
ABURA ASEBU KWAMANKESE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2021

**PREPARED BY:
DPCU**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1. AAKD:	Abura Asebu Kwamankese District
2. AEAs:	Agricultural Extension Agents
3. ASDA:	Assin South District Assembly
4. BAC:	Business Advisory Center
5. BECE:	Basic Education Certificate Examination
6. CHPS:	Community Health Panning Services
7. DA:	District Assembly
8. DACF:	District Assembly Common Fund
9. DCD:	District Coordinating Director
10. DCE:	District chief Executive
11. DPCU:	District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
12. DPO:	District Planning Officer
13. GoG:	Government of Ghana
14. GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
15. HIV/AIDS:	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
16. ICT:	Information Communication Technology
17. IGF:	Internal Generated Fund
18. JHS:	Junior High School
19. KG:	Kindergarten
20. KVIP:	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
21. LESDEP	Local Enterprises and Skills Development Programme
22. M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
23. MOFA:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
24. MTDP:	Medium Term Development Plan
25. N/A:	Not Available
26. NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organizations
27. OPD:	Out Patient Department
28. PTA:	Parent Teacher Association
29. SMC:	School Management Committee
30. SPR:	School Participation Rate

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Annual Progress Report is a key instrument for reporting on progress made towards achievement of the goals and objectives of the DMTDP on an annual basis. It gives a clear view and status of indicators and targets that were adopted by stakeholders for tracking the achievements of key policy objectives, programmes and projects of the DMTDP.

The goals and objectives adopted from the current policy frameworks of Government titled *The agenda for jobs: creating prosperity and equal opportunities for all 2018-2021* formed the basis of setting the indicators and targets used in carrying out the analysis of this report.

This document is therefore a report of the findings arising from the implementation of the first year of DMTDP 2018-2021. As such, the Annual Action Plan for the year 2020 is the major point of reference for this report. However, due consideration has also been given to other relevant and crosscutting issues in the district.

This report consists of Three (3) chapters and presents findings on developmental activities undertaken in the year 2019 as the second implementing year of the 2018-2021 DMTDP.

Chapter one deals with the introduction, the Profile of the District, the processes involved, status of implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 as well as the challenges encountered in the Monitoring and Evaluating the plan.

Chapter Two (2), focuses on Monitoring and Evaluation of activities of the year. The register of current programme or projects register is presented together with Revenue and Expenditure patterns and trend analysis of the inflow of funds. Also, update on some specific indicators have been observed and measured and the performances are presented under the various thematic areas of the plan. There is also a comparative analysis of the indicators to determine the extent of achievement with reference to targets and the records for previous years to establish progress or otherwise.

The chapter then concludes with how the district has fared in dealing with some critical development and poverty reduction issues such as; Ghana School Feeding Programme, Business Development, Vulnerability Analysis, Agriculture Development, Micro Finance and the like.

Chapter three (3) discusses the way forward by examining some of the key issues addressed and the ones that are yet to be addressed. It goes a step further to offer some recommendations that can be adopted to deal with current issues in the process of time.

In the face of the difficulties encountered like the inadequacy funds, the district performance in the year could be described as Very Good based on levels of achievements in the various thematic areas.

S/N	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	2021		PERCENTAGE
		NO. OF PLANNED ACTIVITIES	NO. EXECUTED	
1	Economic Development	32	30	93.75%
2	Social Development	41	38	92.68%
3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	12	11	91.67%
4	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	23	22	95.65%
5	Summary	108	101	93.52%

In specific terms the following are some of the key Projects were initiated in the district within the period:

1. Construction of 1no. 2-unit KG Block with office and Store. At Oboka
2. Construction of 1no. CHPs Compounds at Kwadeogya
3. Construction of 242m (600mm Diameter) and 70m (900mm Diameter) U-Drain and Filling of 121m road at Katakyaase
4. Construction of 1no. Culvert, 100m Drian and Shaping of 0.22km road at Brafoyaw
5. Extension of Electricity to newly Developed areas (15 poles) Abura Dunkwa Bungalow Phase 2 and Srafa
6. Drilling and Construction of 2no. Boreholes and establishment of 1No. Limited Mechanized Water System

7. Reshaping of 4km Batanya Junction-Mpradwo-Abakrampa Feeder Road
8. Construction of Vocational and Technical School at Apoapondo
9. Construction of Children's ward at Abura Dunkwa Hospital
10. Construction of Markets Stalls at Asebu
11. Completion of 1no. 7- seater W.C. and Construction of 1no. 5-seater W.C Toilet Facility
at Moree Catholic School

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Annual Progress Report is a key instrument for reporting on progress made towards achievement of the goals and objectives of the DMTDP on an annual basis. It gives a clear view and status of indicators and targets that were adopted by stakeholders for tracking the achievements of key policy objectives, programmes and projects of the DMTDP. In the process, weaknesses and constraints to attainment of the goals and objectives of the DMTDP are identified and solution proposed.

The goals and objectives adopted from the current policy frameworks of Government titled *The agenda for jobs: creating prosperity and equal opportunities for all 2018-2021* formed the basis of setting the indicators and targets used in carrying out the analysis of this report.

This document is therefore a report of the findings arising from the implementation of the final year of DMTDP 2018-2021. As such, the Annual Action Plan for the year 2021 is the major point of reference for this report. However, due consideration has also been given to other relevant and crosscutting issues in the district.

1.2 General Profile of the District

The Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District (hereafter referred to as the district) is one of the twenty-two (22) districts in the Central Region. It was carved out in 1988 from the erstwhile Mfantseman District Council. Abura Dunkwa is the District Capital. It is made up of three paramountcies namely Asebu, Abura, and Kwamankese. The district shares boundary with Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira Districts on the west, Assin South District on the north and with Mfantseman District on the east. On the south western part, the district is boarded by Cape Coast Metropolitan, and the Gulf of Guinea at the South eastern part.

The District has an estimated land area of about 380km², 262 settlements with an estimated population of 152,885 as at 2020. As a one constituency district, the Assembly has eight (8) sub-structures (One Urban, One Town and Six Area Councils). There are Thirty-one Electoral Areas with total composition of Forty-four Assembly Members.

1.2.1 Mission Statement

The Abura Asebu Kwamankese District exists:

To facilitate the improvement of quality of life of the people within the Assembly's jurisdiction through equitable provision of services for the total development of the district, within the context of Good Governance.

1.2.2 Vision

The vision of the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese (AAK) District Assembly is:

To ensure that about 80% of the inhabitants have access to basic economic and social amenities like water, education, health, shelter, security, means of livelihood, electricity and others by the end of 2021.

1.3 Purpose of M&E for the year

Monitoring involves systematic collection of data on specified indicators to track the use of resources and progress towards the achievement of stated goals, objectives and outputs.

In project implementation the aim of monitoring is to ensure that laid down procedures are followed while maintaining adherence to the appropriate standards and schedules. Evaluation however refers to the systematic and objective assessment of a project, programme, development plan or policy, its design, implementation and results in relation to specified evaluation criteria.

Generally, the purpose for undertaking any M&E Activity is to ensure value for money and improved service delivery. In specific terms, the M&E activities of the Assembly for the year aimed at achieving the following among others:

1. To ensure that implementation of planned programmes and projects are done according to required standards
2. To ascertain if the interventions achieved its original objectives as detailed in the DMTDP 2018-2021
3. To assess the overall changes caused by the intervention on the intended beneficiaries
4. To examine the relevance and effectiveness of all developmental projects with reference to the objectives of the DMTDP.

5. To identify deviations and shortfalls which provides feedback for future decision making and provide insight for effective programme design and implementation.

1.4 Processes involved in conducting M&E

The following are some of the steps followed in carrying out M&E Activities for the year.

- ❖ Stakeholders Meeting and Analysis - There was a meeting with the DPCU members and other stakeholders to analyze responsibilities and expectations.
- ❖ Analysis of M&E Conditions and Capacities - This is to assess the necessary funding strength and sources and requisite human resource to implement M&E activities.
- ❖ Review of Targets and Indicators
- ❖ Design of checklist for M&E based on the indicators and targets
- ❖ Administration of questionnaire/checklist – The checklist is sent to relevant departments or agencies to respond and provide the needed data
- ❖ Field Visits to inspect projects or to interact with key stakeholders in implementation of interventions
- ❖ Updating of Project Register:
- ❖ Data analysis and Report writing
- ❖ Report dissemination

1.5 Status of implementation of DMTDP

The Assembly had a target of 108 activities to implement in 2021 being the fourth year of the 2018-2021 DMTDP. These were fairly distributed among the four major development dimensions adopted by the District. Social Development Dimension had the highest number of proposed activities while the least number was in the Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Dimension.

Table 1a: Status of implementation of DMTDP

Indicators	Baseline	Target	2020	
	2017	2021	Absolute	Percentage
1. Proportion of annual action plan implemented by the end of the year	85/97 = 87.6%	108	101	93.5%
a. Percentage completed	39.2%	100%	40	39.6%
b. Percentage of ongoing interventions	47.2%	0	57	56.4%
c. Percentage of interventions abandoned	1.0%	0	0	0
d. Percentage of interventions yet to start	12.4%	0	4	4.0%
2. Proportion of overall Medium-Term Plan implemented	87.6%	320	298	93.1%

Table 1b: Status of implementation of DMTDP

S/N	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	2021		PERCENTAGE
		NO. OF PLANNED ACTIVITIES	NO. EXECUTED	
1	Economic Development	32	30	93.75%
2	Social Development	41	38	92.68%
3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	12	11	91.67%
4	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	23	22	95.65%
5	Summary	108	101	93.52%

1.6 Difficulties or challenges encountered in implementing, monitoring and evaluating the plan

- Delays in release of funds especially DACF
- Inadequacy of logistics to carry out effective M&E
- Weak collaboration between central administration and other departments of the assembly
- Low functionality of sub-district structures

1.7 Methodology

In compiling this report, the DPCU first met and designed a checklist to guide the collection of data for the analysis. Secondly, a taskforce was formed comprising of selected members of the DPCU and assigned the responsibility of collecting and analysing the data. Thereafter, the DPCU met with the larger stakeholders to validate the findings. The DPCU finally undertook the writing and dissemination of the report.

1.8 Challenges

Some of the challenges the team encountered in connection with this exercise include the following:

- Difficulty in Getting feedback from the departments, agencies etc.
- Absence of information on some important indicators
- Absence of some department and therefore inability to respond to certain indicators
- Financial and logistical constraints

CHAPTER TWO

MONITORING & EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

2.1 Programme/Project Status for the year

The project register indicated below indicates that the Assembly had nine (9) active physical projects running as at the end of the year. These comprise of Three (3) DACF and Six (6) DACF-RFG funded projects. As at the time of compiling this report, five (5) of the projects were completed and handed over. The challenge however has to do with the slow rate of payment of contractors on some of the projects. These have become the burden for the Assembly but management is taking steps to improve IGF and also manage expenditure so as to maximize the little funds received from the central government.

Table 2: Programme/Project Status for the year

No.	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	FUNDING SOURCE	AWARD DATE	EXP. COMPL. DATE	CONTRACTOR	CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	AMOUNT PAID (GH¢)	PROJECT STATUS
1	Construction of 1no. 2-unit KG Block with office and Store	Oboka (CA-0500-3671)	DACF - RFG	7/4/2021	13/9/21	Peeko Ventures	181,007.20	170,254.25	On-going
2	Construction of 1no. CHPs Compound	Kwadoegya (CA-0420-9729)	DACF - RFG	7/4/2021	13/9/21	M/S Kwampong Company Limited	253,581.71	240,704.72	In use
3	Construction of 242m (600mm Diameter) and 70m (900mm Diameter) U-Drain and Filling of 121m road	Katakyiase (CA-0420-9830)	DACF - RFG	7/4/2021	26/9/21	Sika Sem Co. Ltd	257,937.84	228,711.60	In use
4	Construction of 1no. Culvert, 100m Drian and Shaping of 0.22km road	Brafoyaw	DACF - RFG	7/4/2021	13/9/21	EAK Co.Ltd.	253,692.16	136,121.38	Filling Ongoing
5	Extension of Electricity to newly Developed areas (15 poles	Abura Dunkwa Bungalow Phase 2 and Srafa	DACF - RFG	7/4/2021	13/9/21	Echelon Eng.	67,000.00	60,300.00	In use
6	Drilling and Construction of 2no. Boreholes and establishment of 1no. Limited Mechanised Water System	Abura Dunkwa Bungalow, Kojo Ab3m, Nsan	DACF - RFG	7/4/2021	13/9/21	Joissam Ghana Ltd.	118,520.00	64,062.90	In use
7	Reshaping of 4km Batanya Junction- Mpradwo-Abakrampa Feeder Road	Batanya, Mpradwo, Abakrampa	DACF	19/05/2021	11/8/2021	Sika Sem. Co. Ltd	62,000.00	62,000.00	Completed -in use
8	Rehabilitation of DCD's Bungalow	Abura Dunkwa	DACF	29/04/2021	13/09/2021	Sika Sem. Co. Ltd	80,022.40		On-Going
9	Completion of 1no. 7- seater W.C. and Construction of 1no. 5-seater W.C Toilet Facility at Moree Catholic School	Moree (CA-1606-0906)	DACF	31/08/2020	29/01/2021	Baigray Ghana Limited	149,823.72	38,858.20	Joinery

2.2 Update on funding Sources and disbursement

2.2.1 Revenue Pattern

The Assembly relies on two major sources of funds for developmental purposes. These are Internally Generated Fund and all External sources which includes DACF, DACF-RGF previously known as DDF and all other supports from Developments partners. Since the inception of the District, more than 80% of funding for developmental activities have always come from these external sources.

Statistics on internally generated funds show that, the district has improved considerably in Local Revenue Mobilization from 292,492.41 in 2018 to 441,251.61 in 2019 and 411,596.08 in 2020 in spite of the COVID-19 pandemic which greatly affected business operations and local revenue mobilization as well. Interestingly the trend saw a sharp decline in 2021 with just 79.1% IGF performance (GH¢355,839.47 out of GH¢435,000.00)

In terms of the external funding, the district relies so much on DACF and DACF-RFG as well as support from development partners to implement its development programmes. This further reduces the reliability of the funding for developmental purposes if not for the contributions of development partners.

Table 3: Internal Revenue Pattern

SN	REVENUE ITEM/SOURCE	2020	2021		ACHIEVEMENT T %
		ACTUAL (GH¢)	TARGET (GH¢)	ACTUAL (GH¢)	
1	Rates	87,171.77	100,000.00	94,692.83	94.69
2	Land/Concessions	125,413.00	110,000.00	87,324.00	79.38
3	Fees, Fines, Penalties & Forfeits	82,641.00	128,000.00	87,976.54	68.73
4	Licenses	84,421.56	77,000.00	63,520.00	82.49
5	Rent	16,518.00	2,500.00	7,142.00	285.68
6	Investment		17,500.00	4,580.00	26.17
7	Miscellaneous	15,430.75	15,000.00	10,604.10	70.69
	Subtotal (a)	411,596.08	435,000.00	355,839.47	79.08

Source: AAKDA Financial statement December, 2021

Table 4: Revenue from all sources

FUNDING	2020 Actual (GH¢)	2021 Target (GH¢)	2021 Actual (GH¢)	Percentage of total revenue
IGF	411,596.08	450,000.00	355,839.47	79.1%
DACF	2,002,997.75	3,959,293.52	729,479.40	18.42
MP's CF	321,412.27	350,000.00	354,652.07	101.32
PWD's CF	213,075.16	320,000.00	106,030.55	33.13
MSHAP	6,120.16	19,895.95	1,996.83	10.34
DDF	556,823.81	2,005,259.69	1,178,278.00	58.76
	3,512,025.23	7,104,449.16	2,726,276.32	38.4%

Note: Proportion of IGF of total revenue for the year – 13.1%

The analysis of the revenue pattern reveals the following:

- ✓ That external funding sources still contribute a greater proportion (86.9%) of the district's revenue.
- ✓ Proportion of IGF to total revenue (13.1%) is still low and must be improved.

2.2.2 Expenditure Pattern

The pattern of expenditure as presented below shows that the district spent much on Goods and Services after Compensation. Generally, the Assembly could not realize adequate funds to execute all the planned projects/programmes as intended. Delays in release of funds and shortfalls in inflows continue to bedevil the activities of the DA.

However, the District Assembly is implementing strategies to source for additional funds outside its traditional sources to execute her policies, programmes, plans and activities in the future. Additionally, new measures are being put in place to minimize revenue losses and improve efficiency in the internal resource mobilization.

Table 5: Expenditure Pattern

FUNDING	2020 Actual (GH¢)	2021 Target (GH¢)	2021 Actual (GH¢)
Compensation	3,175,329.18	3,437,690.47	3,433,600.20
Goods and Services	1,509,477.24	3,057,906.00	1,248,965.60
Assets	1,371,670.07	4,149,774.00	1,190,268.64

2.3 Update on Specific Indicators & Targets

The District Development agenda within the medium term 2018-2021 is hinged on four broad goals adopted from the National Policy framework named *Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2018-2021*

The goals are:

1. Create opportunities for all Ghanaians;
2. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient, built environment;
3. Maintain a stable, united and safe society; and
4. Build a prosperous society.

The following are some of the indicators set under each of the Development dimensions of the agenda for jobs: These specific indicators have been observed and measured and the performances for some of them are presented in the tables below.

The analysis looks at the current year level of achievement of an indicator and compares that with the achievements for the previous year

Table 5: M&E Indicator Matrix for Agenda for Jobs.
Table 5a M&E Indicator Matrix - Economic Development

					2021	
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency Annual/quarterly	2020	Target	Actual
Development Dimension: Economic Development						
Goal : Build a Prosperous Society						
1. Total output of agricultural production -staples ¹ (Mt) -Selected cash crops ² (Mt) -Livestock and poultry ³ (count) -Fisheries (Mt)	Total quantity of selected crops, livestock and poultry and fisheries produced in the district in a given year	Maize	Annual	25,110.20	28,000.00	27,630
		Cassava	Annual	75,125	77,000	76,890
		Plantain	Annual	2,892	3,000	2,980
		Citrus	Annual	212,580.00	220,000	215,880
		Oil Palm	Annual	NA	NA	NA
		Cocoa	Annual	NA	NA	NA
		Cattle	Annual	551	600	499
		Sheep	Annual	6412	6,500	6105
		Goats	Annual	11,480.00	12,000.00	11,026
		Pigs	Annual	1,118	1200	1,115
		Poultry Local	Annual	19,200	20,000	19,020
		Poultry Exotic	Annual	11,259	12,000	11,380
2. Percentage of arable land under cultivation	Area of land (in hectares) put under agricultural production expressed as a percentage of total arable land within the district	By category: Staple crops	Annual	37%	40%	37.5%
		Selected cash crops		18%	20%	18.9%
3. Number of new industries established	Count of industries established in the district including cottage industries, IDIF etc.	By sector: Agriculture	Annual	2	10	2
		Industry/manufacturing	Annual	1	10	7 (4 Males, 3 Females)
		Service	Annual	1	20	0
4. Number of new jobs created	The count of new jobs created per sector including those under the special initiative	By sector (temporal/ permanent/sex):	Annual Agriculture	5 M=4, F=1	50	33 (25males 8 females)
		Industry/manufacturing	Annual	3 M= 0	20	28 (12 males, 16 females)

¹Maize, Rice (milled), Millet, Sorghum, Cassava, Yam, Cocoyam, Plantain, Groundnut, Cowpea, Soybean

²Cocoa, Shea nuts, Oil palm, Cashew nut, Cotton

³Cattle, Sheep, Goat, Pig, poultry

					2021	
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency Annual/quarterly	2020	Target	Actual
				<i>F= 3</i>		
		Service	Annual	25 <i>M= 10</i> <i>F= 15</i>	10	6 <i>M= 3</i> <i>F= 3</i>
5. <i>No. of developed tourist sites</i>			Annual	0	1	0
6. <i>No of youth trained in employable skills</i>			Annual	81 <i>M=12</i> <i>F=69</i>	45	0
7. <i>No of Skills Training programs held in handicraft and other enterprises using local raw materials</i>			Annual	4	2	1
8. <i>No of SMEs provided with micro credit</i>			Annual	7	50	36
9. <i>No of new cooperatives formed annually</i>			Annual	3	10	9
10. <i>Volume/amount of credit given to Small Business Owners</i>			Annual	30,000.00	200,000	104,000 (40,000 + 64000)
11. <i>AEA: Farmer Ratio</i>			Annual	1:3446	1:1500	1:2855
12. <i>Total acreage of woodlots cultivated</i>			Annual	30	50	39

					2021	
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency Annual/quarterly	Baseline 2020	Target	Actual
Development Dimension: Social Development						
Goal: <i>Create opportunities for all Ghanaians</i>						
1. Net enrolment ratio	The ratio of appropriately aged pupils enrolled at a given level expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group	Kindergarten Primary JHS	Quarterly	67.5% 81.2% 45.6%	72.5% 86.0% 60.0%	68.5% 83.2% 49.8%
2. Completion Rate		Kindergarten Primary JHS SHS	Quarterly	98.5% 98.7% 68.9% 89.0%	94.0% 99.0% 78.0% 95.0%	97.5% 98.7% 72.5% 96.0%
3. Gender parity	Ratio of male to female enrolment rates	Kindergarten Primary JHS SHS	Quarterly	0.98 0.96 0.99 0.89	0.96 0.98 0.99 1.40	0.98 0.96 0.99 0.89
4. <i>Pupils-to- teacher ratio in basic schools</i>		Kindergarten Primary JHS SHS		20 25 10 21	20 23 12 30	21 25 10 21
5. <i>Performance in BECE (Pass rate)</i>				65.7%	75.0%	NA
6. Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water sources	Share of the district population with access to basic drinking water sources including boreholes, standpipes, protected dug wells etc. expressed as a percentage of total district population	District Urban Rural	Quarterly	85%	100%	70%
7. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	Share of population with access to basic sanitation services including ventilated improved pit latrines, flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, composting toilets etc. expressed as a percentage of total district population	District Urban Rural	Quarterly	25%	25%	1.82%
8. <i>Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status</i>	<i>Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free status expressed as a percentage of all communities</i>			4(1.5%)	5(1.9%)	0(0%)
9. Number of births and deaths registered	Count of births and deaths registered at registering institutions	Birth (sex) Death (sex, age group ⁴)	Quarterly	NA		

⁴Children (below 18 years), Youth (18-35 years), Adult (above 35 years)

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency Annual/quarterly	Baseline 2020	2021	
					Target	Actual
10. Number of Operational Health Facilities		CHPS Clinic Health Center Hospital		32 2 2 1	32 2 2 1	30 1 2 1
11. Total number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse	Count of recorded cases of child trafficking and child abuse cases in the district	Child trafficking (sex) Child abuse (sex)	Quarterly	2	2	0
12. Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live births in the district	District	Quarterly	18.2/100,00	10	5
13.	<i>Under five mortality ratio</i>			1.8/100,000	5	16/1000
14.	<i>Infant mortality ratio</i>			2.9/100,000	0	0.6
15. Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	Total malaria deaths expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions in health facilities	Sex Age	Quarterly	0 0	0 0	0 0
16. Malaria case fatality	<i>Under 5yrs</i>			0	0	0
17. OPD coverage				104,546	100,000	128,075
18. Total number of malaria cases (OPD)				33,578		39,307
19. Percentage of the population with valid NHIS card				37,292 M=14,313 F=22,979	46,500 M= 17,880 F= 27,800	44,611 M= 17,720 F= 26,891
20. Percent of indigents registered under the NHIS	Number of the aged (70 years and above) with valid NHIS card, expressed as percentage of the total number of persons registered under the scheme	Indigents		3,214	69,789	7,148 M= 3,015 F= 4,130
		Informal		10,910		12,755 M= 3,973 F= 8,782
		Aged		2,115		2,173 M= 681 F=1492
		Under 18 years		16,620		18,471 M=9,030 F= 9,441
		Pregnant Women		3023	3,400	2318

					2021	
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency Annual/quarterly	Baseline 2019	Target	Actual
Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements						
Goal: <i>Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment</i>						
1. Percentage of road network in good condition	The total km of classified road network in good condition expressed as percentage of total road network	Total Urban Feeder	Annual	66% 48%	70% 50%	66% 48%
2. <i>Length of Road reshaped/ maintained in the year in km</i>				18.5km	20km	4km
3. <i>Total length of Road Constructed (New) in the year (km)</i>				4.9km	5km	0km
4. <i>Length of road tarred in the year (km)</i>				0	4km	0km
5. Percentage of communities covered by electricity	The number of communities in the district connected to the national grid divided by total number of communities in the district expressed as a percentage	District Rural Urban	Annual	83%	90%	85%
6. Percentage of streets named				31.5%	146	28(19%)

					2021	
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency Annual/quarterly	Baseline 2019	Target	Actual
Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability						
Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society						
1. Percentage of Annual Action Plan implemented	Total number of activities implemented divided by the total number of planned activities in a given year expressed as a percentage	District	Annual	91.7%	95.00%	93.51%
2. Absolute size of IGF Mobilized				411,596.08	450,000.00	355,839.47
3. Proportion of IGF to Total Revenue				11.72%	15%	13.05%
4. Reported cases of crime	Total number of reported cases of major crimes including rape, armed robbery, defilement, and murder recorded by Ghana Police in a given year	By type Rape Robbery Defilement Murder Child abuse	Annual	7 83 7 9 20	0 0 0 0 0	2 2 3 1 0
5. Number of communities affected by disaster	Count of disaster incidents recorded at the district including floods, bushfires etc.	Fire Floods Tidal waves Rainstorm/Wind	Annual	5 0 1 2	0 0 0 0	5 0 0 0

2.3.2 Challenges to Revenue Generation

Challenges with regards to generating funds include the following:

- ✓ Inadequacy of competent personnel
- ✓ Low supervision of revenue collectors
- ✓ Low functionality of substructures to compliment revenue mobilization efforts

2.3.3 Efforts to generate funds

The Assembly is embarking on the following in order to improve internal revenue generation:

1. Revaluation of properties in the district
2. Undertaking aggressive tax education
3. Continuous Expansion of the tax base by updating the revenue database
4. Strengthening sub district structures to assist in collection of IGF

2.4 Update on critical Development and Poverty issues

2.4.1 Local Economic Development

Within the year under review, a number of activities were planned to be executed towards developing the local economy. Some of these included skill training in the utilization of local raw materials, quality improvement training for existing artisans, facilitating and helping to secure credit facilities and other inputs for entrepreneurs who needed a boost in their businesses. The District Assembly together with the Business Advisory Center and the Department of Cooperatives have implemented the following activities with the attached result.

Business Development/ Skills Training

In a bid to ensure Local Economic Development, Business Development and private sector growth, the Assembly has been working through the Business Advisory Center of the Rural Enterprises Projects and the Department of Cooperatives. What specific was done??

Access to Micro Credit

Within the year under review, the Assembly through the Business Advisory Center facilitated the provision of Cash credit worth GH¢104,000 to Thirty-six (36) Micro, small and medium scale businesses in the district.

2.4.2 Gender/Vulnerability and Social Protection

Gender Mainstreaming

Mainstreaming issues of Gender has become a key issue for measuring development. Over the years, the ratio Females to Males (1:4) in the composition of the General Assembly has not been very encouraging. The Assembly therefore took steps to encourage a better Women representation of various sub committees of the Assembly and other strategic committees or functional Units

The Assembly also facilitated the implementation of the Gender mainstreaming Plan for the year. The summary of the implementation is indicated below.

Implementation status of Gender Mainstreaming Plan

S/N	PLANNED ACTIVITY	LOCATION	BUDGET	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	ACHIEVEMENT/ RESULT

Social Protection and Vulnerability

The Department continued to sensitize PWDs on the need to acquire Vocational training and engage in any other Income Generating Activities. Free registration and renewals of NHIS for PWDs was continued. The District Assembly in collaboration with the DFMC supported Five hundred (500, 288 females and 212 males) PWDs with PPEs and also supported Four hundred (400, 208 females and 192 Males) PWDs with food stuff to help them mitigate the impact of covid 19. The Assembly and the committee also collaborated to support Thirty- five (35) persons with disability with cash grants and Eighty-eight (88) PWDs with economic empowerment items like deep freezers, Fufu machines, bicycles, etc. and they have also paid school fees of Seventy (70) students and paid medical bills for Fifteen (15) PWDs.

AREA OF SUPPORT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Cash Grants	14	21	35
Empowerment Items	34	54	88
School Fees	47	23	70
Medical Bills	7	8	15

These figures below show a general improvement in the support to persons with disability since 2019.

ITEM	2019	2020	2021	TOTAL
INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES	123	88	116	
CAPACITY BUILDING	62	37	88	
NHIS				
EDUCATIONAL	54	25	24	

SUPPORT				
ASSISTIVE DEVICE	30	0	2	32
TOTAL				

2.4.3 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme

Five (5) Leap payments were made during the period under review. Also, free NHIS Registration is currently ongoing for LEAP Beneficiary Households.

TABLE 8a: LEAP COMMUNITY PAYMENT

NO	COMMUNITY	TOTAL NO. OF HHS	TOTAL AMOUNT ALLOCATED	TOTAL AMOUNT NOT PAID	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID GH¢
	37	973	469,086.00	6,000.00	463,086.00

TABLE 8b: LEAP NHIS RENEWAL

LEAP NHIS RENEWAL	MALE – 334	FEMALE - 668	TOTAL -1,002
PWDs NHIS REGISTRATION	MALE – 115	FEMALE - 127	TOTAL -242

2.4.4 Anti-Child Labour and Trafficking Campaign

The Social Welfare unit undertook sensitization in Fifteen (15) communities and six (6) schools on child labour and trafficking.

The unit collaborated with CHRAJ to sensitize eight (8) schools and communities on the signs of child labour and trafficking and encouraged individuals and institutions to seek help if anyone was caught up in such a situation. Parents were made to understand that it is criminal to engage in Child labour and Trafficking and that, they as parents have a duty to protect Children.

The unit collaborated with nurses at the CHPS compounds in those communities to sensitize the public on Family planning issues emphasizing the link between child labour and trafficking and having many children.

The unit again collaborated with NCCE to sensitize communities on child labour, early marriage and teenage pregnancy and the linkages that they have with poverty and malnutrition.

The unit collaborated with an NGO called CEWEFIA to create child labour free zone in Moree and also sensitize and inaugurate the community child protection committee. Members of the committee were made aware of their mandates and limitations and encouraged to embrace collaborations with existing bodies to make their work effective and easier.

Below are the communities visited, the number of participants.

S/N	Name of Community	Male	Female	Total
1.	Abura Gyabankrom	25	32	57
2.	Putubiw	31	15	46
3.	Amosima	47	50	97
4.	Moree	123	87	210
5.	Abokomano	57	59	106
6.	Brenyi	20	25	45
7.	Ayeldo	32	76	108
8.	Patoako	54	60	104
9.	Kotiaboum	15	25	40
10.	Kotiakokodo	10	32	42
11.	New Ebu	62	99	161
12.	Brebia	10	27	37
13.	Abuenu	29	40	69
14.	Asebu Ekroful	44	52	96
15.	Gyadokrom	30	26	56
16.	Moree senior high school	145	103	248
17.	Methodist basic A JHS	102	99	201
18.	Methodist basic B JHS	97	85	182
19.	Abakrampa SHS	438	388	822
20.	Baiden Basic primary	85	92	177
21.	Baiden Basic JHS	276	321	597
22.	Odonase Basic school	67	123	190
23.	Moree D/A primary A	233	176	409
24.	Moree D/A Primary B	102	89	191
25.	Aburaman senior high school club	35	96	131
26.	Abakrampa cluster of schools	233	245	478
27.	Asuansi secondary technical school	295	135	430
28.	TOTAL	2,677	2,657	5,334

2.4. 5 Some Government Flagship Programmes

Planting for Food and Jobs

It is a five-year Government of Ghana flagship programme from 2017-2021. It is a clarion call on every single Ghanaian to take farming as a full time or part-time activity. It is geared towards increasing food productivity and ensuring food security for the country as well as reducing food import bills to the barest minimum. It is also an avenue to modernize agriculture and make it a source of employment for the teeming youths.

District Outlook on Campaign Pillars

The policy is built on five major pillars:

- Supply of Improved Seeds to farmers at subsidized prices
- Supply of fertilizers to farmers at subsidized prices.
- Free extension services to farmers
- Marketing opportunities for produce after harvest.
- E-Agriculture (a technological platform to monitor and track activities and progress of farmers through a database system)

Seed Distribution

Under the PFJ Campaign, a total of 2,225 kg (50 bags) of seed maize had been received for supply to farmers for the major season. All fifty (50) bags were sold out to Four Hundred and Eighteen (418) farmers comprising 299 males and 199 females as at 30th Sept, 2021. No vegetable seeds were received.

Fertilizer Distribution

The department has not received NPK, Urea or sulphate of ammonia fertilizers for the major and minor seasons under PFJ.

Sensitization Sessions

Sensitization sessions on Governments' flagship programmes, '**Planting for Food and Jobs**' and **Rearing for Food and Jobs** were carried out throughout the district on local community information centres. This process, to a large extent, bridged the gap between the low AEA and Farmer Ratio in the district



Citrus

One District One Factory

The district's efforts towards getting her fair share of the 1D1F initiative has not yielded much fruits. Since the shortlisting of three companies who have received the nod from the ministry of trade and industry funding has not been made available yet for them to take off. The three shortlisted factories are

1. Mandis Co. Ltd – Asebu
2. Coastal Grove Ltd – Asebu
3. Tropical starch Co. Ltd – Abura Dunkwa

However, under the Enable Youth Programme, construction of citrus processing factory is almost completed. This is expected to employ at least 50 graduates directly who will run the company with many other indirect jobs being created when it becomes operational.

2.4.6 Sanitation Improvement

In addition to its usual functions of premise inspection, the Environmental Health Unit also assisted in COVID-19 Sensitization activities. A Task Force was formed to sensitize and educate the populace within the district. In all the seven (7) market centers were covered in the education on preventive measures to avoid contracting the disease. The institutions that constituted the Task Force included the Ghana Health Service (GHS), Environmental Health and Sanitation Department (EHSD), Information Service Department (ISD) and National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE).

Within the first and second quarters of 2021, Hand Washing Materials such as Veronica buckets with stands, liquid soap, hand sanitizer and tissue were provided at all the market centres. Other institutions and stakeholders that benefitted from the distribution of the Hand Washing Materials included the following:

- All the five (5) Police Stations in the district.
- Thirty-Five (35) CHPS Centers.
- The District Hospital, Abura Dunkwa.
- Eight (8) Lorry Terminals
- Thirty-One Electoral Areas
- The Three Traditional Councils
- All the office blocks in the MMDA.

Other COVID-19 materials distributed included 164 veronica bucket, 80 pieces of veronica budget, 97 hand sanitizers, 300 pieces of tissue and 20 boxes of liquid soap.

In view of the safety protocols laid down by the Ministry of Health towards the prevention of the spread of the COVID-19 disease, there were three phases of disinfection and disinfestation of all market places, lorry parks, public toilet, community refuse dump, court premises, police stations, district assembly premises, drains and durbar grounds in the following communities:

1. Abura Dunkwa
2. Abaka
3. Nyanfeku Ekroful
4. Asebu
5. Nyamedom
6. Tetsi
7. Ayeldu
8. Moree
9. Abakrampa

Pictures????

Medical Screening for Food Vendors

Medical screening was conducted for food vendors/handlers on typhoid and blood pressure from February to the end of September 2021 in Eight area councils. The following were the area councils and total number of food vendors/handlers screened;

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Abura Dunkwa | 400 |
| 2. Ayeldu | 314 |
| 3. Abura Etsifi | 486 |
| 4. Nyanfeku Ekroful | 444 |

5. Moree	278
6. Amosima	164
7. Asebu	200
8. Abakrampa	280
Total	2,566

Task Force of the District Assembly embarked on a district-wide sensitization and enforcement of rules regarding Social Distancing, Handwashing with soap and use of sanitizers in the absence of water or during emergency periods. Wearing of nose masks was also enforced.

Moreover, there were rigorous monitoring and cleaning of all market centres, health centres, industry or SMEs to enforce strict adherence to the preventions protocols of COVID-19. In addition, clean-up exercises were organized in communities within the jurisdiction of the District Assembly. They were initiated by the communities to suit their locale, due to funerals that coincided with the National Sanitation Days. The communities were:

- Abura Dunkwa
- Abakrampa
- Amosima
- Ayeldu

2.4.7 Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

The current trend of events all across the world shows that Climate Change, as a risk magnifier: increases hazard while at the same time reducing the resilience of households and communities thereby putting the world at a greater risk of destruction. The economy of Ghana, and especially the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District, is primarily agrarian. This means its agricultural activities are heavily dependent on climate. Climate change has severely affected agricultural activities in Ghana resulting in a struggling economy and an increasing level of poverty and a great challenge to development in all sectors.

The negative impact of climate change has necessitated a global effort to reverse the situation or otherwise adapt. Climate change poses a variety of risks including:

- Decreasing agricultural yields in warmer enrolments due to heat stress
- Threat to plant, animal and plant life
- Rising Sea levels
- Decreasing resilience

- Changes in geographic distribution of weather-related hazards, etc.

These issues and a lot more have necessitated the need for the world, especially developing countries to formulate, plan and execute policies to address this all-important issue. It is on this premise and in line with the National Development Planning policy guidelines, that the Assembly has been implementing activities aimed at addressing this issue and curtailing its limits to development in the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese district. The following are interventions and achievements recorded for the year 2021.

- Public education and sensitization on Sand Winning and Regulation in selected communities.
- Clean up Exercises and campaigns.
- Local Information Center discussions on COVID-19
- Monitoring and field assessment exercise at identified illegal mining and sand wining sites.
- Disaster Risk Reduction Education was conducted in more than Thirty-five (35) communities on COVID-19, Domestic, Bush, Industrial and Institutional fires prevention and wind/rainstorm.
- Visits to Flood prone communities in the district to enhance the formulation of plans to help prevent flooding and related losses.

Pictures of public education and engagements



The district office of NADMO also spearheaded the formation of Two (2) new Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVG) in the district. These groups have been inaugurated with some senior officers set to oversee their activities and report back to the NADMO Office. These clubs were set up with the aim to assist and liaise with the NADMO in times of disaster prevention, occurrences and management. They also to help protect the

environment and prevent wind/rainstorm which is mostly an occurring disaster in the District and undertake activities geared towards sensitizing, educating and creating awareness on the need for environmentally - friendly activities that will help protect life and environment and drive development in the right direction and in all sectors.

FIRE SERVICES

The District Fire Service also played vital roles mainly in educating the populace on Fire Safety practices and carrying out activities aimed at prevention of fire disasters in the district. In the year under review the fire department undertook a number of activities in curbing various accidents and fire prevention. This saw an appreciable result which helped the district save lives and resources. Below is an overview of incidences recorded for the year under review.

Table 9: Number of activities in accidents and fire prevention

S/N	TYPE OF INCIDENT	2021
1	Bush Fires	2
2	Domestic Fires	2
3	Vehicular Fires	1
4	Accidents	3
TOTAL		8

From the above table, it is evident that the Department is making positive impact in prevention of fires and brought incidence of disasters under control. The Fire Safety Department of Abura Dunkwa successfully carried out Fire Prevention Education programs. The following under-listed institutions are some of the major installations visited in the course of the year 2021.

1. GCB Bank - Abura Dunkwa
2. Shell Filling Station and Reliance Filling station all at Tetsi
3. AAK District Assembly Office Block - Abura Dunkwa
4. District Hospital - Abura Dunkwa District
5. Adom Ara Kwa Supermarket

SAND WINNING AND REGULATION

In the year under review, NADMO with support from the Assembly and some traditional councils embarked On sensitization and education on indiscriminate Sand Winning and its regulation for a safe environment and aid development. Some communities that were selected for sensitization Campaigns and awareness creation were carried out as follows:

Table 10: Sensitization Campaigns and awareness creation in some selected communities

S/N	COMMUNITY	ACTIVITY	DATE	PARTICIPATION		
				TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
1	Asuansi	Environmental Degradation, Afforestation	9 th March, 2021	165	78	87
2	Kwaman	Climate Change sensitization	16 th March, 2021	221	118	103
3	Moree	Climate Change sensitization	18 th May, 2021	426	189	237
4	Afrangua	Environmental Degradation, Afforestation	21 st July, 2021	215	104	111
5	Apewosika	Climate Change sensitization	10 th August, 2021	251	121	130

TREE PLANTING**GREEN GHANA DAY:**

On Friday 11th June, 2021 as part of the Green Ghana Day to plants five million (5,000,000) trees in a day across the country, the Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese (AAK) District mobilized to plant trees on the day and nurture them to maturity as a way of contributing to the preservation of the environment.

The District Assembly led by the district Chief Executive Hon. Felicia Aba Hagan accompanied by the Member of Parliament (MP) Hon, Elvis Morris Donkoh, DSP John Paul Akonde, Education Director Madam Justin Apawu, DCD Dr. John Agbemenu Nunya and among other dignitaries to grace the occasion to officially launch the Day at Wusorkrom basic school.

The District Assembly on the day distributed more than five thousand (5,000) trees to forty-one (41) basic schools across the seven (7) circuit in the district and also some selected SHS to plant. Some individuals were also given the trees to be planted at their houses or farm land. After the launch, the assembly led by the District Chief Executive and the Coordinating Director also planted some trees at the assembly compound, the DCE urged the HR to see to it that the parks and garden office take charge by nurturing the trees to grow to perform the intended purpose.

In her welcome addressed the District Chief Executive Hon. Aba Hagan urged each and every one to participate in the exercise which will bring a lot of benefits to every citizen and the next generation, the DCE also assured all the thirty-one (31) Hon. Assembly Members of trees to be planted at their various electoral areas to support the Green Ghana project.

The Member of Parliament Hon. Elvis Morris Donkoh for (AAK) District indicated that, the exercise is meant to address the depleted Ghana's forest cover. He called on all to continue the tree planting, it should

not be a one-day wonder, he further added ‘cutting down of trees without replacing them bring so many implications to our daily activities.

He further called on each and every one to take part in the exercise and contribute their resources to aid the realization of the Green Ghana Project.

PICTURES OF TREE PLANTING

SUMMARY

- Climate change continues to affect the whole world and cause numerous adverse social and economic consequences.
- Impact would be most severe on the African continent, due to considerably limited adaptive capacity, worsened by inherent low levels of development and widespread poverty. Risk associated with climates change impacts expected to increase in the coming decade.
- Coastal wetland resources will be very much impacted by climate change event.
- Cost of adapting to climate change less as compared to post damage cost without adaptations... *thus a call for collective, relentless effort and positive action!!!*

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Assembly has achieved a lot in addressing Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction interventions with support from relevant agencies, departments and other development partners.

It is on this premise that more effort is sought to address this phenomenon that continues to threaten our lives and environment and challenges development. There should be more effort in:

- ❖ There should be adequate funding for executing such interventions
- ❖ Every outfit involved in the fight should be tasked to be up and doing and contribute more to this cause.
- ❖ Provision of the necessary logistics to aid work in this regard.
- ❖ Effective and efficient use of resources
- ❖ Effective supervision to assess work and determine whether resources are being used for the right purpose and addressing related issues has and when it may arise.
- ❖ Management of the Assembly should be keenly and actively involved in addressing such issues.

2.4.8 HIV/AIDS Testing and Counseling Activities

The District AIDS Committee also collaborated with the District Hospital to organize a number of voluntary Counseling testing exercises in the year. The exercises were usually paired up with celebration of National Days such as independence day anniversary celebration on 6th March and Annual Farmers Days among others.

For the year under review a total of 208 (98 Males and 110 Females) were tested out of which one reactive cases were detected. These were referred to the Hospital Laboratory for further testing and subsequent transfer to the Nurses in charge of the HIV clinic if confirmed.

Other activities of the year included awareness campaign exercises and condom promotion. This included a one Day Youth Forum which was well attended by the town's folk and members of specific groups that were invited to the programme. In all a total of 395 people (188 males and 207 females) patronized the sensitization programmes and were educated on the core issues of HIV prevention and care for those who have contracted.

2.4.9 Ghana School Feeding Programme (G.S.F.P) implementation

Within the year 2021, the Assembly continued to work to ensure the provision of free meals to school children under the Ghana School Feeding Programme. The district was implementing this programme in a total of 32 beneficiary schools. Within the year 2021, Additional schools were added making a total of 55. This covers a total of 13,779 school pupils (7,241 males, 6,538 females).

Challenges and Constraints

The programme however continues to face challenges such as the following.

1. Delays in payments
2. Increasing cost of food stuffs
3. Continued rise in enrolment figures
4. Inadequate standard kitchen facilities

2.5 Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation

The participatory M&E approach involves key stakeholders in the selection of indicators, data collection and analysis, implementation of the findings and dissemination of the results.

The participatory M&E was used by the DPCU to capture the perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and the vulnerable in the society.

The DPCU also organized stakeholder meetings that brought together representatives of NGOs, CBOs, Community members and other stakeholders or partners in development.

2.6 Purpose of the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

The PM&E is basically carried out for purposes of learning, transparency, accountability and improved decision making in the design, during and after implementation of an intervention. The DPCU in collaboration with CSOs worked to come up with indicators that would enable even the community members monitor on a regular basis.

The PM&E affords opportunity to the DCE, DCD, PM and MP to interact with CSOs and community members and to demonstrate results to their constituents as part of accountability and transparency.

Table 11: Some Evaluations Conducted in the year

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/ Programme/ Projects involved	Consultant or Resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
Pre-Term Evaluation	Upgrading of 550meters Alebe Road	DPO, Head of Works, Feeder roads engineer	Interviews Focused group discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project is very relevant and will help protect the road from erosion and further deterioration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DA to expedite action on awarding of Contract
Mid-Term Evaluation	Construction of 1No 2-Unit KG classroom block	DPO, Head of Works, Dist Director of Education	Interviews Focused group discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of classroom block going on but at a slow pace The quality of work is very commendable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need to mobilize resources for the contractor to be able to complete on schedule
Mid-Term Evaluation	Construction of 242m (600mm Diameter) and 70m (900mm Diameter) U-Drain and Filling of 121m road	DPO, Head of Works, Dist Director of Education	Interviews Focused group discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction work still ongoing at a fast pace Contractor has been given enough fund corresponding to work done 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need to resource the contractor to speed up work
Terminal Evaluation	Construction CHPS Compound	DPO, Head of Works, Dist Director of Health, Medical Supt.	Interviews Focused group discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in attendance Improvement in health care especially to children enhanced It generated casual employment to unskilled labour thereby improving their livelihood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional facilities and equipment needed to boost the level of care and preparedness.
Terminal Evaluation	Construction of 1no. Culvert, 100m Drian and Shaping of 0.22km road	DPO, Head of Works, Road Engineer.	Interviews Focused group discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road has now become motorable Access to other parts of the town for economic activities is now possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community leaders should ensure regular maintenance of the facility

Table 12: Result of Participatory M&E Exercise

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/program/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
Community Score Card	Construction of 3-Unit classroom block at Kwaman	Headteacher, Community Dev't Monitors, Opinion leaders	Observations, Interviews Focus Group Discussion and Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classrooms are spacious, ceiling and floors are okay but the windows are broken down There are some cracks on the building and the pavement has been deteriorated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An estimate should be done on the repairing of the broken windows. PA should be able to fix the broken windows. Community members should contribute to the fixing of the school building. A letter should be sent to the Education office by either the PA or SMC to report status the cracks and pavement.
Citizen's Satisfaction Survey	Ghana School Feeding Programme	Desk Officer, School Health Coordinator Dist. Nutrition Officer	Interviews Community interface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally, most of the citizens were satisfied with the programme The quality and quantity of food is satisfactory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payment of caterers must be improved Steps must be taken to provide standard kitchens

					<p>for operators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most beneficiary communities preferred that caterers were selected from their communities.
Community Score Card	<p>Drilling and 2no. Boreholes and establishment of 1No.Limited Mechanized Water System</p>	<p>DPO, Head of works, Water Engineer</p>	<p>Interviews</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to water • Reduced fetching time especially school going children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities must be tasked to assist in regular maintenance of the facilities

CHAPTER THREE THE WAY FORWARD

3.1 Key Issues addressed and those yet to be addressed

Health

Some of the key challenges being faced by the health sector include the following:

- i. Deterioration of some CHPS facilities (Nkwantanan, Papagya)
- ii. Inadequate access to potable water supply to some facilities
- iii. Poor security at some health facilities
- iv. Lack of permanent structures for some CHPS compounds
- v. Inadequate residential accommodation for staff

Education

The major problems confronting the educational sector in the year under review include the following

- i. Low performance of some schools in the BECE.
- ii. Inadequate furniture situation in some schools
- iii. Inadequate logistics and funds to support supervision.
- iv. Poor state of some school blocks

The Assembly has been working together with the Education Directorate to resolve these challenges.

Some of the measures being implemented include

1. Drawing up of strategic action plan to improve BECE performance
2. Meeting of BECE candidates and sensitization
3. Provision of additional learning materials and transportation support to candidates from hard-to-reach areas to examination centers.
4. Sponsoring of district mock exams before the main BECE.
5. The assembly is supporting in the provision of school furniture.

Water

In the area of potable water provision, the Assembly has undertaken the following:

- Provision of boreholes in three communities Kojo Abem, Nsan and Abura Dunkwa Bungalow
- Repair of 28 Boreholes in various communities

Sanitation

The Assembly intensified the drive to achieve Open Defaecation Free. Through Monitoring visits and sensitization with the DCE the following communities are now potential Open Defaecation Free:

1. Apenkwa
2. Gyesikrom
3. Nyamebekyere
4. Ketekrom
5. Bebianiha
6. Nkandar

Four other communities namely Brenyi, Efiefi, Musunkwa and Mframandwe have been provided with Dignified Toilets by the International Development Agency (IDA) to construct household latrines

Planting for Food and Jobs

It is a five-year Government of Ghana flagship programme from 2017-2021. It is a clarion call on every single Ghanaian to take farming as a full time or part-time activity. It is geared towards increasing food productivity and ensuring food security for the country as well as reducing food import bills to the barest minimum. It is also an avenue to modernize agriculture and make it a source of employment for the teeming youths.

Seed Distribution

Under the PFJ Campaign, a total of 2,225 kg (50 bags) of seed maize had been received for supply to farmers for the major season. All fifty (50) bags were sold out to Four Hundred and Eighteen (418) farmers comprising 299 males and 199 females as at 30th Sept, 2021. No vegetable seeds were received.

Fertilizer Distribution

The department has not received NPK, Urea or sulphate of ammonia fertilizers for the major and minor seasons under PFJ.

Sensitization Sessions

Sensitization sessions on Governments' flagship programmes, '**Planting for Food and Jobs**' and '**Rearing for Food and Jobs**' were carried out throughout the district on local community information centres. This process, to a large extent, bridged the gap between the low AEA and Farmer Ratio in the district

3.2 Major Findings/Outstanding Challenges

The analysis for the progress made within the past year also brought to the fore some outstanding issues that need the immediate attention of appropriate authorities. These have been highlighted below under their various sectors

Education

- Low collaboration among key stakeholders in education
- Deplorable state of some school infrastructure (buildings)
- Inadequate and untimely supply of TLMs

Agriculture Development

- Delayed and inadequate funds to execute all budgeted programs.
- Most farmers are not able to access improved farming technologies due to low number of Extension agents
- Inadequate logistic like motorbikes, which tend to hinder the mobility of field officers.

Ghana Police Service

- Inadequate communication gadgets and other logistics in the District Headquarters and all the stations under the District.
- Inadequate decent residential accommodation for officers

Industries

- Low access to credit
- Low investment
- Low level business management and record keeping skills

Water & Sanitation

- Inadequate refuse containers for distribution in communities and other vantage points.
- Inadequate logistics for the environmental Health Unit to undertake effective supervision and monitoring
- Low access to improved sanitation is still low in some communities

Good Governance and Civic Responsibility

- Inadequate accommodation for staff

- Low level of data management and processing
- Low functionality of some sub district structures
- Low level of internal revenue mobilization.

3.3 Recommendations

In line with the above findings the following recommendations from various stakeholders have been proposed as a way of helping to improve the pace of development. The recommendations are presented under various sectors so as to reflect the challenges identified and give a better picture of what needs to be done in each of these areas.

Education

- Intensify monitoring and supervision of educational activities in the district for improved performance
- The DEOC should be strengthened as well as other stakeholders to ensure effective delivery
- Provision of additional and new school furniture, buildings and TLMs

Health

- Provision of accommodation for health workers
- Provide permanent structures for existing CHPS Compounds in rented premises

Agriculture

- Facilitate the recruitment of additional AEAs
- Provision of adequate logistics and office equipment to enhance performance of the department.

Ghana Police Service

- The District Assembly is being requested to come to the aid of the service by providing some of the required communication logistics.
- The DA can help to provide more decent accommodation for the Personnel of the Ghana Police Service in the District

Industries

- Establishment of a revolving fund to support trainees of skills training activities to set up their own businesses
- Strengthen the cooperative system to enhance access to micro credit

- Continue to partner with BAC to train and equip entrepreneurs with record keeping and business management skills

Water & Sanitation

- Provision of more refuse containers for selected communities and points.
- Provision of additional water facilities and rehabilitation of existing ones that are out of order
- Households should be encouraged to construct household latrines.
- Intensify education on personal hygiene

Good Governance and Civic Responsibility

- Construct more staff accommodation
- Improve the Management Information System for the district
- Improve the capacity of staff and other members of the Area Councils
- Provision of offices logistics to the sub-structures.
- Introduction of more efficient revenue collection measures.

3.4 Conclusion

The District performance within the year under review was quite impressive. In general, the following performance levels were recorded for each of the thematic areas:

Table 13: The District performance

S/N	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	2021		PERCENTAGE
		NO. OF PLANNED ACTIVITIES	NO. EXECUTED	
1	Economic Development	32	30	93.75%
2	Social Development	41	38	92.68%
3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	12	11	91.67%
4	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	23	22	95.65%
5	Summary	108	101	93.52%

On the whole, the district performance of 91.9% achievement in the implementation of year's action plan can be described as good. Internal Revenue Generation was also quite impressive considering the year when the nation had to deal with COVID-19 and its attendant issues. The expectation is that, in the coming year the Assembly will do better in the implementation of its developmental agenda.