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# **ABURA ASEBU KWAMANKESE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

## **ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2020**

**PREPARED BY:  
DPCU**

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**February, 2021**

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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	2020		PERCENTAGE
		NO. OF PLANNED ACTIVITIES	NO. EXECUTED	
1	Economic Development	32	30	93.7%
2	Social Development	44	40	90.9%
3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	12	11	91.6%
4	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	24	22	91.6%
5	<b>Summary</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>91.9%</b>

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

1. Construction of forty (40) seater computerized library built by THE REBECCA FOUNDATION at Moree.
2. Completion of the AFRWSP (World bank water project) serving Twenty- Seven (27) communities and a total of Forty-Four (44) community stand pipes were provided
3. Drilling and construction of nine (9) Boreholes across the District
4. Rehabilitation of 28No. existing Boreholes
5. Opening up, Spot Improvement and shaping of Patoako – Aboase Road (3km)
6. Completion of access road from Mankensu Junction to link Abura dunkwa Srafa feeder road (Aburaman By-pass)



7. Upgrading of Afrangua-Ansafona Road (9km) - Ghana Highways Authority
8. Construction of 400m length 0.6m diameter 'U' drain in Abura Dunkwa township
9. Construction of 2-unit KG with Office and washrooms at New Ebu
10. Completion of 1no. 7- Seater W.C. and Construction of 1no. 5 seater W.C Toilet Facility at Moree Catholic School
11. Construction and furnishing of 2-Bedroom flat at Asuansi CHPs compound.
12. Rehabilitation and Conversion of Abura Dunkwa community center to District Ambulance Station.

## **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 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.

### **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 380km<sup>2</sup>, 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 112 activities to implement in 2020 being the third 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	2020	Absolute	Percentage
1. Proportion of annual action plan implemented by the end of the year	85/97 = 87.6%	112	103	91.9%
a. Percentage completed	39.2%	100%	42	37.5%
b. Percentage of ongoing interventions	47.2%	0	61	54.5%
c. Percentage of interventions abandoned	1.0%	0	0	0
d. Percentage of interventions yet to start	12.4%	0	3	8.0%
2. Proportion of overall Medium-Term Plan implemented	87.6%	212	197	92.9%

**Table 1b: Status of implementation of DMTDP**

S/N	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	2020		PERCENTAGE
		NO. OF PLANNED ACTIVITIES	NO. EXECUTED	
1	Economic Development	32	30	93.7%
2	Social Development	44	40	90.9%
3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	12	11	91.6%
4	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	24	22	91.6%
5	<b>Summary</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>91.9%</b>

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

- Inadequate and untimely release of funds for implementation of activities
- Inadequacy of logistics for 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 implemented ten (10) physical projects through the year. These comprise of Five (5) DACF and five (5) DACF-RFG funded projects. As at the time of compiling this report, Six (6) of the projects are 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 are 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 3-Unit classroom block	Nkwantanan DA	DACF	02/12/2019	02/07/2020	Kwa-Ampong Const Co Ltd	255,799.56	-	On-going
2	Construction of CHPS Compound	Abaka	DACF	02/12/2019	02/07/2020	Henroks Ville Co Ltd	210,614.04	-	On-going (65%)
3	Completion of 1NO. 7-Seater W.C. and Construction of 1NO. 5-Seater Toilet Facility at Moree Catholic School	Moree	DACF	31/08/2020	29/07/2021	Baigray Ghana Ltd	149,823.72	38,858.20	Ongoing (50%)
4	Rehabilitation of Ansafuna D/A Primary and KG School Block	Ansafuna	DACF	31/08/2020	29/12/2020	EAK Company Ltd	83,824.95	-	On-going (75%)
5	Extension of Electricity to Bungalow New site	Abura Dunkwa	DACF	27/04/2020	22/09/2020	Echelow Eng. Ltd	50,000.00	45,000.00	100%
6	Construction and Furnishing of 2-Bedroom flat at Asuansi CHPS Compound	Asuansi	DACF-RFG	27/04/2020	22/09/2020	Kwa-Ampong Co. Ltd	159,523.43	142,809.86	Completed
7	Conversion of Abura Dunkwa Community Centre to Ambulance Bay	Abura Dunkwa	DACF-RFG	20/02/2020	20/06/2020	Bobmah Co Ltd	113,799.40	90,647.70	Completed and in use
8	Construction of 1No. 2-unit classroom block, office and store	New Ebu	DACF-RFG	27/04/2020	22/09/2020	Peeko Ventures	181,501.80	161,550.89	Completed
9	Construction of 1NO. 3-Unit classroom block, Staff common room and Head teachers office at Baiden Walker DA Experimental JHS	Abura Dunkwa	DACF-RFG	25-Jun-19	25-Oct-19	Kwa-Ampong Co Ltd	199,637.61	189,385.35	completed and in use
10	Opening-Up, Spot improvement and shaping of 3km Patoako-Aboase	Patoako-Aboase	DACF-RFG	27/04/2020	12/09/2020	EAK Company Ltd	216,516.00	192,622.25	completed



## 2.2 Update on funding Sources and disbursement

### 2.2.1 Revenue Pattern

The Assembly relies on two major sources of financial inflows for developmental purposes. These are Internally Generated Fund and External sources which includes DACF, DACF-RGF previously known as DDF and all other supports from Developments partners. With more than 70% of funds coming from external sources, the District still relies heavily on external financial support without which many developmental initiatives may not be possible. However, 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. It is also worthy to note that the District exceeded its targets in the collection of Property Rates, Fees and Fines, Building permits and other Concessions.

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	2019	2020		ACHIEVEMENT %
		ACTUAL (GH¢)	TARGET (GH¢)	ACTUAL (GH¢)	
1	Rates	91,438.00	85,000.00	87,171.77	<b>102.55</b>
2	Land/Concessions	106,230.00	101,000.00	125,413.00	<b>124.17</b>
3	Fees	125,034.00	74,000.00	65,364.00	<b>85.62</b>
	Fines, Penalties & Forfeits		42,000.00	17,277.00	<b>41.13</b>
4	Licenses	76,789.61	92,000.00	84,421.00	<b>91.76</b>
5	Rent	3,750.00	31,000.00	4,520.00	<b>14.58</b>
6	Investment	1,850.00	10,000.00	11,998.00	<b>119.98</b>
7	Miscellaneous	36,160.00	15,000.00	15,430.75	<b>102.87</b>
	<b>Subtotal (a)</b>	<b>441,251.61</b>	<b>450,000.00</b>	<b>411,595.52</b>	<b>91.47</b>

Source: AAKDA Financial statement December, 2020

**Table 4: Revenue from all sources**

<b>FUNDING</b>	<b>2019 Actual (GH¢)</b>	<b>2020 Target (GH¢)</b>	<b>2020 Actual (GH¢)</b>	<b>Percentage of total revenue</b>
IGF	441,252.57	450,000.00	411,596.08	11.7%
DACF	1,765,468.71	3,979,189.47	2,002,997.75	57.0%
MP's CF	276,345.79	350,000.00	321,412.27	9.2%
PWD's CF	137,901.59	320,000.00	213,075.16	6.1%
MSHAP	13,084.91	19,895.95	6,120.16	0.2%
DDF	542,983.88	1,183,144.00	556,823.81	15.9%
	<b>3,177,037.45</b>	<b>6,302,229.42</b>	<b>3,512,025.23</b>	100%

The analysis of the revenue pattern reveals the following:

- ✓ That external funding sources still contribute a greater proportion (88.28%) of the district's revenue.
- ✓ Proportion of IGF to total revenue (11.72%) is still low and must be improved.

### 2.1.2 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**

<b>FUNDING</b>	<b>2019 Actual (GH¢)</b>	<b>2020 Target (GH¢)</b>	<b>2020 Actual (GH¢)</b>
Compensation	2,612,779.48	2,399,005.28	3,175,329.18
Goods and Services	1,635,251.45	2,189,899.19	1,509,477.24
Assets	32,385.64	2,469,495.00	1,371,670.07

## 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**

					2020	
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency Annual/quarterly	2019	Target	Actual
<b>Development Dimension: Economic Development</b>						
<b>Goal : Build a Prosperous Society</b>						
1. Total output of agricultural production -staples <sup>1</sup> (Mt) -Selected cash crops <sup>2</sup> (Mt) -Livestock and poultry <sup>3</sup> (count) -Fisheries (Mt)	Total quantity of selected crops, livestock and poultry and fisheries produced in the district in a given year	Maize	Annual	24,196.87	28,000.00	25,110.20
		Cassava	Annual	74,995	77,000	75,125
		Plantain	Annual	2,741	3,000	2,892
		Citrus	Annual	210,191.5	220,000	212,580.00
		Oil Palm	Annual	NA	NA	NA
		Cocoa	Annual	NA	NA	NA
		Cattle	Annual	547	600	551
		Sheep	Annual	6124	6,500	6412
		Goats	Annual	10,310	12,000.00	11,480.00
		Pigs	Annual	1,113	1200	1,118
		Poultry Local	Annual	17,419	18,000	19,200
		Poultry Exotic	Annual	8,960	10,000	11,259
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	35%	40%	37%
		Selected cash crops		17%	20%	18%
3. Number of new industries established	Count of industries established in the district including cottage industries, IDIF etc.	By sector: Agriculture	Annual	23	5	1
		Industry/manufacturing	Annual	6	3	1
		Service	Annual	25	3	1
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	42 M=38, F=4	50	5 M=4 F=1
		Industry/manufacturing	Annual	13 M= 7 F= 6	10	3(M=0,F=3)

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

<sup>2</sup>Cocoa, Shea nuts, Oil palm, Cashew nut, Cotton

<sup>3</sup>Cattle, Sheep, Goat, Pig, poultry

					2020	
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency Annual/quarterly	2019	Target	Actual
		Service	Annual	25 M= 10 F= 15	20	15 M= 6 F= 9
5. No. of developed tourist sites			Annual	0	1	0
6. No of youth trained in employable skills			Annual	81 M=12 F=69	30	0
7. No of Skills Training programs held in handicraft and other enterprises using local raw materials			Annual	4	50	0
8. No of SMEs provided with micro credit			Annual	7	50	51 M=16 F=35
9. No of new cooperatives formed annually			Annual	3	15	32
10. Volume/amount of credit given to Small Business Owners			Annual	30,000.00	175,000.00	300,000.00
11. AEA: Farmer Ratio			Annual	1:3446	1:1500	1:2855
12. Total acreage of woodlots cultivated			Annual	30	50	39

					2020	
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency Annual/quarterly	Baseline 2019	Target	Actual
Development Dimension: Social Development						
Goal: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians						
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%	68.5% 80.2% 46.8%	67.5% 81.2% 45.6%
2. Completion Rate		Kindergarten Primary JHS SHS	Quarterly	98.3% 98.8% 67.8% 88.8%	99% 99% 70% 93%	98.5% 98.7% 68.9% 89.0%
3. Gender parity	Ratio of male to female enrolment rates	Kindergarten Primary JHS SHS	Quarterly	0.98 0.96 0.99 0.89	1 1 1 1	0.98 0.96 0.99 0.89
4. Pupils-to- teacher ratio in basic schools		Kindergarten Primary JHS SHS		20 25 10 21	25 25 20 20	20 25 10 21
5. Performance in BECE (Pass rate)				65.7%	%	
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	82.5%	98%	85%
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	57%	40%	20%
8. Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free status expressed as a percentage of all communities			8.9%	5%	0%
9. Number of births and deaths registered	Count of births and deaths registered at registering institutions	Birth (sex) Death (sex, age group <sup>4</sup> )	Quarterly	NA		
10. Number of Operational Health		CHPS		27	31	32

<sup>4</sup>Children (below 18 years), Youth (18-35 years), Adult (above 35 years)

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency Annual/quarterly	Baseline 2019	2020	
					Target	Actual
Facilities		Clinic Health Center Hospital		2 2 1	2 2 1	2 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		
12. Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live births in the district	District	Quarterly	39.32/100,000	31/100,000	18.2/100,000
13.	<i>Under five mortality ratio</i>			3.8/1000		1.8/100,000
14.	<i>Infant mortality ratio</i>			2.3/1000		2.9/100,000
15. Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	Total malaria deaths expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions in health facilities	Sex Age	Quarterly	0.66%		0 0
16. Malaria case fatality	<i>Under 5yrs</i>			0.35%	0.15	0
17. OPD coverage				113597		104,546
18. Total number of malaria cases (OPD)				38,437	-	33,578
19. Percentage of the population with valid NHIS card				29,048 M=11,293 F=17,755		37,292 M=14,313 F=22,979
20. Percent of indigents registered under the NHIS	<i>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</i>	Indigents		58		3,214
		Informal		7465		10,910
		Aged		1856		2,115
		Under 18 years		14844		16,620
		Pregnant Women		3023		

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency Annual/quarterly	Baseline 2019	Target	Actual
<b>Development Dimension:</b> Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements						
<b>Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment</b>						
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. Length of Road reshaped/ maintained in the year in km				12.7km	15km	18.5km
3. Total length of Road Constructed (New) in the year (km)				2.5km	5km	4.9km
4. Length of road tarred in the year (km)				0		0
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	259	262	259
6. Percentage of streets named				31.5%	50%	31.5%

					2020	
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency Annual/quarterly	Baseline 2019	Target	Actual
<b>Development Dimension:</b> Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability						
<b>Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society</b>						
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	92.5%	95%	91.7%
2. Absolute size of IGF Mobilized				441251.61	450,000.00	411,596.08
3. Proportion of IGF to Total Revenue				10.2%	5%	11.72%
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	0 3 10 5 0	0 0 0 0 0	7 83 7 9 20
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	9 0 0 12



## **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

## **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 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.

#### **Access to Micro Credit**

Within the year under review, the Assembly through the Business Advisory Center facilitated the provision of Cash credit worth GH¢300,000 to fifty-one (51) Micro, small and medium scale businesses in the district with 16 being males and 35 females.

### **2.4.2 Gender/Vulnerability and Social Protection**

The following are other activities undertaken

- Non-Formal Education Department collaborated with the District Office of National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Department of Cooperative to upgrade the knowledge and skills of 45 artisans and tradesmen to improve their livelihood. They include 9 women and 36 men.
- 6 Women Groups (a total of 120 Women) were taken through various forms of training and workshops by the Department of Community Development on financial management and improving good business practices.
- The Department of agriculture trained 228 males and 89 females (youth) in livestock production to improve their livelihood.
- 51 Youth (14 males and 37 females) were trained in employable skills by the BAC.
- MOFA trained 228 males and 89 females in livestock production in the District.
- The Girls' Education Unit of the District visited schools as part on "My first Day at School" for the 2019/2020 academic year to talk to 9 nursing mothers who were back to school. This was to counsel and prepare such students and pupils for easy integration into the system. They also visited 6 pregnant pupils/students and nursing mothers at home.

#### **Anti-Child Labour and Trafficking**

The District Department of MoFA led campaigns in 11 farming communities against child labour in agriculture. Communities that benefited were Obohen, Aboadze, Afrangua, Gyabankrom, Bandokrom, Essandokrom, Srafa and Oboka.

## **LEAP Implementation**

The implementation of LEAP activities and disbursement of grants for households was carried out successfully during the year under review. The district has a total 973 Households are benefiting from this scheme currently. In real terms, this amounts to a total of 3,944 individuals made up of 1,916 males and 2028 females benefiting from this social intervention.

### **Support to Persons Living with Disability (PWDs)**

Through the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, the Assembly implemented a number of initiatives geared towards the welfare of Persons living with Disability (PWDs) in the district.

Based on their share of the DACF received, the District Fund Management Committee undertook disbursement in areas relating to economic empowerment, educational and Health support, Provision of Assistive devices among others.

**Table 8: Support to Persons Living with Disability**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>AREA OF SUPPORT</b>	<b>AMOUNT SPENT</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
1	Economic Empowerment	71,017.00	5	11	16
2	Health	8,369.00	6	5	11
3	Education	26,400.00	21	15	36
4	Assistive devices	14,910.00	22	12	34
5	Organizational Support	304.00			

### **Free NHIS registration and renewals for PWDs**

A total of 108 (52 males, 56females) PWDs have been assisted to register/renew their NHIS cards in the year 2020.

## **2.4. 3 Some Government Flagship Programmes**

### **Planting for Food and Jobs**

Under the PFJ Campaign, a total of 2,025 kg (45 bags) of seed maize (OPV) and 40 sachets of assort vegetable seeds were received for supply to farmers for the major season. This was lesser than the 95 bags that the district received in 2019. However, all the seed maize was sold. The Department of Agriculture took delivery of

five hundred bags of NPK fertilizer and one hundred bags of urea fertilizer. All the bags of fertilizers have been sold

### **Planting for Export and Rural Development**

Under the PERD, 20,000 oil palm seedlings were distributed to about 800 farmers during the second quarter. They were 467 males and 324 females. Also 5,000 citrus seedlings were given out to 54 farmers made up of 43 males and 11 females.



### **Citrus**

#### **One District One Factory**

The district facilitated the shortlisting of three companies who have received the nod form the ministry of trade and industry and are waiting for funding to fully take off. The 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, two acres of land has been cleared with construction of citrus processing factory to begin soon. This is expected to employ at least 50 graduates directly who will ran the company with many other indirect jobs being created when it becomes operational.

#### **2.4.4 Sanitation Improvement**

The Assembly diverted its attention a little from usual premise inspection to COVID-19 Sensitization activities. A Task Force was formed to sensitize and educate the populace within the district and in all the seven (7) markets on preventive measures to avoid contraction of 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). 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

Medical screening was conducted for food vendors/handlers on typhoid and blood pressure from February to the end of August 2020 in Eight area councils. The following were the area councils and total number of food vendors/handlers screened;

Abura Dunkwa	400
--------------	-----

Ayeldu	314
Abura Etsifi	486
Nyanfeku Ekroful	444
Moree	278
Amosima	164
Asebu	200
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

#### **2.4.5 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 2020.

- i. Public education and sensitization on Sand Winning and Regulation in selected communities.
- ii. Clean up Exercises and campaigns.
- iii. Local Information Center discussions on COVID-19
- iv. Monitoring and field assessment exercise at identified illegal mining and sand wining sites.
- v. 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.
- vi. 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**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>TYPE OF INCIDENCE</b>	<b>2020</b>
1	Bush Fires	1
2	Domestic Fires	2
3	Vehicular Fires	2
4	Accidents	4
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9</b>

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 2020.

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



## 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	Nyamedom	Environmental Degradation, Afforestation	10 <sup>th</sup> March, 2020	165	78	87
2	Ayeldu	Climate Change sensitization	13 <sup>th</sup> March, 2020	221	118	103
3	Moree	Climate Change sensitization	19 <sup>th</sup> May, 2020	426	189	237
4	Mpeseduadze	Environmental Degradation, Afforestation	21 <sup>st</sup> July, 2020	215	104	111
5	Asebu	Climate Change sensitization	14 <sup>th</sup> August, 2020	251	121	130

## TREE PLANTING

The Assembly with NADMO and other selected officers and Green Earth-Ghana also the clubs to undertake Tree Planting exercise. A nursery for tree seedlings was started a year ago at Asuansi Technical Institute and under supervision with plans to be planted this year. Trees seedlings were distributed across schools and communities in the district for planting. Schools include Abura Dunkwa Roman Catholic school, Ausansi Technical Institute and others.

## 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.

### **2.4.6 HIV/AIDS Testing and Counseling Activities**

The District AIDS Committee also in collaboration with the District Hospital, organized 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 6<sup>th</sup> March, Republic Day Soccer Competitions, Annual Farmers Days among others.

For the year under review a total of 188 (71 Males and 117 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 370 people (178 males and 192 females) patronized the sensitization programmes and were educated on the core issues of HIV prevention and care for those who have contracted.

### **2.4.7 Ghana School Feeding Programme (G.S.F.P) implementation**

Within the period under review, 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 2019/2020, 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**

<b>Name of the Evaluation</b>	<b>Policy/ Programme/ Projects involved</b>	<b>Consultant or Resource persons involved</b>	<b>Methodology used</b>	<b>Findings</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
Mid-Term Evaluation	Construction of 1No 3-Unit classroom block	DPO, Head of Works, Dist Director of Education	Interviews Focused group discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of classroom block going on at a fast pace</li> <li>• The quality of work is very commendable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to mobilize resources for the contractor to be able to complete on schedule</li> </ul>
Mid-Term Evaluation	Completion of 1NO. 7-Seater W.C. and Construction of 1NO. 5-Seater Toilet Facility at Moree Catholic School	DPO, Head of Works, Dist Director of Education	Interviews Focused group discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction work still ongoing but at a slow pace</li> <li>• Contractor has not been given enough fund corresponding to work done</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to resource the contractor to speed up work</li> </ul>
Terminal Evaluation	Construction and Furnishing of 2-Bedroom flat at Asuansi CHPS Compound	DPO, Head of Works, Dist Director of Health, Medical Supt.	Interviews Focused group discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in enrolment</li> <li>• Safety of children enhanced</li> <li>• It generated casual employment to unskilled labour thereby improving their livelihood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community leaders should ensure regular maintenance of the facility</li> </ul>
Terminal Evaluation	Opening-Up, Spot improvement and shaping of 3km Patoako-Aboase	DPO, Head of Works, Road Engineer.	Interviews Focused group discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road has now become motorable</li> <li>• Food stuffs can now be moved with ease</li> <li>• Access to other towns and villages for economic activities is now possible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional facilities and equipment needed to boost the level of care and preparedness.</li> </ul>

**Table 12: Result of Participatory M&E Exercise**

<b>Name of the PM&amp;E Tool</b>	<b>Policy/program/project involved</b>	<b>Consultant or resource persons involved</b>	<b>Methodology used</b>	<b>Findings</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
Citizen's Satisfaction Survey	Support to PWDs and other Vulnerable groups	Dir. DSW/CD Gender Desk Officer Chairman of PWDs Association	Interviews Focus Group Discussion and Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most beneficiaries were doing well in their socio-economic activities</li> <li>• The grant given to beneficiaries for particular income generating activities were not sufficient.</li> <li>• Some members were not enrolled on the NHIS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There the need for thorough needs assessment before grants is given out.</li> <li>• Supervision and monitoring must be intensified to ensure higher rate of success of activities</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• In general, majority of the citizens were satisfied with the programme</li> <li>• The quality and quantity of food is improved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Payment of caterers must be improved</li> <li>• Steps must be taken to provide standard kitchens for operators</li> </ul>
Community Score Card	Reshaping of Old Ebu to Brebia feeder road Construction of feeder road from Old Ebu to Abuenu	DPO, Head of works, Feeder Road Engineer	Interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessibility enhanced</li> <li>• Travel time has been improved</li> <li>• Traders can now embark on their businesses more smoothly</li> <li>• There is an increase of theft cases and missing of children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities must be tasked to assist in regular maintenance of the road</li> </ul>

## **CHAPTER THREE THE WAY FORWARD**

### **3.1 Key Issues addressed and those yet to be addressed**

#### **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. Poor furniture situation in some schools
- iii. Inadequate logistics and funds to support supervision.

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

The Assembly with assistance from the Central Regional Education Improvement Committee undertook the following

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. The Assembly also financed two separate 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 five communities Old Odonase, Okyireku, Odonkwa, Asebufokrom, Ketekrow/ Pakyerakyer
- Extension of pipe borne water to selected communities (from Tetsi Jnc to Afrangua Jnc) – an Ongoing project from CWSA under the Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project (SRWSP).

#### **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 Digniloos by the International Development Agency (IDA) to construct household latrines

### **Planting for Food and Jobs**

Under the Planting for food and jobs initiative a total of 1892 farmers (Males – 989 and Females – 903) have benefitted from the distribution of seeds. A total of 65 farmers also made up of 44 males and 21 females have benefitted from the fertilizer distribution to boost their farming activities. This has led to increase in maize and cassava production in the district as already indicated in the indicator matrix. Most farmers however have to continue to deal with the challenge of poor road network which affects transportation, low prices and inadequate processing opportunities.

### **Planting for Export and Rural Development**

In 2018, the District undertook a citrus nursery project that had in excess of 50,000 rough lemon seedlings to boost citrus production. Distribution started in 2019 and continued in 2020. Transplanting and budding for which, 57 farmers (32 males, 25 Females) have benefited so far.

In relation to Oil Palm production, the district nursed 20,000 seed nuts which are yet to be supplied to farmers. The district also procured 5000 seedling of coconut which was also distributed to 145 farmers across the district for planting.

## **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

### **Health**

- Lack of permanent structures for some CHPS compounds
- Inadequate residential accommodation for staff

- **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	2020		PERCENTAGE
		NO. OF PLANNED ACTIVITIES	NO. EXECUTED	
1	Economic Development	32	30	93.7%
2	Social Development	44	40	90.9%
3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	12	11	91.6%
4	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	24	22	91.6%
5	<b>Summary</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>91.9%</b>

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.