



MAMPRUGU MOAGDURI DISTRICT ASSEMBLY ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT



JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 2023

PREPARED BY:

DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT

January, 2024

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	3
LIST OF FIGURES	4
CHAPTER ONE	6
GENERAL INTRODUCTION.....	6
1.0 BACKGROUND	6
1.1 Purpose Of Monitoring And Evaluation For The Year, 2023	6
1.2 Summary Of Achievements	7
1.2.1 Proportion Of 2023 Annual Action Plan(AAP) Implemented.....	7
1.4. Monitoring And Evaluation Processes	8
• 1.2.2 Proportion Of the mtdp Implemented	9
1.5 Summary Of Challenges Encountered	10
CHAPTER TWO	12
MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT	12
2.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.....	12
2.1.1 Update On Revenue Sources.....	17
2.1.2 Agricultural Development.....	26
2.1.3 Implementation Of Government Flagship Programmes	27
2.1.4. Local Economic Development (LED).....	32
2.2 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	33
2.2.1 Updates On Education.....	33
2.2.2 Implementation Of Pro-Poor Interventions.....	39
2.2.3 Updates On Ghana Productive Saey Net Project (GPSNP)	40
2.2.4 Health And Health Services	44
UPDATES ON NUTRITION ACTIVITIES	49
2.2.5 Child And Family Welfare.....	53
2.2.6 Water And Environmental Sanitation	57
2.2.7 Transportation	62
2.3 ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	63
2.3.1 Road Works.....	63
2.3.2 Electrification.....	63
2.3.3 Mobile Network Connectivity.....	63
2.3.4 Oil And Gas Potential	64
2.3.5 Tourism	65
2.3.6 Climate Change.....	65
2.4 GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	68
2.4.1 Decentralized Departments Of The District Assembly.....	68

2.4.2 Updates On Security Issues.....	69
2.4.3 Capacity Building Of District Assembly Staff.....	71
2.4.4 Popular Participation.....	72
2.4.5 Deepening Political And Administrative Decentralization.....	72
2.2.3 Updates On Resilience In Northern Ghana II (RING II).....	74
2.2.3 Updates On North-East Regional Agriculture Department	79
2.2.3 Updates On Gulf of Guinea Social Cohesion Project (SOCO).....	80
2.4.6 MONITORING AND EVALUATIONS.....	83
CHAPTER THREE	91
3.0 CONCLUSION AND THE WAY FORWARD	91
3.1 Summary Of Key Issues Addressed.....	91
3.2 Recommendations	92

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: 2022 Annual Action Plan Implementation Based On Development Dimensions	9
Table 2.1: Revenue Sources	11
Table 2.2: Update On Disbursement	12
Table 2.3: Details on the Annual Action Plan Implemented under the Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework	13
Table 2.4: Summary of achievements under Economic Development	15
Table 2.5: Assessment of Performance Indicators under Economic Development ...	15
Table 2.6: Enrolment of Students by Level	18
Table: 2.7 Gender Parity Index (GPI) on Enrolment by level	19
Table 2.8 : BECE Performance in Public Schools	20
Table: 2.9: Public School Teachers Population by gender	20
Table 2.10: Overall WASSCE Performance by Gender	21
Table 2.11: Quality of WASSCE Pass Rate by core subjects (Grades A1-C6)	21
Table 2.12: Three Cohort Completion of Basic/Second Cycle Schools	21
Table 2.13: Number of Schools in the District by Level	21
Table 2.14: Update on critical development and poverty issues in 2021	23
Table 2.15 GPSNP Project summary	24
Table 2.16: The Breakdown of the LIPW beneficiaries	27
Table 2.17: Breakdown of the CLASS beneficiaries based on enterprises	28
Table 2.18: second batch of beneficiaries under productive inclusion of GPSNP	29
Table 2.19: Operational Health Facilities	31
Table 2.20: Staffing Situation	31
Table 2.21: Delivery Services	32
Table 2.22: ANC Services	33

Table 2.23: PNC Services	33
Table 2.24: Family Planning Services	33
Table 2.25: Nutritional Status Of Children 0-59 Months 2021-2022	34
Table 2.26: Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) Admissions-2021-2022	35
Table 2.27: Monitoring of Child Protection Issues in Communities	36
Table 2.28: Equipping Social Service Providers	37
Table 2.29: Number of women and children affected by <i>Adolescent Pregnancy and Child Marriage</i> supported through social welfare case management	37
Table 2.30: Number of LEAP household members referred for NHIS registration, renewal and reclassification	38
Table 2.31: Leap Payment-January-December, 2022	39
Table 2.32: Birth and Death Registration	39
Table 2.33: Update On Access To Safe Supply	40
Table 2.34: Major Achievements Under Sanitation Service Delivery	41
Table 2.35 Eating Premises Inspected	42
Table 2.36 Community Led Total Sanitation	43
Table 2.37: Summary of Achievements under Social Development	45
Table 2.38: Maintenance of Roads	46
Table 2.39: Rural Electrification	46
Table 2.40: Update on Mobile Network Connectivity	46
Table 2.41: Update On Forest Land Rehabilitation	48
Table 2.42: Update On Incidence Of Disaster	49
Table 2.43: Update On Roads Development	49
Table 2.44: Summary Of Achievements Under Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements	50
Table 2.45: Summary of existing and non-existing departments in the district	52
Table 2.46: Staff Strength-Police Service	53
Table 2.47: Staff Training	55
Table 2.48: Citizen Involvement.....	57
Table 2.49: Sub District Structures	58
Table 2.50: Summary Of Achievements Under Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability	58
Table 2.51: Evaluations Conducted	60
Table 2.52: Update On Participatory Monitoring And Evaluation (Pm&E) Conducted In 2022	61
Table 2.53: Projects Status as at December, 2022	64

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1 Implementation of the 2022 AAP	8
Figure 2.1: Small Earth Dam at Dabozesi	26
Figure 2.2: Small Earth Dam at Katigri	26
Figure 2.3: Cashew Plantation at Kubugu	27
Figure 2.4: Cashew Plantation at Loagri	27

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

APR	- Annual Progress Report
AAP	-Annual Action Plan
PMTCT	-Prevention from Mother to Child Transmission
CBOs	-Community Based organizations
CSOs	- Civil Society Organizations
CAADP	- Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CMAM	- Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition
CHPS	- Community Based Health Planning and Services
DDF	- District Development Facility
DMTDP	- District Medium Term Development Plan
FSHSE	- Free Senior High School Education
GSGDA	- Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSFP	- Ghana School Feeding Programme
NGOs	- Non Governmental Organizations
MMDA	- Mamprugu Moagduri District Assembly
MTDP	- Medium Term Development Plan
UHC	- Universal Health Coverage
NER	- Net Enrollment Rate
SHS	- Senior High School
NEPAD	- New Partnership for Africa's Development
TVET	- Technical Vocational Education Training
OPD	- Out Patient Department
MCHNP	- Maternal and child health and nutrition Programme
GIFT	- Girls Iron- Folate Tablet
HH	-Household
LEAP	- Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
DPCU	- District Planning Coordinating Unit
SEA	- Strategic Environmental Assessment
NDPC	- National Development Planning Commission
PFJ	-Planting for Food and Jobs
NABCO	- Nation Builders Corps
ANC	-Anti Natal Care
PNC	-Post Natal Care
FP	-Family Planning
TBAs	-Traditional Birth Attendants

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 BACKGROUND

This Annual Progress Report (APR) is prepared in fulfillment of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) Act, 1994 (Act 480), under which all Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies are expected to submit Annual Progress Report on the implementation of their respective programmes and projects as outlined in their District Medium Term Development Plans 2022-2025. This report represents the Mamprugu Moagduri Assembly's APR for the second year of implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan 2022-2025 policy framework which was prepared and approved to guide the District in its development efforts.

The APR assessed the level of implementation of planned programmes and projects in order to improve performance and results in subsequent years. It is also to highlight challenges encountered during implementation to enable the Assembly reconsider the various implementation measures adopted with a view to improving subsequent performance and impact.

The Departments of the Assembly, Civil Society Organisations, District Substructures, Agencies and private sector within the District had their annual reports reviewed and harmonised into the District Annual Progress Report that also shares the performance of the District with reference to the National Development Planning Commission's (NDPC) indicators and the District core indicators at the end of the year 2023.

1.1 Purpose Of Monitoring And Evaluation For The Year, 2023

The importance of M&E in the execution of policy programmes and projects cannot be over emphasized as it ensures effectiveness, efficiency, accountability, responsiveness and transparency in the allocation and use of scarce resources. The main M&E goal for the year therefore is to effectively monitor the implementation of planned activities and evaluate results and impacts to ensure that development interventions are having the desired effects in terms of transforming the lives of people in the District and reducing poverty on a sustainable basis. The following are the specific M&E objectives for the year under review:

- To ensure effective and efficient implementation of projects and programmes
- To provide data for evidence-based decision making
- To ensure effective and efficient design and implementation of development interventions
- To ensure fiscal/financial prudence in the use of our scarce resources
- To enhance accountability and transparency
- To facilitate the timely execution of programmes and projects

1.2 SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS

1.2.1 PROPORTION OF 2023 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN(AAP) IMPLEMENTED

The 2023 AAP of the Assembly contains a total of 202 planned activities spread under four development dimensions.

Out of the 202 planned activities, a total of 178 activities were executed (being implemented and completed) representing 89 percent of planned projects and programmes in the 2023 AAP. 75 percent of planned interventions were completed. Majority of the implemented activities are within the social development dimension and the least implemented come from the Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development. Figure below provides analysis of the implementation of the 2023 Annual Action plan activities:

FIGURE 1.1 PROPORTION OF 2023 AAP IMPLEMENTED

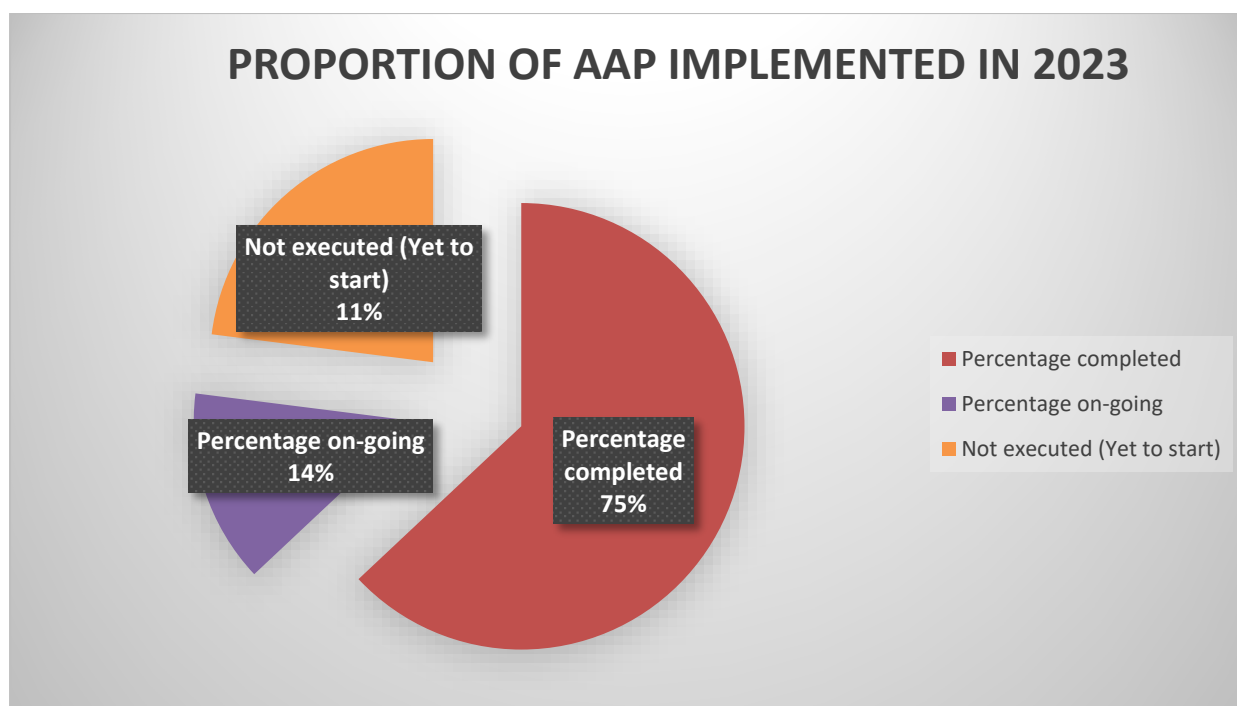


Table 1.2: 2023 Annual Action Plan Implementation Based On Development Dimensions

Details on the Annual Action Plan Implemented

S/N	Development Dimension	2022		2023	
		Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec
1	Economic Development	22	20	26	24
2	Social Development	115	104	88	86
3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	33	30	37	24
4	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	52	48	26	22
5	Emergency Planning And Response (Including Covid-19)			10	6
6	Implementation, Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation			7	7
7	Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion (SOCO)			8	8
	Total	222	202	202	178

Note: Executed interventions include interventions that are either completed or being implemented

1.4. Monitoring And Evaluation Processes

There are many different types of tools deployed when carrying out M&E. For us in Moagduri, the following tools and processes were used to assess the performance of the district:

- End of year plan implementation review meetings with stakeholders including project beneficiaries, traditional authorities, civil society organizations, NGOs, development partners, Hon. Assembly members and heads of decentralized departments
- Desk review of 2023 quarterly M&E reports
- Desk review of 2022 Annual Progress report
- Participatory Monitoring of projects and programmes at the end of the year
- Compilation and dissemination of quarterly M&E report to stakeholders for validation and ownership

End of Year Review Meeting in Photo



1.2.2 PROPORTION OF THE MTDP IMPLEMENTED

Proportion of the DMTDP Implemented

Indicators	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Target 2023	Actual 2023	Target 2024
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1. Proportion of the annual action plans implemented by the end of the year	a. Percentage completed	a) 83%	a) 85%	a) 97%	a) 87%	a) 96%
	b. Percentage of ongoing interventions	b) 11.11%	b) 6%	b) 3%	b) 3.4%	b) 2%
	c. Percentage of interventions abandoned	c) 0%	c) 0%	c) 0%	c) 0%	c) 0%
	d. Percentage of interventions yet to start	d) 5.8%	d) 9%	d) 0%	d) 7.9%	d) 0%
2. Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented	92.3%	21.8%	65%	45.4%	98%	

1.5 Summary Of Challenges Encountered

- Inadequate funds for M&E activities
- Delay in the release of the DACF
- Delay in the provision of information by some decentralized departments
- Different reporting timelines for submission of reports by some decentralized departments
- Inconsistencies in data collected from decentralized departments
- Poor data base for the District
- Difficulty in accessing some parts of the district especially during rainy season for M&E activities
- Inadequate funds to conduct field surveys to compile data on some key indicators
- Inadequate funds to carry out impact evaluation on critical interventions

CHAPTER TWO

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

2.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The overall goal of the district's economic development strategies, over the medium term is to build a prosperous society. The attainment of this economic development goal requires strong and resilient district economy, industrial transformation, development of the private sector, promotion of agriculture and rural development as well as tourism and creative Arts. The following specific district objectives were set under the economic development dimension:

- ❖ Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability
- ❖ Enhance local economic development
- ❖ Ensure improved skills development for industry
- ❖ Ensure energy availability and reliability
- ❖ Continuous implementation of flagship industrial development initiatives
- ❖ Support entrepreneurs and SMEs development
- ❖ Promote demand driven approach to agric among others

Annex 4a: Project Register

Annex 4a: Project Register

Project Description	Development Dimension	Location	Contractor	Contract	Date of	Source	Date Started	Expected	Expenditure to Date	Out	Implementation Status	Strategies To Improve Project Completion Rate	How Citi
				Sum	Award	Of Funding		Date Of Completion		Standing Balance			
Construction of fence wall and gravelling around the assembly staff bungalow at Yagaba		Yagaba	M/S Nawurugu Royal Enterprise	66,987.20	5/18/2018	DACF	5/18/2018	9/18/2018			Finishes		
Rehabilitation of Kubori Health center at Kubori		Kubori	M/s Nawurugu Royal Enterprise	69,103.50	12/2/2020	DACF	12/2/2020	12/6/2020			Completed		
Construction of CHPS Compound at Kubugu		Kubugu	M/s Briwalle Enterprise	195,300.00	19/02/2022	DACF	19/02/2022	19/05/2022			Superstructure		
Completion of Zanwara CHPs Compound at Zanwara		Zanwara	M/s Bliss GH Enterprise	165,300.00	20/02/2022	DACF	20/02/2022	20/05/2022			Finishes		
Rehabilitation of Dabozisi Classroom block at Dabozisi		Dabozisi	M/s Nawurugu Royal Enterprise	50,100.50	27/6/2022	DACF	27/6/2022	31/12/2022			Ongoing		

Completion of Assembly Staff Quarters at Yagaba		Yagaba	M/s MNS Munas Enterprise.	70,000.00	19/04/2021	DACF	19/04/2021	19/01/2022			Completed
Rehabilitation of Assembly staff quarters at yagaba		Yagaba	M/s Afa Investment Enterprise	80,000.00	19/10/2021	DACF	19/10/2021	19/01/2022			Mobilization
Construction of 2 Bedroom Semi-Detach Teachers Quarters at Yirangu		Yirangu	M/s Shaman Tasneen Co. Ltd	196,400.00	2/11/2020	DACF	2/11/2020	3/8/2022			Gable level
Construction 2-Bedroom Semi-Detached Nurses Quarters At Kubori		Kubori	M/s Afa Investment Ltd.	195,250.00	2/11/2020	DACF	2/11/2020	6/8/2022			SUPERSTRUCTURE
Construction of 2-Bedroom Self-Contain For Police Commemder At Yagaba		Yagaba	M/s Omobolaji Enterprise	199,999.50	30/06/2020	DACF	30/06/2020	30/12/2020			Finishes
Construction of Children's ward at loagri		Loagri	M/s Jankoni Enterprise	191,850.50	10/11/2020	DACF	10/11/2020	10/5/2021			Finishes
Construction of 12-seater kvip toilet and urinal at loagri		Loagri	M/s Royal Goble Trading Enterprise	64,446.53	9/20/2018	DACF	9/20/2018	11/20/2018			Completed
construction of 12-seater kvip toilet and urinal at tantala		Tatala	M/s A.B Akamara Enterprise	66,615.53	21/01/2019	DACF	21/01/2019	21/04/2019			Completed
Rehabilitation of teachers quarters at yizies		Yiziesi	M/s Nawurugu Royal enterprise	119,215.10	2/12/2022	DACF	2/12/2022	2/3/2022			Finishes
Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom Blk at Kunkwa		Kunkwa	M/s Stephalem Enterprise	100,605.15	11/2/2015	DACF	11/2/2015	11/2/2015			Finishes

Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom Blk at (CENTER)		Center	M/s Komasim Enterprise	97,342.06	11/2/2015	DACF	11/2/2015	11/2/2015			Completed
Construction of CHPs Compound at Yagaba		Yagaba	M/s Tass-Kalia	145,091.45	11/2/2015	DACF	11/2/2015	11/2/2015			Finishes

Project Description	Development Dimension	Location	Contractor	Contract Sum	Date of Award	Source Of Funding	Date Started	Expected Date Of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status		Strategies To Improve Project Completion Rate	How Citizens were involved in monitoring of works contract	Remarks Summary on land acquisition and resettlement
											%	Pictures			

Repair and Maintenance of Existing Infrastructure

Asset/ infrastructure	Location	Type of maintenance	Estimated Cost	Actual Release	Gap	Expenditure	Recommendation
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2.1.1 Update On Revenue Sources

Within the year under review, funds mobilized to execute the development agenda of the District stood at Three Million, Two Hundred and Six Thousand, Thirty-Seven Ghana cedis Fifty-Three pesewas (GHC3,206,037.53). The Highest contributor (About 41.5 %) of the total funds mobilized within the year under review comes from the World Bank (SOCO). Table 2.1 summarizes the funding sources for the 2023 fiscal years.

Table 2.1: Revenue Sources

Annex 5: Update on Revenue Sources

Revenue Sources	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Target 2023	Actual 2023
IGF	131,020.33	121,455.03	190,800.00	133,440.68
DACF	1,042,216.12	1,504,646.52	3,198,603.34	1,026,018.92
MP's CF	299,190.66	520,777.15	400,000.00	439,657.72
PWDs CF	67,656.61	151,364.10	300,000.00	118,834.11
MSHAP		18,213.90		12,539.40
CIDA (MAG)	111,598.00	89,442.88	118,197.24	118,197.24
World Bank (GPSNP)	19,687.00		450,000.00	50,000.00
DDF	1,135,241.00	1,368,912.53	712,130.29	
USAID		88,186.00	764,405.00	43,432.00
World Bank (SOCO)			4,627,413.15	1,222,196.00
UNICEF	45,000.00	15,000.00	38,000.00	30,000.00
GOG	45,229.39	21,778.10	56,000.00	11,721.46
LEAP				
Others				
Total	2,896,839.11	3,899,776.21	10,143,418.73	3,206,037.53

Source: *Budget Unit, 2023*

There has been a decrease of about 17.79% of the total income received in 2023 over that of 2022 revenue.

This time round, the largest contributor to revenue generated in the district came from SOCO, followed by transfers from DACF secretariat. The lowest was GoG as indicated in the table above. It is worth mentioning that a lot more efforts are being put in place to improve upon internal revenue mobilization as we could not meet our target for the year. Revenue mobilization task force has been put in place to ensure intensive revenue mobilization activities in the district.

Table 2.2: Update On Disbursement

Expenditure Item	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Target 2023	Actual 2023
Compensation	1,554,884.20	1,185,992.54	1,774,708.87	1,711,498.30
Goods and Service	1,223,219.91	1,310,016.84	3,181,484.89	1,722,538.51
CAPEX	1,226,164.71	1,992,397.71	8,362,871.13	1,350,919.36
Total	4,004,268.82	4,488,407.09	13,319,064.89	4,784,956.17

Source: *Budget Unit, 2023*

The table above clearly shows that the District could only meet up to about 35.93% of its target for the year. This confirms the fact that some of the initiated projects could not be completed and others could not begin at all.

It is also observed that the expenditure far exceeds the income. This is because the activities of some of the donors do not pass through the assembly system. Eg Catholic Release Services (CRS)

Update on Indicators and Targets

Annex 3: Performance of District Indicators

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Target 2023	Actual 2023	Key programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations
	Economic Development							
❖	Total output in agricultural production					<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Home and Farm Visits 2. Farmer trainings 3. Crop and food demonstration. 4. Yield plots establishment 5. Crop Pest and disease surveillance 6. Animals' disease surveillance 7. Vaccinations 8. Monitoring of livestock movement out of the district 9. Farmers sensitizations 10. Market survey 11. Monitoring and reporting 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited budget allocation 2. Poor road network especially rainy season 3. Lack of market for rice farmers 4. High cost inputs 	
		2.2	2.2	2.5	2.4			
	i. Maize	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5			
	ii. Rice (milled),	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5			
	iii. Millet	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5			
	iv. Sorghum							
	v. Cassava							
	vi. Yam							
	vii. Cocoyam							
	viii. Plantain							
	ix. Groundnut	2.3	2.3	2.54	2.54			
	x. Cowpea	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3			
	xi. Soybean	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8			
	xii. Cocoa							
	xiii. Shea nut							
	xiv. Oil palm							
	xv. Cashew nut							
	xvi. Cotton							
	xvii. Cattle	25,000	34,962	36,000	38,458			
	xviii. Sheep	15,000	17,212	18,000	18,933			
	xix. Goat	21,670	27,726	30,000	30,499			
	xx. Pig							
	xxi. Poultry			30,300	33,330			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Target 2023	Actual 2023	Key programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations
❖	Average productivity of selected crop (mt/ha):							
❖	Percentage of arable land under cultivation							
❖	Number of new industries established							
	i. Agriculture,							
	ii. Industry,							
	iii. Service							
❖	Number of new jobs created							
	iv. Agriculture							
	v. Industry							
	vi. Service							
6	Percentage change in IGF	131,020.33	121,455.03	190,800.00	133,440.68			
	Social Development							
	Net enrolment ratio	109%	128%	100%	111.8%	1. Inadequate office accommodation for the Directorate which makes work very difficult. 2. Lack of fuel for SISOs and maintenance of their motors and other officers makes monitoring difficult. 3. Poor attitude of some officers towards work 4. Flooding situation in most communities slow down teaching and learning	1. Authorities should try and get a befitting office for the Directorate 2. Fuel and maintenance allowance to be given to officers for monitoring. 3. Sanction officers whose attendance is poor. 4. Support the directorate maintain and fuel the second vehicle for the	
	iii. Kindergarten	85%	73.5%	92%	77.3%			
	iv. Primary	74%	57.3%	90%	59.8%			
	v. JHS							
	Gender Parity Index	1:1.5	1:1	1:1	1:0.8			
	i. Kindergarten	1:1.03	1:0.5	1:1	1:09			
	ii. Primary	1:0.88	1:0.5	1:1	1:06			
	iii. JHS	1:0.92	1:0.8	1:1	1:09			
	iv. SHS							
	Completion rate	86.7%	89.8%	94%	91.8%			
	i. Kindergarten	75.8%	78.4%	89%	90%			
	ii. Primary	65.7%	68.4%	75%	69%			
	iii. JHS							
	iv. SHS	80.6%	82.8%	93%	84.3%			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Target 2023	Actual 2023	Key programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations
	Pass rate • JHS • SHS	25.5% 65.29%	40.7% 77.89%	77% 89.7%	--- ---		Directorate for monitoring and supervision.	
	Proportion of health facilities that are functional i. CHPS Compound ii. Clinic iii. Health Center iv. Polyclinic v. Hospital							
		14	14	16	14			
		1	1	4	1			
		0	0	0	1			
		0	0	0	0			
		0	0	0	0			
	Prevalence of malnutrition (institutional) •Wasting •Underweight •Stunting •Overweight	NA 3.8 3.8 NA	NA 2.8 2.9 NA	NA 3.8 3.8 NA	NA 4.5 2.1 NA	-Vitamin A mop - up supplementation for children <5yrs -community cooking food demonstrations -Training of health staff on responsive care and early learning an addendum of IYCF	-means of transport (motor bike) -chronic shortage of Ready to used therapeutic food -intermittent shortages of Vitamin A and folic Acids	
	Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)							
	Malaria case fatality (Institutional) i. District total ii. Under five years iii. Women between 15-49							
	Proportion of population who have tested positive for covid-19							
	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card							
		53%	58.8%	90%	74.5%	-monthly growth monitoring and promotions		

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Target 2023	Actual 2023	Key programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations
	i. Total							
	ii. Indigents							
	iii. Informal							
	iv. Aged							
	v. Under 18years							
	vi. Pregnant Women							
	Number of births and deaths registered							
	i. Birth (sex)							
	ii. Death (sex, age group)							
	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources¹							
	i. District	66.8%	68.2%	95%	71%			
	ii. Urban							
	iii. Rural							
	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services							
	i. District	21.2%	35.45%	70%	58.3%			
	ii. Urban							
	iii. Rural							
	Recorded cases of child abuse							
	i. Child trafficking,	4	0	4	0			
	ii. child labour,	5	1	5	0			
	iii. sexual abuse,							
	iv. emotional abuse							

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Target 2023	Actual 2023	Key programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations
	v. neglect. vi. early marriage vii. female genital mutilation viii. family-child separation							
	Percentage of road network in good condition					Road constructions ongoing	Delay in payment of contractors	
	Total	61	65	90	72			
	Urban							
	Feeder							
	Percentage of communities covered by electricity					Electrification programmes undergoing	Delay in the release of funds	
	• District	66.7%	66.7%	90%	73%			
	• Rural							
	• Urban							
	Reported cases of crime							
	i. Rape							
	ii. Armed robbery							
	iii. Defilement							
	iv. Murder							
	v. Drug trafficking							
	vi. Peddling							
	vii. Drug abuse							
	viii. Domestic violence							
	Number of communities affected by disaster							
	i. Bushfire	42	37	30	45			
	ii. Floods	67	62	20	58			
	iii. Wind/Rain Storm	43	45	10	27			
	Percentage of annual action plan	76	72	85	80			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Target 2023	Actual 2023	Key programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations
	implemented							
District Specific Indicators (Start with the ISS variables)								
1	Number of trainings conducted on ISSOPs	2	2	4	2	ISS PROGRAMME, LEAP CYCLE PAYMENT VSLA AND WOMEN GROUPS NHIS ENROLMENT	NONE OPERATIONALISATION OF NHIS OFFICE INCONSISTENT RELEASE OF FUNDS FOR FOLLOW UP ON CASES	
2	Proportion of case workers trained in child protection and family welfare	4	3	4	3			
3	Number of child violence cases benefitting from social welfare/social services	10	12	20	15			
4	Number of children reached by social work/social services	400	300	500	200			
5	Number of people reached with child protection and SGBV information	500	318	400	412			
6	Number of LEAP household members on NHIS	700	188	200	66			
7	Number of households with adolescent girls benefitting from LEAP	70	40	20	18			
8	Number of outreach visits to communities with LEAP households	4	4	4	4			
9	Number of referrals received from GHS	5	0	0	0			
10	Proportion of referrals receiving adequate follow-up	10	4	10	12			
11	Number of DSWCD's that have shared their MMDA's LEAP Household data with both NHIS and GHS	Yes shared with both	Yes shared with both	Yes shared with both	Yes shared with both			
12	Number of regional intersectoral monitoring visits conducted	4	2	4	3			
13	Number of meetings organised to discuss	4	2	4	2			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Target 2023	Actual 2023	Key programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations
	integrated services							
14	Number of girls reached by prevention and care services	6	4	10	2			
15	Number of CP/SGBV cases referred to other services and followed up	10	2	10	4			
16	Number of NGOs, including RHCs, trained	5	2	5	2			
17	Number of children in RHCs profiled and reunified	0	0	0	0			
18	Proportion of sub-standard RHCs closed	0	0	0	0			
19	Number of children placed in foster care							
20	Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water sources	66.8%	68.2%	95%	71%			
21	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	21.2%	35.45	70%	43.2%			

Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues

Annex 7a: Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocation GH¢	Actual receipt GH¢	No of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
Ghana School Feeding Programme				
Capitation Grants				
National Health Insurance Scheme				
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme				
National Youth Employment Program				
One District-One Factory Programme				
One Village-One Dam Programme				
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme				
Free SHS Programme				
National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP)				
Others				

Releases on the above programmes are done at the national level and do not pass through the Assembly System. Hence we are not able to plan and track the targets and actuals releases as demanded.

2.1.2 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture plays a critical role in reducing poverty and promoting growth in the Ghanaian economy. Ghana, therefore, needs an agricultural revolution that is productive and growth driven to increase income levels. Agriculture is the main stay of the district as majority (About 97%) of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. This section assesses performance of the district under the agric sub-sector. The district has identified a demand driven approach as an essential way of promoting agric development. The following provides a summary of achievements under the agric sub-sector:

2.1.3 Implementation Of Government Flagship Programmes

✓ **Planting for Food and Jobs**

The planting for Food and Jobs initiative is a government flagship initiative aim at increasing food production and generating income for farmers. Under the initiative, the district has cropped Maize, Rice and other crops and monitored farms.

Under the PFJ initiative of government, a total of 3780 farmers cultivated 8905 acres of maize and 3,150 farmers cultivated 20,932 acres of rice.

Table 2.3: Details on the Annual Action Plan Implemented under the Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework

S/N	Development Dimension	2022		2023	
		Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec
1	Planting for food and jobs	5000 farmers	4384 farmers	5000	5460
2	Rice special Initiative	2,000 farmers	2513 farmers	2600	3150
3	Maize special Initiative	3,000 farmers	1871 farmer	3500	3780
4	Planting for export and rural development (cashew seedlings)	40,500 seedlings	80,000 seedlings	60000	0

From the table above, the number of beneficiaries of planting for food and jobs has risen above expectation due to increase in the two dominant crops in the district i.e rice and maize. There are indications that the number will further increase for the year 2024 and hence need to arrange for more farm inputs. There has been an increase in cashew plantation under Ghana Productive Safety Net Project which the plantations have started bearing fruits. For the year 2023, seedling was nursed at Kubori and transplanted.

✓ **One district one warehouse (1D1W) programme**

The introduction of the one district one warehouse programme aims at reducing post- harvest losses and improving farm level practices, handling and storage activities that exposed farm produce to moulds, rodents and other pests. The Mamprugu Moagduri District is one of the Major production zones for maize and rice. The current district production levels for maize and rice is between 14,000-20,000 metric tons (DADU, 2023). Warehouses need to be constructed for the drying, cleaning and storage of these produce to avoid post-harvest losses and to facilitate trade between small scale farmers and wholesalers in the major cities. One

number warehouse has been constructed in the district capital, Yagaba to serve the afore-said purposes. The Warehouses is in good use. The estimated capacity of the warehouse is between 20,000-30,000 bags. Some farmers have started putting it into use and it is aimed at benefiting an estimated number of 3000 to 4500 farmers in the district.

✓ **One Village One Dam Initiative**

Under the One Village One Dam initiative, the following areas were earmarked and constructed. The purpose for this was to boost dry season farming and make water available for livestock.

1. Kpatorigu
2. Kubugu
3. Sakpaba
4. Jadema
5. Yizeisi
6. Tantala
7. Dabozeisi
8. Kunkua
9. Kubori and
10. Soo

✓ *Agenda One, One*

Agenda one, one is a Government Flagship program that aimed at ensuring that each district in the Country gets a befitting Hospital.

This led to the start of work on the construction of the District Hospital at Yagaba the District capital in January, 2022. The status of work as at the close of December 2023 is shown in the pictures below.

When this project is completed, it will solve the Health delivery challenge of referring patients to Sandema and Walewale.

HOSPITAL COMPLEX



HOSPITAL COMPLEX





STAFF ACCOMMODATION



STAFF ACCOMMODATION

District court house and staff accommodation

STAFF ACCOMMODATION



DISTRICT COURT HOUSE

Table 2.4: Summary of achievements under Economic Development

Total Interventions	Number of Interventions completed	Number of Interventions not implemented	Number of on-going Interventions	% of Interventions completed
26	21	3	2	80.78%

From the table above, the 2023 AAP contained 26 activities under the economic dimension of which 18 are executed, 5 are on-going, and 3 has been rolled over to the 2024 annual action plan.

2.1.4. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED)

INTRODUCTION

The main focus of the Local Economic Development in the district is on community-based skills training (CBST), management development skills (MDS) training, formation and strengthening of local business associations (LBAs) groups, advisory and counselling services, provision of information to prospective clients and facilitating access to credit delivery etc.

According to the 2021 population and housing data, over 90% of the population are engaged in farming and agricultural related activities. The main type of small and medium scale businesses in the district are:

- ❖ Shea butter processing
- ❖ Water-melon production
- ❖ Groundnut oil extraction and
- ❖ Rice parboiling and
- ❖ Dawadawa processing
- ❖ Soap production

During the year under review the BAC undertook the following activities:

1. Training of groups on rice parboiling and packaging for marketing
2. Training of groups on shea butter processing

3. Monitoring of business training programmes under Ghana Productive Safety Net Project namely: soap making, shea butter processing, rice parboiling, dry season gardening and groundnuts processing.
4. Monitoring of business establishments in the district.
5. Educating tax collectors on innovative way of collecting taxes for development and
6. Identification of various business groups in the district
7. Education on packaging of products and marketing outside the district and region.
8. Facilitated the disbursement of GPSNP 2 grants to beneficiaries numbering 76 in Yirangu.

2.2 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Social development goal of the district is to create opportunities for all. In pursuit of this goal, a number of development objectives were set including the following;

- ◆ To Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels
- ◆ To strengthen school management systems
- ◆ To Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
- ◆ To Strengthen healthcare management system
- ◆ To Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality
- ◆ To ensure food and nutrition security
- ◆ To Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all
- ◆ To Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services
- ◆ To Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system among others

This section of the report covers a number of focus areas including education, health, food and nutrition, water and sanitation, child and family welfare, poverty and inequality among others.

2.2.1 Updates On Education

Education service delivery and infrastructure provision remains a critical input to the development of the human resource based of the district. There has been significant investment to expand access to quality education over the years.

Further, school dropout among female students due to teenage pregnancy still prevail.

TOTAL ENROLMENT OF PUPILS/STUDENTS

This aspect highlights on the enrolment of students at all levels prevailing in the district.

Table 2.6: Enrolment of Students by Level

Level	Academic Year					
	2021		2022		2023	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Kindergarten	3,421	141	4,111	378	4,611	418
Primary	8,659	150	8,311	401	9,311	441
Junior High School	1,364	0	2,023	0	2,723	0
SHS	966	0	966	0	986	0
SPED	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14,410	291	15,411	779	17631	859

Source: Annual School Census Report, 2023

The enrolment has been consistently increasing due to increasing population but could have been higher if efforts are put in place to curtail movement to the female youth to the Southern part of the country for Kayaye. This could also result in reduction in the rate of teenage pregnancies.

GENDER PARITY ON GROSS ENROLMENT

Another indicator worthy of policy emphasis is the Gender Parity Index (GPI) which measures progress towards gender parity in education participation and or learning opportunities available for females in relation to those available to males. A GPI equal to 1 indicates parity between females and males. A value less than one indicates disparity in favour of males and a value greater than one indicates the otherwise.

Table: 2.7 Gender Parity Index (GPI) on Enrolment by level

Level	Academic Year		
	2021	2022	2023
KG	1:1	1.06 : 1	1.15:1
Primary	1.05:1	1.01 : 1	1.03:1
JHS	1.14:1	0.86 : 1	0.88:1

SHS	0.81:1	0.8:1	0.92:1
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Source: Annual School Census

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACCESS)

Table 2.8 : BECE Performance in Public Schools

Year	No. that wrote exams			No. Attaining aggr 6-36 (Including Credit in 4 Core subjects)			% Attaining aggr 6-36 (Including Credit in 4 Core subjects)			No. of Schools Scoring 100%	No. of Schools Scoring 0%
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
2021	339	248	587	67	31	98	19.8%	12.5%	16.7%	0	5
2022	328	284	612	75	46	121	22.9%	16.2%	19.8%	1	6
2023	336	186	522	91	66	157	27%	35%	30	0	2

Source: District/Regional BECE result analysis

Table: the table above indicates that, for the year 2023 a total number of candidates who sat for the BECE were 522 of which males and females were 336 and 186 respectively. The results show that no school got 100% pass rate while 2 schools scored 0% pass rate for the year 2023. The GES directorate is admonished to charge the staff to show professionalism and whip-up the students' attitudes towards education.

QUALITY OF EDUCATION

NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN THE DISTRICT

Table: 2.9: Public School Teachers Population by gender

Level	Academic year								
	2021			2022			2023		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
KG	10	10	20	10	11	21	9	11	21
Primary	94	14	108	97	15	112	84	40	124
JHS	72	9	81	15	78	93	51	10	61
SHS	31	3	34	31	3	34	35	3	38
SPED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: GES Directorate, Mamprufgu Moagduri, 2023

It is worth to note that, the staff strength as indicated in the table above is inadequate for all the levels. Educational policies geared towards performance improvement is jeopardized by the shortage of teachers.

WASSCE Performance

The table below shows the pass rate of students over three years i.e 2021-2023

Table 2.10: Overall WASSCE Performance by Gender

Academic Year	Percentage Passes in WASSSCE by Gender (Grades A1 -C6)		
	Male	Female	Total
2021	43.2%	38.5%	34.8%
2022	54.5%	45.5%	42.4%
2023	57.4%	48.7%	46.9%

District / Regional WASSCE result analysis / Annual School Census

The pass rate is not encouraging owing to the fact that more than 50% of candidates are not able to obtain credits in atleast six subjects for consecutive two years. However, the 2023 results shows an improvement over the previous years though population growth and increased enrolment as well as other factors accounts.

Table 2.11: Quality of WASSCE Pass Rate by core subjects (Grades A1-C6)

Academic Year	Percentage Passes in WASSCE core subjects - A1-C6			
	English Language	Mathematics	Integrated Science	Social Studies
2021	3.1%	1.3%	2.2%	24.3%
2022	9.5%	63.2%	1.1%	23.3%
2023	35.9%	59.4%	34.9%	71.3%

Source: District/Regional WASSCE result analysis / Annual School Census.

From the table above, the 2023 results in the core subjects marked a significant improvement over the previous years except the Mathematics subject that fell by 3.8%.

COHORT COMPLETION BY LEVEL OF SCHOOL

Table 2.12: Three Cohort Completion of Basic/Second Cycle Schools

LEVEL	Academic Years					
	2021		2022		2023	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Kindergarten (KG2)	85%	91%	55.2%	65.3%	100%	109%
Primary (P6)	80%	89%	72.2%	69.3%	87%	92%
Junior High School (JH3)	30%	28%	55.1%	58.5%	37%	44%
Senior High School (SH3)	21.4%	11.9%	36.4%	28.8%	40%	31%

Source: Annual School Census

The table above displays a descending completion rates from KG to primary level to JHS and to the SHS level. This is as a result of the numerous interfering reasons ranging from Kayaye, galamsey operations, poor parental care, peer influence, etc.

ACCESS TO AND PARTICIPATION IN PRE-TERTIARY EDUCATION

Table 2.13: Number of Schools in the District by Level

Level of School	Academic Year					
	2021		2022		2023	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Kindergarten	37	4	37	4	37	4
Primary	42	3	43	4	43	4
Junior High School	23	0	23	0	23	0
Senior High School	1	0	1	0	1	0
Special Education (SPED) Schools	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Annual School Census Report

Table 2.13 above presents an overview of the number of schools (public and private) in the district for the years 2021, 2022 and 2023. Number of schools, public and private all remained the same.

Challenges in the Education Sector

The following represents summary of challenges in the education sub-sector:

1. Inadequate teaching staff in the District
2. Most communities cut-off due to floods during the raining season

3. Lack of funds to resource SISOs and other office staff to carry out monitoring effectively
4. Poor attendance of students to school due to farming activities
5. Inadequate office space for GES
6. High rate of teenage pregnancies which led to drop out of school girls

2.2.2 Implementation Of Pro-Poor Interventions

◆ School Feeding Programme

The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) was launched in 2005 in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goal concerning the reduction of hunger. It is an initiative of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) pillar 3 assisted by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The costs of the GSFP are shared between the Government of Ghana and donors. Its three main objectives are:

- (1) Increase school enrolment, attendance and retention
- (2) Reduce hunger and malnutrition
- (3) Boost domestic food production. Children in deprived public primary schools and kindergartens shall get one hot, nutritious meal a day. The programme covers sixteen(16) schools in the district. Table below provides details on the implementation of the GSF programme in the district.

Table 2.14: Update on critical development and poverty issues in 2023

№	Critical Development and Poverty Issues	No of beneficiaries 2022			No of beneficiaries 2023		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Ghana School Feeding Programme	3986	3960	7946	-	-	-
2	Capitation Grants	10505	7301 *	17806	-	-	-
3	National Health Insurance Scheme	-	-	-			
4	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	618	947	1565	618	947	1565
5	National Youth Employment Program	298	235	533	-	-	-
6	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP)	289	465	754			
7	One District-One Factory Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	One Village-One Dam Programme	7150	6538	13680	7150	6538	13680
9	Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	3876	1324	5200	9040	3350	12390
10	Free SHS Programme	720	432	1,152	810	534	1344

Inrespective of the shot supply of input to famers this year, beneficiaries of Planting for Food and Jobs still experience an increase since the District is over 90% Agrarian.

2.2.3 Updates On Ghana Productive Saey Net Project (GPSNP)

The Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP) is a World Bank / DFID/ Government of Ghana supported project which is being implemented by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP). The GPSNP is a continuation of Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) and began in the fourth quarter of 2019 but its implementation took shape in the first quarter of 2020.

Table 2.15 GPSNP 1 Project summary

<i>N^o</i>	PROJECT TITLE	CONTRACT OR RESPONSIBLE	LOCATIO N	AMOUNT INVOLVE (GHC)	STATUS OF WORK	REMA RKS
1	Rehabilitation of Small Earth Dam at Dabozesi	Awakwa Company LTD	Dabozesi	251,058.18	100% Completed	In use
2	Rehabilitation of small earth dam at Katigri	Martmell Enterprise	Katigri	473,777.48	100% Completed	In use
3	Rehabilitation of Kikaayiri - Kpatorigu Feeder Road[3.80km]	Shamaha Enterprise limited	Kikaayiri - Kpatorigu	321,934.78	100% Completed	In use
4	Rehabilitation of 10ha degraded Land with Cashew Fruit Trees at Loagri	-	Loagri		90% Completed	Fruting
	Rehabilitation of 10ha degraded Land with Cashew Fruit Trees at Kubugu	-	Kubugu		75% Completed	Work in progres s
	Productive Inclusion	-	Loagri, Kubugu, Yizesi, Kpatorigu, Kikaayiri, Dabozesi, Kuba, and Jadema	-	Both first and second tranches of grants disbursed	Busines ses are operati ng

STATUS OF WORK IN PICTURES

Figure 2.1: *Small Earth Dam at Dabozesi*



Figure 2.2: *Small Earth Dam at Katigri*



Figure 2.3: Cashew Plantation at Kubugu



Figure 2.4: Cashew Plantation at Loagri



LABOUR FORCE UNDER THE GPSNP 1

The total labour force needed for the 5 sub-projects in the six beneficiary communities sums up to five hundred and sixty-five (565).

Table 2.16: The Breakdown of the LIPW beneficiaries

Nº	TITLE OF SUB-PROJECT	Nº OF BENEFICIARIES
1	Rehabilitation of Small Earth Dam at Dabozesi	165
2	Rehabilitation of Small Earth Dam at Katigri	170
3	Rehabilitation of Kikaayiri-Kpatorigu Feeder Road[3.80km]	70
4	Rehabilitation of 10ha degraded land using Cashew Fruit Trees including Nursery at Kubugu	80
5	Rehabilitation of 10ha degraded land using Cashew Fruit Trees including Nursery at Katigri	80
Total		565

PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION OF GPSNP 1

First Batch of Beneficiaries

Productive inclusion is the component of the GPSNP that offer beneficiaries skills to undertake small skill income generating activities as indicated in the table below

Table 2.17: Breakdown of the CLASS beneficiaries based on enterprises_ Batch 1

Nº	Enterprise	Community/ies	Nº of beneficiaries		Sub-Total
			Male	Female	
1	Soap production	Loagri	1	24	25
2	Soap production	Kubugu	0	17	17
3	Groundnut processing	Kubugu	0	10	10
4	Groundnut processing	Loagri	0	24	24
5	Groundnut processing	Yizesi	0	16	16
6	Rice processing	Kubugu	0	17	17
7	Small Ruminants Rearing	Yizesi	21	0	21
8	Small Ruminants Rearing	Loagri	12	0	12
9	Small Ruminants Rearing	Kubugu	18	0	18
10	Dry season gardening	Loagri	11	0	11
11	Dawadawa production	Yizesi	0	18	18

Total	63	126	189
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the first batch of the productive inclusion beneficiaries sum up to 189 comprising of 63 and 126 males and females respectively. This is illustrated in the table below.

The Second Batch of the GPSNP beneficiaries in all the five communities are 208 people. This number consist of 77 and 131 males and females respectively. This information is presented in the table below with clear number of beneficiaries under each community and IGA.

Table 2.18: Second Batch of beneficiaries under productive inclusion of GPSNP 1

No.	Community	IGA Groups	Expected No.	Number of Beneficiaries			Total per community
				Male	Female	Total	
1.	Dabozesi	Rice group	20	4	16	20	82
		Shea butter group	20	3	16	19	
		Groundnut processing	19	0	19	19	
		Dry season gardening	25	24	0	24	
2.	Kikaayiri	Rice group	25	14	11	25	48
		Soap	23	13	10	23	
3.	Kpatorigu	Soap	13	3	10	13	42
		Dry season gardening	13		13	13	
		Groundnut group	16	2	14	16	
4.	Kuuba	Shea butter	15	4	11	15	15
5.	Jadema	Rice group	21	10	11	21	21
	Total		210	77	131	208	208

2.2.4 Health And Health Services

The health sector in the district can be categorized into two, public and private. Ghana Health Service runs the public sector for curative, preventive and health promotion activities in the facilities. The Private sector comprises of the Fame (Yizeisi) Clinic and the drug outlets. The drug outlets include the chemical sellers and drug peddlers. The chemical sellers are trained personnel on license to sell over the counter drugs. The following are three categories of the drug peddlers in the district; peddlers of biomedicine, herbal medicines and “Neo-herbalists”.

Peddlers of biomedicine are found in rural areas and move from community to community and market to market on bicycles to sell their products. The “neo-herbalists” sell both herbal and modern drugs and sometimes use modern instruments along with traditional medicines. The herbalists include bonesetters, circumcisers of male and female clients, and traditional birth attendants. The district is endowed with many herbalists whose services are equally well patronized compared with modern medicines. The spiritualists see bodily ailments as manifestations of the spiritual beings and depend highly on rituals.

Ensure Affordable, Equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

One key policy objective under health is to ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health coverage for the people of Mamprugu Moagduri district. Policy decisions under the health sector was informed by a number of key development issues including inadequate access to quality healthcare as a result of absence of critical health staff and inadequate health infrastructure including absence of satellite office for the National Health Insurance Authority to provide health insurance registration and its allied services and limited number of CHPS compounds and health centres. Over the years, efforts were therefore geared towards expanding access to quality healthcare. In this light, much investments were made to address the gap identified. This has therefore occasioned the construction of additional CHPS compounds, Health centres and increase in the health staff strength resulting in the commencement of clinical care services at the various newly constructed health facilities. This therefore indicates increase in access to healthcare by patients as OPD per capita has increased from 0.59 in 2022 to 0.61 in 2023

However, the general health infrastructure status in the district still remain undesirable. With a population of about 68,746 people by the 2021 population Census, the Mamprugu Moagduri district has no hospital to take care of the health needs of the people. The district has been delivering health services through CHPS compounds and health centers which provide very limited health services. The following indicators measures access to healthcare service in the district:

Operational Health Facilities

Health facilities in the district are woefully inadequate. With a population of over 68,746 people, the Mamprugu Moagduri district has no hospital to take care of the health needs of the people. The district has been delivering health services through CHPS compounds and

health centers which provide very limited health services. Thank God the Agenda One, One project construction is ongoing in the district capital, Yagaba. The table below provides summary of health facilities in the district

Table 2.19: Operational Health Facilities

INDICATOR	Target 2022	Actual 2022	Target 2023	Actual 2023
CHPS Compound	14	8	20	16
Health Centre	2	0	2	0
Clinic	1	0	1	0
Poly	1	0	1	1
Hospital	1	0	1	0
Total				17

Source: District Health Directorate, 2023

Table 2.20: Staffing Situation and gaps

RANK	# NEEDED	#AT POST	VARIANCE
Physician Assistant		2	
Midwives		16	
Registered Nurses		51	
Enrolled Nurses		97	
Comm. Health Nurse		40	
Field Techn. (CH)		4	
Laboratory Tech.		2	
Nutrition Officers		8	
Health Promotion Officers		2	
Public Health Nurses		1	
Health Information Officers		2	

Source: District Health Directorate, 2023

Table 2.21: Delivery Services

INDICATOR	2022	2023
Total Deliveries	1680	1782
Skilled Deliveries	1549	1620
% Skilled Delivery	92.20	91
TBAs Deliveries	131	162
Multiple Deliveries	32	46
Labour Rltd Morbidities	0	0
Referrals (Labour Cases)	54	71
Low Birth Weight	86	96
Still Birth	9	5
Neonatal Deaths	3	2
Maternal Deaths	0	0
Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	0	0
Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	2	3

Source: District Health directorate, 2023

Table 2.22: ANC Services

Indicator	Baseline (2022)	Indicator level (2023)
ANC Attendance	7,680	8234
4 th Visits	78.8%	90%
LLIN distribution to pregnant women	1678	1752
FP acceptor rate	12.9	15
Testing in PMTCT	98.0	98.5

Source: District Health Directorate, 2023

Table 2.23: PNC Services

Indicator	Baseline (2022)	Indicator level (2023)
Number of PNC registrants	1010	1215

PNC coverage	83.0%	94%
PNC registrants seen within the 48 Hrs of delivery	78.4%	91%

Source: District Health Directorate, 2023

Table 2.24: Family Planning Services

Indicator	Baseline (2022)	Indicator level (2023)
Family planning acceptor rate	24.4%	35%
% of PNC Registrants accepting family planning	35.5%	52%
% of adolescents (10-19) coming for family planning services	18.2%	22%
Family planning acceptors (New)	998	1256
Family planning acceptors (continuing)	787	822

Source: District Health Directorate, 2023

Implementation of Nutrition Programmes

Nutrition programmes being implemented in the district include the following:

- Growth monitoring and promotion
- Anemia control Programme
- Community infant and young child feeding Programme (C-IYCF)
- Community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM)
- Maternal and child health and nutrition Programme (MCHNP)
- Girls iron- folate tablet supplementation Programme (GIFT)

Table 2.25: Nutritional Status Of Children 0-59 Months 2022-2023

Children <5years	2022	2023
Total No. children weighed	3056	4015
No. Underweight (Severe & moderate)	48	114
No. Normal	3008	3947

Source: District Health Directorate, Nutrition unit, 2023

Table 2.26: Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (Cmam) Admissions-2022-2023

Indicator	Actual-2022	Actual-2023
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Acute Malnutrition case admission	43	76
Number cured/Cure Rate	29(67.44%)	52 (68.42)
Number defaulted	6	24

Source: District Health Directorate, Nutrition unit, 2023

UPDATES ON NUTRITION ACTIVITIES

The unit has compiled data on the performance of strategic indicators as given in the table below.

SN	INDICATORS	2022	2023
1	Exclusive Breastfeeding rate among infants 0-3 months	89.4	91,6
2	vitamin A coverage for children 6-59 months	98.2	93,4
3	Early initiation of Breastfeeding rate	97.3	95,3
4	percentage of pregnant women anaemic at registration	63	63,4
5	proportion of children 0-5 years who are underweight	2.8	3,8
6	Percentage of girls (10-19) years screened for anaemia		0,87
7	proportion of children 0-5 years who are stunted	0.9	2,8

Nutrition Activities Carried Out Within the Third Quarter-2023

✓ MONITORING OF THE SUPPLEMENTATIONS OF IFA IN SCHOOLS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONAL PROTOCOLS.

The GHS within the second quarter of the year was able to visit fourteen (14) schools.

The key outcomes include:

- The methodology used was a visit to the schools to ensure that action plans developed during the training were pasted and also to determine the status of implementations, in most of the schools the action plan were seen pasted and implementation has commenced. Particularly, nutrition education and physical exercise, Egg Day and fruit Day celebration and weekly IFA supplementation but few schools were yet to form the SMART school events.
- Thus, egg day, Fruit and vegetable days, and Health inspection days, Physical Activity Day, Girls Iron Folate Tablet Supplementation, Nutrition Education and SMART School could take place during breaks and other free periods since it does not take time during implementation. This was suggested and recommended for easy execution of the action plan.

- Teachers present were once again taken through the Overview of the SMART School and GIFTS Program as well as its objectives; thus, to empower young people to promote positive changes in practices and norms related to good nutrition and health.
 - The teachers were led to discuss the target group for smart school (10-19years, upper primary and JHS) and Steps Involve in Forming a Smart School. Emphasis were given to the selection criteria and topics for discussion
 - Also, Girls' Iron-Folate Tablet Supplementation (GIFTS) Program, lack of registers in some schools was a challenged and was suggested that if exercise books could be used to keep records of supplement while we get them the standard register.
 - The Team supplied 3300 tablets of IFA were given to some of the schools that run out of supply to continue supplementation.
- ✓ **Monitoring and on the job training on the use of HB machine**
- With this activity, 8 health staff drawn from different health centres were trained comprising of seven males and one female. The key outcomes include:
- The methodology used during the monitoring, include observation on the use of the HB machine using a checklist and provision of support through on-the-job training at all the facilities visited. discussion and questions and answers method were also employed.
 - Participants were mainly midwives and community health Nurses who take HB of pregnant women.
 - Two to three pregnant women were observed where HB testing was conducted by either a community health nurse or midwife. Using check list.
- ✓ **GIFTS/IFA and Anaemia Prevention Forum Engagement with Parents and Teachers**
- This programme hosted fifty-five (55) participants comprising of forty (40) males and fifteen (15) females. The key outcomes are as follows:
- The methodology used during the meetings were purely oral presentation, discussions, questions and answers
 - Participants were taken through causes of anaemia, its long time and short time consequences as well as its prevention and treatment, everybody responsibility.

Thus, the body needs iron to make haemoglobin. Haemoglobin is an iron-rich protein that gives the red color to blood. It carries oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body and ensures the normal functioning the body. Anaemia has three main causes: blood loss, lack of red blood cell production, and high rates of red blood cell destruction cause by malaria and other infection.

- The most common cause of anaemia is not getting enough iron. A child who is anaemic does not have enough red blood cells or enough haemoglobin.
 - The Commonest types of anaemia can be prevented and treated by eating iron-rich foods. The best sources are red meat (especially beef and liver), poultry, fish, and shellfish and Iron folic acid supplementation as well as consumption vitamin C rich foods such as banana, orange, pawpaw and others.

✓ **Radio discussion on the First 1000 days concept**

Two sessions of radio discussions were held in the district to create awareness on the first 100days of life and its importance in shaping maternal and child nutritional wellbeing.

- The session of radio discussion were held at, at Yagaba /Kubori FM stationed in Yagaba. The transmission signal of these radio stations covers most communities in the district and even Savanna region's district (North Gonja;Daboya) .It has an estimated listening capacity of about 6000 listeners. The discussions were an hourly discussion aired from 7pm to 8pm on the one two (2) occasion with phone-in segment.
- The discussion center on the, the first 100 days of life, its importance and need for families to support maternal and child nutrition to unearth their future potentials and to prevent all forms of adverse effects of malnutrition.

Good practices and innovations

- Provision of adequate micronutrients before and during pregnancy and lactation, especially iron, folic acid, calcium, iodine, and vitamin A through supplementation, fortification, diagnose and treatment of anemia safely, support dietary diversity by families and food consumption
- Zoning of communities into mobile CHPS and assigning staff to each community

Challenges

- ✓ most of the communities are hard to reach

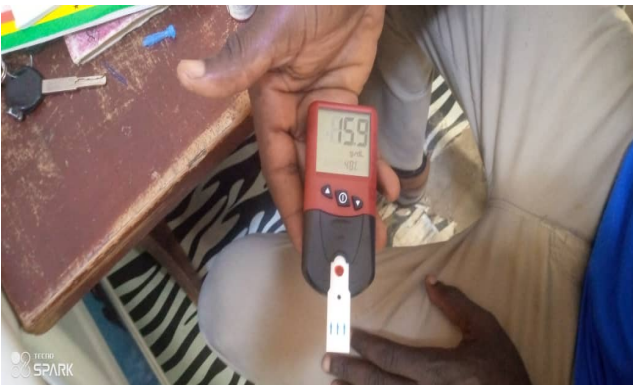
- ✓ -some of the children's mothers were in the farm and the team could not have access to their maternal child health record book (MCHR) to determine their Vitamin A supplementation status.
- ✓ The amount allocated for the radio discussion was not enough for the two session one-hour airtime
- ✓ mobilizing the parents were a big challenge because of the farming season

Way Forward

- ✓ -more resource such as, paper for printing of tally sheets, rubbers to put the vitamin A to make it handy for supplementation.
- ✓ -the mop-up campaigns through community vitamin A increases the coverages of vitamin A supplementation for children 12-59ms, who are hard to reach during child welfare clinic.

PICTURES OF ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT

- ✓ Monitoring and on the job training on the use of HB machine



UPDATES ON CORONA VIRUS (COVID-19)

Corona virus (COVID19) is a deadly disease that broke out in China in December 2019 and has engulfed a chunk of the world not excluding Ghana. It has become a world pandemic, claiming thousands of lives.

In respect of the above, the district constituted an Education Team out of a District Public Health Emergency committee. The team is in charge of Public Health Education on Proper Hand Washing Steps, Distribution of veronica buckets, Hand sanitizers and other items deem necessary for the fight of the disease in the district. The team led by the District Environmental Health Officer educated the entire district on the preventive measures (protocols) of the disease.

The district did not record any suspected case for the year 2023.

Challenges

- ◆ Poor recording and documentation of services due to shortage of some data capturing tools eg. CWC, ANC registers, etc
- ◆ Inadequate Physician Assistants, RGNs, CHNs and Midwives to improve upon health services delivery in the district
- ◆ Inadequate vaccine refrigerators for facilities
- ◆ Bad terrain (Rivers, Streams and Valleys) making communities hard-to-reach.
- ◆ Poor data capture (immunization returns, vaccine and logistics balances, etc)
- ◆ Low CMAM case search
- ◆ Inadequate trained staff for the CMAM Programme
- ◆ Shortage of RUTF
- ◆ Inadequate resources for the fight of covid-19
- ◆ Slowed down planed activities of the year

2.2.5 CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE

The Mamprugu Moagduri District Assembly has been embarking on several child protection interventions in selected Communities in the district. Among which include;

- Community Child Protection toolkit
- Social Mobilization and
- System reporting

Table 2.27: Monitoring of Child Protection Issues in Communities

NO	CP ISSUE	ONGOING ACTIONS TAKEN BY COMMUNITIES
1	RISKY CHILD MIGRATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opinion leaders put together to lead a monthly community meetings regarding RCM • HH Heads met and agreed to Periodically meet to discuss issues on RCM • Opinion leaders embarked on a sensitization in churches and mosques on RCM • Met to agree on community by laws to be enforced • Plans to bring all actors and players on board to help fight the CP concerns
2	CHILD MARRIAGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banned all forms of night games that are targeted for children • household heads met with chiefs to review, share and learn • periodic monitoring by chiefs to schools on children and their challenges
3	CHILD PREGNANCY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community sensitization by FBO and opinion leaders. • Engage in the radio station to talk about protection issues

Table 2.28: **EQUIPING SOCIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS**

Output 1. Social Service providers are equipped to provide quality social services in a coordinated manner											
1.1 Number of social service providers trained on the ISSOP				1.2 Number of Social Service Providers who were trained on the use of the child protection case management SOPs and standardized forms				1.3 Number of caseworkers who received trainings and coaching on Social Welfare Information Management System (SWIMS)			
Total Target	Total Achieved	Female	Male	Total Target	Total Achieved	Female	Male	Total Target	Total Achieved	Female	Male
20	20	5	15	3	3	1	2	5	2	0	2

Source: Department of Community Dev't and Social Welfare, 2023

Table 2.29: Number of women and children affected by Adolescent Pregnancy and Child Marriage supported through social welfare case management

2.1.B. Number of women and children affected by <u>Adolescent Pregnancy and Child Marriage</u> supported through social welfare case management					2.1.C. Number of women and children affected by <u>Child Labour, Worst Forms of Child Labour, Human Trafficking and Slavery</u> supported through social welfare case management					
Total Children	How many were Children with Disabilities?	Female 0-17 yrs	Female 18yrs & above	Male 0-17yrs	Total Children	How many were Children with Disabilities?	Female 0-17 yrs	Female 18yrs & above	Male 0-17 yrs	Male 18yrs & above
3	0	2	1	1	4	0	2	4	2	5

Source: Department of Community Dev't and Social Welfare, 2023

Table 2.30: Number of LEAP household members referred for NHIS registration, renewal and reclassification

4.2 Number of LEAP household members referred for NHIS registration, renewal and reclassification							5.1 Number of households with adolescent girls benefiting from LEAP programme	5.2 Number of NHIS visits to communities with LEAP households supported by DSWCD	
Total Referred to NHIS			Referred for NHIS REGISTRATION		Referred for NHIS RENEWAL / RECLASSIFICATION				
Total Referred to NHIS	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total Households	Target	Total visits completed
0			20	44	80	98	88	4	1

Source: Department of Community Dev't and Social Welfare, 2023

UPDATE ON THE LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY PROGRAMME (LEAP)

The LEAP programme is social grant scheme designed to ensure Cash transfer to orphans/vulnerable children, people over 65 years and people with disabilities. Selection of beneficiaries is based on pro-poor criteria. The district has 13 communities benefiting with 1,115 beneficiary households who have been enrolled into the e-switch platform.

The table below provides details on cash transfers to beneficiary households in the district.

Table 2.31: Leap Payment-January-December, 2023

NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES	TOTAL NO. OF BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS PAID	№ OF BENEFICIARIES		
		Male	Female	Total
30	1115	618	947	1565

Source: Department of Community Dev't and Social Welfare, 2023

Table 2.32: Birth and Death Registration

Indicator	Baseline 2022			TARGET	ACTUAL 2023		
	All sexes	Male	Female	2023	All sexes	Male	Female
No. of births registered	2525	1266	1259	2500	1782	764	1018
No. of deaths registered	20	7	13	-	42	31	11

Source: Birth and Death registry, Yagaba, 2023

2.2.6 Water And Environmental Sanitation

About 80 percent of Ghanaians are said to have access to improved water sources. This represents a significant improvement over the years which led to the elimination of Guinea worm disease from the country and reduction of other water borne diseases such as cholera, typhoid and other diarrheal conditions like dysentery. However, in the face of the afore-said successes, access to improved sanitation leaves much to be desired. About 14 percent of the Ghanaian population have access to improved sanitation facilities (WHO, 2014)

The situation in Mamprugu Moagduri district in the northern Savannah ecological zone is not an exception as majority of the people use bush or open field for toilet. Out of a total of 7,526 households in the district, about 80 percent depend on open field or bush for toilet in the district (PHC, 2021). This practice has far reaching health implications on the people especially the vulnerable group (women, children etc). Lack of access to improved sanitation facilities may result in the emergence of diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and other diarrheal conditions such as dysentery which can cause mortalities especially among infants and children. Assessment of water and sanitation service delivery within the period under review is based on the following policy objectives of the medium term policy framework of Government:

- ◆ To enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services
- ◆ To improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all

Table 2.33: Update On Access To Safe Supply

Indicator	Baseline 2022	Target 2023	Actual 2023
Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	66.8%	75%	68.2%
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	35.4%	70%	65%

Source: DWST, 2023

RESIDENTIAL AND PREMISES INSPECTION

Table 2.34: Major Achievements Under Sanitation Service Delivery

ACTIVITIES/DISTRICTS/AREA COUNCIL	YAGABA A/C	KUBORI A/C	YEZEISI A/C	KUNKWA A/C	TOTALS
PREMISES					
1. Total No. Of Houses	574	574	537	460	2145
2. Total No. of Hses Inspected	419	316	250	270	1255
3. %. Of Houses Inspected	73	55	47	59	59
NUISANCES					
1. Total No. of premises with Nuisances	102	110	96	86	394
2. Total No. of Notices Served	0	0	0	0	0
3. Total number of Notices Complied with	0	0	0	0	
4. % of Notices complied with	0	0	0	0	
5. No. of successful prosecutions	0	0	0	0	
SAFE WATER					
1. Pop. With Safe Water	8283	7185	658	3560	17621
2. Total Pop Inspected	7118	10706	857	3101	21782
3. % of Pop. With Safe Water					81
LATRINE					
1. No. of HH with Safe Latrine	91	77	48	40	256
2. % of HH with Safe Latrine	16	13	9	9	12
WASTE WATER DISPOSAL					
1. No HH with Proper WW Disposal system	0	0	0	0	0
2. % of HH with Proper Waste Water disposal System	0	0	0	0	0
METHODS OF REFUSE STORAGE					
1. No. of HH with good refuse	0	0	0	0	0

storage facility					
2. % of HH with good refuse storage facility	0	0	0	0	0

From the table above, residential and premise inspections were carried out in all the four area councils. Communities were sensitized on the need to keep the environment clean and stop open defecation

Table 2.35 Eating Premises Inspected

ACTIVITIES/DISTRICTS	YAGABA	KUBORI	YEZEISI	KUNKWA	TOTAL
b. EATING PREMISES INSPECTED					
1. Total No. of eating premises	15	8	7	20	98
2. Total No. of eating premises inspected	9	5	0	10	52
3. %of drinking premises inspected	29	63	0	50	53
DRINKING PREMISES INSPECTED					
1. Total No. of drinking premises	5	4	3	5	26
2. Total No. of drinking premises inspected	3	0	0	2	11
3. % of drinking premises inspected	60	0	0	40	42
MEDICAL SCREENING					
1. Total No. of food handlers	40	0	0	20	125
2. Total No. of food handlers Medically screened	14	0	0	11	55
3. % of food handlers medically screened	35	0	0	55	44
EATING PREMISES WITH SAFE WATER					
1. Total No. of eating	15	8	7	20	98

premises					
2. Total No. of eating premises with safe water	13	3	2	3	47
3. % of eating premises with safe water	87	38	29	15	48%
DRINKING PREMISES WITH URINAL					
1. Total No. of drinking premises	5	4	3	5	26
2. Total No. of drinking premises with urinal	1	0	0	0	4
3. % of drinking premises with urinal	20	0	0	0	15%

Table 2.36 Community Led Total Sanitation

List of communities assessed, and marks obtained

No	Community	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Total	Remarks
1	Center	20	10	13	13	13	13	10	92	Ready to work with for progression into sanitize level
2	Lunsi	20	10	13	13	13	11	10	90	Ready to work with for progression into sanitize level
3	Kuchoalim	20	15	13	13	13	13	13	100	Ready to work with for progression into sanitize level
4	Mugu	15	14	11	11	12	10	12	85	Ready to work with for progression into sanitize level
5	Dabozesi	20	10	13	13	13	13	10	92	Ready to work with for progression into sanitize level
6	Siisi	20	10	13	13	13	11	10	90	Ready to work with for progression into sanitize level
7	Kusobi	20	28	1	13	8	5	10	85	Ready to work with for progression into sanitize level
8	Garigu	5	12	1	13	0	10	10	51	Not ready

VERIFICATION OUTCOMES

All the eight (8) communities were assessed and scored with the pass mark ranging between 85% to 100 percent. Six (6) out of eight (8) communities assessed are keeping the original status of Open Defecation Free (ODF). WASH structures like latrines, hand washing stations, soak away are in place and functional. These communities are generally clean, updated action plans and defecation maps were available and accessible to the DICCS team. Leadership is very supportive in these communities and bye laws and sanitation regulations are enforced on defaulting households though there are few challenges. Thus, the team recommendation is that they should work with for progression into a sanitized level of ICOWASH 2.0

Pictorial reports on WASH activities are shown below.



2.2.7 TRANSPORTATION

In terms of transportation services, the following projects were undertaken during the year.

These include:

- ❖ Rehabilitation of Kikaayiri – Kpatorigu road
- ❖ Rehabilitation of Yizesi – Nangrumah road and
- ❖ Construction of culverts in selected communities including Yagaba

Table 2.37: Summary of Achievements under Social Development

Total Interventions	number of Interventions completed	number of Interventions not implemented	number of going Interventions
88	86	2	0

2.3 ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The medium term goal under this development dimension is to safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient build environment. The district seeks to achieve a number of objectives under this development dimension. These objectives include the following:

- ◆ Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements
- ◆ Reduce environmental pollution
- ◆ Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion
- ◆ Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation
- ◆ Address recurrent devastating floods
- ◆ Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services
- ◆ Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry and among others

Key interventions carried out

2.3.1 Road Works

Table 2.38: Maintenance of Roads

SN	ROAD	KILOMETRES
01	Rehabilitation of Jadema-Bugyinga Road	5.0 Km

Source: District Works Department, Yagaba, 2023

2.3.2 Electrification

Table 2.39: Rural Electrification

Indicator	Baseline 2022	Target 2023	Actual 2023
Total No. of communities with access to electricity	40	95	74

Source: DPCU Secretariat, 2023

2.3.3 Mobile Network Connectivity

Table 2.40: Update on Mobile Network Connectivity

Indicator	Baseline 2022	Target 2023	Actual 2023
Number of communities with access to mobile network connectivity	40	90	70

Source: DPCU Secretariat, 2022

2.3.4 Oil And Gas Potential

The Mamprugu Moagduri district is situated within the Voltain Basin enclave and has been identified as one of the 32 potential oil and gas districts by Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). This potential has enormous policy implications as long as oil and gas exploration activities are concerned. It is therefore imperative for the Assembly to take strategic steps to ensure sustainable oil and gas activities in the district. Within the period under review, the following oil and gas related issues have been identified through consultative processes:

1. Absence of spatial and land use plan to guide oil and gas exploration activities
2. Inadequate local capacity to monitor oil and gas activities
3. Lack of education and awareness creation to promote coexistence and management of high expectations
4. Absence of comprehensive stakeholder engagement strategy for oil and gas activities
5. Lack of grievance redress mechanism to resolve potential community conflicts
6. Inadequate capacity for managing disaster
7. Inadequate funding for stakeholder consultation and participatory approaches

The above mentioned issues has occasioned the development of a strategic plan for oil and gas exploration in the district. This is being incorporated into the DMTDP for onward submission to the NDPC

2.3.5 Tourism

Tourism is a key economic driver in Ghana which generates foreign exchange earnings, creates jobs and wealth as well as stimulates other sectors of the economy.

Tourism is currently the fourth largest source of foreign exchange earnings estimated at US\$2.2 million in 2015 with arrivals of 1.2 million. It contributes approximately 4.8% to the country's GDP. The tourism industry in 2015 employed an estimated 393,000 people directly and indirectly from hotels, restaurants, travel trade, entertainment, recreational, tourist sites managers etc (GTA, 2014).

The goal of tourism is to Develop Ghana as an Internationally Competitive and High Quality Destination through Partnerships, Investments, Aggressive Marketing and conservation of the country's rich cultural, historical and environmental heritage.

The Mamprugu Moagduri District has a number of facilities that can be developed to promote tourism. The undeveloped crocodile pond at Yagnamo, The caves at Biyori, and the Hippopotamus pond at Zanwara.

During the year under review, meetings were held in both Zanwara and Yagnamoo in June and September 2022 respectively. The meetings involved chiefs and other community leaders on one hand, and DCE and Assembly staff on the other where discussions and decisions were taken the way forward to developing the tourists sites. The Assembly committed itself to provide the necessary resources that could enable the managers of the sites to required sacrifices that would enable outsiders to visit the sites and take videos and pictures to expose the centres to the government, philanthropists, tourist, and development partners.

2.3.6 Climate Change

Combating Deforestation

Illegal logging activities pose a serious threat to the national forest and therefore, there is the need to discourage the people from engaging in such acts. These activities are not only limited to the forest regions in the country but can also be found in the small isolated fragmented forest areas in the Savannah ecological zone within which Mamprugu Moagduri district is found. The emerging illegal logging activities in the Mamprugu Moagduri district calls for urgent steps to be taken to address the problem. It is against this background that the

Mamprugu Moagduri District Assembly collaborated with development partners to organize sub-district level sensitization campaign with the ultimate objective of creating awareness about the situation and adopting the appropriate steps to help curb the menace which is assuming an alarming proportion. Community resource Management Committees have been put in place and logistics were provided to facilitate the work of the committees.

Steps taken to address climate change issues

1. Ban on Rose Wood logging
2. Sensitization campaigns with the ultimate objective of creating awareness on dangers of climate change during programmes.
3. Rehabilitation of degraded lands in Loagri and Kubugu
4. Three planting (afforestation). Cashew seedlings have been distributed to farmer groups in all the four area councils. The total number of beneficiaries are approximately 15,000 farmers.

Table 2.41: Update On Forest Land Rehabilitation

Indicator	Baseline 2022	Target 2023	Actual 2023
Hectares of degraded forest lands rehabilitated	20ha	60ha	30ha

Table 2.42: Update On Incidence Of Disaster

Indicator	Baseline 2022	Target 2023	Actual 2023
Number of communities affected by bush fires	2	0	1
No. of communities affected by floods	10	0	6

Source: NADMO office, 2023

Table 2.43: Update On Roads Development

	Indicator	Baseline 2022	Target 2023	Actual 2023	
1.	Percentage of road network in good condition				
		Total	79.2%	95	82.2%
		Urban	NA		
		Feeder	79.2%	95%	82.2%

Table 2.44: Summary Of Achievements Under Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements

Total Interventions	Number of Interventions completed	Number of Interventions yet to commence	Number of on-going Interventions	% of Interventions completed
37	24	10	3	91 %

2.4 GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Transparency, accountability and public participation has been the hall mark of good governance. The medium Term goal under this development dimension of the Agenda for Jobs is to maintain a stable, united and safe society. A number of policy objectives were adopted to guide the attainment of the medium term development goal. These include:

- ◆ To Deepen political and administrative decentralization
- ◆ To improve popular participation
- ◆ Deepen transparency and public accountability
- ◆ Enhance security service delivery
- ◆ Build an effective and efficient government machinery

2.4.1 Decentralized Departments Of The District Assembly

The Local Government Act 462 of 1993 establishes 16 departments of Metropolitan Assemblies, 13 departments of Municipal Assemblies and 11 departments of District Assembly. However, the Mamprugu Moagduri District has the following departments

1. Finance Department
2. Works department
3. Education Youth and Sports Department
4. Central Administration department
5. Department of Community Development and Social welfare
6. Disaster Prevention Department
7. Department of Agric
8. Health Department
9. Human Resource Department
10. Physical Planning Department
11. Department of Statistics

The Human Resource Department was created in April 2019 based on section 78(3) of the Local Government Act 2016, Act 936.

The absence of Industry and Trade department, Natural resource conservation department, forestry and wild life as well as Physical planning department presents some challenges as long as the development of the district is concerned especially spatial planning.

Table 2.45: Summary of existing and non-existing departments in the district

EXISTING AND NON-EXISTING DEPARTMENTS IN THE DISTRICT

DEPARTMENT	COMPOSITION	STATUS
Education, Youth and Sports	Education	Available
	Youth	Available
	Sports	Not available
	Ghana Library Board	Not available
Social Welfare & Community Dev't	Social Welfare	Available
	Community Development	Available
Works	Public Works Dep't	Available
	Dept. of Feeder Roads	Not available
	Rural Housing	Not available
Physical Planning	Land use and spatial planning	Available
	Dept. of Parks & Gardens	Not available
Finance	Controller & Acct. General	Available
Natural Resource conservation, forestry Game and wild life Division	Forestry	Not available
	Game and Wildlife	Not available
Central Administration	General Administration	Available
	District Planning Co-ord. Unit	Available
	Births & Deaths Registry	Available
	Information Services Dept	Available
	Statistical Services Dept	Available
Trade & Industry	Trade	Not available
	Cottage Industry	Not available
	Co-operatives	Not available
Disaster Prevention and Management	Fire Services Dept	Not available
	NADMO	Available
Health	District Health Administration	Available
	Env't Division of MLGRD&E	Available
Agriculture	Agriculture	Available
Judiciary	Magistrate court	Not Available

2.4.2 Updates On Security Issues

The objective under security is to enhance security service delivery in the district. The Table below provides updates on a performance indicator which measures the capacity of the district in the maintenance of peace and security. The district police to citizen ratio keeps on worsening with the upsurge of the district population without a corresponding increase in police personnel. A ratio of 1:500 targeted in 2023 has not been achieved

Table 2.46: Staff Strength-Police Service

STAFF STRENGTH OF THE POLICE SERVICE

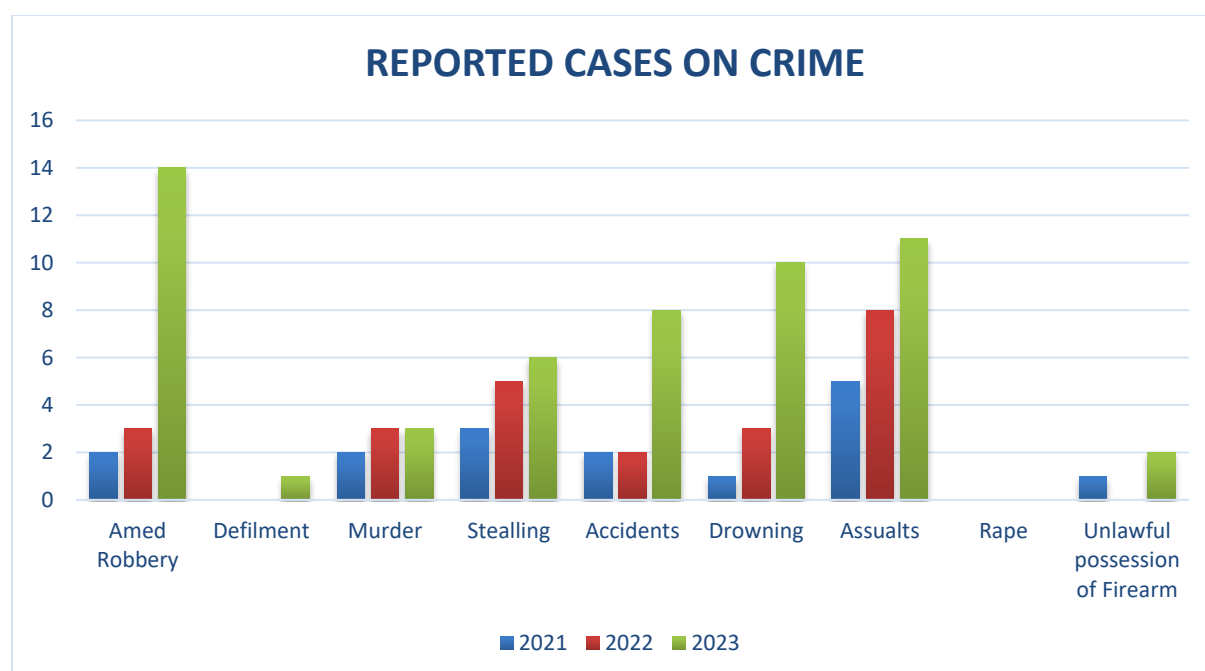
Indicator	Baseline 2022	Target 2023	Actual 2023
Chief Inspector	0	1	0
Inspector	1	1	1
Sergeant	0	2	0
Corporal	0	4	0
Lands corporal	3	6	3
Constanbo	6	10	6
Community Police	-	50	-
Total	10	74	10
Police to citizen ratio	1:6450	1:500	1:6450

Source: District Police Station, Yagaba, 2023

CRIMES

Per information available, there has been increasing criminal cases in the district especially, robbery. This poses a big threat to the local economic development and the inhabitants of Mamprugu Moagduri as well as tourist. This menace is attributed to inadequate staffing and equipment for the police service. Besides, the district has no Chief Inspector hence staff take commands on critical cases from the Chief Inspector at Walewale municipal. The cases of various crimes are illustrated in the figure below

Figure 2.5: Staff Strength-Police Service



District Police Station, Yagaba

2.4.3 Capacity Building Of District Assembly Staff

Capacity building of staff is a key strategic step towards building an effective and efficient government machinery. Within the period under review, a number of heads of decentralized departments and other junior level staff were trained. The table provides details on capacity building activities of the Assembly within the period under review.

Table 2.47: Staff Training

Date	Training Area	Attendance			Expected Outcome(s)
		Male	Female	Total	
14/10/2023	Training of staff on revenue mobilization strategies	39	4	43	Satisfactory
14/10/2023	Training of staff on report writing	39	4	43	Successful
14/10/2023	Training of staff on Public Financial Management	39	4	43	Satisfactory

Source: Human resource directorate, MMDA, yagaba, 202

2.4.4 Popular Participation

As contained in the Republican constitution of Ghana and other relevant Parliamentary enactments, the power in the local authorities belong to the people hence must be involved at all levels of decision making. The involvement of citizens in decision making enhances confidence in the local authorities. Participation of local people in the decision making process also ensures ownership, inclusiveness and sustainability in service delivery.

The Assembly as a Planning Authority as enshrined in the relevant institutional framework practices some amount of citizen participation. Currently citizens participate in governance through direct process where Assembly engages them in public hearing, Fee Fixing, Needs Assessment and Town Hall Meetings. They also participate indirectly through their representatives (Assembly Members) in taking other crucial decisions, as agents of communicating progress of programmes and projects of the Assembly through assembly meetings. Table 5.5 provides details on the involvement of citizens in the decision making process

Table 2.48: Citizen Involvement

Indicator	BASELINE 2022			ACTUAL 2023		
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
No. of Traditional Authorities participating in district development programmes	21	18	3	3	18	21
Number of Assembly members participating in district development programmes	17	14	3	2	14	16
Number of Town hall meetings held	1	NA	NA	-	-	2
Number of participants at Town Hall meetings	113	72	41	70	45	115
Number of Community durbars organized	2	NA	NA	-	-	2
Number of people present at Community Durbars	258	181	77	96	218	314

2.4.5 Deepening Political And Administrative Decentralization

Table 2.49: Sub District Structures

INDICATOR	2022	2023
Number of Area councils	4	4
Amount of Money disbursed to Area Councils	GHC11,500	15,000
Number of electoral Areas	12	12
Number of Assembly members trained	17	17

Summary of Achievements

Table 2.50: Summary Of Achievements Under Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Total Interventions	Number of Interventions completed	Number of Interventions yet to commence	Number of on-going Interventions	% of Interventions completed
26	22	0	4	84.6%

2.2.3 Updates On Resilience In Northern Ghana II (RING II)

Resilience in Northern Ghana II (RING II) program aims to sustain improvements in the delivery of services that promote the nutrition and resilience of vulnerable populations in northern Ghana. This forms part of the Government to Government and systems strengthening activities that the District is benefiting.

In 2022, 21 activities were planned. Out of this, funds were released for the implementation of 14 of them which began in September and ended in March 2023 as indicated in the table below.

The 2023 plan could not be implemented as scheduled due to zero release of fund to enable implementation. However, the 2024 activity plan for ri 2 was approved and awaiting the timely release of funds.

SEPTEMBER							
SN	Activity Description	Approved Amount by USAID GHS	Previous Liquidated Amount (GHS)	Current Liquidated Amount	Total Liquidated Amount	Variance GHS	REMARKS
1	Procure 3 Motorbikes (Yamaha YBR 125G) and ensure them to facilitate effective monitoring of activities to provide quality data for reporting and data-driven decision making	54,900.00		54,900.00	54,900.00	-	Processes for the procurement of the 2-No moto bikes have been initiated and the supplier (Japan Motos) have completed the necessary documentation on Tax Clearance with USAID. Assembly is waiting to receive the Moto Bikes soon before payment can be

							made.
2	Support 14 health facilities with HB testing Machine in the district	18,620.00	15,960.00	15,960.00	15,960.00	2,660.00	The Assembly was given discount by the supplier, thus, the underspending on the HP Testing Machines
	TOTAL	73,520.00			70,860.00		
OCTOBER							
SN	Activity Description	Approved Amount by USAID GHS	Previous Liquidated Amount (GHS)	Current Liquidated Amount	Total Liquidated Amount	Variance GHS	REMARKS
1	Facilitate the enrolment of LEAP and PWDs beneficiaries into NHIS and other complementary services	2,718.00	2,718.00	-	2,718.00	-	
	TOTAL				2,718.00		
NOVEMBER							
SN	Activity Description	Approved	Previous Liquidated	Current Liquidated	Total Liquidated	Variance GHS	REMARKS

		Amount by USAID GHS	Amount (GHS)	Amount	Amount		
1	Facilitate the enrolment of LEAP and PWDs beneficiaries into NHIS and other complementary services	2,718.00	-	2,718.00	2,718.00	-	
2	Training of 47 school health teachers on girl iron folic acid supplementation (GIFTs) in all schools.	9,230.00	-	9,230.00	9,230.00	-	
	TOTAL				11,948.00		
	DECEMBER						
SN	Activity Description	Approved Amount by USAID GHS	Previous Liquidated Amount (GHS)	Current Liquidated Amount	Total Liquidated Amount	Variance GHS	REMARKS
1	GIFTS/IFA Forum or engagement with parents and teachers in 14 schools across the districts.	4,032.00	4,032.00	0.00	4,032.00	0.00	
2	Monitoring of the supplementation of IFA in schools to ensure compliance with national protocols after the training	3,384.00	3,384.00	0.00	3,384.00	0.00	

	district wide						
3	Monitoring and on the job training on the usage of HB machine ensure compliance with protocols in all health facilities district wide	3,136.00	3,136.00	0.00	3,136.00	0.00	
4	Organize quarterly radio discussion on the 1000 days concept (Mathernal Nutrition, Ely initiation of breast feeding, exclusive breast feeding and complementry feeding)	472.00	472.00	0.00	472.00	0.00	
5	Vitamin A Mop up compaign for children 12-59 months	14,400.00	14,400.00	0.00	14,400.00	0.00	
6	Form, Reactivate and train water and sanitation management teams in 20 Communities on pump maintenance and hygiene management to increase communities' access to safe water	13,568.00	13,568.00	0.00	13,568.00	0.00	

7	Improve nutrition in women and children by conducting food demonstration on nutritious food stuffs using locally available nutrient-rich food stuff with 12 women groups across the four zones of the District by end of third quarter 2022	3,144.00	3,144.00	0.00	3,144.00	0.00	
8	Revamp of 15 Mother-to-Mother Support Groups (M2MSGs) in target communities	648.00	648.00	0.00	648.00	0.00	
9	Reactivation of 25 Father-to-Father Support Groups (F2FSGs) in target communities (Yagaba, Yizesi, Kubori and Kunkwa)	648.00	648.00	0.00	648.00	0.00	
					43,432.00		
	GRAND TOTAL				128,958.00		

2.2.3 Updates On North-East Regional Agriculture Department

To speed up development in the young region, some of the regional decentralized departments wear distributed among the 6 district in the region. Mamprugu Moagduri got the Agric Department since it is the Agricultural Hurb of the Region (Rice Production).

The pictures below are the state of progress of work for the construction of office space and bungalows for staff of North-East Regional agriculture department. The office block is about 85% completed, the contractor is on site. The staff accommodation is about 95% completed

The North-East Regional Agriculture Department Projects at Yagaba



2.2.3 Updates On Gulf of Guinea Social Cohesion Project (SOCO)

✓ *Gulf of Guinea Social Cohesion Project (SOCO)*

The Government of Ghana (GoG), through the Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development (MLGDRD), in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, has received funding from the World Bank to implement the Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion (SOCO) Project, in six regions in the northern parts of Ghana of which the North-East region is a beneficiary.

The project seeks to contribute to the prevention of conflict spill over from the Sahelian countries by improving the social and economic resilience of the targeted northern regions and strengthening regional dialogue across the Gulf of Guinea countries. It is against this background that the Mamprugu Moagduri District has enrolled seven (7) physical projects across four (4) clusters. Some of the projects are at completion stage and contractors are determined to execute within the four months span.

The table below shows the projects and their locations.

NO	PROJECT NAME	COMMUNITY
1	Construction and Furnishing (3-No Double bed and high-quality mattress, 3-set Reading Table and Chair and 3-Set Sofa Chairs) of 1-Nº 3-Single bedrooms semi-detached Nurses Accommodation	KPATORIGU
2	Construction and Furnishing (3-No Double bed and high-quality mattress, 3-set Reading Table and Chair and 3-Set Sofa Chairs) of 1-Nº 3-Single bedrooms semi-detached Nurses Accommodation	JADEMA
3	Construction and Furnishing (3-No Double bed and high-quality mattress, 3-set Reading Table and Chair and 3-Set Sofa Chairs) of 1-Nº 3-Single bedrooms semi-detached Nurses Accommodation	KATIGRI
4	Construction and Furnishing (150-Wooden dual desk, Embossment of 150-dual desk and 3 teachers tables and 5 chairs) of 1-Nº 3-Unit Classroom Block	YAG-NAMOO
5	Construction of 1-Nº 20-Lockerble Stores and 1-Nº 30-Market Stalls	YIZESI
6	Construction of Small-Town Water System at Kubori	KUBORI
7	Construction of Youth Social Centre and furnishing of the offices at Loagri	LOAGRI

Below are some pictures of progress of work.



Nurses quarters at



Nurses quarters at Kpatorigu



3-Unit School block at Yag-Namoo



Community social centre at Loagri



Market Stalls at Yizesi



2.4.6 MONITORING AND EVALUATIONS

The importance of M&E in the execution of policy programmes and projects cannot be over emphasized as it ensures effectiveness, efficiency, accountability, responsiveness and transparency in the allocation and use of scarce resources. This aspect presents the monitoring and evaluation procedures and results of the Implementation of the DMTDP. The goal is to effectively monitor the implementation of the planned activities and evaluate their results and impact in reducing poverty on a sustainable basis.

To achieve this, participatory M&E were conducted by utilizing the knowledge resources of a wide range of stakeholders including the DPCU, central and local government agencies, NGOs, CBOs, Civil society organizations, the private sector, as well as vulnerable groups in the monitoring and evaluation processes. This was to ensure an effective and participatory

monitoring and evaluation process. Four categories of stakeholders were identified and appropriately classified as follows:

- I. Beneficiaries of projects and programmes at the community level
- II. Intermediary organisations such as NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, etc.
- III. Donor agencies and the private sector; and
- IV. Government and quasi-government institutions and structures at all levels

Table 2.51: Evaluations Conducted

NAME OF THE EVALUATION	POLICY/PROGRAMME/ PROJECT INVOLVED	CONSULTANT OR RESOURCE PERSONS INVOLVED	METHODOLOGY USED	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS
Summative evaluation	Performance review of the 2020 Composite Annual Action Plan	DPCU members	Plan implementation review meeting involving Power Point presentations by departments, units and agencies, discussions, questions and answers, drawing on experiences and good practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In accessibility of some parts of the district especially during rainy season affect programme/project implementation ▪ Lack of logistics affects field operations ▪ Inadequate consultation in the implementation of some priority programmes/projects ▪ Lack of capacity to implement some planned activities ▪ Low IGF affect plan implementation ▪ Inadequate donor support towards the implementation of planned activities ▪ Inadequate collaboration among dev't partners ▪ High prevalence of ODF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of development partners' platform to enhance collaboration among partners ▪ Formation of revenue task force to intensify IGF collection ▪ Rehabilitation of major roads leading to communities ▪

Table 2.52: Update On Participatory Monitoring And Evaluation (Pm&E) Conducted In 2023

No	Name of the PM&E tool	Policy/programe/ project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
1	Community score card	School feeding programme	District Monitoring Evaluation Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) All 16 school feeding schools were selected communities b) Participants: students, community members and teachers c) All school feeding caterer were selected d) Identification of input tracking scorecard e) Community generated performance scorecard f) Service prover self-evaluation scorecard g) Interface meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High number of non-cooking days in some schools ▪ Food in some schools are prepared under unhygienic conditions ▪ Absence of adequate cooking space in some schools ▪ Delay in payment of caterers affect quality and quantity of food ▪ Feeding in schools encourages attendance and retention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Circuit supervisors to provide weekly monitoring information on cooking activities in school feeding schools ▪ Provision of standard kitchen in all school feeding schools ▪ District environmental health officers to pay regular visits to school feeding schools ▪ Non-cooking days be deducted before caterers under the programme be paid ▪ Timely payment of caterers ▪ The need to expand programme to other schools

Table 2.53: Projects Status as at December, 2023

No	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	FUNDING SOURCE	CONTRACTOR	CONTRACT SUM	AWARD DATE	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	STATUS
1	Construction of fence wall and gravelling around the assembly staff bungalow at Yagaba	Yagaba	DACF	M/S Nawurugu Royal Enterprise	66,987.20	5/18/2018	9/18/2018	Ongoing
2	Rehabilitation of Kubori Health center at Kubori	Kubori	DACF	M/s Nawurugu Royal Enterprise	69,103.50	12/2/2020	12/6/2020	Completed and in use but not paid
3	Construction of CHPS Compound at Kubugu	Kubugu	DACF	M/s Briwalle Enterprise	195,300.00	19/02/2022	19/05/2022	Ongoing
4	Completion of Zanwara CHPs Compound at Zanwara	Zanwara	DACF	M/s Bliss GH Enterprise	165,300.00	20/02/2022	20/05/2022	Ongoing
5	Rehabilitation of Dabozisi Classroom block at Daboziesi	Dabozisi	DACF	M/s Nawurugu Royal Enterprise	50,100.50	27/6/2022	31/12/2022	Completed
6	Completion of Assembly Staff Quarters at Yagaba	Yagaba	DACF	M/s MNS Munas Enterprise.	70,000.00	19/04/2021	19/01/2022	In use
7	Rehabilitation of Assembly staff quarters at yagaba	Yagaba	DACF	M/s Afa Investment Enterprise	80,000.00	19/10/2021	19/01/2022	Ongoing

8	Construction of 2 Bedroom Semi-Detach Teachers Quarters at Yirangu	Yirangu	DACF	M/s Shaman Tasneen Co. Ltd	196,400.00	02/11/2020	03/08/2022	Ongoing
9	Construction 2-Bedroom Semi-Detached Nurses Quarters At Kubori	Kubori	DACF	M/s Afa Investment Ltd.	195,250.00	02/11/2020	06/08/2022	Ongoing
10	2-Bedroom Self-Contain For Police Commander At Yagaba	Yagaba	DACF	M/s Omobolaji Enterprise	199,999.50	30/06/2020	30/12/2020	Ongiong
11	Construction of Children's ward at loagri	Loagri	DACF	M/s Jankoni Enterprise	191,850.50	10/11/2020	10/5/2021	Ongoing
12	Construction of 12-seater kvip toilet and urinal at loagri	Loagri	DACF	M/s Royal Goble Trading Enterprise	64,446.53	9/20/2018	11/20/2018	Ongoing
13	construction of 12-seater kvip toilet and urinal at tantala	Tantala	DACF	M/s A.B Akamara Enterprise	66,615.53	21/01/2019	21/04/2019	Ongoing
14	Rehabilitation of teacher's quarters at yizies	Yiziesi	DACF	M/s Nawurugu Royal enterprise	119,215.10	2/12/2022	2/03/2022	Ongoing

15	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom Blk at Kunkwa	Kunkwa	DACF	M/s Stephalem Enterprise	100,605.15	11/02/2015	11/02/2015	ongoing
16	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom Blk at (CENTER)	center	DACF	M/s Komasim Enterprise	97,342.06	11/02/2015	11/02/2015	ongoing
17	Construction of CHPs Compound at Yagaba	Yagaba	DACF	M/s Tass-Kalia	145,091.45	11/02/2015	11/02/2015	ongoing

Source: District works department, yagaba, 2023

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Inadequate funds for M&E activities
- Delay in the provision of information by some departments of the Assembly
- Different reporting timelines for some departments of the Assembly
- Difficulty in accessing some parts of the District especially during rainy season for M&E activities
- Inadequate funds to conduct field surveys to compile data on some key indicators
- Inadequate funds to carry out impact evaluation on critical interventions

Evaluations conducted, their findings and recommendations

A matrix showing the type of evaluation conducted; the specific project, programme or policy involved; the resource persons involved, findings, recommendations and remarks. **Template is attached in annex 8**

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluations (PM&E) undertaken and their results

(A matrix showing the type of PM&E tool used, the specific project, programme or policy involved, the resource persons involved, findings, recommendations and remarks. **Template is attached in annex 9**)

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 CONCLUSION AND THE WAY FORWARD

(Summary of key issues addressed in the year and those yet to be addressed and recommendations)

3.1 Summary Of Key Issues Addressed

Compilation of Data on key performance indicators has been a major challenge. Issues of inconsistency and not reporting in the right unit of measurement as well as different reporting format and time lines were identified as key specific issues that needed to be addressed. Further, the absence of staff of some decentralized departments, units and agencies have been identified as a major challenge. However, on the issue of compilation of data on key performance indicators, the Assembly has implemented one of the recommendations of the National development planning Commission-thus formation of data validation Team. This has tremendously improved the quality of data on indicators. Further, a template has been designed and agreed upon by all stakeholders for the purposes of reporting to the District Planning Coordinating Unit Secretariat. Also, a one technical meeting of the DPCU was organized to discuss the key performance indicators of the Agenda for Jobs policy framework.

On the absence of staff of some decentralized departments, units and Agencies, the Assembly has managed to establish a satellite office of the NHIA in Yagaba.

ISSUES NOT ADDRESSED

Untimely submission of departmental reports still remains a major challenge. One key reason attributable to this situation has been inadequate funds and other logistics for field activities. Further, the Assembly is yet to get staff for the following departments, agencies and units; Prisons, fire service, Attorney's office, natural resource conservation, forestry, game and wild life division of forestry commission, trade and industry, department of cooperatives.

Further, the contribution of IGF to the total funds mobilized still remain low. The irregularity of the release of the DACF which is the main source of funds for development remains a challenge. The outbreak of COVID-19 in the world also diverted some of the assembly's resources into fighting the pandemic.

3.2 Recommendations

In view of the afore-said challenges, it is recommended that;

1. Sustainable strategic steps should be adopted to improve upon the IGF revenue base of the Assembly so as to augment the DACF from central government.
2. There should be regular release of the DACF in order to help improve upon the situation.
3. There should be sufficient budgetary allocation for indicator data collection as data on some core indicators is nonexistent.
4. Steps should be taken to hasten work on the construction of the District Hospital in Yagaba following governments ‘Agenda 111’ projects.