

**NZEMA EAST MUNICIPAL
ASSEMBLY
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
2021**

PREPARED BY:

MUNICIPAL PLANNING & COORDINATING UNIT

February, 2022

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CHAPTER ONE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

The Nzema East Municipal Assembly based on the current national development agenda policy have prepared and begun the implementation of its DMTDP 2018-2021. This is done through the implementation of programmes, project and activities scheduled into annual action plans. The preparation of the 2021 Annual Progress Report is a presentation of an assessed performance of implementation of interventions outline in the 2021 Annual Action plan of the Municipality as a measure of the implementation of the MTDP 2018-2021.

The DMTDP is scheduled along four of the five development dimensions of the “agenda for Jobs” policy. They include:

1. Economic development
2. Social development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and human settlements
4. Governance, corruption and public accountability

This document will provide as an object, a summary of all developmental achievements in the municipality over the year under review. It will also highlight monitoring and evaluation of government Flagship Programmes as well as developmental projects and programmes in the Municipality. It will conclude with assessing the lapses, the way forward and recommending appropriate mechanism to mitigate the lapses.

Information will be drawn from both primary and secondary data sources from departments of the Municipal Assembly and sub-vented institutions and agencies. Critical sources like monitoring and evaluation reports, departmental reports, reviews, public engagements, service delivery feedbacks, etc. will be conducted to collate and analyse and interpret data.

1.2 Purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation for 2021

Monitoring and Evaluation forms part of critical component of projects and programme implementation in the light of value for money. It is the needed intermediary to facilitate the mutual and expected relationship between input and output/outcome.

Nzema East Municipal Assembly carried out M&E on a quarterly basis. This takes the form of gathering information from both primary and secondary sources and subjecting such data to analysis in line with set indicator as enshrined in the MTDP 2018-2021.

The following is the summary of purpose for the M&E activities for the year 2021;

- i. To increase efficiency in the delivery of socio-economic services and outputs as well as accessing the level of achievement of district specific indicators
- ii. To identify constraints and challenges that militate against the fulfilment of development objectives and goal in the district and device responsive solutions to accomplishing them in the immediate future.
- iii. To share best practices and use lessons learnt/feedback for future decision making and re-planning.
- iv. To be socially accountable and increase transparency in delivering services to the people of Nzema East Municipality.
- v. To determine the extent to which the programme interventions are successful in terms of their impact and sustainability of results.
- vi. To improve local participation in the delivery of socio-economic services and ownership of development projects and programmes.

1.3 Summary of Achievements of the implementation of the DMTDP

2021 is the last year of the four years' development agenda captioned "Agenda for Jobs" on which basis the DMTDP 2018-2021 is prepared. Hence the Nzema East Municipal Assembly has been

implementing programmes and projects from its 2021 Annual Action Plan crafted from its DMTDP 2018-2021 in fulfilment of the Goal for the municipal. To track the performance of the municipal, indicators are set to help guide the process of the plan implementation.

The analysis of these indicators was based on three (3) typologies, these were “Completed” “On-going” and “Not implemented”. The Annual Action Plan had 99 activities of which 86.9% of the activities were initiated and completed, 5% still on-going and needed to be rolled over into 2022 plan, 8.1% were not implemented. The percentage of Annual Action Plan been implemented was the period was 91.9%. The overall proportion of District Medium Term Development Plan implemented at the end of the four(4) years period was 87.2% while 12.8% of the activities in the DMTDP were not implemented. See table 1.

Table 1. Status of Implantation of the District Medium Term Plan (2018-2021)

Indicators	Baseline		Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	2021
Proportion of the annual action plans implemented by the end of year 4						
a. Percentage completed	74%	59%	80%	76.5%	85%	86.9%
b. Percentage of ongoing interventions	13.1%	23.7%	15%	14.6%	10%	5.0
c. Percentage of interventions abandoned	0%	1.7%	0	1.0%	0	0
d. Percentage of interventions yet to start	12.9%	15.6%	5	7.8%	5	8.1%
Proportion of the overall medium term development plan implemented by the end of the year	18.8%	40.4%	75%	63.7%	75%	87.2%

Source: Planning Unit, NEMA 2021.

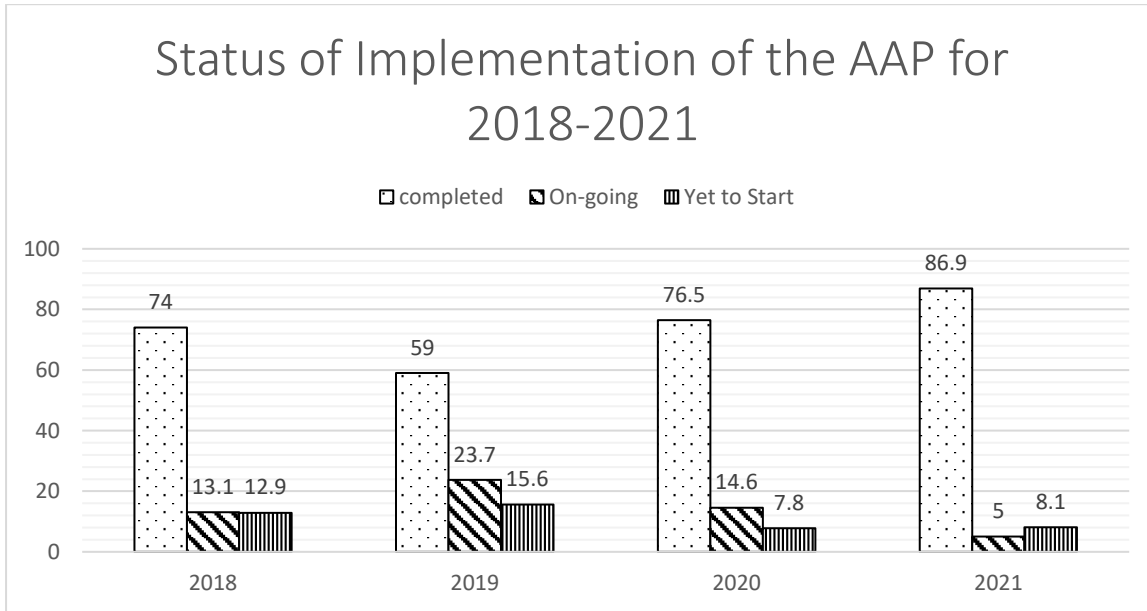


Figure 1. Status of implementation of the Annual Action Plan (AAP) for 2018-2021

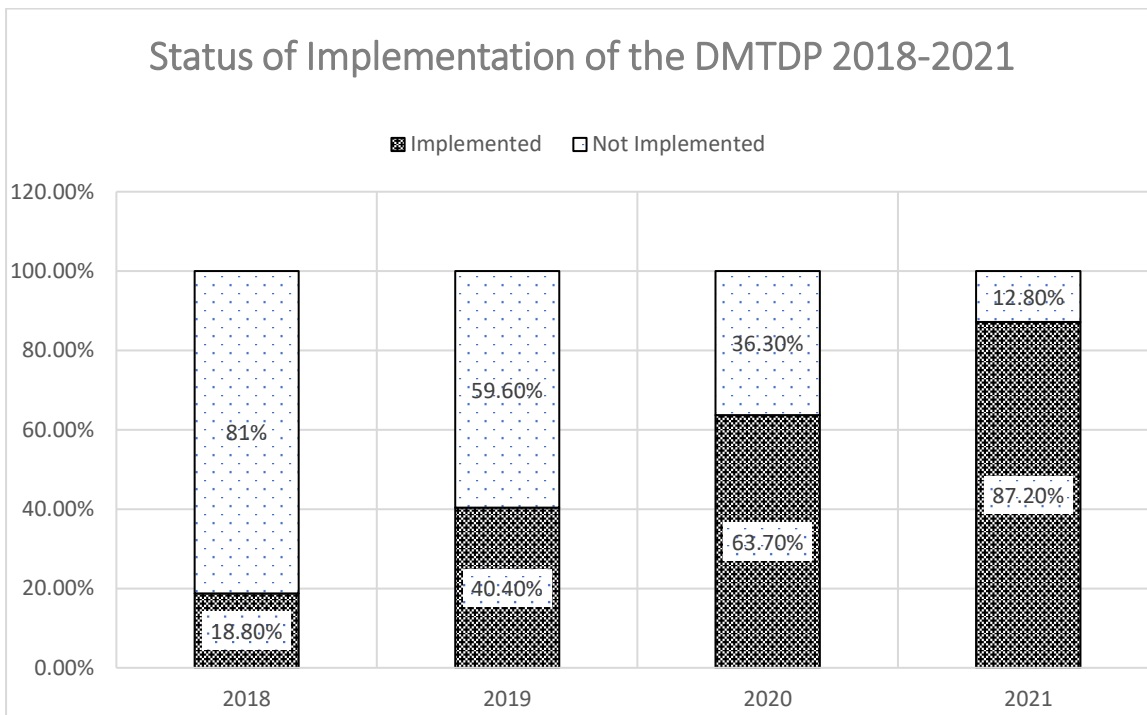


Figure 2. Status of Implementation of the District Medium Term Plan (2018-2021)

1.4 Challenges encountered in the Implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan

While all efforts are channelled to ensuring the smooth implementation of projects and programmes in the AAP and MTDP, notable challenges and constraints still pertain. Reference can be made of the following:

- Inadequate and untimely release of funds for implementation of activities in the plan
- Untimely delivery of reports and data from some departments, units, agencies and institutions
- Failure on the part of some contractors to deliver on schedule
- Inadequate logistics for Monitoring and Evaluation
- Impact of COVID 19 pandemic

The overall goal for the DMTDP 2018-2021 which is “*To create an enabling environment to improve private sector development through provision socio economic and infrastructure service to enhance the quality of life*” was 87.2% achieved and 12.8% not achieved due to the above stated challenges. This implies that, some areas within the municipality would not be served as a result of these some major challenges confronting the municipality. This affects the level of development as well as their standard of living.

1.5 Process involved and difficulties encountered

Process Involved:

The preparation of the Annual Report was facilitated by the MPCU with input from all the Departments of the Assembly and other stakeholders in a participatory manner. Monitoring and Evaluation data were collated from both primary and secondary sources. Secondary data were collated through the following.

- i. Output/outcomes of quarterly Plans of Departments, Agencies, NGOs/CSOs and the District Substructures
- ii. monthly site inspection reports from the project management team as well as quarterly monitoring reports of projects and programmes undertaken by the monitoring team were reviewed and used as inputs for the preparation of the report.

- iii. Reviews or evaluations of activities, projects and programmes
- iv. reports of sub-committees
- v. Ineffective area/unit council structures in the district

Data collection

Primary data usually includes some forms of interviews, focus group discussions, community score cards, etc. with beneficiaries of projects and programme, review meetings, phone calls etc. These assisted the Unit in the year under review to ascertain the credibility of some secondary data from department, agencies, sub-vented institutions, etc. This is also in fulfilment of the ethics and demands of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E).

All data was collated at the MPCU Secretariat (Planning Unit) and later subjected to discussion (analysis and interpretation) and validation by MPCU.

Challenges Encountered

The preparation of a good report is heavily dependent on the availability, quality and timeliness of data. These as in previous reports still pose difficulty to the M&E processes in the Municipality. Below is a summary of some challenges as at the close of the year 2021:

- i. Difficulty in collating departmental data into a comprehensive report to reflect the true state of affairs in the district. This sometimes culminates in the delay for the preparation of the report
- ii. No uniformity in the presentation of reports. The use of different formats for reporting makes a uniform and easy analysis a herculean task
- iii. Inadequate funding and other logistics for Monitoring and Evaluation activities for the Municipality.
- iv. Low capacities of some DPCU members in monitoring and evaluation

CHAPTER TWO

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

REPORT

2.1 Introduction

Monitoring and Evaluation is one of the core mandates of the local Authority. One very important reason for undertaking M&E is to assess the judicious use of scarce resource in the Municipality. The focus of the chapter is therefore to provide status report of programmes and projects carried out in the Municipality in 2021.

The chapter will also reveal the funding arrangements for projects, programmes and activities and how the application of these funds have implied on the achievement on set indicators and target set by NDPC and the Municipal Assembly. It will provide updates of critical development and poverty issues. The chapter concludes on providing information on evaluations conducted and their corresponding findings as well as participatory monitoring and evaluations conducted in the implementation of activities enshrined in the 2018-2021 MTDP

2.2 Programme and projects status for 2021

The Nzema East Municipal Assembly have been implementing programmes and projects enshrined in its MTDP 2018-2021 and scheduled into annual actions plan. This year marks the implementation of the last of the four (4) AAPs of the entire Plan.

Status of Physical Projects

There are five (5) projects in the Annual Action Plan, which were funded by different funding sources. Three (3) of projects are under District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) and two (2) under District Assembly Common Fund- Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG). These projects were monitored every quarter by the DPCU and routine visits by the works department of the district to inspect the progress of work done for these projects. (Refer annex 2)

Status of Programmes/ Non-physical Activities

The programmes/ non-physical activities as undertaken in the district in the Annual Action Plan (AAP) 2021. These programmes are routine activities performed by the various department in the district. There were 86 non-physical activities in the Annual Action Plan (AAP)-2021 of which all 8 planned activities were not initiated due inadequate funds.

Status of Project and Programmes under each Development Dimension

The action plan in line with the DMTDP was categorised into development dimension of the agenda for Jobs. The status of planned activities under each development dimension for the years. See table 1.

Table 2: Overall Performance of Activities in the AAP under each Development Dimension for 2018-2021

S/N	Development Dimension	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Plan	Actual.	Plan	Actual.	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual.
1	Economic Development	19	17	23	18	19	18	21	20
2	Environment, Infrastructure & Human Settlement	21	21	29	23	29	27	11	11
3	Social Service Delivery	32	25	39	34	38	34	41	43
4	Government, Corruption & Public Accountability	14	12	13	12	16	14	26	26
	Total	86	75	104	86	102	93	99	91

Source: Planning Unit, NEMA-2021

2.3 Update on Disbursements from funding sources

2.3.1 Overall revenue performance –2021

The main sources of revenue available to the Nzema East Municipal Assembly are IGF, DACF, MP CF, PWD CF, DDF, GoG transfers and donor (CIDA). There was a decrease in Overall revenue inflows between 2020 and 2021 fiscal year due to the delay in release of DACF for some quarters of the year. As depicted in table below the total amount from all revenue sources was GHc **5,351,095.40** representing a decrease of 19.1% compared to the annual revenue amount of GHc **6,616,287.00** for the 2020 fiscal year. Apart from an increase in DDF and a slight increase in Compensation transfers, all other revenue sources decreased in 2021 as compared to 2020.

Table 3.0: Revenue Projections and outturns [All sources]

Expenditure Item	2019 Baseline	Target 2020(GH¢)	Actual 2020(GH¢)	Target 2021(GH¢)	Actual 2021(GH¢)
Internally Generated Revenue	745,061.78	565,541.62	637,952.29	674,429.64	585,746.28
DACF (Direct transfers, MP, PWD Fund)	1,836,783.87	4,098,749.87	2,608,722.77	4,098,749.64	980,696.94
Compensation Transfers	2,112,778.27	1,871,503.56	2,786,336.56	2,409,925.80	2,797,053.32
Goods and Services transfer (decentralized depts.)	34,972.22	82,870.72	65,011.25	89,545.00	52,946.05
DDF	584,026.04	579,763.08	325,892.31	865,396.00	878,429.00
Others Donor (CIDA)	259,158.23	146,699.04	192,371.82	103,332.00	56,223.82
GRAND TOTAL	5,572,725.41	7,345,127.89	6,616,287.00	8,241,378.08	5,351,095.40

Source: Finance Dept. Annual report, 2021

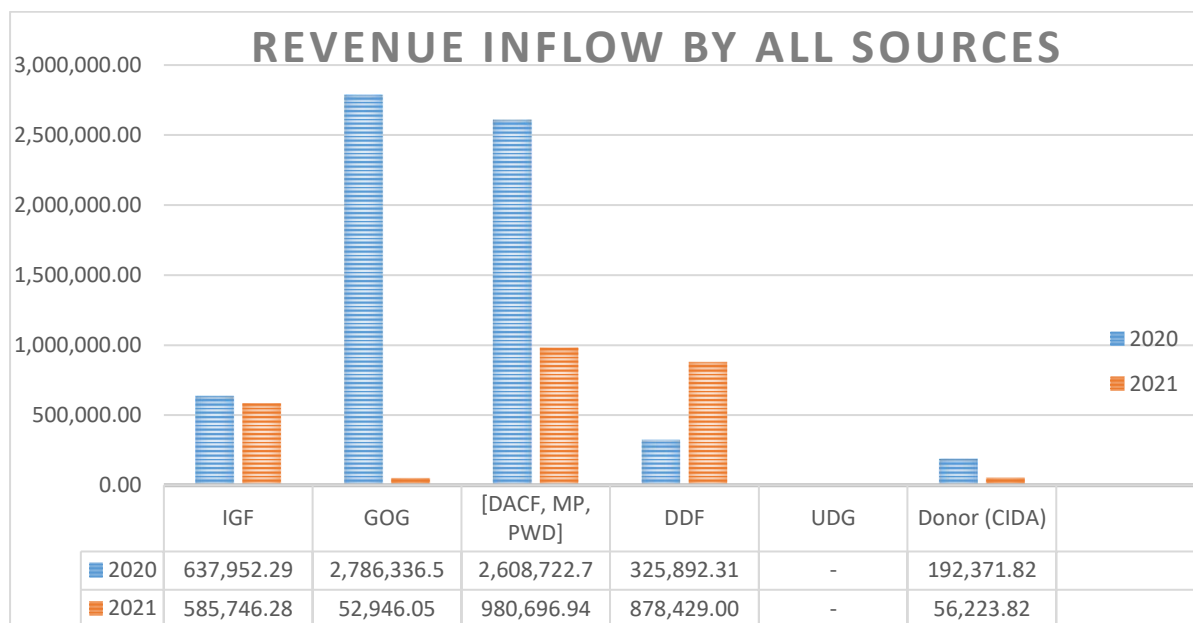


Figure:3 Revenue Inflow all sources

Internally generated funds accounted for about 10.9 percent of total inflow. The Ripple effect of COVID-19 might have caused a decrement from last year, strategies are being put in place to ensure the steady growth of the IGF.

2.3.2 Update on Disbursement

Compensation

the period under review recorded a 14% increase as against the target figure for the year. This was due to the recruitment of new personnel in the municipality. This implies that, there is an increase in labour force in the municipal enhance production.

Good and services

Under goods and services 80% was achieved for the year, this was due to inadequate funds. But a 9% increase than 2020 figure.

CAPET

There was a 77.4% decrease in CAPET in 2021 due delay in the release of funds to the municipality from the central government. The year (2021) also saw a decrease in expenditure of 49.5% as against the previous year (2020).

The Overall expenditure for the municipal decrease by 36.4% due to the delay in the central government releases and low IGF performance. This implies that, most developmental projects and programmes would be affected in term of projects/programme initiation and execution. Thereby decreasing development in the municipal.

Table 4: Expenditure Performance

Expenditure Item	2020		2021	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Compensation	2,148,683.67	3,052,233.54	2,570,405.00	2,946,967.58
Goods and Services	1,231,332.02	1,289,162.82	1,769,745.00	1,408,511.35
Capet	3,505,895.05	1,749,168.95	3,901,228.08	882,738.14
Total	6,885,910.74	6,090,565.31	8,241,378.08	5,238,217.07

Source: Finance dept. Annual report, 2021

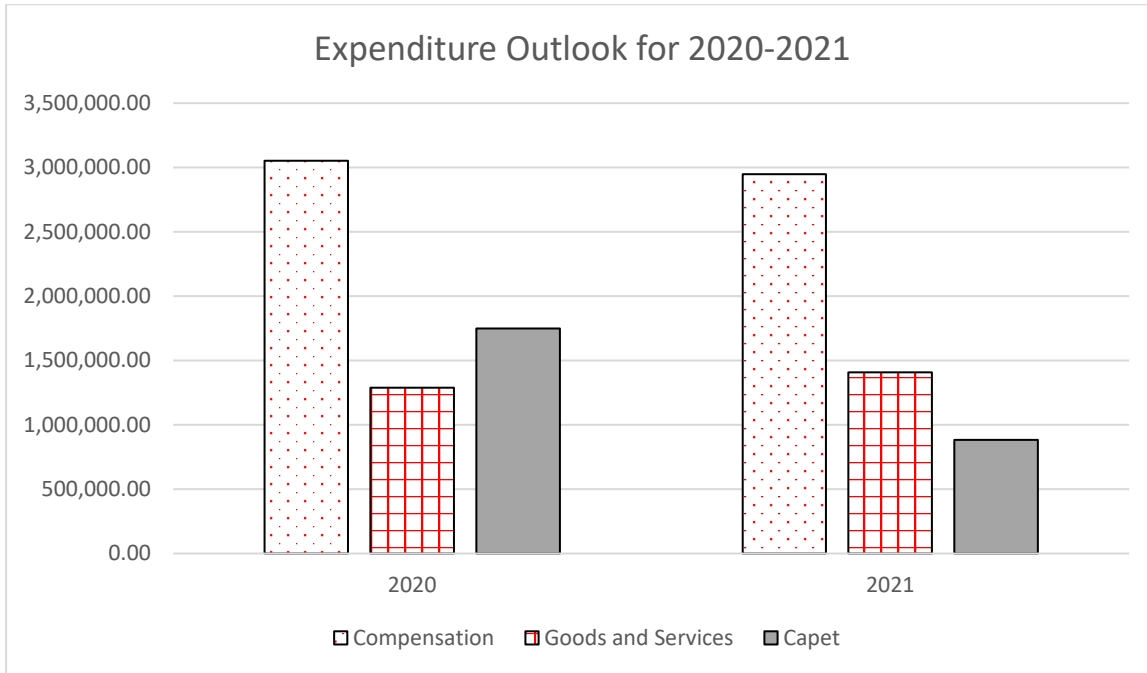


Figure 4: Expenditure outlook 2020-2021

2.4 UPDATE ON INDICATORS AND TARGET

2.4.1 Total Output of Agricultural Production

The objective to improve production efficiency and yield in the municipality in the agriculture sector, the municipal recorded a total output of 205,448.5mt in crops production which including maize, plantain, rice and cassava. Cassava alone represents 89.9% of the total production. While the livestock/poultry recorded an output of 41325 which also included cow,goat,sheep and poultry, goat recoded the highest of 38% of the total production. These achievements were as a result of the government flagship programme under agricultural sector. This implies that, the municipal its on the pathway to be food secure.

2.4.2 Percent of Arable Lands Under Cultivation

The objective to improve production efficiency and yield in the municipality in the agriculture sector, a total percentage of 55.1% of the arable land were cultivated withing the period. This implies that, more arable lands within the municipality is being used for agricultural purposes.

2,4,3 Number of New Jobs Created

to create youth empowerment through the creation of jobs, the municipality created new jobs through the flagship programmes under the agricultural sector. A total of 14269 new jobs were created under agriculture sector which represent 98.4% of the target set for the period. This implies that, most of the targeted groups within the sector have secure jobs.

2.4.4Net Enrolment Rate

To enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels, the municipality is working toward improving the net enrolment rate in Basic school. An average of 61.1% was achieved as against a target of 59%. This was as a result of the increased number of schools under the school feeding programme and sensitisation programmes. This implies that, children of school going age are now being enrolled in school in the municipal.

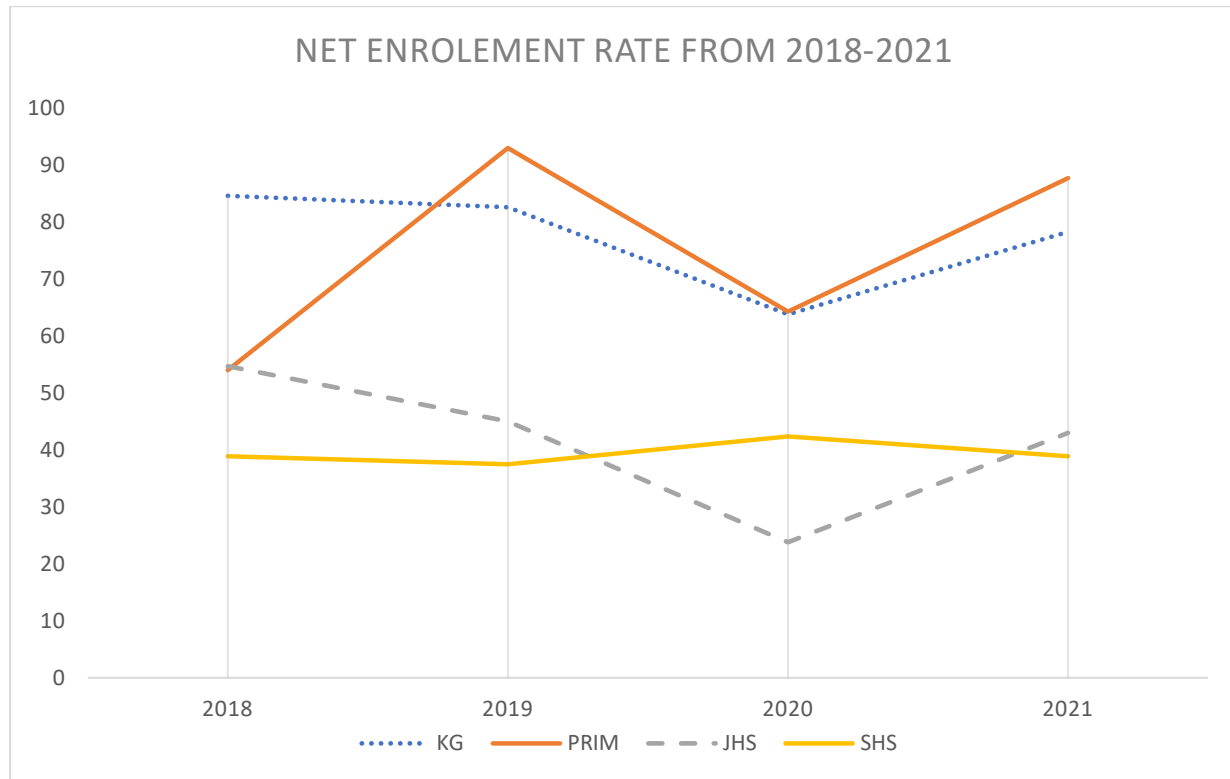


Figure 5. Net Enrolment Rate From 2018-2021

2.4.5 Gender Parity Index

The Gender parity index, which indicates the boy to girls ratio in terms equal numbers in school across the municipal. The objective to enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all level, the municipal recorded an average 1.1 gender parity index in the basic schools, which is more than the target of 1. this implies that, there are still more boys than girls in the basic school. This is as result of low number of females in the SHS level.

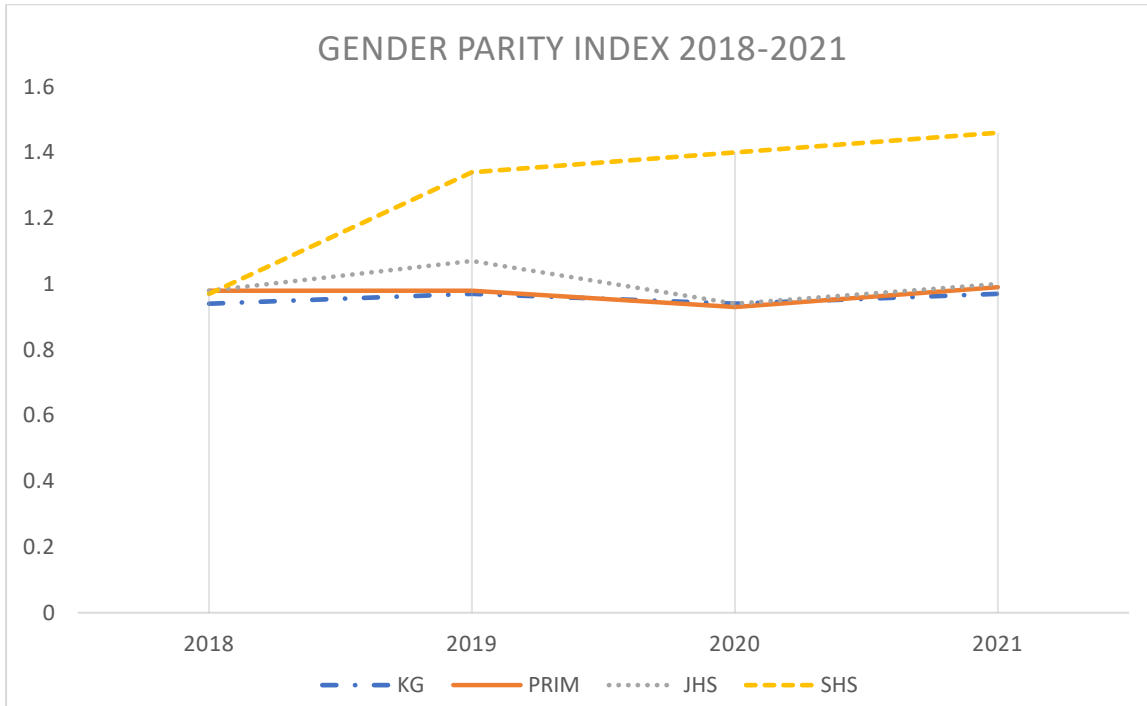


Figure 6. Gender Parity Index From 2018-2021

2.4.6 Completion Rate

The objective to enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels in the municipal. The average completion rate in the municipality for period was 99.15% as against a target of 96.3. this implies that, most the school pupils' complete basic school in the municipal.

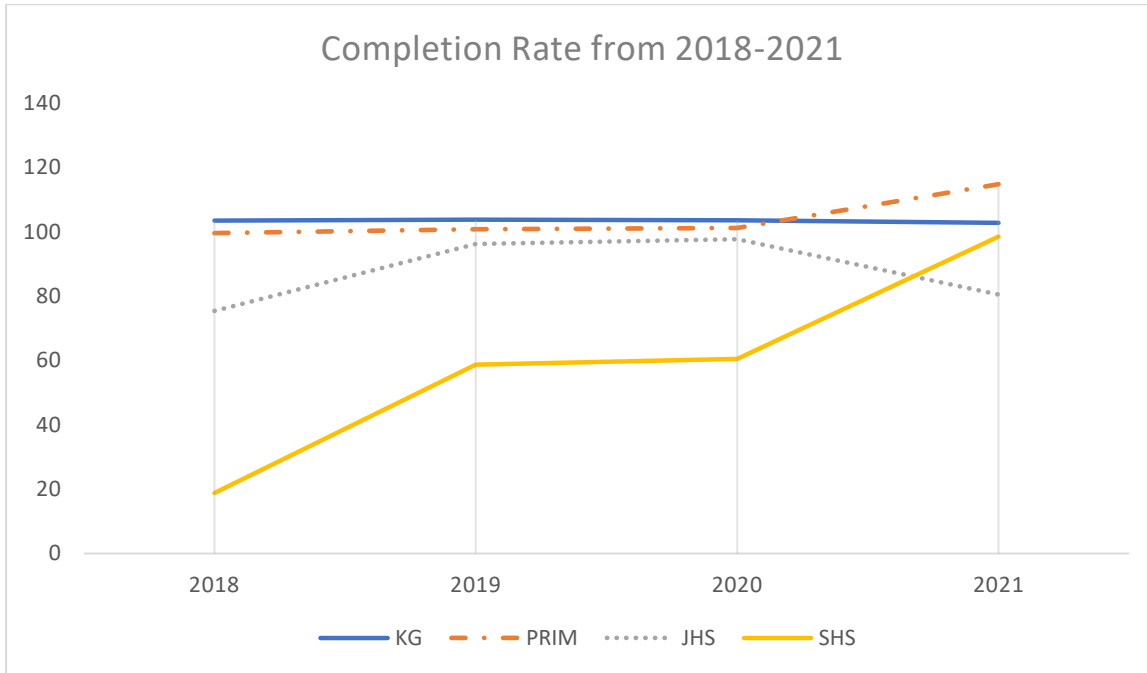


Figure 7. Completion Rate from 2018-2021

2.4.7 Number of Operational Health Facilities

21 health facilities are spread across the municipality, which are fully functional. This is to increase geographical access to health care.

2.4.8. Proportion of Population with Valid NHIS Card

To ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) within municipality, a total of proportion of population with valid NHIS card was 62.9% . this implies that, more than half the total population have valid card which enable them to have free access to and proper healthcare service. Thereby increasing This was as result of the assembly’s effort to set up a temporal satellite office for the NHIS at the upper part of the municipal.

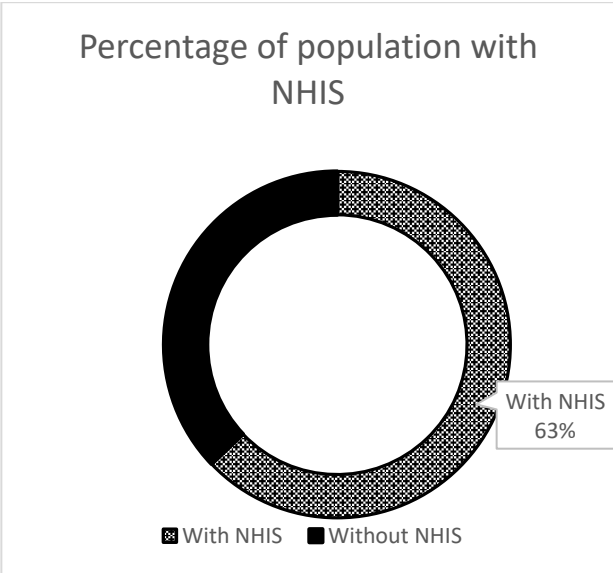


Figure 8. Population with valid NHIS cards

2.4.9 Number of Birth and Death Registered

The total number of birth register in the district was 1690 of which 860 were males and 830 Females

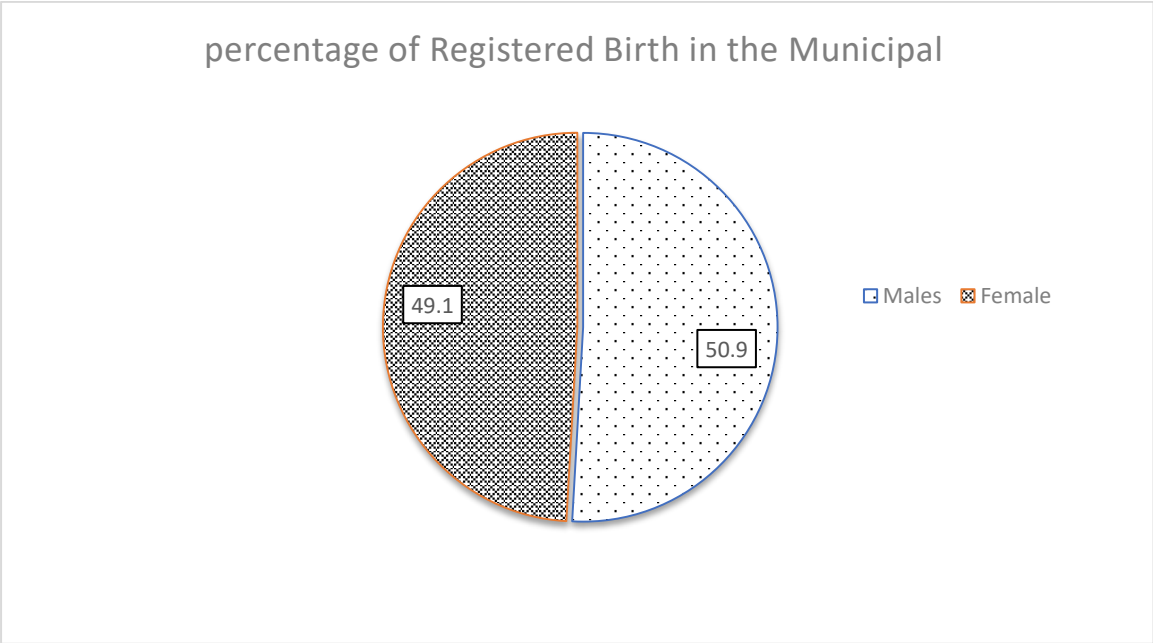


Figure 9: percentage of Registered Birth in the Municipal

2.4.10 Percentage of Population with Access to Improve Sanitation Services

Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services in the municipality, The percentage of population with access to improve sanitation service in 2020 was 75%. This implies that, majority of population withing the municipality have access to improve sanitation services. This is as a result of increased number of on-going WASH for health activities in the municipal.

2.4.11 Percentage of Road Condition in Good Condition

To increase access to transportation in the municipality, the municipality through the feeder and urban department embarked on major road works to improve the condition of the roads. The percentage of road in the municipal in good as a 2020 was 65.7%. This was because of proper and regular maintenance of the roads in the district within the period. This implies that, there would be reduce travelling time within the municipal.

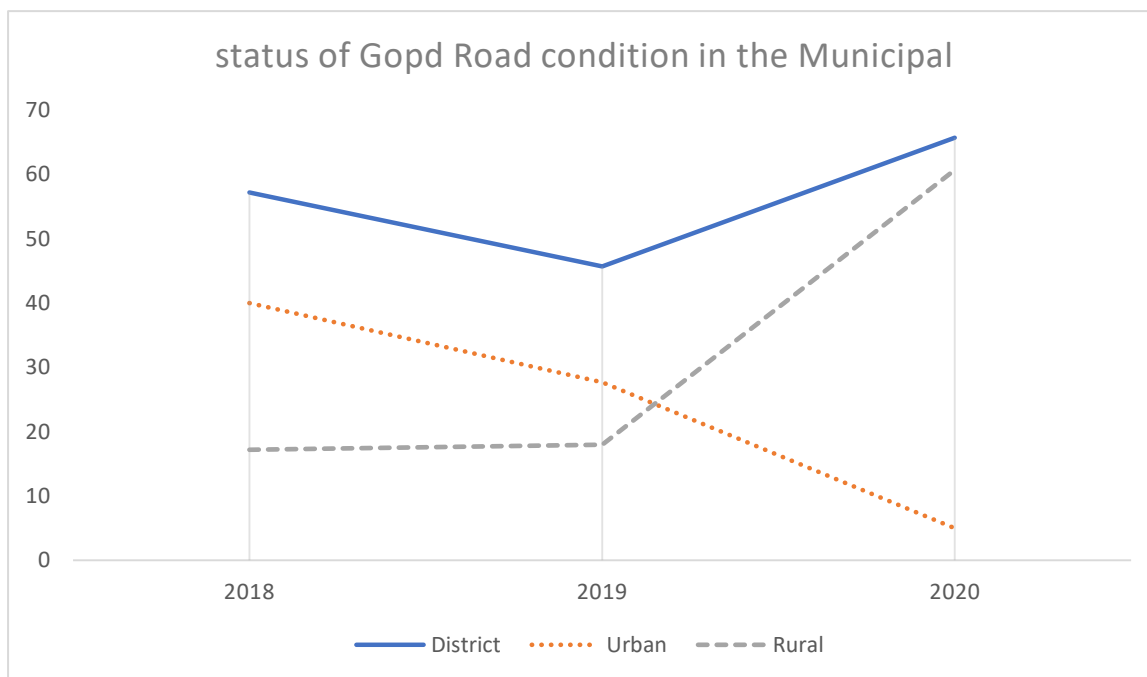


Figure 10. Status of Road Condition in the District

2.4.11 Reported cases of crime

To ensure Human Security and Public Safety in the municipality, the MUSEC collaboration with other agency sensitise the public on issues of crime and measure to avoid them. The issues of crime reported in the municipality reduced from a total of 333 to 101, a decrease of 69.6%. implies that, the level of crime cases in the municipal have reduce hence making the municipal reliability safe.

2.4.12 Percentage of Annual Action Plan (AAP) Implemented

The Annual Action Plan for the year under review had 107 physical and non-physical projects that was expected to be implemented in with the DMTDP (2018-2021). 84.9% of the total projects were implemented in terms of completed and on-going projects. The inadequate funds and untimely release of funds and the impact of COVID 19 pandemic affected the implementation process of the Annual Action Plan 2021.

2.4.13 Number Communities Affected by Disaster

Establish an institutional framework for effective coordination of human settlements development in the municipality, the municipality outlined activities to improve and prevent disaster. These interventions helped to reduced Bushfires and floods disasters in the area. Municipal recorded 1 case of flooding within the period. This implies that, the communities are aware of these disasters are making effort to prevent them.

2.5 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

The departments of the Nzema East Municipal Assembly and some sector agencies and institution in the year under review have canvassed resources and efforts in responding to the development needs of the Municipality. They did this through prioritizing and implementing initiatives from both the central government and local initiative to address its critical development issues.

These initiatives include government flagship programmes and other poverty alleviating interventions that are responsive to the needs of the vulnerable in the Municipality. Some of these

initiatives include but not limited to Free SHS, One District One Factory, LEAD, Disability Supports, Capitation, planting for food and Jobs, Planting for investment and rural development amongst others. The summary and details are below

2.5.1 Free SHS Programme

The objective to enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels in the municipal through the free SHS programme, there are 3 Senior High school in the Municipality. The target was to enroll 4,943 students in the school but currently has 3566 students out which 40.2% are males and 59.8% females. 72.1% was achieved for the intervention this was attributed poor infrastructure.

2.5.2 Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) programme

The Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) programme which aimed reducing poverty among rural dwellers subsistence grant of GH¢64 per month. As at December 2021, 133 House Holds (HH) and a total population of 1296 members in all, with a female population of 1042 the number representing 80.4%. The total amount received and disbursed through E-Zwich accounts was GHc 602,033

2.5.3 National Health Insurance Scheme

The objective To Strengthen healthcare management system in the municipality. The municipality targeted a total population of 53,890 to benefit from NHIS but 63,039 were registered to benefited from the programme which 116.9% above the target. This was due to the mobility office staff of the NHIS to the far to research communities.

2.5.4 Ghana School Feeding Programme

The objectives of the school feeding programme is to enhance school enrolment; encourage attendance; which is to enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels ensure retention; and improve the nutritional and health status of children. A total 11,294 of pupils in 31 schools within the Municipal are currently benefiting from the programme.

Table: 5 Summary Of Critical Development And Poverty Issues

CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES	ALLOCATION ON GH¢	ACTUAL RECEIPT GH¢	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES			
			TARGETS		ACTUALS	
			M	F	M	F
Free SHS Programme						
a. NSEIN SHS	1,943,361.43	817,081.48	1386	1677	886	1077
b. AXIM GIRLS SHS	402,333.00	299,200.00	0	933		656
c. GWIRAMAN SHS	414,216.00	128,443.56	540	407	540	407
Total	2,759,910.43	1,244,725.04	1926	3017	1426	2140
Capitation Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Health Insurance Scheme	445,502	468,521	20,036	30,048	23,842	39,197
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme	602,033	602,033	254	1042	254	1042
National Youth Employment Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0
One District – One Factory Programme	0	0	100	250	0	0
One Constituency – One Million Dollar Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0
Planting for investment and Rural Development	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana School Feeding Programme			5000	6000	5855	5439
HIV/AIDs						

SOURCE: MPCU, 2021

2.6 Evaluations conducted, their findings and recommendations

The Municipal Assembly in 2021 due to inadequate of funds, the municipality conducted only one evaluation exercises within the year. The planned was reviewed during which all decentralised departments of the Assembly reviewed the implementation status of the 2021 Annual Action Plan of the Assembly. The Assembly however have plans with the help of consultants to conduct a terminal evaluation in 2022.

Table 6 Update on Evaluation Conduct

NAME OF THE EVALUATION	PROJECT INVOLVED	CONSULTANT/RESOURCE PERSON INVOLVED	METHODOLOGY USED	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATION
MID TERM	Rehabilitation of municipal health directorate office.	MPCU, I CONS 2000 company limited	field visits, group discussion	limited car parking space	Constructor should construct a new parking space behind the office complex

Source: MPCU,2021

2.7 Participatory monitoring and evaluations (PM&E) undertaken and their results

Participatory monitoring and evaluation is a process through which stakeholders at various levels engage in monitoring and evaluating a particular project, programme or policy, share control over the content, the process and the results of the monitoring and evaluation activity and engage in taking or identifying corrective actions. During the period under review, the Assembly in collaboration with UCSOND an NGO operating in the municipality conducted a participatory

monitoring and evaluation with the use of community score card in the area of water and sanitation. The findings are shared in table below.

Table 7 Update on Participatory M&E

No.	Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/programe/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
1.	Community Score Card	Redevelopment of Ewhibale Market	UCSOND	- Focus group discussion, interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Users complain of over delay in completion of project - Market women assert that the delay affect their productivity - There is community appreciation of the project. - There no water facility in the market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An urgent need for the Assembly to expedite action to get the contractor to complete the work - The Assembly to pay it counterpart funding for the project - The Municipal Assembly to follow up on the water system at the Assembly

2.	Focus group discussion	Construction of cassava Processing Centre	MMDA	Focus group discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay in expected completion - Design of project lacks some vital infrastructure for optimum function. Need for an external shed - There is a good appreciation of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assembly to ensure the contractor completes the project - The need to add a external shed and ventilation of the facility -
3.	Field visits	Construction of 3-unit classroom lock at Yediyesele	MA	Observation and unstructured interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High appreciation of project - Good quality of work and adherence to project duration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assembly to ensure continuous monitoring and supervision
	Field visit	Construction of DVLA	MA	Observation and interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project completed on schedule not in use - Contractor has not been 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assembly to liaise with DVLA to commence operation

					paid the for a log while	- Assembly to ensure the contractor is paid
	Field visits	Construction of 0.7-kilometer road from Nsein to Light Industrial Area	MA	observation	- Project is delayed by contractor	- Need for Assembly to ensure that the project is completed as soon as possible to serve the industrial area

Source: MPCU, 2021

CHAPTER THREE

THE WAY FORWARD

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter sums up the major issues addressed and outstanding issues. It concludes of recommendations towards the achievement of the goals and objectives that underlie the MTDP ad AAP

3.2 Issues Addressed

- The delay in the construction of the SIF related projects due to financial issues between the substantive contractor and the sub-contractor have been resolved and work has been completed and some handed over.
- The non-compliance on the part of artisans to move to the newly developed light industrial area
- Marketing activities at the ewhibale market was moved to the Victoria part to ease congestion as part of social distancing practices against COVID 19
- The threat of SMEs collapsing due to COVID 19 was salvaged by the disbursement of the Government relief fund to businesses and enterprises
- The issue of difficulty and distance in accessing the industrial and commercial area has been mitigated by the provision of an access road from Nsein to the LIA
- Roads linking some communities in the Northern half of the municipality have commenced

3.3 Issues yet to be addressed

- The fight against COVID 19 still poses a threat to development in diverse forms and sectors
- The advent of the COVID 19 affected the establishment of a new market at the light industrial area. This has still not been resolved.

- The absence of a dedicated vehicle for MPCU activities and monitoring still affects the implementation of activities, projects and programmes.
- Insufficient or absence of adequate information on GETfund project. This is coupled with the continues abandonment of project. This affects proper reporting and monitoring
- The refusal of few artisans to move to the light Industrial area affects the full functioning of the area.
- Delays on the part of some contractors to meet time schedules for the execution of projects
- Revenue vehicle is still yet to be repaired to support the generation of IGF
- Litigation on land meant for implementation of major projects still possess threat to development in the municipality
- There are still accessibility issues to the Northern part of the Municipality. It still remains a major developmental setback for the Municipality

3.4 Recommendations

The following recommendations are needful towards overcoming obstacle in the development agenda of the Municipality:

- The need for law enforcing institutions to ensure that the populace adhere to the COVID 19 protocols and directives.
- The need for the Assembly and other stakeholders to ensure continuous supply of PPEs to critical departments, agencies and units in the Municipality
- The Need for management to expedite action in the procurement of designation of vehicles for MPCU and for revenue mobilization
- The municipal Assembly to take pragmatic steps to ensure that all state land have been sufficiently documented
- The need for central government to support the Municipality with a grader to support the reshaping of roads and accesses especially in the Northern part of the Municipality

- The Need for the central government to put in measures to ensure that the Municipal Assembly has access to adequate knowledge and information of projects, especially GETfund.
- It is recommended for the Assembly to employ the whip on non-complying contractors to serve as a deterrent
- There is need to priorities the LIA In 2022-2025 MTDP as a major economic hub of the municipality.
-

3.5 Conclusion

In conclusion, while the Nzema East Municipal Assembly is entrenching efforts towards the development of the Municipality, there is the urgent need for all stakeholder to support by way of resources, capacity and information sharing towards the implementation of programmes and projects enshrined in the 2021 Annual action plan.

APPENDIX 1 – NATIONAL CORE INDICATORS

	Indicator (Categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Target (2018)	Actual (2018)	Target (2019)	Actual (2019)	Target (2020)	Actual (2020)	Target (2021)	Actual (2021)
	PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETIVENESS									
1	Total output in Agricultural production									
	A .Crops (MT)									
	I. Maize	6003	7000	6963	7500	8356	9000	10027	11000	11030
	II. Rice (milled)	1489	1550	1563	1500	1641	1600	1723	1800	1827
	III. Cassava	69374	75000	81167	82000	97400	89000	116880	120000	184756
	IV. Plantain	4711	5000	5277	6000	6068	6500	6675	7000	7410
	V. Yam	190	192	192.5	194	193	195	199.8	210	192.5
	B.Livestock (Number)									
	Vi. Cattle	40	45	30	42	40	50	62	82	100
	VII. Sheep	9389	11000	11736	12500	12910	13500	13497	15000	17083
	VIII. Goat	8485	10000	10606	11500	11667	12500	12197	13500	15727
	IX. Pig	9299	9500	8454	9000	9332	10000	8765	9000	4433
	X. Poultry	20990	25000	26237	28000	28867	30000	27464	29000	20745
2	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	50	54	42.8	60	53.5	60	54.5	60.5	55
3	Number of new industries established									
	i. Agricultu r	1	2	2	10	15	2	0	2	0
	ii. Industry	18	30	22	30	33				
	iii. Service	157	200	187	250	222				

4	Number of new jobs created									
	a. Agriculture,	4300	10000	12752	10000	13198	14000	13673	14500	14269
	b. Industry	323	500	456	600	634				
	c. Service	1230	1500	1720	20000	2267				
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										
5	Net enrolment ratio									
	i. KG	59.4%	63.90%	63.70%	84.60%	82.60%	65.30%	63.80%	68%	78.3
	ii. Primary	53.10%	61.10%	53.90%	95.40%	93.00%	65.60%	64.30%	70%	87.7
	iii. JHS	53.60%	61.70%	54.70%	47.00%	45.00%	24.40%	23.80%	50%	43
	iv. SHS			38.9	40.00%	37.50%	43.40%	42.40%	48%	38.9
6	Gender Parity Index									
	i. KG	0.9%	0.83%	0.94%	0.98	0.97	1.00%	0.94%	1	0.97
	ii. Primary	0.97%	1.04%	0.98%	0.98	0.98	0.96%	0.93%	1	0.99
	iii. JHS	0.99%	1.01%	0.98%	1	1.07	0.91%	0.94%	1	1
	iv. SHS	0.87%	0.86%	0.93%	1	1.34	1.36%	1.40%	1	1.46
7	Completion rate									
	i. KG	119.5%	-	103.50%	106.00%	103.80%	105.20%	103.60%	100	102.8
	ii. Primary	95.3%	96.7%	99.60%	102.00%	100.80%	103.40%	101.20%	100	114.8
	iii. JHS	64.7%	69.7%	75.40%	71.00%	96.20%	78.40%	97.70%	100	80.5
	iv. SHS	18.8%	18.4%	18.80%	76.10%	58.70%	77.20%	60.50%	85	98.5
8	Number of Operational Health Facilities									
	i. CHPs comp	15	16	15	17	16	17	16	18	17
	ii. Clinic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	iii. Health Cent	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	iv. Hospital	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

9	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		
		i. Total (by Sex)	14774	2086 4	18000	2200 0	1476 0	2226 3	1804 9	2544 1	18562	1620 5	1635 7	2453 6	1304 9	1957 3	16357	2453 6	19594	
		ii. Indigents	2625	3185	3000	3500	1527	1674	1054 2	1202 4	821	502	1360	240	720	1079	1591	2439	961	
		iii. Informal	3214	6222	5000	7000	2666	4367	2405	3721	2133	3512	5151	7727	4675	7012	7996	9774	4736	
		iv. Aged	385	650	500	800	432	887	1125	2145	966	1953	542	814	484	425	500	749	390	
		v. Under 18yrs	7539	7846	10000	1000 0	9003	9661	2411	2544	2145	2358	7828	1733	5759	8638	7719	1157 9	8572	
		vi. Pregnant women	2246		5000		4642		2566		2854		1170		1740		1077		1477	
10	Number of Births and Deaths registered	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		
		i. Birth	1222	1196	1236	1208	1222	1196	1248	1219	761	675	1257	1229	871	792	1266	1239	129	
		ii. Death	67	47	70	63	84	59												
11	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources																			
		i. District	68.5%		80.0%		73.50%		85%		75%									
		ii. Urban	47.0%		50.0%		49.50%		55%		50%									
		iii. Rural	21.5%		30.0%		24%		35%		27%									

1 2	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services																
	i. District	66.9%	85.5%	73.50%	85%	74%	85%	75%									
	ii. Urban	43.9%	55.5%	48%	70%	49%	70%	52%									
	iii. Rural	23.0%	30.0%	22.50%	35%	28%	45%	35%									
1 3	Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	141	0	0	0	118	0	113									
1 4	Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F
	i. Sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	ii. Age Group	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA										
1 5	Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	M	M	F
	i. Child trafficking (Sex)																
	ii. Child abuse (Sex)	74	53	0	0	53	61	0	0	18	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
		4	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 6	Percentage of road networks in good condition																
	i. Total	62.5%	100%	57.20%	80%	45,7%	82.00%	65.70%									
	ii. Urban	41.5%	60%	40%	20%	27.70%	12.10%	5.00%									

	iii. Feeder	21.5%	40%	17.20%	60%	18%	70.10%	60.70%		
17	Percentage of communities covered by electricity									
	I. District	76%	82%	83%	90%	85.60%	92%	88.90%		
	II. Rural	50%	52%	51%	60%	58.60%	62%	60%		
	III. Urban	26%	30%	32%	30	27%	30%	28.90%		
18	Reported cases of crime									
	i. Men	168	0	237	180	12	100	94	80	93
	ii. Women	66	0	86	40	5	0	10	5	8
	iii. Children	4	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Percentage of annual action plan implemented			91.30%	100	89.3	100	90.1	95	87.8
20	Number of communities affected by disaster									
	i. Bushfire	5	8	5	10	5	0	0	0	0
	ii. Floods	4	5	2	6	3	0	13	0	1

APPENDIX 2- PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTATION STATUS- 2021

PROJECT DISCRPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR/ CONSULTANT	CONTRACT SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE OF AWARD	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	REMARKS
Completion of Basement of Assembly Hall Complex.	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Axim	Emykics Enterprise Ltd	294,778.70	DACF		17/11/2017	30/03/2018	75,000.00	219,778.70	Project Stalled	
Construction of 1No. 4 Unit Kindergarten Block for Methodist School.	Social Development	Axim	Direct Labour	41,000.00	IGF/DACF		10/11/2018		12,000.00	29,000.00	Project stalled at the lintel level	
Construction of 1No. 2-Unit Classroom Block with Office and Store	Social Development	Gwira Sentum	Catqueen Company Limited	184,036.56			15/10/2020	25/01/2021	86,155.20	97,881.36	On-going	

PROJECT DISCIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR/CONSULTANT	CONTRACT SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE OF AWARD	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	REMARKS
Construction of 1No. 6 Unit Classroom with Ancillary Facilities.	Social Development	Attakrom	M/S Wamhills Enterprise	320,811.75	DACF		29/09/2014	29/07/2015	209,313.75	111,498.00	Project stalled	
Construction of 1No. 2 Unit Classroom.	Social Development	Kakusuazo	Catqueen Company Limited	175,278.82	DDF/RFG		09/04/2021	09/08/2021	90,692.10	84,586.72	On-going	
Construction of Office Block for Driver Vehicle and Licensing Authority	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Axim	TI-AN Ventures Limited	626,937.15	DACF		12/02/2018	18/10/2018	101,148.75	525,788.40	100	Completed and in use
Construction of 1No. Shed and Provision of 5 Unit Stoves for 'Akyeke' Production, Provision of Basins and Water Drums,	Economic Development	Bokro	I CONS 2000 Company Limited	171,100.00	DDF/RFG		09/04/2021	09/06/2021	131,163.30	39,936.70	100	Completed

PROJECT DISCRPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR/CONSULTANT	CONTRACT SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE OF AWARD	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	REMARKS
Office Fittings and Furniture, Provision of Motor king and Orientation Training on Cassava Value Chain at the Bokro Cassava Processing Centre.												
Construction of 1No. Mechanized Borehole.	Social Development	Tumentu	Catqueen Company Limited	32,000.00	DDF/RFG		09/04/2021	09/05/2021	28,800.00	3,200.00	100	Completed
Rehabilitation of Municipal Health Directorate Office.	Social Development	Axim	I CONS 2000 Company Limited	170,231.18	DDF/RFG		09/04/2021	15/07/2021	130,372.73	39,858.45	On-going	

PROJECT DISCIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR/ CONSULTANT	CONTRACT SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE OF AWARD	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	REMARKS
Construction of Police Station.	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Gwira Bansa	E.B.J Ghana Limited	237,541.91	DDF/RFG		24/12/2021	24/06/2022	35,631.29	201,910.62	On-going	
Construction of 1No. 3 Unit Classroom Block With Ancillary Facility	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Yedeyesele	I CONS 2000 Company Limited	252,215.24	DACF		27/05/2020	05/08/2020	226,814.65	25,400.59	100	Completed and in use
Construction of Sports and Youth Centre	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Axim	BisMarth Enterprise Limited		GoG		05/06/2018				On-going	
Construction of Sea Defence Wall	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Axim	Makam Plant Hire		GoG		09/09/2018				On-going	
Construction of Axim Township Roads	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Axim	Justmoh Company Limited		GoG		18/11/2018				On-going	

PROJECT DISCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR/CONSULTANT	CONTRACT SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE OF AWARD	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	REMARKS
Construction of Gwira Roads	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Gwira Enclave	Fridoug Company Limited		GoG		August, 2020				On-going	

Source: Planning unit, NEMA, 2021

APPENDIX 3- PROGRAMME REGISTER

PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	REMARKS
Implementation of LEAP	Social Development	1,602,033	GoG	21-2-2021	12-12-2021	1,602,033	0	100	1,450	completed
Capacity building on the Local Government Service (LGS) Protocols (Leave Policy, Disciplinary issues, performance appraisal etc.)	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability			18-05-2021	18-05-2021			100		Completed
Promotion and Support of Kundum festival	Economic Development	20,000.00	IGF	01-08-2021	01-10-2021					Completed
Organize public education and sensitization on climate change and disaster prevention and mitigation measures	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements									Ongoing

Source: Planning unit, NEMA, 2021

APPENDIX 4- DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

The Nzema East Municipal Education Directorate exists to promote quality child friendly, universal Pre-Tertiary education, through effective monitoring and supervision of public/private basic schools. The core objective for the realization of the directorate’s vision and mission are

- ✓ Effective teaching and learning in the schools so that every child will be able to read, write legibly and understand and solve problems at his/her level.
- ✓ Effective management and supervision at all levels of the educational system in the municipality.
- ✓ Encouraging the communities to fully participate in education delivery.
- ✓ Organizing school-based in-service Education and training (SBIs) and cluster based in service Education and Training (CBIs) to enhance pedagogical skills of teachers.

For the purpose of Educational Management, the municipality is divided into five (5) circuits, namely:

- I. Axim North
- II. Axim South
- III. Lower Ankobra circuit
- IV. Central Ankobra circuit
- V. Upper Ankobra circuit

The public and private schools in the Municipality for 2021 are as follows.

Public Schools		Private Schools	
Level	No	Level	No
KG	60	KG	30
Primary	56	Primary	30
JHS	39	JHS	17
SHS	3		
TVET		1	

The Municipal Central Administration has a staff strength of 42, made up of 25 teaching and 17 non-teaching staff. The number of teaching and non-teaching staff in the Municipality is made up of 871 comprising 97-KG, 294-Primary, 241-JHS and 239-SHS.

The directorate embarked on a lot of activities and programmes during the period under review such as:

1. Reopening of Schools (My First Day at School)
2. Recruitment of Teachers
3. Special Education activities

4. Presentation of Departmental Action Plans
5. Monitoring of Schools
6. Assessment of Capitation Grant
7. Best Teacher Award Interview
8. Data Collection on School Feeding
9. Data Collection on Free SHS

1. REOPENING OF SCHOOLS (MY FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL)

All levels of public and private schools in the Municipality reopened on the 15th January, 2022. This day was instituted by Government of Ghana to welcome and usher in new entrants who enrolled in schools for the first time.

This activity is performed in collaboration with the MCE/Municipal Assembly.

A team of officers were deployed to various schools in all the Circuits to monitor the attendance of both teachers and pupils as well as new entrants.

During the monitoring, it was observed that most of the schools visited had almost all their teachers at post and also with encouraging enrolment of pupils.

Teachers who were absent without permission were queried.

2. RECRUITMENT OF TEACHERS

During the period under review, a total number of 129 (one hundred and twenty-nine) new entrants were posted to fill various vacancies in the schools in the Municipality.

128 were posted to Basic schools whilst 1(one) was posted to the SHS level.

Their documents have been processed and submitted to the Regional Education Office for onward forwarding to the GES headquarters.

Activities

- Vaccination of students in Senior High Schools
- World Hearing Day
- Clean environment sensitization at Dr. Beamish and Apewosika M/A Basic Schools
- NHIS registration/renewal for pupils in schools benefiting from the School Feeding Programme in the Lower and Central Ankobra Circuits

Vaccination of students in high schools

Ghana Health Service with approval from the Food and Drugs Authority expanded persons eligible for a vaccination against COVID-19. Given this, the Nzema East Health Directorate and the Education Office collaborated to vaccinate learners of Junior and Senior High School who are 15 years and above against COVID-19.

World Hearing Day

As part of the activities to mark the World Hearing Day on March 3, 2022, the ENT (Ear, Nose, Throat) Department of the Axim Government Hospital collaborated with the Nzema East Education Directorate to screen the ear of KG/Primary pupils in some selected public and private schools.

Schools visited; Ahle Sunna Islamic Basic School (Public) and Manye Academy (Private)

NAME OF SCHOOL	NUMBER SCREENED	
	Boys	Girls
Ahle Sunna Islamic Basic School	103	104
Manye Academy	85	90
Total	188	194

Sensitization on clean environment

The office of the National Youth Authority and the Environmental Officers of the Nzema East Municipal Assembly collaborated with Education Directorate to organize a clean environment

sensitization programme for some selected public and private schools in the Municipality. This was to strengthen the SMART schools in the Axim South Circuit.

Beneficiary schools:

Axim Dr Beamish Basic School

Axim Anglican Basic School

Apewosika M/A Basic School

NHIS registration/renewal for school feeding beneficiaries

The Nzema East Health Insurance Authority as part of its social responsibility collaborated with the Education Office to embark on a free NHIS registration and renewal of cards for pupils, particularly for schools under the school feeding programme.

Schools captured

S/N	CIRCUIT	SCHOOL	NHIS RENEWAL		NHIS NEWLY REGISTRATION	
			BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS
1	Lower Ankobra Circuit	Attakrom m/a Basic Sch	5	1	74	55
2	Central Ankobra	Akostonu Meth Basic School	6	4	55	41
3	Central Ankobra	Assuawuah Anglican Basic	21	26	100	84

WORKSHOPS

14 master trainers were selected to attend a refresher workshop on Common Core Program (CCP) at Baidoe Bonsu SHS on 10th January, 2022. They in turn trained all the JHS teachers in the Municipality at Axim Girls SHS on the 14th January, 2022.

The CCP is carefully designed for learners in Basic 7 to Basic 10 (JHS 1 – SHS 1) as part of a holistic learning experience that prepares them for post-secondary education, the world of work or both.

The curriculum focuses on building character and nurturing values, in addition to ensuring a seamless progression for all learners from JHS to SHS and creates clear pathways for academic and career-related programmes from Basic 10 to Basic 12 (SHS1 – SHS3).

3. MONITORING OF SCHOOLS

Monitoring and evaluation measures in the educational sector are key to upholding set standards and uncovering issues that may negatively impact the quality of teaching and learning in schools. Monitoring activities are carried out by Monitoring and Supervision Unit and may be scheduled or unannounced to ensure accountability by the school management. The end result is an improvement in school management, performance, and learning outcomes for all learners.

In view of this the Unit visited various schools in the Municipality to perform the following activities of which reports were presented to their Unit Head

- Supervision of teaching and learning.
- Monitoring teachers' output of work
- Guiding and providing counselling services to teachers and students.
- Helping head teachers and educational administrators to manage school finance.

4. SPECIAL EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

The Special Education Officer in his previous visit to schools in the Municipality to expose teachers to the practical approaches in teaching students with various disabilities including students with low vision.

Font sizes of writings of alphabets, words, diagrams were demonstrated to teachers during the previous meetings. The visit has been a follow-up plan to verify the adherence by teachers on what they have learnt to help low vision students benefit from teaching and learning.

Few teachers made various mistakes such as drawing diagrams on the chalkboard using only one kind of chalk and also do not provide enough space between words. Majority wrote with boldness. The few who committed these mistakes were those newly posted teachers which the Special Education Officer had not met before.

The special education officer demonstrated practical font sizes of writing on chalkboard to these newly posted teachers and advised all teachers to desist from writing with small font size as it does not benefit students with low vision.

As a follow-up visit, the officer also checked on students who have been suspected to have various categories of disabilities. Most of these students are adapting well to life at various

schools. Few of them still face difficulties such as partial hearing and blur vision due to lack of hearing aids to amplify sound and lack of medicated lens for clearer vision.

5. ASSESSMENT OF GRANTS (CAPITATION/GIFMIS)

As part of the efforts to expand access and improve quality of education, the Capitation Grant Scheme was introduced in 2003/2004 academic year to provide funds to cater for school levies covering school repairs, cultural and sports activities. The grant aims at enhancing the decentralization process through the involvement of the community level actors in order to improve efficiency leading to quality education. It is also aimed at ensuring sustainability. The grant is for only public schools under the Ghana Education Service. During the quarter, the education directorate received a total amount of GH¢44,888.27 as the second tranche for 2021/22 academic year.

6. BEST TEACHER AWARD INTERVIEW

Applicants for the Ghana Teacher Prize were interviewed and judged on a rigorous set of criteria to identify an extraordinary teacher who has made an outstanding contribution to the profession in terms of:

1. Achieving demonstrable student learning outcomes in the classroom. (For example, through the improvement of student grades, student attendance/behaviour; students becoming high achievers in further education or in the world of work; and enabling students to have as many options as possible to fulfil their potential) Employing innovative and effective instructional practices that are replicable and scalable to influence the quality of education globally. (For example, through innovative use of technology or non-typical instructional techniques that can be replicated in other classrooms within the same context)

2. Recognition of a teacher's achievements in the classroom and beyond from pupils, colleagues, head-teachers or members of the wider community. (For example, through local/national teaching awards; recognition in local/national press or academic publications; references or testimonials from high achieving students, peers, or principals; active senior level membership of an external organization or board that furthers an element of education) Helping children become global citizens through providing them with a value-based education, which equips young people with life and work skills and prepares them for a world where they will encounter people from many different nationalities, cultures and religions. Examples may include arranging work placements or other introductions to the world of work; linking up with schools in other parts of the world; and promoting student exchange programmes)

3. Achievements in the community beyond the classroom that provide unique and distinguished models of excellence for the teaching profession and others. (Recognition through community awards, talks, seminars; membership of local organizations, written contributions in media, with a focus on bringing the community into your classroom to widen students' experiences) Encouraging teachers to stay in the profession and develop their skills as well as encouraging others to join the teaching profession. (For example, through teaching of mentoring teachers at your school or teacher training college; contributing to public debates on the teaching profession, whether through speaking engagements, writing articles, blogs, media participation, social media campaigns, events or conferences; or other examples of practice that have been elevated the status of teaching in your country).

In all, a total number of twelve (12) applicants were interviewed by management out of which six (6) was selected to represent the Municipality at the Regional level.

7. SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

The School Feeding Programme has been implemented since 2005 in the context of the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) Pillar III and in response to the first and second Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger and achieving universal primary education. Over the period of implementation, the basic idea of the program has been to provide children in public primary schools and kindergartens with one hot nutritious meal, prepared from locally grown foodstuffs, on every school-going day.

The broad and specific policy objectives were that school feeding efforts in Ghana would seek to improve school enrolment, attendance and retention among pupils in the most deprived communities in Ghana as a strategy; promote an increase in domestic food production and consumption; increase the incomes of poor rural households; and improve the health and nutritional status of the pupils. Below is the total number of schools benefiting from the school feeding programme

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	LOCATION	SCHOOL CODE	LEVEL
1	AYISAKRO M/A KG	AYISAKRO	110100040	KG
2	NYAME BEKYERE/ANYANO KG	NYAMEBEKYERE/ANYANO	110100095	KG
3	YEDIYESELE KG(KWAME ESOAH)	YEDIYESELE	110100083	KG
4	AVREBO M/A KG	AVREBO	110100027	KG
5	KEGYINA M/A KG	KEGYINA	110100077	KG
6	APATAIM METH. KG	APATAIM	110100019	KG
7	AHUNYAME M/A KG(AVREBO B)	AHUNYAME	110100010	KG
8	EKWANSUAZO M/A KG(KEGYINA B)	EKWANSUAZO	110100108	KG

9	DR BEAMISH KG	AXIM	110100035	KG
10	AXIM METH. KG ('A & B')	AXIM	110100036	KG
11	BRAWIRE/AKYINIM M/A KG	BRAWIRE/AKYINIM, AXIM	110100049	KG
12	NSEIN METH. K.G	NSEIN	110100091	KG
13	APEWOSIKA M/A KG	APOWOSIKA - AXIM	110100020	KG
14	AXIM CATH. 'A' KG	AXIM	110100032	KG
15	ST. MARY'S ANGLICAN K.G	AXIM	110100103	KG
16	A.D.A. (AKONU) K.G	AKONU-AXIM	110100001	KG
17	ASONTI M/A KG	ASONTI	110100022	KG
18	GWIRA BANSO CATH. KG	GWIRA BANSO	110100066	KG
19	AKOSUNO METH. KG	AKOSUNO	110100014	KG
20	GWIRA ESHIEM METH. KG	GWIRA ESHIEM	110100069	KG
21	AMPANSIE METH. KG	AMPANSIE	110100015	KG
22	ANIBIL METH. KG	ANIBIL	110100017	KG
23	KAKU-SUAZO M/A KG	KAKUSUAZO	110100074	KG
24	AKANGO CATHOLIC KG	AKANGO	110100013	KG
25	DOALE CATH. KG	DOALE	110100056	KG
26	ASSUAWUA ANGLICAN KG	ASSUAWUA	110100023	KG
27	BOKRO M/A KG	BOKRO	110100048	KG

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	LOCATION	SCHOOL CODE	LEVEL
1	DR. BEAMISH PRY	AXIM	110100035	PRIMARY
2	AXIM METH. PRY ('A & B')	AXIM	110100036	PRIMARY
3	BRAWIRE/AKYINIM M/A PRY	BRAWIRE/AKYINIM, AXIM	110100049	PRIMARY
4	NSEIN METH. PRY	NSEIN	110100091	PRIMARY
5	APEWOSIKA M/A PRY	APOWOSIKA - AXIM	110100020	PRIMARY
6	AXIM CATHOLIC PRY 'A'	AXIM	110100032	PRIMARY
7	AXIM CATHOLIC PRY ' B'	AXIM	110100031	PRIMARY
8	ST. MARY'S ANGLICAN PRY A&B	AXIM	110100103	PRIMARY
9	A.D.A. (AKONU) M/A PRY	AKONU-AXIM	110100001	PRIMARY
10	AYISAKRO M/A PRY	AYISAKRO	110100040	PRIMARY
11	NYAMEBEKYERE/ANYANO PRY	NYAMEBEKYERE/ANYANO	110100095	PRIMARY
12	YEDIYESELE M/A PRY	YEDIYESELE	110100083	PRIMARY
13	AVREBO M/A PRY	AVREBO	110100027	PRIMARY
14	KEGYINA M/A PRY	KEGYINA	110100077	PRIMARY
15	APATAIM METH PRY	APATAIM	110100019	PRIMARY
16	ASONTI M/A PRY	ASONTI	110100022	PRIMARY
17	AMPANSIE METH. PRY	AMPANSIE	110100015	PRIMARY
18	BANSO CATH. PRY	GWIRA BANSO	110100066	PRIMARY

19	AKOSUNO METH. PRY	AKOSUNO	110100014	PRIMARY
20	GWIRA ESHIEM METH. PRY	GWIRA ESHIEM	110100069	PRIMARY
21	DOALE M/A PRY	DOALE	110100056	PRIMARY
22	AKANGO CATHOLIC PRY	AKANGO	110100013	PRIMARY
23	ANIBIL METH PRY	ANIBIL	110100017	PRIMARY
24	KAKU-SUZO M/A PRY	KAKUSUAZO	110100074	PRIMARY
25	ASSUAWUA ANGLICAN PRY	ASSUAWUA	110100023	PRIMARY
26	BOKRO M/A PRY	BOKRO	110100048	PRIMARY

8. DATA ON FREE SHS

The free SHS policy **aims to take out the element of cost as a barrier to education**. Under this policy, every Ghanaian child who attains the pass mark, as agreed for the year by Ghana Education Service Council, will enjoy a three-year scholarship for secondary education.

The policy also absorbs cost of textbooks for core subjects, tuition and admission fees, library, science centre, computer laboratory, examination, boarding and utility fees plus free meals for boarding students and one free meal per day for day students.

Since its inception in September 2017, enrollment of students at the SHS level has increased overwhelmingly. In all, a total number of 3,283 students have benefited from the policy as against 1,909 students in 2016 that is about 96% increase.

The table below is the total enrollment of the Free Senior High School in the Municipality.

FREE SHS STUDENTS (NZEMA EAST MUNICIPALITY)										
FORM	2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			SHS
	BOY	GIRL	TOTAL	BOY	GIRL	TOTAL	BOY	GIRL	TOTAL	
SHS 3	221	222	443	142	160	302	129	137	266	GWIRAMAN SHS
SHS 2				281	158	439	202	152	354	
SHS 1							126	169	295	
SHS 3	331	383	714	331	383	714	331	378	709	NSEIN SHS
SHS 2				444	379	823	444	379	823	
SHS 1							111	54	165	
SHS 3		222	222		222	222		222	222	AXIM GIRLS
SHS 2					207	207		198	198	
SHS 1								251	251	

CHALLENGES

At the School Level: The challenges include:

- ✓ Poor school buildings (that need renovation)
- ✓ Inadequate or lack of tables and chairs
- ✓ Inadequate TLMs
- ✓ Lack of textbooks
- ✓ Lack of language teachers (Nzema)
- ✓ Lastly staffing problems e.g., Lack of teachers

At the directorate level

- ✓ Trekking officers have difficulties monitoring the schools due to lack of adequate funds
- ✓ Stationery and other related logistics to keep the directorate running are inadequate
- ✓ Office building is in deplorable state and needs an immediate renovation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- I. The Nzema East Municipal Assembly should provide sufficient furniture, renovate poor school buildings. Examples Sikaneasem M/A Basic School
- II. The directorate should also be adequately supported in the area of finance to enable trekking officers to improve on monitoring and supervision all in an effort to promote quality education delivery in the municipality

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Nzema East Municipal Education directorate as one of the Fourteen (14) decentralized departments in the Western Region has benefitted a lot from the Assembly in the area of financial support. However, there is the need for more of such financial, infrastructural and logistical support in order to promote quality education delivery in the municipality.

In implementing the contingency plan to address educational challenges in the Nzema East Municipality, issues of equity, inclusion and gender should be highly considered. All stakeholders must collaborate and coordinate activities through MOE/GES to have a harmonised approach in implementing the plan.

Remote/distance learning should be enhanced especially at the tertiary level to allow more senior high school graduates have tertiary education through such medium after the pandemic.

The ministry will continue to improve its work by closely working with sector working group which has multiple stakeholders in the process of developing and responding to emergencies in the country and ensuring that the education system is resilient to withstand any future shocks and crisis.

3.2. 3 MUNICIPAL HEALTH DIRECTORATE REPORT

The Municipality led by the Municipal Health Directorate and other organisations planned and undertook various health related activities, programmes and projects in address observed health gaps identified in the Municipality. As some were collaborative in nature, majority of activities were implemented by individual related departments, institutions, non-governmental organisations, etc.

An aspect of the report accounts for output and outcomes of interventions relating to areas like COVID-19, maternal and child mortality, health facility, NHIS coverage, HIV/AIDS and Malaria during the plan period

In the attempt to improve health care and access the Municipality through the Assembly and the Municipal health directorate have whipped efforts to providing health infrastructure in the Municipality. A total of 21 CHPS with compounds and 8 zones without compounds in the municipality as at the end of the year.

Table 3.2: CHPS Compounds in The Municipality as at December 2021

No.	Health Facility	Location	Sub-Municipality
1	Axim Government Hospital	Axim	Axin/Nsein
2	Bamiankor Health Centre	Bamiankor	Bamiankor

3	Kutukrom Health Centre	Kutukrom	Kutukrom
4	GwiraBanso Health Centre	GwiraBanso	GwiraBanso
5	Ewuku CHPS Compound	Ewuku	Axim/Nsein
6	Dadwen CHPS Compound	Dadwen	Axin/Nsein
7	Kegyina CHPS Compound	Kegyina	Axim/Nsein
8	Agyan CHP Compound	Axim	Axim/Nsein
9	Onzayeye CHPS Compound	Onzayeye	Axim/Nsein
10	Apewosika CHPS Compound	Axim Apewosika	Axim/Nsein
11	Fantefokrom CHPS Compound	Fantefokrom	Axim/Nsein
12	Nyamebikyere CHPS Compound	Nyamebikyere	Axim/Nsien
13	Nsein Clinic	Nsein	Axim/Nsien
14	Akango CHPS Compound	Akango	Bamiankor
15	Asuawua CHPS Compound	Asuawua	Bamiankor
16	Asonti CHPS Compound	Asonti	GwiraBanso
17	GwiraEshiem CHPS Compound	GwiraEshiem	GwiraEshiem
18	Tumentu CHPS Compound	Tumentu	GwiraEshiem
19	Tebakrom CHPS Compound	Tebakrom	Kutukrom
20	Diibolase CHPS Compound	Diibolase	Kutukrom
21	Gyampire CHPS Compound	Gyampire	Kutukrom

Table: 3.3 Functional CHPS Zones

1.	Brawire CHPS Zone	Brawire	Axim/Nsein
2.	Bolazo CHPS Zone	Bolazo	Axim/Nsein
3.	Ayisakro CHPS Zone	Ayisakro	Axim/Nsein
4.	Grant Hill CHPS Zone	Grant Hill	Axim/Nsein
5.	Botokule CHPS Zone	Botokule	Axim/Nsein
6.	Apataim CHPS Zone	Apataim	Axim/Nsein
7.	Kokoado CHPS Zone	Kokoado	Axim/Nsein

8	Tolanu CHPS Zone	Tolanu	Axim/Nsein
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Source: MHD, 2021

Of the 21 health facilities in the Municipality presently, most of the facilities that do intensive clinical care services are skewed in the Southern part of the Municipality. Axim Government Hospital is the only admitting health facility in the Municipality and is found in the Southern part. There are three Health Centres and the rest are CHPS Compounds. Table 1.4 further shows distribution of the functional CHPS wit facilities by sub-Municipalities.

Table 3.4: Sub-Municipalities and Number of Health Facilities.

No.	Sub-Municipal	Number of Health Facilities					
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Axim/ Nsein	7	5	5	5	5	6
2	Dadwen-Kegyina	2	4	4	4	4	4
2	Bamiankor	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	GwiraBanso	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	GwiraEshiem	2	2	2	2	2	2
5	Kutukrom	2	2	2	2	2	2
7	Tebakrom	1	2	2	2	2	2
	Total	19	20	20	20	20	21

Source: MHD, 2021

3.2.1.1 Activities Undertaken within the Year

- The Municipal Director of Health led a 3-member team to selected Health facilities for a New Year’s visit. Rationale was to congratulate the staff on committing themselves to the covid-19 vaccine exercise in spite of all the numerous challenges while still doing their routine work.
- Disease Surveillance – Disease surveillance activities both from the communities and the health facilities as well went on with samples sent to the reference Lab at Effia-Nkwanta on weekly basis.

- Maternal and Child Health Services – Antenatal services for the pregnant women, child welfare clinics for the children 0-5yrs, deliveries and postnatal care all continued without any interruptions.
- A new Health Centre under the support of the Nsein Chief Awulaye Agyefi Kwame II was commissioned by GREL at Nsein in Axim. About three quarters of the staff complement have been deployed there and are currently working.

3.2.1.2 National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA)

The Municipality has an active membership of 54,226, made up of 19,594 males and 34,632 females. There are a total of 8,813 new members. During the period under review, the office also mobilized a total premium of GHc468,521.00 and expensed GHc86,363.00.

During the reporting period, the Nsein Community Health Center was opened and awaiting formal credentialing from NHIA.

The Asonti CHPS Compound was credentialed to provide service under NHIS bringing to a total of 20 facilities that are credentialed and continue to provide service to clients. Online credentialing portal is operational for Healthcare Providers to apply for and renew their licenses online to avoid delays.

The office renewed the NHIS cards of beneficiaries of school feeding programme free of charge. It reached out to residents of Attakrom and in collaboration with the SDA Church reached out to residents of Adelekezo.

Works on the new office complex for the NHIA is in progress.

The Municipal office, like most other offices is complying to directive to ensure that its operations do not negate on the efforts to contain the COVID-19.

3.2.2 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE/COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REPORT

The Municipal Assembly through the Social Welfare and Community Development engages in activities, projects and programmes that seek to protect the vulnerable in Society. Some of the social services being implemented in the Municipality include Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), Child's Right Protection and Promotion, support for Persons with Disabilities, among others.

3.2.2.1 Child's Rights Protection and Promotion

During the period, a total of seventeen (17) cases were brought and handled at the office of the Social Welfare. Ten (10) were maintenance, two (2) were custody, one (1) was paternity and four (4) were family welfare cases.

A total amount of One Thousand Eight hundred and Ninety Ghana Cedis (GHC1,389.00) was paid to the office as maintenance allowances and compensations to deserving clients and all have been paid out to them.

The department did a follow up on the case it handles under the year under review. Out of the seventeen (17) cases, the staff of the department followed up on fourteen (14) to the various communities to ascertain if they are complying with the recommendation.

3.2.2.2 Referral of a Missing Child

The department received a referral from the Tamale Children's Home to trace a missing child who said she comes from Axim.

The department was able to trace the family and reunite them.

3.2.2.3 Day Care Centers

The department of Social Welfare and Community Development embarked on a monitoring exercise of Day Care Centers in the Municipality. The exercise took off from in two quarter.ie February to March and May to June, 2021. It is duty of the Department to periodically visit centers

for the purposes of ensuring safety of children between the ages of 0-4.as stated in the children’s Act 1998(Act 560).

The Department visited seven (7) day care canters to make sure they are complying the regulations in the Act.

3.2.2.4 Child Labour Sensitization

The International Labour Organization (ILO), “defines ‘Child Labour’ as work that deprives children from their childhood, their potential and their dignity and that is harmful to their physical and mental development. They also defined it as “work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children and interferes with their schooling.

Data from United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) shows Ghana statistics as, 21% of Ghanaian children aged 5-17 years are victims of child labour and 14% are engaged in hazardous forms of labour”.

Nzema East Municipality is no exception to this, it’s having both fishing and farming communities, as well as activities of (galamsey).ie. illegal mining activities.

The department of social welfare and community development in collaboration with the Hon. Assembly Members of the Municipality organized a 4-day programme to raise awareness and deep understanding of the harmful effects of Child Labour and also to strategies to combat its effects. The program was organized in Gwira Bansa, Dominase, Apewosika and Brawire in the Municipality from 16th March – 19th March, 2021.

The purpose was to educate participants on the negative impacts of child labour. The program aimed at reducing the number of Child-Labour victims in our fishing and farming communities to educate fishermen, fishmongers and farmers on the types of work that are suitable for children and those that are deemed hazardous to children.

Celebration of World Day Against Child Labour

The international Labour Organisation has set aside 12th June, 2021 as the day to celebrate the World Day against child Labour which is commemorated globally with the theme ‘International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour’

The Nzema East Municipal Assembly through the Social Welfare department, in collaboration with NCCE and Information Service Department Organize a forum at Apataim with a localized theme ‘Child labour must stop in our fishing communities’. The community members were taken through the Children Act 1998 (Act 560) Sub-Part 1, Page – 27 which is on Child Labour.

3.2.2.5 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme (LEAP)

The table below shows the payment breakdown for the period under review

PAYMENT CYCLE	TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES CASH-OUT	TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES NOT CASH-OUT	TOTAL AMOUNT CREDITED GHc	TOTAL AMOUNT CASHED OUT GHc	TOTAL AMOUNT NOT CASHED OUT GHc
Cycle 69 th & 70 th	1389	945	444	534,011.00	408,152	125859
Cycle 71 st & 72	1389	945	444	534,011.00	408,152	125859
Cycle 73 & 74	1389	981	408	534,011.00	409,253	124758

REGISTRATION OF LEAP BENEFICIARIES UNTO THE NHIS

	1 ST QUARTER		2 ND QUARTER		3 RD QUARTER		4 TH QUARTER		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
NEW REGISTRATION	-	-	198	464	152	216	-	-	1380
RENEWAL	-	-	-	-	341	411	21	31	804
TOTAL	-	-	472	540	493	627	21	31	2184

3.2.2.6 Persons with Disability

Registration of Persons with Disability

A total number of 121 Persons with disability were registered on to the National Health Insurance (NHIS). Below are the details;

QUARTER	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1 ST	11	18	29
2 ND	17	27	44
3 RD	23	25	48
TOTAL			121

Application for Educational Support and Economic Empowerment

Sixty (60) PWDs were Empowered through various skill trainings and were given start-up. Educational support was received during the period from eight (8) PWDs and their fees was approved and paid.

Ampaine Refugee Camp

Two hundred and seventy- nine (279) cases were registered and solved during the period. One hundred and seventy- four (174) were females and one hundred and five (105) males. Some of the cases handled include Child maintenance, Child custody, livelihood, general counseling, Child Welfare services etc. Shelter, education and health issues are been referred to the officers in-charge for redress.

A total amount of two hundred and fifty Ghana cedis (GHC 250) was received as maintenance allowances for deserving refugees and all were paid to them accordingly.

Items such as rice, sugar, beans, pampers, baby food etc were also received and given to deserving refugees.

Family Tribunal

Twenty (20) maintenance cases were handled at the Family Tribunal Court -Axim. Twelve (12) were new cases and eight (8) were old cases.

Health Support

Eleven (11) cases of assistance to pay hospital bills were registered and resolved. It was made up of Eight (8) females and three (3) males.

General Counselling

Special counseling sessions was held for some clients during the period. Issues brought up were marital issues, husband and family abandoned disabled child on mother and many others. A total of Eighty-seven (87) cases was settled made up of Fifty-two (52) females and twenty-three (23) males.

3.2.3 Gender

3.2.3.1 Green Job Fair

In collaboration with the National Youth Authority, a day training programme was held for the youth in the municipality with support from the Green Project. The programme which was termed, The Green Job Fair provided employable opportunities for the youth. Participants were taken through CV and cover letter writing, internship and job placement, entrepreneurship opportunities, business start-up readiness and many more. A total of one hundred and twenty participants were present made up of eighty-four (84) females and thirty-six (36) males.

3.2.3.2 Formation of Women Group

The department visited two communities, Bokro and Akyinim, to engage the women to form women group.

The main reason for engaging them is that, these two communities are noted for production of a staple food called “ACHEKE” and Fish Mongering. The following were the objectives;

- Introduce them to village savings and loans

- Customer Care/Marketing
- Personal Hygiene

The department was able to establish the groups as well as their executives.

3.2.3.3 Community Engagement on Gender Based Violence (GBV)

The community engagement exercise was carried out in five communities namely; Bamianko, Gwira Eshiem, Axim, Kegyina and Dadwen. The dates were from 27th -29th, July,2021 and 10th -12th August, 2021. The objective was to sensitize community members on the dangers of domestic violence (GBV) and its effect on the individual.

CHALLENGES

Inadequate office space.

Inadequate funds to run the office.

CONCLUSION

In spite of the challenges, the municipal assembly and the regional office assisted the department to operate successfully during the period under review.

3.3 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REPORT

3.3.1 Nation Builders Corps (NABCO)

The main objective of NABCO is to eradicate unemployment situation in Ghana. The Municipality is currently implementing all the models. The programme begun with a recruitment of 150 personnel under the 7 model. A current situation reveals that there are 104 personnel currently on the programme. This is as a result of personnel attaining permanent jobs in the public service and in other institutions. The breakdown of personnel in the programme is detailed below:

Table 3.5: NABCO modules

MODULE	NO. OF APPLICANTS
Digitize Ghana	5
Educate Ghana	38
Feed Ghana	3
Civic	20

Revenue Ghana	29
Heal Ghana	3
Enterprise Ghana	6
Total	104

SOURCE: NABCO, 2021

3.3.2 Transportation

19.7km of Feeder Roads were reshaped within the Municipality within the period under review. These were;

Axim – Brawire – 2.6km

Gwira Banso – Gwira Ehyiem – 6.1km

Gwira Ehyiem – Ampansie – 8.3km

Gwira Ehyiem – Bamianko – 2.7km

3.3.2.1 Road Safety Sensitization

The Municipal Assembly in collaboration with Ghana Police Service, DVLA and GPRTU on 13th July, 2021 organized a program with the slogan “Safe Roads leads to Safe Lives” to educate road users on safety regulations and practices. The program took place at Axim Community Center with a total attendance of 63 including both men and women.

3.3.3 One-District-One-Factory (1D1F)

3.3.3.1 Cassava value chain development

The Municipality have identified and prioritised some resources from which projects can be carved and have the potential to imply positively on the socio-economic bearing of the Municipality. They include: Bamboo, Basalt, coconut and cassava. In the period under review, the Municipality made progress in the establishment of a state of the arts cassava processing centre that it had commenced at Bokro.

The Assembly also considered the development of the cassava value chain which is the major cash crop produced in the Municipality in considerably large quantities. As such, the state-of-the-art cassava processing centre with capacity to create about 500 jobs along the value chain has been

developed to ensure the sustainable and efficient production and use of cassava. The factory is purposed to enhance hygiene in the production of related foods, provide platform for increased production, diversify knowledge of other cassava uses and encourage the production and eating of at least one staple food especially in primary schools using the school feeding programme as a medium.

The facility is currently 100% complete and awaiting final handing over and training for the women and machine operators.

3.3.4 One constituency–one million dollars

The Municipality has not received any funds or data for and on the implementation of this programme in the municipality.

3.3.5 Agriculture

3.3.5.1 Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ), Planting for export and rural development (PERD), Rearing for food and jobs

The Municipality is engaged in the implementation of three government projects: The Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) programme, the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) and the Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ)

The PERD is a tree crop programme that seeks to promote rural economic growth and improve household incomes of rural farmers through the provision of certified tree improved seedlings, extension services, business support and regulatory mechanisms. In 2020, a total of eight thousand, seven hundred and fifty-six (8,756) improved coconut seedlings have been distributed to 116 farmers (85 male and 31 female) in about 25 communities in the Municipality. This is enough to cultivate about 58.4 Ha of coconut plantation. About five hundred (500) were also supplied to individuals to plant in their backyards and households.

Under the PFJ, fifty (50) bags of improved maize (45kg each) were sold to three hundred and seventy-one (371) farmers (190 male and 181 female) at subsidised prices. This cultivated about 100 hectares of maize which was expected to yield about 135 metric tonnes. However, due to the weather conditions which make it difficult to dry maize, most farmers cut the maize fresh.

Also, one thousand seven hundred (1,700) bags of NPK fertiliser and six hundred (600) bags of Urea were sold to farmers at subsidised prices under the PFJ campaign.

Under the RFJ program, the department supplied five hundred (500) improved cockerel breeds to fifty (50) beneficiary farmers at fifty percent (50%) of the market value. This will help develop a more efficient livestock industry that will increase domestic production and improve livelihood of livestock value chain actors within the municipality.

Table: 3.14: beneficiaries of government flagship programme

. Name of Project / Activity	Beneficiaries					Achievement (Result from intervention)
	Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWD	
PFJ	415	268	663	18	2	Increased production and farmer income

PERD	85	31	60	8	-	About 40hectares of coconut plantation
RFJ	30	20			-	Improve livestock breeds for higher farmer income

Source: DAD, 2021

3.3.5.2 Highlights of Regional Weather Situation

General weather conditions for the year were very good for farm work. However, the period of drought in the third quarter affected crop production.

Rainfall and its Effect on Agriculture

Table...District Annual Average Rainfall Distribution

No	District	2020		2021		Percentage Change (%)	
		Rainfall (mm)	No. of Rain days	Rainfall (mm)	Number of Rain days	Rainfall	No. of Rain days
		2,262.7	160	2,245.5	139	0.8	13

Source: NEMA, 2021

From the rainfall distribution table, it could be observed that the total rainfall for the current period was not very different from the total rainfall for the previous year (2020). However, 2021 recorded less number of rain days than the previous year.

The first quarter of 2021 recorded 193.8 mm of rain which was less than the amount recorded for the same period in 2020. During the second quarter of 2021 however, the rainfall amount and number of rain days were higher than the same period in 2020. The second quarter recorded 1,301.2 mm of rainfall and 48 rain days as against 1,049.2 mm rainfall and 46 rain days in 2020. The highest rainfall for the second quarter 2021 was recorded in June.

The third quarter recorded only 67.2 mm of rainfall which was far lower than the recorded amount of 240.3 mm for same period in the previous year. The third quarter was characterised by sunny days with high temperatures and low relative humidity. This negatively impacted on agriculture as most farm operations in the municipality were undertaken under rain-fed conditions.

The fourth quarter recorded ten percent (10%) less rainfall than same period in 2020. There was no difference in the number of rain days for the quarter and the same period in 2020. The month of November recorded the highest rainfall amount of 364.4 mm and number of rain days (22 rain days) with December recording the least rainfall amount of 81.1 mm for eight (8) rain days

Generally, the rainfall amounts and distribution pattern during the period was fairly good for most farm operations. It is estimated therefore, that the climatic effects and farmers' observance to

recommended agricultural practices, will likely affect production of crops and livestock sectors positively.

External factors impacting on agriculture production

- Flooding

There were minor incidences of flooding in November on farms along the banks of streams and rivers but no significant damage was caused to crops and livestock.

- Illegal Mining (sand & gold)

Illegal mining activities are becoming quite serious in the Municipality with cocoa and rubber plantations being destroyed.

- Bush Fire

There was no bush fire incidence during the reporting period.

- Alien Herdsmen Activities (Transhumance)

The activities of alien herdsmen is quite insignificant.

- Poor Road network

The condition of feeder roads in the Municipality is being improved upon. This will impact positively on agricultural activities.

- Price variation of inputs

During the quarter, input prices were fairly stable with minimal variations. The prices of food items on the market were also fairly stable.

- Pest & diseases

Pest and disease situation within the municipality was minimal during the reporting period.

3.3.5.3 Seed Distribution

The department received a total of 2,250 Kg of maize seeds during the second quarter. In all, 2,250 Kg of maize seeds have been distributed to maize farmers in about 27 communities across the municipality. Farmers testified that the timely arrival of the seeds and insecticides together with technical assistance from Extension officers boosted their yields and incomes in 2020.

Table 3.15: Distribution of seeds

Type of Seed	Unit	Target	Quantity			% distribution	No of beneficiaries		
			Received	Distributed	Balance		Male	Female	Total
Maize (OPV)	Kg		2,250	2,250	0	100	190	181	371

SOURCE: AGRIC, 2021

3.3.5.4 Fertilizer distribution

During 2021, 1,700 bags (25Kg/bag) of NPK (20-10-10-3s) and 600 bags of Urea was distributed to farmers in the municipality even though the fertiliser was received relatively late. Comparatively, there has been a relative increase in farmers' access to government subsidized fertilizers and its usage in 2021 than the previous year.

Table: 3.16: Fertilizer distribution (bags)

	Quantity (Bags)			% distributed	Target	No of beneficiaries		
	Opening stock	Distributed	Balance			Male	Female	Total
NPK	1,700	1,700	0	100		150	55	205
Urea	600	600	0	100		103	46	149

SOURCE: AGRIC, 2021

3.3.5.5 Fall Army worm infestation

Pest and disease incidence in 2021 was generally low except during the main cropping season, between April and August when incidence of fall army worms and other pests such as leaf miners, aphids, white flies, mealy bugs, thrips etc. went up. The department however promptly responded to the situation by supplying pesticides and also training farmers on pest recognition and management practices they should adopt to curb the situation. Extension officers trained farmers to adopt prophylactic treatment measures rather than curative. The trainings and insecticides helped to keep pests and diseases below the economic injury level.

Table 3.17. Fall Army worm situation

Region	Total farmland affected (Ha)		Total Area Sprayed (Ha)		Total Area Recovered (Ha)		Total Area Destroyed (Ha)		Number of farmers affected ¹			
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020		2021	
									M	F	M	F
	163.3	352	163.3	352	163.3	350	-	2	40	44	292	291

Source: DAD, 2021

The supplied chemicals all proved potent in the control of the FAW. They were made available to districts through the Regional Agric. Office. The chemicals obtained helped in the control of the Fall armyworm in the Municipality.

The availability of the pesticides made the control of the worms very efficient. All the chemicals provided proved very effective.

Table: 3.18: Quantity of chemicals distributed

Region	Type of Chemical	Quantity of chemical received	Quantity of Chemical Distributed	Unit of measure		Beneficiary farmers		Coverage (Ha)
				Litres	(Kg)	M	F	
	BYPEL	30	30		✓	197	220	300
	ADEPA	60	60	✓		68	52	76
	ERADICOAT	36	36	✓		27	19	24
	TOTAL			✓		292	291	400

Source: DAD, 2021

3.3.5.6 Agric extension Service Performance

Only 44% of the total number of AEAs required for the municipal are currently at post, these officers are being supported by three NABCO trainees. The weak extension field staff continues to place limited access to extension services in the municipality.

Table 3.19: Availability of Agricultural Extension Services

	2020			2021		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of AEAs required	12	4	16	12	4	16
Number of AEAs at post	4	1	5	6	1	7
% AEAs at post compared to required	33	25	31	50	25	44
% of female AEAs at post		20			14	
Number of farmers						
Ratio of farmer to AEAs at post						

SOURCE: DAD 2021

Table 3.20 Number of extension home and farm visits conducted.

District	Total number of farmers visited	2020		Total number of farmers visited	2021	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
	3,425	2,323	1,102	4,640	2,600	2,040

SOURCE: DAD 2021

AEAs undertook about 1,584 home and farm visits to gather data (farmer registration) on old and new farmers as well as disseminate information and new technologies to farmers.

3.3.5.7 Technology and demonstrations

Agriculture is evolving. The Municipality through the Agricultural department have been importing new technologies for improvement of Agric in the Municipality. They subject these technologies to demonstration to farmers in the Municipality over the review period (2020).

Table 3.21: Number and types of demonstration conducted

District	No. of Demonstrations conducted		Type of demonstration		Beneficiaries			
	2020	2021	2020	2021	Male		Female	
					2020	2021	2020	2021
Totals	15	6	Use of improved seed	Use of improved seed	97	180	107	150
	9	6	Correct use of agro-chemicals	Correct use of agro-chemicals	242	300	93	120
	24	10	Fertiliser application	Fertiliser application	122	209	42	150

	5	3	Animal Housing Management	Animal Housing Management		370		300
	8	6	Biosecurity Measures	Biosecurity Measures		390		285
	-	4	-	Keeping good records		250		150
	-	3	-	Cross breeding of livestock		250		200

Source: DAD,2021

The department disseminated nine (9) crop productivity enhancing technologies to a total of 4,640 farmers in 2021. About forty-four (44.7%) percentage points of the beneficiaries were females.

The Municipal Assembly, through the Agric Department, seeks to intensify education towards engaging greater female participation in extension activities.

Table 3.22: Beneficiaries of crop technologies demonstrated

No	List of technology by type	Target		Males		Females		Total		% female
		2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	
1	Pest recognition and control (fall army worm)	1,500	1,500	1,816	1,300	1,197	1,023	3,013	2,323	44
2	Safe use and handling of agro-chemicals	1,500	1,500	2,013	1,500	1,261	1,050	3,274	2,550	41
3	Vegetable production	1,000	1,000	1,295	1,309	1,163	1,100	2,458	2,409	45.7
4	Soil fertility improvement techniques /management	1,000	1,000	1,574	1,400	1,538	1,078	3,112	2,478	43.5
5	Planting material production and multiplication.	1,000	1,000	1,293	1,102	783	984	2,076	2,086	47

No	List of technology by type	Target		Males		Females		Total		% female
		2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	
6	Cocoa nursery practices and diseases	500	500	596	600	416	520	1,012	1,120	46.4
7	Improved crop varieties	1,000	1,000	1,289	1,420	1,024	1,137	2,313	2,557	44.4
8	Row planting	1,000	1,000	1,732	1,550	1,153	1,300	2,885	2,850	45.6
9	Coconut processing	100	100	-	30	-	65	-	95	68.4

SOURCE: DAD 2021

Improved Technologies Adopted by Farmers

Table 3.23: Farmers adopting improved technologies

No.	Type of Technology adopted		Male		Female	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
1	Correct use of fertilizers (chemical fertilizers and organic fertilizers).	Correct use of fertilizers (chemical fertilizers and organic fertilizers).	95	150	74	90
2	Use of improved and hybrid seeds.	Use of improved and hybrid seeds.	53	120	38	100
3	Safe use and handling of pesticides	Safe use and handling of pesticides	-	230	-	118
4	Row planting	Row planting	-	500	-	350
5	Plantain sucker multiplication technique	Plantain sucker multiplication technique	16	30	9	25

Source: DAD, 2021

About 1,713 farmers have adopted different technologies from the demonstrations conducted by field officers during the year. These technologies are aimed at increasing production and income of farmers.

3.3.5.8 Vaccination and Prophylactic treatment

Vaccination activities for the period centered mainly on Newcastle disease, Fowl Pox, CBPP and Rabies. 8,900 birds were immunized against the infection. Some 197 dogs and cats were also vaccinated against rabies.

Table 3:24: Types and Number of animals vaccinated

Animal Species	Disease	No. of Animals Vaccinated		Achievement (+/-) (2020 vs. 2021)
		2020	2021	
Poultry	Newcastle Orthodox	6,250	6,500	
	I-2	-	-	
	Gumboro	5,000	-	
	Fowl pox	1,500	2,400	
	Marek's disease	-	-	
Cattle	Anthrax	-	-	
	Blackleg	-	-	
	PPR	-	-	
	CBPP	1	5	
Sheep	PPR	236	-	
	Anthrax	-	-	
Goats	PPR	164	-	
	Anthrax	-	-	
Dogs	Rabies	573	160	
Cats	Rabies	103	37	
Cattle	Trypanosomiasis	-	-	

SOURCE: DAD, 2021

3.3.6 SME Development

3.3.6.1 Development of Light industrial and commercial Area

The Municipality also started a new Municipal market for the southern half situated at the Light industrial Area. The focus is to establish the base for a trading centre where buying and selling on large scale can occur at least once a week. In the Long term, the Municipality wishes to attain a daily market status.

The efforts are also to reform the industrial area into a major economic hub with the capacity to serve the entire coastal area with critical, specialised and common services ranging from industrial, commercial, service to partial residential.

The Municipal Assembly is currently in search of prospective investors to provide such services as rest stops, restaurants, washing bays, commercial washrooms for commuters, warehouses, filling stations and loop bays, banks, etc. The Opportunity currently exist for interested individuals and institutions at very attractive terms.

3.3.6.2 Revaluation of properties

One of the major challenges confronting the municipality is its low IGF base and leakages that bedevils it. Way over the past 2 decades, no valuation has been carried out to ascertain real quotations for properties that need to be levied by the Municipal Assembly. The result has been extremely low government transfers and donor grant allocations as it forms part of the set of indicators for determining resource allocation.

Resultantly, a much-appreciated efforts of GIZ in collaboration with the Municipal Assembly is currently implementing valuation exercise in the Municipality as part of activities captured in the revenue improvement action plan (RIAP) of the Municipal Assembly. It is estimated to be about 75% complete and ongoing.

3.3.6.3 Community mining initiative

The municipality demonstrates strong potential in mining evidenced by the initial availability of “galamsey” activities. With a strong government intervention, galamsey is a thing of the past. However, as the enabling environment is created for small scale mining through the community mining concept, many locals are beginning to take advantage in the Municipality. The Municipal records significant efforts and number on the part of local miners to register.

3.3.6.4 Challenges

- Inadequate numbers of Agricultural Extension Agents and Veterinary technical officers impedes agricultural development in the Municipality.
- Insufficient funds and delay of government transfers.

- Loss of data and equipment due to theft
- Inadequate information on the implementation of one district, one million dollars
- Delay in the implementation of cassava processing center by the contractor
- Difficulty on the part of prospective investor to secure financial resources towards the implementation of the organic fertilizer factory
- Distance from communities to LIA still remains a challenge

Climate change

During the period under review, the municipality through its departments, agencies and units like NADMO, Agric, Health, etc have been implementing activities to assess risks and vulnerabilities and mitigate, adapt and build resilience against the impact of climate change.

There was serene atmosphere in the Nzema East Municipal despite the issues of COVID-19 Pandemic.

Cold and hot weather conditions were experienced within the year. Some rains but not heavy ones were recorded at the latter part of the year. Some disasters, both hydromet and domestic fire, were recorded in the year. There was no civil unrest or political instability in the Municipal.

The Secretariat had effective collaborations with all relevant stakeholders to make the Municipality a less disastrous place to live.

Seven (7) disasters were recorded in the year. Two (2) hydromets and five (5) domestic fires and one (1) industrial fire disasters that affected a total of three hundred and one (301) persons which includes one hundred and sixty-three (163) males (20 male adults + 143 male children) and one hundred and thirty-eight (138) females (15 female adults + 123 female children). One (1) male child who got injured has been treated. No death incident was recorded.

- Causes

Contributing factors to climate conditions identified were both natural and man-made. Natural events such as tidal waves and heavy rains were inevitable hence the need to build resilience in communities and put in place mitigation measures to address the status quo.

In pursuant of this agenda, NADMO – Nzema East Secretariat investigated and identified the following as contributing factors to climate change in the municipality;

- Sand wining
- Bush burning
- Illegal logging of trees
- Small scale mining
- Illegal connection of electric power
- Inappropriate farming, fishing practices, Hunting and unapproved activities along water bodies

- **Effects**

Since climate change is trans-boundary, effects from this phenomenon had a multiplying effect on neighbouring towns within the municipality with the following associated effects in some communities which were identified during the hazard mapping within the year 2021.

- Flooding and displacement
Brawire, Apewosika, Lower Axim, Adelekeso, Ajomor Eshiem, Duale, Sentum, Gwira Eshiem
- Loss of lives and properties
Akango, Gwira Eshiem, Katukrom, Kewkukrom, Tumentu (old and new), Abrodiem, Tebakrom.
- Water stress in communities
Settlers along the Ankobra River and those in the forest zones which some streams are only their source of drinking water
- Loss of Natural resources and diversity
Tebakrom, Gwira Bansa, Abrodiem, Tumentu, Nuabesa, Attakrom
- Land degradation (Sand wining)
Bamiankor, Gwira Eshiem, Gwira Bansa, Bibiani / Nuaem, Sikaneasem, Akango
- Loss of farmland

Communities mostly affected are settlers in forest zone whose activities are cash crops and other farm products

- Disease and Pest infestation

Tumentu (old and new), Ajomoro Eshiem, Akosono, Ambansie

- **Impacts**

- Conflict and Community disputes
- Food insecurity
- Endangered natural species
- Poverty
- Widening inequalities
- Diseases
- Migration

- **Adaptation mechanisms**

In order to reduce vulnerability to climate change, the Assembly focused on building adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable communities thus Brawire, Akyinim, Averebo, Duale, Ajomoro Eshiem, Kewku krom in reducing exposure or sensitivity to climate impact. The above communities were introduced to some adaptation measures to combat the effects and impact of climate change;

- Improved seeds
- Climate sensitive irrigation facilities
- Weather forecast and information
- Conservation agriculture / climate smart agriculture
- Improved infrastructural design etc.
- Planting of trees in schools and communities
- Preservation of coastal resources such as sand

- Preservation of mangroves
- Rotation of planting period etc.

3.3.6.5 Activities undertaken within the year

- Public Education/Sensitization

Public education and sensitization on disaster prevention and mitigation as well as climate change adaptation and observation of covid-19 protocols such as the wearing of nose masks etc. to prevent or reduce the spread of the disease were carried out across the Municipality.

Fourteen (14) basic schools in Gwira-Banso, Gwira-Eshiem, Avrebo, Kegyina, Apataim, Dadwen, Kutumkrom, Brawire- Akyinim, Dominase, Anibil, Akango, Sikaneasem, Gyampele and Bankyim communities were engaged and educated on disasters as well as covid-19 pandemic issues.

- Media Engagement

Thirteen (13) radio discussions were undertaken to educate the public on disasters, climate change adaptation, Covid-19 pandemic and observation of Covid-19 protocols on the various radio stations throughout the Municipality.

- Field Assessment

All the two (2) hydromet and five (5) domestic fire disaster incidents in the year were inspected and assessed for appropriate recommendations and actions.

Pre-mix fuel and other fuel stations within the Municipality were visited to inspect and assess their operations and also advise vendors and operators on safety operations to prevent fire outbreaks and disasters. Inspections and assessment of weak and hazardous structures were carried out across the Municipality and appropriate recommendations and actions were taken.

- Staff Capacity Building

Two (2) staff capacity building exercises were conducted for NADMO staff within the year.

One (1) of the exercise was to train staff in covid-19 protocols and the other was organized by the Regional NADMO Secretariat to help Nzema East staff to achieve their performance targets.

- Cleaning Exercises

During the year under review, communal labours were organized to clean up sixteen (16) communities namely, Akango, Duale, Akyinim, Apataim, Adukrom, Bokro, Gwira-Banso, Gwira-Eshiem, Avrebo, Ahunnyame, Dominase, Anibil, Ewoku, Kakusuazo, Ankyeryin and Bamiankor.

- Dredging of Major Drains

For the period under review, the Municipality through the NADMO engaged in the dredging of one stream at Akyinim community in Axim to prevent flooding during rainfall. As part of activities undertaken in cleaning exercises in eleven (11) communities, thus Akango, Apataim, Adukrom, Gwira-Banso, Gwira –Eshiem, Gwira Dominase, Avrebo, Ahunnyame, Duale, Broko, and Anibil drains and water ways (gutters) were cleared to allow free flow of water to avoid flooding during rains

- Dvgs Activities, Formation, Training and Support

Existing DVGs in communities visited for educational and sensitizations as well as cleaning exercises activities were very supportive and helpful in the organization of the programmes. No new DVGs were formed, as the people were reluctant to avail themselves for the programme. Existing DVGs lack support and motivation to enhance their effectiveness.

- Disaster Day Celebration

International Day of Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDRR) was undertaken with media Engagement to reach out to the public and some communities, thus Akyinim, Agyan, Awoku, Brawire, Ankyeryin were visited to educate them on disaster prevention, climate change adaptation and covid-19 pandemic issues

- Tree Planting Exercise

As part of ‘Green Ghana Policy’ initiative, Nzema East Municipal Assembly in collaboration with the Ghana Education Service, The Forestry Commission, the department of Agriculture and some staff of Green Ghana embarked on a 2-day exercise to engage the people in the municipality in tree planting exercise in order to safeguard our forest and to prevent our forest from destruction, and to also educate the public on forest reservation, its relevance to the society and the need to desist from deforestation. The 2-day exercise took place in three communities (Ayisakro, Nsein and Brawire) from 10th June, 2021 to 11th June, 2021.

3.3.6.6 Relief Administration

Some relief items were received from the Nzema East Municipal Assembly.

Below is a table indicating items and quantity received from the Regional NADMO Secretariat within the year.

Table 3.6 relief stock position (received and distributed)

SRN	ITEMS RECEIVED	QUANTITY RECEIVED
1	Rice (25kg)	14 bags
2	Plastic cups	160 pieces
3	Plastic plate	24 pieces
4	Mosquito coil	2 cartons
5	Roofing sheets	1packet
6	Cooking oil	5 cartons
7	Mosquito net	5 pieces
8	Soap	19 cartons
9	Used clothing	1 bale
10	Plastic bucket	2 pieces
11	Plastic basin	2 pieces
12	Blanket	5 pieces

Source: NADMO, 2021

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SANITATION DEPARTMENT REPORT

RESIDENTIAL PREMISES INSPECTED

2021 HOUSE INSPECTED WITH TOILET FACILITY – 1280 OUT OF 1455

NO. Of residential premises inspected: - 1648

No. Of houses inspected with toilet facility: - 1596

No of houses without toilet facility- 20

Comments (nuisances detected and action taken)

NO	NUISANCES DETECTED	ACTION TAKEN
1.	Insanitary bathhouse with green algae likely to breed mosquitoes	Health education and issuance of notices to abate nuisances detected on premises.
2.	Accumulation of fowl droppings on premises especially in hen-coops.	Health education and issuance of notices to abate nuisances detected on premises.
3.	Indiscriminate defecation especially at open spaces, obscure corners into drains suspected to be practiced in the night and at dawn.	Health education and issuance of notices to abate nuisances detected on premises
4.	Insanitary bath – houses catch pits and drains breeding mosquitoes.	Health education and issuance of notices to abate nuisances detected on premises
5.	Refuse on premises due to the inconsistent movement and evacuation of the communal refuse containers with the refuse truck.	Residents advised to convey generated waste to authorize dumps nearby which are collected after the drains.
6.	Overgrowth of weeds on premises due to the rains.	Abatement notices served on offenders to clear the weeds to prevent them from serving as breeding grounds.

NUTRITIONAL VALUE PROGRAMMES

It is the concern of the Environmental Health and sanitation department to value Nutritional Programmes in their work areas, since the quality and quantity of Nutrition influence the growth and development of a child or human being in our Community Programmes at Nzema Fm Station Every Friday at 7:30pm.

EDUCATING FAMILY MEMBERS

Parents /families are educated on their members on the acceptable ways of living. The environmental health unit Health educated the general public on the best diet to be given to their children, families and seek early medical care. They have been health educated on consuming local fruit, green leaves which they produce themselves and sell to public. (Date, Topic, No. of Participants,)

GOOD EATING HABIT

The unit health educated and made it known to the public that eating a well-balanced diet containing all the food nutrients that the body need will develop the body to resist infections.

It will also help them to grow well and prevent certain conditions like Kwashiorkor, marasmus rickets and scurvy among others. Again exercising the body allow the metabolism to take place effectively for the body to get ready for ready meals.

For example, a newly delivered woman is given a special diet with herb 'bedro' which are full of nutrients. These practices and more of such that are beneficial to the health of the individual are to be encouraged among all cultural groups.

BREASTFEEDING THE CHILD

Breastfeeding has always been known to be a very important practice through cultural certain for the survival and proper growth and development of a child. If children are breastfeed for six month, it helps prevents conditions like diarrhea. Breast contain the right proportion of all food nutrients that the newly child need for growth and development.

TABOO FOODS

Some of the common socio-cultural practices that hinders the health of women and children in the country among others include taboo foods. The publics have been health educated against children taking or eating eggs, meats, and sometimes-certain fish species without scales due to certain beliefs. Sometimes, pregnant women are also forbidden to eat snails with the beliefs that it will make the babies salivate. The result of these taboos is that such children are liable to becoming malnourished if they do not get these protein substitutes.

Hence, communities have been health educated on the importance of eating such foods to boost their immunity.

MICRONUTRIENT MALNUTRITION

Micronutrient malnutrition is the failure of cell to access and absorb adequate amount of the vitamin and minerals needed in diet to stay healthy.

The main micronutrient of the public health concern are Iodine, Vitamin A and iron.

Deficiency of these micronutrients leads to low productivity and may affect the physical and mental development of the individual.

Effect of these begins before birth and runs throughout life. Example are still birth, infant and child mortality, effect on brain development etc.

FOOD HYGIENE AND SAFETY

The Environmental health officers use to educate Quark food sellers that is people selling food on streets and follows them to the various point of preparing the food and health educate them accordingly. They were health educated to always make the food preparing Environment clean to ensure the safety of the food, cover their hairs whiles preparing food ,they should not put chamber pot on their food preparing Environment, they again to use pipe-borne water to prepare food , have their finger nails short or cut etc.

Not all the above health education were also on Nzema fm where the station did not take any money.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The environmental health office have educated public through media on the following: Climate Change, Reclamation and restoration, Air Pollution control, Noise pollution Control, Climate Change, Effects of illegal mining (galamsey).

- a. Destroy aesthetic environment
- b. Destroy farm nutrient
- c. Kills aquatic animals
- d. people die out the activities
- e. Bush animals also die out of drinking polluted water bodies
- f. birth defects
- g. brain
- h. social vices such as stealing, fighting, drug and abuse of tradition/culture

SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME FOR CONTRATORS AND COOKS ON NUTRITION AND HYGIENE EDUCATION

For the sake of the school pupil on school feeding programme the Environmental Health have rolled out Health education programme for both contractors and cooks for the year 2021.

PROGRAMME

1. **HAIR COVER:** They were health educated to cover their hair during food preparation and that if any hair get into the food, it ends up in the children's stomach which will not decompose
2. **NAILS:** Their nails should be short in other to prevent harboring any germ that may enter into the food during preparation
3. **UNNECESSARY ADULTERATION:** They should not use anything which they do not know its replication to the body, specifically ("ekawu") which most people use to prepare beans, the idea is that it would soften it fast. These ekawu makes bones soft causing osteoporosis. They were health educated to attend to the medical screening exercise anytime the office informs them.
4. **WATER STORAGE;** they were health educated to cover water storage tanks that they use to prepare food for the pupil. The
5. **FLOOR;** they were Educated to cement their kitchen floor to prevent dust in the food. Dust contain disease causing organisms.
6. **FOODSTUFF;** they were educated to seek the Environmental health officer advice on buying food for the pupil because of expiring goods, dented goods. This can safely affect the health of the pupil and these have adverse effect on them. They should all the time buy local foods and fruits to boost the children immunity against infections.
7. **HANDWASHING;** Hands must be washed with soap under running water before and after preparing food and help do same to the pupil.
8. **WASTE MANAGEMENT;** they must get dust bins with lid to store waste and dispose them daily

CHALLENGES

1. The resources to mobilize them was very difficult
2. Political interventions
3. Wrong office is coordinating their activities

MEDICAL SCREENING FOR FOOD VENDORS

Total of 117 are the number of food vendors the office registered and screened 116 in the year 2021

38 Out of this number were chop bar operators.

The casualties identified from the screening were 8 cases out of which we recorded 2 typhoid cases and 6 worm infestations and refer them to medical treatment before they are certified to offer food or drink for sale to the general public.

CHALLENGES/ISSUES

1. The main issue or challenge was mobility for the officers to reach the people in the communities.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Assembly should procure pickup for outreach areas or communities

LIST OF FOOD VENDORS SCREENED

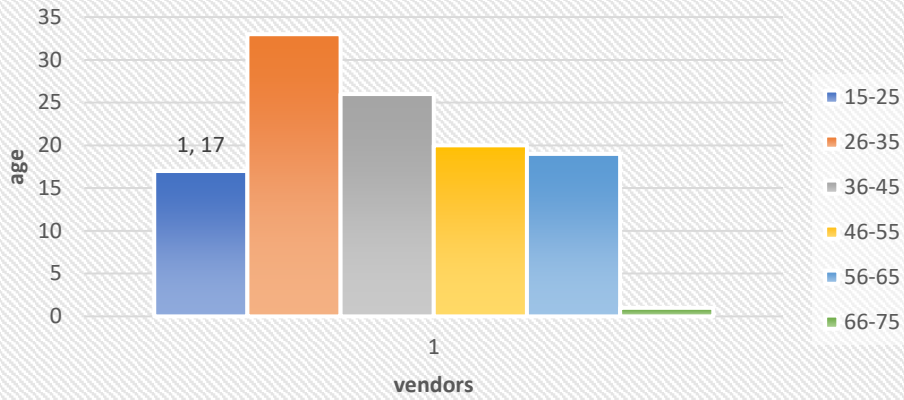
S/N	NAME	AGE	SEX	COMMUNITY
001	Elizabeth Ando	50	F	Accra Town
002	Theresah Kwaw	48	F	Bankyim
003	Sena Danquah	53	F	Solo
004	Victoria Arthur	58	F	Beamish
005	Sibina A Mensah	38	F	Accra Town
006	Florence Piedu	52	F	Tolonu
007	Aba Sana	60	F	Tolanu
008	Comfort Arthur	20	F	Bolazo
009	Ellen Yankey	30	F	Bolazo
010	Saratu Djoloto	43	F	Bankyim
011	Felicia Twimai	47	F	Nsein
012	Monica Adukwaw	40	F	Bokazo
013	Exter Ebukolo	42	F	Solo
014	Josephine Sarbah	35	F	Beamish
015	Mena Efua Arkon	58	F	Amafukumanu
016	Sophia Arthur	56	F	Solo
017	Juana Ekuba Laast	45	F	Solo
018	Benedicta Mayne	61	F	Anto – Apewosika
019	Elisabeth Ansah	35	F	Beamish

020	Theresa Abrakwah	65	F	Apewosika
021	Frank Nokoe	35	M	Bankyim
022	Dickson Nnyan	35	M	Brawire
023	Vida Dauda	35	F	Fisheress
024	Comfort Bassaw	35	F	Apewosika
025	Cecilia Mensah	43	F	Anto - Apewosika
026	Elizabeth Dadzie	20	F	Nkekem
027	Philomina Appiah		F	Accra Town
028	Florence Ewiade	49	F	Brawire
029	Mary Acquah	46	F	Bolazo
030	Ama Aprekuwa	45	F	Apewosika
031	Ester Owosu	34	F	Apewosika
032	Georgina Akuba	58	F	Beamish
033	Cynthia Abbew	21	F	Anto – Apewosika
034	Grace Arthur	35	F	Brawire
035	Dorothy Quayson	52	F	Anto Brawire
036	Arberta Quayson	27	F	Brawire
037	Rebecca Cudjoe	33	F	Amafukumanuanto
038	Paul Kofi Serse	57	M	Anto – Apewosika
039	Ama Ketiah	47	F	Nkekem
040	Margaret Quayson	64	F	Apewosika
041	Mary France	42	F	Bolazo
042	Cate Yankey	28	F	Anto – Apewosika
043	Mary Harmond	40	F	Solo
044	Mercy Essah	19	F	Nkekem
045	Rosemary Eshun	60	F	Brawire
046	Patience A Arhin	23	F	Brawire
047	Elizabeth K Arhin	43	F	Solo
048	Ellen Yankey	32	F	Solo
049	Efuah Tawiah	57	F	Anto – Apewosika
050	Comfort Johnson	40	F	Bolazo
051	Vivian Nokoe	32	F	Solo
052	Victoria	35	F	Botokule
053	Lucy Nyamekye	70	F	Bankyim
054	Comfort Thomsom	55	F	Anto – Apewosika
055	Juliana Sarpey	55	F	Apewosika
056	Esi Anoa Appiah	35	F	Solo
057	Patience Ansah	31	M	Fisheress
058	Phillip.... Ansah	35	F	Solo
059	Monica Sarpey	50	F	Bolazo
060	Florence Sarpey	48	F	Bolazo
061	Agnes Quayson	53	F	Apewosika

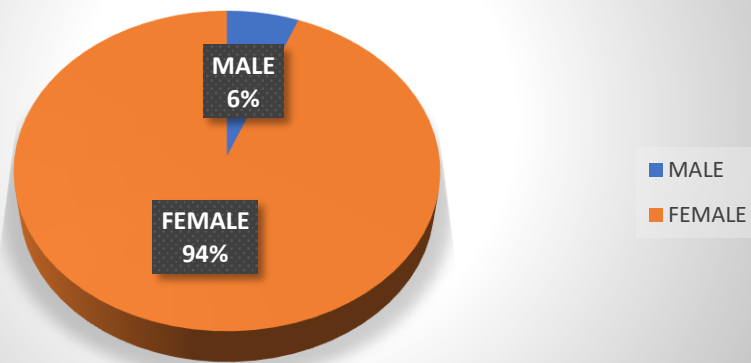
062	Victoria Dadzie	59	F	P. Quarters
063	Esi Baidoo	49	F	Fisheress
064	Rosemond Arthur	48	M	Bakazo
065	John Nyameke	40	F	Brawire Est
066	Beatrice Quaicoe	43	F	Beamish
067	Elipheme Awuma	26	F	Botokule
068	Rose Osei	24	F	Apewosika
069	Ama Aliziwa	65	F	Apewosika
070	Cecilia Sagoe	55	F	Bolazo
071	Amina Hannah	39	F	Bolazo
072	Rita Sey	44	F	Brawire
073	Patience Annan	18	F	Nkekem
074	Mercy Asary	23	F	Apewosika
075	Jennifer Ackon	33	F	Accra Town
076	Victoria Agyei	60	F	Accra Town
077	Perpertual Nyankon	34	F	Bolazo
078	Liticia Mensah	30	F	Bakazo
079	Faustina Kweku	26	F	Bakazo
080	Theresah Ackah	42	F	Bankyim
081	Vera Arthur	24	F	Anti - Apewosika
082	Nora T. Otoo	45	F	Anti - Apewosika
083	Hannah Donkor	44	F	Bankyim
084	Josphine Blay	62	F	Apewosika
085	Janet Quaicoe	45	F	Apewosika
086	Elizabeth Arthur	22	F	Apewosika
087	Dora Amoo	37	F	Beamish
088	Benedicta Grace	27	F	Bankyim
089	Comfort Ofori	36	F	Bankyim
090	Theresah Appiah	24	F	Bankyim
091	Jane Aidoo	33	F	Anti - Apewosika
092	Evelyn Cudjoe	19	F	Anti - Apewosika
093	Angelina Douglas	40	F	Solo
094	Mary Kwofie	52	F	Amafokumanu
095	Agnes Kwaw	30	F	Amafokumanu
096	Hannah Kwofie	24	F	Solo
097	Veronica Baidoo	21	F	Anti - Apewosika
098	Marry Yankah	31	F	Bankyim
099	Jeseph Abrakwa	62	M	Solo
100	Linda Asare	33	F	Bolazo
101	Comfort Acquah	59	F	Apewosika
102	Akua Mansa	50	F	Anti – Apewosika
103	Abena Sekyiwa	43	F	Anti – Apewosika

104	Charlotte Nyankry	35	F	Anti – Apewosika
105	Veronica Mansa	43	F	Beamish
106	Betty Ackah	52	M	Tolanu
107	David Osei	35	F	Solo
108	Agnes Dickson	60	F	Amanfukumanu
109	Arizi Anastascia Aku	35	F	Tolanu
110	Issac Kenya	37	M	Tolanu
111	Mary Quaison	20	F	Beamish
112	Giftly Nyamkey	35	F	Beamish
113	Mary Nokoe	40	F	Solo
114	Vida Akrampah	22	F	Brawire
115	Gradys Annan	25	F	Brawire
116	Hager Abrokwa	44	F	Brawire

age distribution of medical ly screened food vendors in Nzem East Assembly, 2020

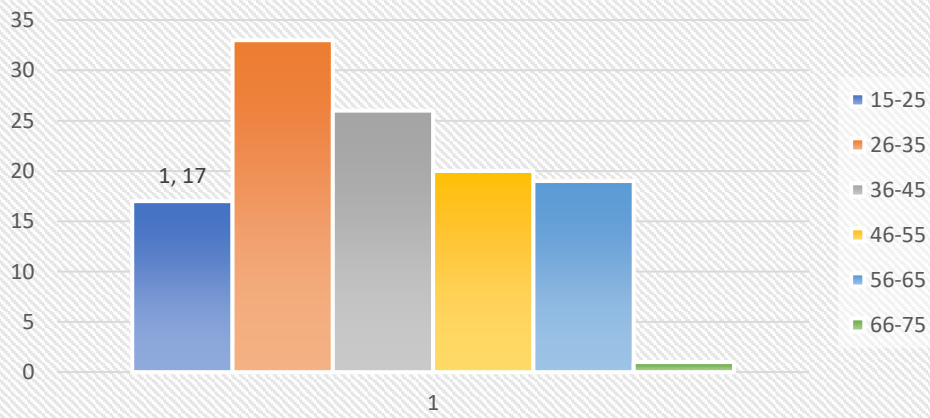


SEX RATIO OF MEDICALLY SCREENED FOOD VENDORS IN AXM

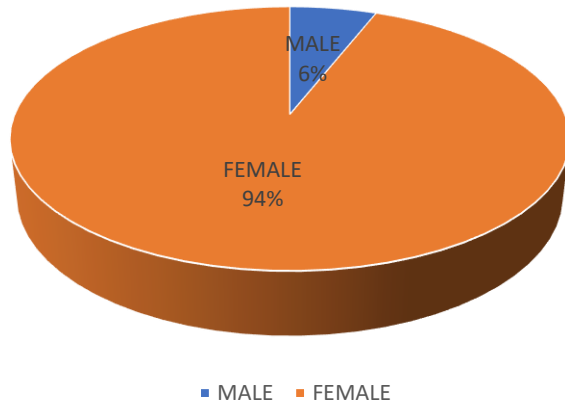




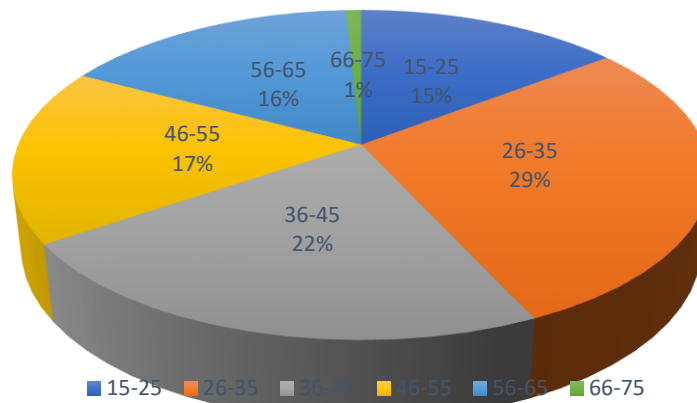
age distribution of medical ly screened food vendors in Nzem East Assembly, 2020

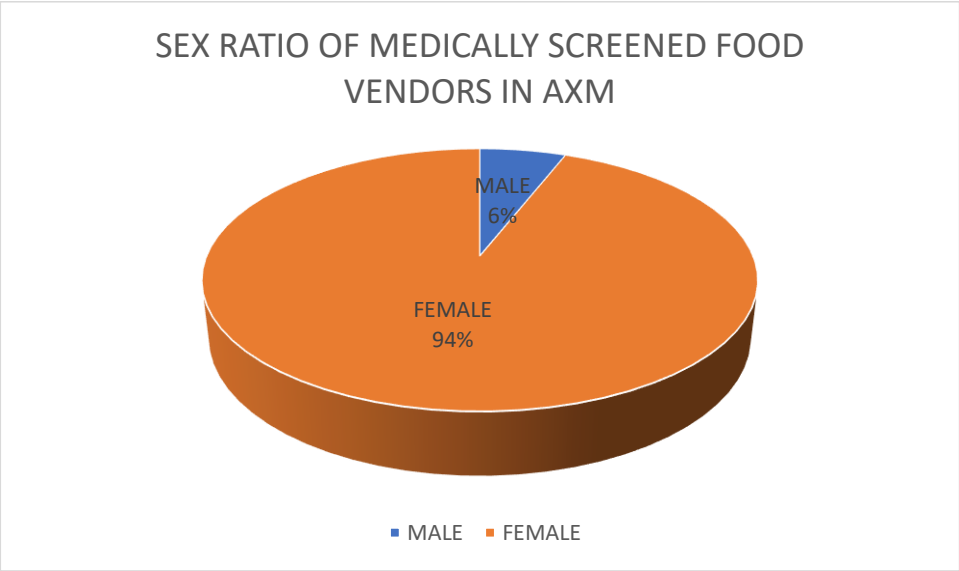


SEX RATIO OF MEDICALLY SCREENED FOOD VENDORS IN AXM



Age distribution of medically screened food vendors in Nzema East Assembly





EATING PREMISES

No. of eating premises - 12

No. of last inspected: - 10

No. Licensed: - 2

No. of workers seen: 23 Male: 4 Female: 19

No. medically screened 23 and certified 23 Male workers: 4 Female workers: 19

Comments (nuisances detected and action taken)

NO.	NUISANCES DETECTED	ACTION TAKEN
1.	Lack of personal and food hygiene identified at some of the eating-places.	The handlers were educated on how to keep themselves and their working environment clean to prevent any possible cross contamination.
2.	Some of the premises are without places for convenience.	They were educated to provide the facility as early as possible.
3.	Most of houses were with un swept pen	They were health educated to report to the office.
4.	Some of them were having poor ventilation and their serving and/ or eating-places were not screened against flies.	The owners or caretakers were advised to provide adequate ventilation and to screen especially the serving and eating place to prevent the ingress of flies.

DRINKING PEREMISES

No. of Drinking Bar ,

No of drinking bar inspected.

No. of workers seen: - 24 Male: - 19 Female: - 6

No. medically screened 24 and certified is 22 Male workers: - 20 Female workers: -2

Comments (nuisances detected and action taken)

No.	NUISANCES DETECTED	ACTION TAKEN
1.	Most premises were dirty.	Owners or caretakers were advised to provide additional washing or paint the facilities facilities.
2.	Most of the premises were without urinals.	They were educated to provide the facility as early as possible.
3.	Most of the drink handlers were not medically screened.	The handlers were advised to report to the office for assistance to be screened.

MOP UP/ MONITORING

After careful monitoring which was done from 5th – 10th May, 2021 and 10th – 15th October, 2021 the office was able to re- register 6 food vendors in Axim where all of them were issued the certificate to sell food.

SCHOOL HEALTH EDUCATION

Total no. of schools: -

S/N	TYPE OF SCHOOL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	NO. OF SCHOOLS
1.	Kindergarten (kg.)	61	32	93
2.	Primary/JHS	58	32	62

3.				
4.	SHS	3	0	3
5.	Tertiary/ Vocational	1	-	1
	TOTAL			156

The total number of schools is 93 just that most schools have JHS and Primary in the same campus, out of this 93 schools, 78 of them have toilet facilities and the rest 15 do not have toilet facilities representing 82 percent. These 78 schools, some have either 2, 3, 4 or 5 and more toilets facilities in the same compound which, I equate it as one.

The number of students for the tertiary institutions was not available (N/A) during the reporting period.

No. of Schools inspected - 7

School health education carried out - 4

SANITARY CONDITIONS / STATE OF SANITARY FACILITIES INSPECTED

1. Inadequate hand washing facilities, how they are maintained or controlled were poor
2. Sanitary conditions of facilities such as place of convenience (e.g. Toilets etc.) were poor
3. Method or means of solid waste collection and disposal were poor

Comments (nuisances detected and action taken)

NO.	NUISANCES DETECTED	ACTION TAKEN
1.	The use of a common cup for drinking by the school especially the lower primary was rampant.	Teachers were advised to inform the parents of these children to come to school with their own water bottles or cups to avoid cross contamination.
2.	Insanitary places of conveniences and urinals in some of these schools.	Health education to the students body as well ad the teachers to ensure frequently scrubbing and disinfecting of these places to avoid infections.
3.	Littering of the school compound	Health education to the pupils.

ii. **DRINKING PREMISES WITH ACCESS TO WATER SUPPLY**

NO	SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY	NO. OF PREMISES INSPECTED	PERCENTAGE (%)
1.	Pipe - borne	2	27.1
2.	Hand – dug well	2	19.7
3.	Open well	2	1.6
4.	Bore - hole	6	51.6
	TOTAL	3	100.0

COMMENTS:

No premises inspected during the period under used a stream as their source of water supply.

LATRINE ACCOMODATION

Total no. of latrines: - (functional) public: - 21 private: - N/A

No. of latrines inspected: - 14 public: - 14 private: - NIL

No. last inspected - water closets, A qua privies and KVIPs

Comments (nuisances detected and action taken)

NO.	NUISANCES DETECTED	ACTION TAKEN
1.	Inadequate cleaning and disinfection of the facility	Caretakers were advised to clean the facility at least twice daily and practice weekly disinfection since it has been privatized.
2.	Dilapidated superstructures and broken or cracked slabs of the septic tanks.	Managers of the toilets have been tasked to undertake minor maintenance works and consult the Assembly in case of any major works.

3.	Defected closets and cisterns	In case of the WCs with much problems, the managers were also tasked to replace the as early as possible.
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WASTE DISPOSAL

A) SOLID

- **Method of refuse collection:** - Refuse collection at the moment is by means of (8) communal refuse containers with (1) Skip refuse trucks at designated points managed by Zoomlion Ghana Limited which is monitored by the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit of the Municipal Assembly.
- **The collection, transportation and disposal** is done by the Assembly through zoomlion
- Although the Assembly has acquired one compactor and two roll-off refuse trucks now, they are currently not in use. Assembly has rented it out a company.
- Mode of disposal: - the mode of disposal at final disposal site is by controlled Tipping, pushing and spreading all accumulated or heaped refuse at the final disposal site is with a grader.
- Each container is 16 tons
- Expected volume waste generated: - 41,460m per quarter
- Expected volume waste generated: - 165,840m per annum
- Volume of waste collected by truck: - 2,520m per quarter.
- Volume of waste collected by truck: - 10,080m per annum.

CHALLENGES

Most of the communal refuse containers are rusted hence depriving some electoral areas from that service. This has put some sort of pressure on the few and encouraging indiscriminate dumping of refuse since the inhabitants have to walk a long distance comparatively before they dispose of their solid waste.

The Larger part of the municipality do not have central containers leading them to practice indiscriminate dumping.

Frequent breakdown of the refuse truck belonging to Zoomlion and inconsistent supply of fuel by Zoomlion Ghana Limited is also a contributing factor causing unusual accumulation of refuse in Axim Township Particularly.

The number of refuse dumps inspected within the year was forty eight (48) out of which one (1) of them is approved and forty seven (47) were unapproved.

B.LIQUID

Method of liquid waste collection: -

- The Nzema East Municipal Assembly has **NO** cesspit emptier for dislodging of public, institutional and private toilets in and outside the municipality at a fee but has **FINAL DISPOSING SITE FOR LIQUID WASTE**. The Assembly only cesspit emptier has a fault for some time now without repair
- **Mode of disposal: -** Two (2) deep pits (holding tank) dug at the waste landfill site with an excavator into which liquid waste is dislodged are emptied finally.
- Unfortunately, there is no further treatment practiced at the final disposal site for the liquid waste. However, there is no possibility of causing any environmental hazard since the site is very far from the nearest community.

CHALLENGES: -

- A) Majority of the household are without latrines, which accounts for the pressure on the few public toilets in the municipality especially the Municipal Capital – Axim.
- B) The final disposal site for the liquid and solid waste is not accessible during rains due to the topography of the access road to the site and the gross weight of the emptier with its content during operations.
- C) Most of the people residing along the sea resort to defecating at the sea – shore instead of the public toilets. This is usually practiced at night and at dawn, which is rendering our shores unsightly.

This problem is now out of hand, because the ECO- BRIGADE of Zoomlion Ltd (Zoil) who use to patrol the seashore to arrest offenders has been laid off.

Comments on refuse disposal in residential premises

The few communal refuse containers, which have been located at vantage points, seem to be far from some households hence some of these refuses found their way onto streets, open spaces and into drains choking them.

Most of the inspected residents were using small refuse storage containers as compared to their population hence frequent spilling around them is usually identified causing nuisances on their premises.

However, the activities of fowls, sheep and goats also contribute immensely to spreading of these wastes on and around premises.

COMMON NUISANCES DETECTED

1. Indiscriminate dumping of refuse.
2. Defecation at open spaces and into drains.
3. Stray animals
4. Overgrowth of weeds on undeveloped sites or plots.
5. Indiscriminate siting of unauthorized temporal structures especially in Axim.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN COMMUNITY

- ✓ Occupants of premises are not usually met at home especially during working hours which make premises inspections difficult
- ✓ There is a low spirit toward communal labour to help clean their environs
- ✓ Most of the people accept the Assembly to do everything for them especially with emergence of Zoomlion workers to tidy up the environs for them.
- ✓ The staff (both officers and Laborers) inadequacy in the municipality is seriously hampering the efficiency of work because the few cannot withstand the pressure from the public hence our inability to deliver effectively to meet our set targets always.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Procurement of sanitary equipment and protective Early gazettement of the bye – laws to enable its enforcement especially the prosecution of sanitary offenders.
2. Uniform for the Environmental Health and Sanitation unit.
3. Collecting of the rented two (2) roll-on-roll-out trucks
4. Provide T&T for trekking officers.
5. Provision of a vehicle for the Environmental Health & Sanitation Unit of the Assembly to enhance our operations also to enable the officers for outreach areas since most of our operations is now centered in the Municipality capital leaving villages unattended.

6. Recruiting of more sanitary Labourers (if even casuals) to argument the few in the system now because out of the nine (9) of them, (3) have passed away and another three (3) have been pensioned last year and this year. This has totally decreased our work force despite the effort by Zoomlion.
7. Frequently maintenance or servicing of the sanitary trucks and equipment.
8. Procure at least four (4) extra refuse containers to argument that of Zoomlion since some of the electoral areas have been deprived of means of waste storage for collection to the final disposal site.
9. The Assembly should do to provide adequate logistics to enhance the monthly clean-up exercise, which has been instituted which should be enforced nation-wide.

MONTHLY SANITATION DAY EXERCISE

Sanitation has been being a prime focus for Environmental Health Officer in Axim which had prompted the officer to collaborate with Zoomlion Ghana Limited and other stakeholders or Opinion leaders in organizing monthly communal labour with the support from Municipal Assembly.

COMMUNAL LABOUR

S/N	DATE	COMMUNITY
1	20/1/2021	Akyenim
2	22/2/2021	Brawire
3	30/03/2021	Amafokumanu
4	19/04/2021	Accra –town
5	10/05/2021	Tolonu
6	03/06/2021	Bankyim
7	20/07/2021	Grant- hill
8	15/08/2021	Bokazo
9	17/09/2021	Bolazo

10	10/10/2021	Apewosika
11	05/11/2021	Anto –Apewosika
12	17/12/2021	Nkekem

MONITORING REPORTS FOR LANDFILL SITE

The Environmental Health and Sanitation Department is the office responsible for supervising and monitoring activities of waste landfill company for Nzema East. The company was able to follow the agreed component to do pushing/spreading, cover with layer, disinfection and disinfection quarterly which had been reported on the four quarters.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

GENERAL PUBLIC EDUCATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

AT BAMI AKOR IN AXIM ZONAL AND GWIRA ESHIEM IN NSEIN ZONAL

COUNCILS

In the quest to ascertain and promote good environment and sanitation in the municipality i.e. Nzema East, a team of five (5) officers from the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit of the Assembly organized a General Public Education on Environmental Health at Bamiako and Gwira Eshiem.

The areas highlighted on were as follows:

- Personal hygiene education
- Prevention of indiscriminate defecation
- Prevention of indiscriminate refuse disposal
- Sensitization on water and sanitation
- Regular clearing of overgrowth of weeds on premises to prevent fly-breeding and rodents and vermin infestation to transmit infection/diseases
- Distilling of choked drains to prevent fly- breeding and flooding as well
- Prevention of building on watercourses and acquisition of site and building plans before putting up any temporal or permanent structures.
- Proper keeping of domestic animals especially sheep and goats to prevent them from destroying people properties, cause accidents or create unsightly conditions with their droppings in the environment and diseases transmission.

The team members took turns to expatiate the topics to be addressed followed by questions and answers.

COMMUNAL LABOUR

The Municipal Assembly in collaboration with these communities { Apewosika,nkekamu,Anto Apewosika,Brawire,Agyan, Tolonu, Bankyim, Bolazo,Bokazo, Bamiakor ,kutukrom and Akango} organized communal labour on street cleansing, weeding on undeveloped plot, and desilting of gutters where possible.

s\n	Date	community	Activity	Remarks
1	20/1/2021	Akyenim	street cleansing, weeding on undeveloped plot, and distilling of gutters where possible	Successful
2	22/2/2021	Brawire	street cleansing, weeding on undeveloped plot, and distilling of gutters where possible	Successful
3	30/3/2021	Amanfokomanu	street cleansing, weeding on undeveloped plot, and distilling of gutters where possible	Successful
4	19/4/2021		street cleansing, weeding on undeveloped plot, and distilling of gutters where possible	Successful
5	10/5/2021	Tolonu	street cleansing, weeding on undeveloped plot, and distilling of gutters where possible	Successful
6	28/6/2021	Tolonu	street cleansing, weeding on undeveloped plot, and distilling of gutters where possible	Successful
7	29/7/2021	Bankyim	street cleansing, weeding on undeveloped plot, and distilling of gutters where possible	Successful
8	27/8/2021	Bamiakor	street cleansing, weeding on undeveloped plot, and distilling of gutters where possible	Successful
9	28/9/2021	Kutukrom	street cleansing, weeding on undeveloped plot, and distilling of gutters where possible	Successful

10	20/10/2021	Akango	street cleansing, weeding on undeveloped plot, and distilling of gutters where possible	Successful
11	26/11/2021	Bolazo	street cleansing, weeding on undeveloped plot, and distilling of gutters where possible	Successful
12	18/12/2021	Bokazo	street cleansing, weeding on undeveloped plot, and distilling of gutters where possible	Successful

CLIMATE CHANGE

N\S	COMMUNITY	ACTIVITY	VERIFICATION	REMARKS
1	Bamiakor, Anibil, kukuavilli	charcoal burning	Limited charcoal in market	<u>Good</u>
2	Banso, Kutukrom, Gyampre	Bush burning	Number has reduce	<u>good</u>
3	Apewosika, Anto-Apewosika, Brawire	Waste burning	Public has stop complaining about smoke	<u>Very good</u>
4	Kakukrom, Ehiem, Banso	Tree cutting	Report from communities and Forestry Division	<u>good</u>
5	Apewosika, Anto Apewosika, Brawire	Chemical for fishing	Observation at shore	<u>good</u>
6	Brawire, Amanfokomanu, Axim	Sand winning	No arrest made	<u>good</u>
7				

3.4 Governance, corruption, public accountability

1.5.1 Capacity building

A number of training programmes for staff were planned within the year 2021 but due to the global pandemic (Corona Virus) and lack of funds, we were only two (2) programmes were organized. Below are the following trainings organized:

Two capacity building training were organized for the staff during the period. One was organized in the second quarter on “Local Government Service Protocols, Leave Policy, Performance

Appraisal etc.” held on 18th May, 2021 and the other was on “Minutes, Report Writing Techniques, Records Management and Good Office Practices” held on 19th August, 2021.

APPENDIX 2 – Implementation Status Of The Annual Action Plan 2021

S/N	Activities	Loc.	STATUS		
			Completed	On-ongoing	Yet to start
	LED				
1	Completion of Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Axim and Gwira Banso	x		
2	Revaluation of Properties	Municipal wide	X		
3	Organize capacity building for revenue staff	Axim	X		
4	Organise business forum for business community	Axim	X		
5	Organize LED meeting	Axim	X		
6	Organize capacity building for SMEs operators in personnel care production	Draw	X		
7	Organize capacity development training for 50 SMEs on entrepreneurship and financial illiteracy	Municipal wide	X		
8	Construction of major market at Gwira Anyinasie	Anyinasie			X
9	Construction of Market Sheds, Stalls, stores, drains and roads at the LIA	Adukrom	X		
10	Undertake extension services using mass media, durbars and others	FM stations/ Zonal councils	X		
11	Registration of farmers and supply of inputs under the planting for food and job (PfJ)s and PERD, programme	All Zonal Councils	X		
12	Undertake field demonstrations on evolving technologies and yield improvement programmes for farmers	Municipal wide	X		
13	Training FBOs executives on group dynamics and entrepreneurial development	Axim	X		
14	Construction of 1No. Shed and Provision of 5 Unit Stoves for ‘Akyeke’ Production and ancillaries	Bokro	X		

15	Organize farmers days celebration	Nsien	X		
16	Undertake annual sensitization and conduct vaccination against PPR and active surveillance in livestock and poultry	Municipal wide	X		
17	Establishment of Tourism Club in selected school	6 schools	X		
18	Establishment of Tourism development platform and quarterly meetings	MW	X		
19	Promotion and Support of Kundum Festival	MW	X		
20	Support for client service activities	MW	X		
21	Routine Cleaning and maintenance of major tourist sites in the Municipality	MW	X		
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
22	Construction of 1No 6unit classroom block and ancillaries	Ayisakro			X
23	Renovation 1No 3unit SHS classroom block at Brawire Akyinim	Brawire Akyinim			X
24	Construction of 1No 2unit KG block and 2seater toilet and changing room for boys and girls	Kakusuazo		X	
25	Rehabilitation of basic school	Bamianko			X
26	Construction of 1No 2 unit KG	Abrodiem			X
27	Facilitate the distribution of 200 Dual desk	Municipal wide	X		
28	Support the organization of BECE	MW	X		
29	Organize two Mock Exams for JHS Students annually	Municipal	X		
30	Organise annual SPAM on BECE result and internal Exams	Municipal wide			X
31	Support my First day at school	Axim	X		
32	Organize Independence Day celebration	Axim	X		

33	Organize STMIE workshop	Axim	X		
34	Support for sports and culture	Axim	X		
	<i>Health</i>				
35	Construction of CHPS at Tumentu	Tumentu			X
36	Rehabilitation of Municipal Health directorate	Axim	X		
37	Procurement of sanitizers, nose mask and veronica buckets	Mun. wide	X		
38	undertake education on maternal and under 5 child mortality	All health facilities municipal wide	X		
39	Undertake anti malaria campaigns (especially among women)	Municipal wide	X		
40	Undertake Malaria Sensitization	Municipal wide	X		
41	Organize world AIDs Day	Axim	X		
	<i>Water & Sanitation</i>				
42	Organize school health inspection of education	10 school	X		
43	Construction of 1 No. boreholes	Tumentu		X	
44	Annual medical screening for food ventures in the municipal	Municipal wide	X		
45	Organise clean-up exercise	Municipal wide	X		
46	Provision 2 No. public toilet	Axim Agona			X
47	Organise sanitation & hygiene promotion education	Municipal wide	X		
48	Provision of sanitation and cleaning materials	Axim	X		
49	Management of disposal site and landfill site	Axim	X		
	<i>Social protection</i>				
50	Monitoring of day care centres	Municipal wide	X		

51	Undertake mediation in maintenance, custody and paternity cases	municipal	X		
52	Conduct follow up on mediated cases	Municipal wide	X		
53	Celebration of Child Labour Day	Axim	X		
54	Reproductive Health Education for Girls	Municipal wide	X		
55	Implementation of LEAP	Municipal wide	X		
56	Disbursement of economic support for PWDs	Municipal wide	X		
57	Support brilliant but needy student at all levels (giving priority to female)	Municipal wide	X		
58	Undertake a skill development training for vulnerable groups	Municipal Wide	X		
	<i>Gender Equity</i>				
59	Mass education on gender in seven (7) communities	MW	X		
60	Formation of women group	MW	X		
61	Sensitization on Gender Inclusion in Development	MW	X		
62	Support school feeding Implementation	Axim	X		
	<i>Infrastructure</i>				
63	Undertake tree planting	Municipal wide			
64	Organize public education on the causes and effects of bush fires in the dry season and floods in the rainy season	Municipal wide			
65	Organize public education and sensitization on climate change and disaster prevention and mitigation measures	MW			
66	Social intervention for disaster victims	Municipal wide			
67	Reshaping of 20 km feeder roads	Municipal wide	X		

68	Construction of DVLA office complex	Ayisakrom		X	
69	Facilitate the supply/maintenance of street light	Axim	X		
70	Sensitization on road safety regulations and registration of motor vehicles	Axim	X		
71	Renovation of residential buildings and offices spaces	Axim	X		
72	Organize quarterly media and community sensitization on the impact of sand winning along the coast	Axim, Bamiakor areas	X		
73	Maintenance/repairs of assembly vehicle	Axim	X		
	Governance				
74	Organize quarterly zonal council meeting	All Zonal councils	X		
75	Administrative Management	Axim	X		
76	MCE engagement with local communities	MW	X		
77	Jointly organize bi-annual PFM town hall Meetings with a CSOs	Axim	X		
78	Preparation of MTDP 2022-2025	MW		X	
79	Undertake quarterly MPCU meeting and project/ programmes monitoring and evaluation	Axim	X		
80	Annual budget preparation and hearing (district and regional)	Axim	X		
81	Organize Budget committee meetings	Axim	X		
82	Construction of police station	Gwira Bansa		X	
83	Organize subcommittee quarterly meetings	Axim	X		
84	Organize at least 3 exe-co. meetings annually	Axim	X		
85	Organise atleast 3 General Assembly meetings annually	Axim	X		

86	Procurement of logistics (Printer, Desktop computers, scanner, photocopier, office furniture for Dept.	Axim	X		
87	HRMIS and Validation of Staff Reports	Axim	X		
88	Organise training for staff on Local Government Service (LGS) Protocols (Leave Policy, Disciplinary issues, performance appraisal etc.)	Axim	X		
89	Organise training for staff on performance management, Minutes, Report Writing techniques, Records Mgt. and good office practice	Axim	X		
90	Organise Training for staff on Retirement	Axim	X		
91	Training on Revenue Mobilization and effective Communication	Axim	X		
92	Waste Management Disposal and process in prosecution	Axim	X		
93	Organise Audit committee meeting	Axim	X		
94	Organise MUSEC meetings and patrols	Axim	X		
95	Support for self held projects	Municipal wide	X		
96	Undertake Spatial Planning Committee/Technical meetings	Axim	X		
97	Automation of registry	Axim	X		
98	Procurement of stationaries/printer materials and tires for MA vehicles	Axim	X		
99	Implementation of Revenue Improvement Action plan(RIAP) Completed = 86 On-going = 5 Yet to start= 8		x		