ankasa, Sowodadzem, Mbem, Tikobo No.2	150M 100 F	45%	10,000	IGF/GOG	0	Forestry Department	Partially Implemented
43. Awareness creation on wetlands conservation and protection of mangroves	Metika, Bawia, Mbem	620 420 M 200 F	100%	5,000	IGF	0	Forestry Commission/ CA	Target participants achieved
44. Train 100 farmers in climate smart agriculture	Allengenzulley/ Elloyin/ Nawulley/ Takinta / Kabenlensuazo	140 80M 60F	100%	8,000	MAG	0	MOFA/ CA	Exceeded targeted participants and activity was fully implemented
45. Sensitize 20 communities on climate change and its effects on the environment	Selected Communities	450 250 M 200 F	100%	11,000	IGF	0	NADMO/CA	Targeted communities were achieved and participants duly sensitized
46. Acquisition and Documentation of public lands and promote the creation of land banks	Elubo Market site/ Ekpu/ Jaway Wharf/ Half Assini/Metika	-	80%	25,000	DACF	20,000	PPE	Partially Implemented The aforementioned communities' lands documentations have been dully done at the Regional Lands commission
47. Monitor Physical Developments district wide	Municipal wide	-	80%	5,000	IGF	0	Works/PPE	This activity is to check development controls in the Municipality
48. Organize public forum on land-use and spatial planning	Municipal wide	622 422 M 200 F	100%	6,000	IGF	0	PPE	This activity is ongoing at various FM stations and community durbars.
49. Digitize and Name Streets to be linked with	Municipal wide	Over 10,000 Households	60%	14,000	DACF	0	PPE	17,000 Plates has been linked with

the Ghana Post GPS and houses numbered								GPS and houses numbered
50. Develop and upgrade planning schemes for communities	Elubo, Adusuazo	-	70%	10,000	DACF	0	PPE	3 Planning schemes developed
51. Develop planning schemes for Dormuli Bonyere enclave	Bonyere	-	100%	-	GOG	0	LUSPA	Master plan has been developed by LUSPA to be used by Ministry of Energy (GOG) for the construction of Petroleum Hub
<b>Development Dimension:</b> Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability								
<b>Adopted Goal:</b> Maintain a stable, united and safe society								
52. Train Area council members in records keeping and revenue mobilization	Jaway Wharf/Tikobo No.1/Half Assini/Tikobo No.2 Elubo	15 beneficiaries [4 F /11 M]	100%	5,000	IGF	0	CA	More training programmes to improve their capacity on revenue collection
53. Capacity building for DA Staff and Assembly members	Half Assini	150	100%	45,000	DDF	0	HR	JMA utilized the DPAT Funds allocation for capacity building for DA staff and hon. Assembly members. T
54. Hold LED Platform meetings	Half Assini	150 [100 M, 50 F]	100%	25,000	GOG		BAC/Planning Unit	Four Quarterly LED meetings were organized in collaboration with NDPC to prepare LED plans
55. Gazette fee- fixing resolution	Accra		100%	15,000	DACF	0	CA	The Fee-fixing was reviewed gazette

56. Valuation of properties	Densely populated communities	-	0%	50,000	DACF	0	Land Valuation Board	This activity was not performed because of the associated cost
57. Intensify supervision and monitoring of revenue and commission collectors					DACF		Finance Dept	This activity increased the IGF of the Assembly in 2021
58. Intensify public education on payment of taxes	District wide	-	100%	6,000	IGF	0	Information/Budget /Revenue Unit	This activity brought an increase in the IGF Generation of the Assembly
59. Organize Town Hall meetings on budgeting and planning processes and Public Financial Management	Elubo/ Half Assini	586 280F 306 M	100%	25,000	DACF	0	Planning Unit	This was duly conducted to sensitize and educate the populace on budgeting and Development Planning process successfully
60. Conduct participatory project monitoring and evaluation	New Kabenlensuazo/ Allowulley/Elubo/Tikobo No.2/Sowodadzem	30 5F/25M	100%	30,000	DACF	0	Planning Unit	This activity was conducted quarterly to monitor and evaluate ongoing physical development in the municipality
61. Organize all MA Statutory Meetings	Half Assini	-	100%	55,000	DACF	0	CA	Fully Implemented
62. Form and train 10 community watchdog committees	Selected communities	0	0%	0	IGF	0	Police Service	Not Implemented
63. Support to traditional authorities in exercise of their duties	Selected communities	50 F=18 M=32	70%	10,000	IGF	0	CA	Some Traditional Authorities were supported in organization of their festive activities

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

## Update on Income and Disbursement

### Annex 3a: Update on Revenue Sources

NO	SOURCES OF FUNDS	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
1	DACF	4,116,794.25	1,700,719.17	3,617,171.43	1,976,348.54	4,120,303.28	2,147,952.43	4,120,302.28	1,695,812.40
2	IGF	753,216.00	867,288.00	923,410.00	733,064.31	975,910.00	964,141.30	1,120,674.54	1,012,563.35
3	DDF	803,023.00	845,855.87	1,469,753	741,297	1,608,263.52	135,040	982,161.58	460,143.00
4	MSHAP	20,000.00	13,180	17,250.37	8,063.50	20,000	13,320	-	
7	MP's CF	150,000.00	335,231.83	320,000.00	339,362.68	320,000.00	261,192.00	320,000	294,653.04
8	PWDs CF	200,000.00	230,204.04	320,000	268,902.80	320,000.00	151,385.90	320,000	68,902.97
9	LEAP	75,000.00	65,994.60	300,000	311,595.15	300,000.00	306,534.00	300,000.00	306,534.00
12	GSFP	-	1,594,404	-	1,865,376	-	2,797,389		
13	OTHERS/ DONOR (MAG FUND)	75,000.00	81,635.62	165,919.92	123,983.95	1,515,520.45	2,073,392.84	127,950.00	58,728.98
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,193,033.25</b>	<b>5,734,513.13</b>	<b>7,133,504.72</b>	<b>6,367,993.93</b>	<b>9,179,997.25</b>	<b>8,850,347.47</b>		

### Annex 3b: Update on Expenditure

No.	Expenditure Item	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Target 2021
1	Compensation	1,48,293.18	177,018.60	1,406,526.82	1,848,289.34	1,404,974.68	2,135,279.40	1,872,667.92	2,307,519.15
2	Goods and Services	3,117,653.93	2,037,239.77	3,152,543.57	1,684,493.29	3,229,080.32	2,414,660.80	3,949,089.59	1,754,474.20
3	Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Assets	2,438,925.22	1,074,519.41	3,578,228.63	774,882.17	4,225,942.25	1,883,190.63	3,103,350.00	1,147,747.55
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,556,579.15</b>	<b>3,288,777.78</b>	<b>8,137,299.02</b>	<b>4,307,664.80</b>	<b>8,859,997.25</b>	<b>6,433,130.83</b>	<b>8,925,107.51</b>	<b>5,209,740.90</b>

#### Annex 4: Performance of Core Indicators at the District Level

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022 QTR1	National Target
	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>								
	<b>Total output in agricultural production</b>								
	i. Maize	350MT	520MT	383.54MT	390MT	395MT	405MT	102MT	0.52
	ii. Rice (milled),	10.3MT	38MT	123.05MT	145MT	150MT	155MT	39MT	1.56
	v. Cassava	30,450MT	52,000MT	33,695.30MT	35,0000MT	36,564MT	40,0000MT	9,500MT	0.76
	viii. Plantain	280MT	380MT	473.5MT	450MT	405MT	500MT	120MT	
	xvii. Cattle	350	350	395	350	347	400	125	
	xviii. Sheep	65,000	75,000	73,480	45,000	47,000	60,000	16,000	
	ix. Goat	5,500	1,800	2345	900	1100	1500	380	
	x. Pig	77,000	93,000	95,345	40,000	35,000	75,000	19,000	
	xi. Poultry	275,000	275,000	345,073	120,000	131,000	180,000	50,000	
	xii. Fish	0.25821 Mt	0.85mt	0.36734 mt	1.5 mt	1.74mt	1.9mt	0.475mt	
	<b>Percentage of arable land under cultivation</b>	80,201.53 ha	100,201.53ha	80,201.53ha	100,000ha	80,201.53ha	100,200ha	25,050ha	
	<b>Number of new industries established</b>	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	
	i. Agriculture								
	ii. Industry	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	
	iii. Service	1	2	1	5	2			
	<b>Number of new jobs created</b>								
	Agriculture	216	220	726	300	344	500	150	
	Industry	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	
	Service	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

	<b>Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)</b>	<b>Baseline 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>	<b>Actual 2021</b>	<b>Target 2022</b>	<b>Actual 2022 QTR1</b>	<b>National Target</b>
	<b>Net enrolment ratio</b>	60.0%	62%	50.02%	65%	51%	67%	17%	100%
	i. Kindergarten								
	ii. Primary	70%	60%	64.1%	70%	67%	80%	20%	100%
	iii. JHS	40%	45%	33%	40%	32%	50%	15%	100%
	<b>Gender Parity Index</b>								
	Kindergarten	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.0
	Primary	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.0
	JHS	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.0
	SHS	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	<b>Completion rate</b>								
	Kindergarten	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	30%	100%
	Primary	85%	80%	85%	85%	80%	85%	20%	100%
	JHS	85%	90%	96%	60%	52%	70%	20%	100%
	SHS	30%	50%	40%	40%	40%	50%	15%	100%
	<b>Number of operational health facilities</b>								
	i. CHP Compound	28	30	28	30	28	30	28	
	ii. Clinic	5	1	3	2	4	2	4	
	iii. Health Centre	7	1	1	4	7	4	7	
	iv. Hospital	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	
	<b>Proportion of population with valid NHIS card</b>								
	Total (by sex)	46%	65%	67%	92.00%	91.7%	94.00%	25%	
	Indigents	0.59%	1.2%	0.60%	1.5%	1.2%	1.5%	0.4%	
	Informal	23%	30%	32%	33%	34%	35%	9%	
	Aged	2.9%	5.0%	3.8%	6%	2.5%	5%	1%	
	Under 18years	37%	40%	46%	45%	47%	50%	20%	
	pregnant women	4.2%	6%	5.1%	6.5%	7%	8%	2%	
	<b>Number of births and deaths registered</b>								

	<b>Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)</b>	Baseline 2019		Target 2020		Actual 2020		Target 2021	Actual 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022 QTR1	National Target
	Birth (sex)	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
		1,811	1,599	1,600	1105	1410	1288	1456	1402			
	Death (sex, age group)	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
		43	55	10	10	50	30	55	38			
	<b>Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources</b>											60%
	District	73%		80%		78%		65%	78%	70%	19%	
	Urban	87%		90%		94%		95%	96%	95%	25%	
	Rural	62%		70%		65%		75%	70%	75%	19%	
	<b>Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services</b>											
	District	49%		60%		57.6%		52%	38%	60%	15%	
	Urban	45%		50%		42.4%		68%	52%	70%	20%	
	Rural	30%		50%		49.6%		64%	51%	70%	19%	
	<b>Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)</b>	0.25/100,000		0.071/100,000		2.75/100,000		0.0/100,000	1.87/100,000	0.089/100,000	0.00/100,000	125/100,000
	<b>Malaria case fatality (Institutional)</b>											
	Sex	Male = 0.0		Male = 0.0		Male = 0.0		Male = 0.0	Male = 0.0	Male = 0.0	Male = 0.0	
		Female = 0.0		Female = 0.0		Female = 0.0		Female = 0.0	Female = 0.0	Female = 0.0	Female = 0.0	
	Age group	Under 5=0.0		Under 5=0.0		Under 5=0.0		Under 5=0.0	Under 5=0.0	Under 5=0.0	Under 5=0.0	
		Above 5=0.0		Above 5=0.0		Above 5=0.0		Above 5=0.0	Above 5=0.0	Above 5=0.0	Above 5=0.0	
	<b>Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse</b>											
	Child trafficking (sex)	Male = 0.0		Male = 0.0		Male = 0.0		Male = 0.0	Male = 0.0	Male = 0.0	Male =0.0	

	<b>Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)</b>	<b>Baseline 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>	<b>Actual 2021</b>	<b>Target 2022</b>	<b>Actual 2022 QTR1</b>	<b>National Target</b>
		Female = 0.0	Female = 0.0	Female = 0.0	Female = 0.0	Female = 0.0	Female = 0.0	Female = 0.0	
	Child abuse (sex)	Male = 0.0	Male = 0.0	Male = 0.0	Male = 0.0	Male = 0.0	Male = 0.0	Male = 0.0	
		Female = 0.0	Female = 0.0	Female = 0.0	Female = 0.0	Female = 0.0	Female = 0.0	Female = 0.0	
	<b>SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT, BUILT ENV'T</b>								
	<b>Percentage of road network in good condition</b>								
	Total	62%	64%	65%	75%	70.6%	75%	19%	
	Urban	63%	65%	66%	78%	73.5%	80%	20%	
	Feeder	61%	63%	64%	73%	70.0%	75%	19%	
	<b>Percentage of communities covered by electricity</b>								12% Increase
	District	75%	100%	99.5%	100%	99.5%	100%	25%	
	Rural	74%	90%	99%	100%	99%	100%	25%	
	Urban	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	25%	
	<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>								
	<b>Reported cases of crime</b>								
	Men	54	50	41	30	10	30	0	
	Women	38	10	15	20	10	20	0	
	Children	18	5	10	20	10	20	5	

	<b>Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)</b>	Baseline 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022 QTR1	National Target
	<b>Number of communities affected by disaster</b>								
	Bushfire	7	15	10	15	10	15	0	
	Floods	4	4	7	5	7	5	3	
	Rainstorm (add it to district specific indicators)	10	15	10	15	10	10	4	
	<b>IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b>								
	Percentage of annual action plan implemented	84%	90%	91%	90%	91%	90%	25%	

**Municipal specific Indicators and Targets**

Indicator (Categorised by Development)	Base line	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
									2022
<b>Dimension of Agenda for jobs</b>	2018	2019	2019	2020	2020	2021	2021	2022	QTR1
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>									
1. No. of SMEs registered business	220	250	86	200	84	150	85	200	55
2. No. of SMEs supported to access credit facilities	50	55	42	55	40	46	41	50	12
3. % of SMEs with access to credit facilities	3.0%	5.5%	3.5%	5.0%	3.6%	5.0%	3.7%	5.0%	1.5%
4. No. of skills training organized	8	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	1
5. No. of SMEs equipped with skills	100	150	128	130	122	140	133	140	35
6. % increase in livestock and poultry	3.0%	3.0%	2.1%	3.0%	2.2%	3.0%	2.4%	3.0%	0.75%
7. No. of Agric. Extension officers trained	15	15	8	15	7	15	7	15	7
8. % of farmers and resourced with access to extension service	50%	50%	32.1%	50%	36.3%	55%	37.6%	55%	14%
9. % increase in tonnage of staple crop produced.	15%	14%	8.4%	13%	8.6%	13%	8.9%	13%	3.2%
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>									
10. No. of trained teachers	1,335	1,335	1,112	1,335	1,188	1,335	1,210	1,335	1,011
11. No. of untrained teachers	320	320	101	320	93	320	88	320	70
12. ANC Registrants coverage	49.0		49.2		55.3		58.5		15
13. % of Teenage Pregnancy	13.7		31.1		13.0		15.2		4
14. % of children vaccinated BCG	45.1		42.7		49.9		50.1		13
15. % of chn vaccinated PENTA 3	55.7		55.7		60.0		60.5		12.1
16. % of chn vaccinated MEASLES 1	50.2		51.8		57.8		59.1		15

17. % of chn vaccinated MEASLES 2	45.6		48.2		50.4		51.7		13
18. % of chn vaccinate Yellow Fever	47.1		48.2		49.2		49.8		12.5
19. Institutional Delivery coverage	32.5		36.8		40.5		42.4		
20. Total Still Birth	16(1.1)		0(0.0)		8(0.2)				
21. Macerated Still birth	5(0.7)		0(0.0)		5(0.1)				
22. Fresh Still birth	11(0.3)		0(0.0)		3(0.1)				
23. % of Postnatal care	50.8		38.5		42.4		44.3		11
24. Maternal Deaths	0		0		2		2		0
25. Family planning acceptor rate	31.3		26.4		22.7		22.8		22.8
26. Cholera	0		0		0				1
27. OPD per Capita	0.77		0.79		0.79				0.79
28. % of OPD attendance insured	89.2 %		89.2 %						
29. Neonatal death					4				0
30. Total institutional Deaths	58		58						
31. Bed Complement – hospital	87		104		88				
32. % increase in potable water coverage	75.2%	80.1%	76.1 %	90.1 %	83.6 %	90.3 %	84.1 %	90.3 %	323%
33. % of communities certified Open Defecating free	0%	10%	0%	10%	0%	10%	0%	10%	0%
34. % of communities with improved sanitary conditions	20%	55%	40%	60%	45%	80%	50%	80%	20%
35. % increase in household's toilets	10%	20%	13%	25%	15%	55%	25%	55%	17%
36. % of communities with improved sanitary conditions	20%	55%	40%	60%	45%	80%	50%	80%	20%
37. % of households with access to safe portable drinking water	62%	80%	68%	80%	78%	90%	80%	80%	22%
38. Percentage of population sensitized on waste segregation and hygiene	25%	55%	30%	55%	35%	50%	25%	50%	18% <sup>9</sup> 2

<b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURAL AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT</b>									
39. % increase in no. of communities with improved property	30%	50%	23%	50%	21%	50%	32%	50%	13%
40. address system									
41. % decrease in disaster cases in the district.	N/A	N/A	N/A	-50%	-65%	-50%	-70%	-50%	-13%
<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>									
42. No. of trained revenue collectors	30	35	24	34	25	35	26	35	9%
43. Percentage increase in IGF	15%	20%	13.2 %	2%	13.5 %	20%	14%	20%	5%

### Annex 6: Update on Critical Development and poverty issues in 2018-2021

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	2018		2019		2020		2021		No. of beneficiaries							
	Allocation GHC	Actual Receipt GHC	Allocation	Actual Receipt	Allocation GHC	Actual Receipt GHC	Allocation GHC	Actual Receipt GHC	Actuals 2018		Actuals 2019		Actuals 2020		Actual 2021	
									M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Ghana School Feeding Programme	1,650,400	1,594,404	1,929,400	1,865,376	2,400,540	2,797,389	14,869	14,555	4,809	4,515	4,595	4,549	7,503	7,298	7443	7112
2. Capitation Grants	150,000.00	141,515.50	160,000.00	199,395.52	150,000	64,774.89	287,560	63,107	12,671	11,875	12,662	12,040	13,206	12,808	28,756	12,622
3. National Health Insurance Scheme	264,996.00	236,827.00	265,499.00	158,285.36	181,360.00	48,470.58			19,438	26,852	19,179	29,144	8,468	13,270.00	10,874	21,570.
4. Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme	70,000.00	65,994.60	300,000	311,595.15	320,000	306,534.00	32,000.00	306,534.00	720,000	387,000	760,000	390,000	720,000	387,000	720,000	387,000
5. National Youth Employment Programme	55,000	28,400.00	56,000	28,400.00	56,000	28,400.00	56,000	28,400	44,000	27,000	44,000	71,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
6. One Constituency-One Million Dollars Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	25,000	12,163.10	25,000	12,268.00	25,000	35,120.00			221	86	92	52	331	178		
8. Free SHS Programme	394,372	232,129	300,000	267,342					1,402	1,462	1,802	1,850	525	637		
9. Implementation of Infrastructural for Poverty Eradication Programme	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

