
ABURA ASEBU KWAMANKESE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2019

**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 2019 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 project 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 | 2019 | | PERCENTAGE |
|-----|--|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | NO. OF PLANNED ACTIVITIES | NO. EXECUTED | |
| 1 | Economic Development | 30 | 28 | 93.3% |
| 2 | Social Development | 43 | 41 | 95.3% |
| 3 | Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement | 11 | 10 | 90.9% |
| 4 | Governance, Corruption and Accountability | 23 | 23 | 100.0% |
| 5 | Summary | 107 | 102 | 95.3% |

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

1. Completion, equipping and handing over of the Emergency Ward in Abura Dunkwa
2. Construction of 1NO. 3-Unit classroom block, Staff common room and Head teachers office at Baiden Walker DA Experimental JHS
3. Construction of 5No Boreholes in five communities
4. Construction of 1NO. 2Unit KG Classroom block with office and store at Essandokrom
5. Construction of 1NO. 2Unit KG Classroom block with office and store at Srafa
6. The Assembly also through the Business Advisory Center facilitated the provision of credit worth GH¢30,000.00 to seven (7) Micro, small and medium scale businesses

7. Construction of 20 farm-based start-up kits for 20 beneficiaries for piggery, poultry and other livestock.
8. Supply and installation of 5 mechanized oil palm expellers
9. Machines and tools supplied to 10 artisans as start-up kits (Welding and Fabrication: 7; Auto-Mechanics: 3)

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 2018 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 148,873 as at 2019

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 107 activities to implement in 2019 being the second 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 being 35 out of 96 while the least number was in the Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Dimension.

Table 1a: Status of implementation of DMTDP

| Indicators | Baseline | Target | 2019 | |
|--|---------------|--------|----------|------------|
| | 2017 | 2019 | Absolute | Percentage |
| 1. Proportion of annual action plan implemented by the end of the year | 85/97 = 87.6% | 107 | 102 | 95.3% |
| a. Percentage completed | 39.2% | 100% | 41 | 38.3% |
| b. Percentage of ongoing interventions | 47.2% | 0 | 61 | 57.0% |
| c. Percentage of interventions abandoned | 1.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| d. Percentage of interventions yet to start | 12.4% | 0 | 5 | 4.7% |
| 2. Proportion of overall Medium-Term Plan implemented | 87.6% | 203 | 191 | 94.0% |

Table 1b: Status of implementation of DMTDP

| S/N | DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION | 2019 | | PERCENTAGE |
|-----|--|---------------------------|--------------|------------|
| | | NO. OF PLANNED ACTIVITIES | NO. EXECUTED | |
| 1 | Economic Development | 30 | 28 | 93.3% |
| 2 | Social Development | 43 | 41 | 95.3% |
| 3 | Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement | 11 | 10 | 90.9% |
| 4 | Governance, Corruption and Accountability | 23 | 23 | 100.0% |
| 5 | Summary | 107 | 102 | 95.3% |

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 has just Ten (10) physical projects running through the year. These comprise of Four (4) DACF and Six (6) DACF-RFG funded projects. As at the time of compiling this report, five 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 | Nkwantanana 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 | Construction of CHPS Compound | Old Ebu | DACF | 11/07/2016 | 25/01/2017 | Bobmah Co Ltd | 194,765.00 | 42,214.74 | Completed (100%) |
| 4 | Construction of Market Sheds | Asebu | DACF | 11/03/2016 | 25/09/2016 | Natalex Co Ltd | 58,654.00 | 8798.00 | On-going (55%) |
| 5 | Construction of 1No 3-Unit classroom block | Abura Gyabankrom | DACF-RFG | 4-Oct-19 | 4-Feb-20 | Frontida Co Ltd | 198,805.95 | 85,471.88 | On going |
| 6 | Construction of 900mm X 900mm Culvert and 0.8km access road from Mankensu junction to link Abura Dunkwa-Srafa feeder road | Abura Dunkwa | DACF-RFG | 4-Oct-19 | 4-Feb-20 | Peeko Ventures | 188,203.79 | 28,230.56 | On going |
| 7 | Construction of 1NO. 2Unit KG Classroom block with office and store | Srafa | DACF-RFG | 4-Oct-19 | 4-Feb-20 | Bobmah Co Ltd | 169,550.77 | 93,092.67 | Completed and in use |
| 8 | Construction of 1NO. 2Unit KG Classroom block with office and store | Essandokrom | DACF-RFG | 4-Oct-19 | 4-Feb-20 | Bobmah Co Ltd | 168,568.47 | 92,886.38 | Completed and in use |
| 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 | Construction of 5No Boreholes in five communities | Old Odonase, Okyireku, Odonkwa, Asebufokrom, Ketekrow/ Pakyerakyer | DACF-RFG | 25-Jun-19 | 25-Sep-19 | JOISSAM GHANA LIMITED | 117,000.00 | 89,044.19 | completed and in use |

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 Inflows which includes DACF, DACF-RGF previously known as DDF and all other supports from Developments partners. With more than 70% of inflows 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. 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, as well as licenses.

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 | 2018 | 2019 | | ACHIEVEMENT % |
|----|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | ACTUAL (GH¢) | TARGET (GH¢) | ACTUAL (GH¢) | |
| 1 | Rates | 53,492.16 | 85,000.00 | 91,438.00 | 107.57 |
| 2 | Land/Concessions | 50,145.12 | 101,420.00 | 106,230.00 | 104.74 |
| 3 | Fees and Fines | 57,684.00 | 87,580.00 | 125,034.00 | 142.77 |
| 4 | Licenses | 77,051.52 | 72,000.00 | 76,789.61 | 106.65 |
| 5 | Rent | 2,390.00 | 13,000.00 | 3,750.00 | 28.85 |
| 6 | Investment | 28,525.00 | 26,000.00 | 1,850.00 | 7.11 |
| 7 | Miscellaneous | 23,204.61 | 15,000.00 | 36,160.00 | 241.06 |
| | Subtotal (a) | 292,492.41 | 400,000.00 | 441,251.61 | 110.31 |

Source: AAKDA Financial statement December, 2019

Table 4: Revenue from all sources

| FUNDING | 2017 Baseline | 2018 Actual | 2019 Target | 2019 Actual |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| IGF | 200,427.07 | 292,492.41 | 400,000.00 | 441,252.57 |
| DACF | 1,357,908.30 | 1,309,171.62 | 2,295,862.86 | 1,765,468.71 |
| MP's CF | 112,761.39 | 225,401.05 | <i>Not Available</i> | 276,345.79 |
| PWD's CF | 5,000.00 | 229,021.67 | 68,875.88 | 137,901.59 |
| MSHARP | | 11,574.98 | 11,479.31 | 13,084.91 |
| DDF | 525,057.00 | 525,057.10 | 1,402,256.88 | 542,983.88 |
| | 2,201,153.76 | 2,592,718.83 | 4,178,474.93 | 3,177,037.45 |

The analysis of the revenue pattern reveals the following:

- ✓ That external funding sources still contribute a greater proportion (76.0%) of the district's revenue.
- ✓ Proportion of IGF to total revenue (14%) 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

| FUNDING | 2017 Baseline | 2018 Actual | 2019 Target | 2019 Actual |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Compensation | 1,740,321.65 | 2,211,137.60 | 2,202,851.93 | 2,612,779.48 |
| Goods and Services | 819,141.81 | 1,396,054.02 | 2,665,834.94 | 1,635,251.45 |
| Assets | 58,651.22 | 26,096.43 | 3,823,496.17 | 32,385.64 |

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 6: M&E Indicator Matrix for Agenda for Jobs.
Table 6a M&E Indicator Matrix - Economic Development

| | | | | | 2019 | |
|--|---|---|--|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency Annual/quarterly | Baseline 2018 | 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 | 20,681.60 | 22,749.8 | 24,196.87 |
| | | Cassava | Annual | 66,625.00 | 73,287 | 74,995 |
| | | Plantain | Annual | 2,482.00 | 2,7302.2 | 2,741 |
| | | Citrus | Annual | 243,325.00 | 267,657 | 210,191.5 |
| | | Oil Palm | Annual | NA | NA | NA |
| | | Cocoa | Annual | NA | NA | NA |
| | | Cattle | Annual | 493 | 542 | 547 |
| | | Sheep | Annual | 5,618 | 6,179.8 | 6124 |
| | | Goats | Annual | 9,205 | 10,125 | 10,310 |
| | | Pigs | Annual | 985 | 1,083 | 1,113 |
| | | Poultry Local | Annual | 15,280 | 16,000 | 17,419 |
| | | Poultry Exotic | Annual | 8,000 | 8,800 | 8,960 |
| 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 | 50% | 30% | 35% |
| | | Selected cash crops | | 30% | 15% | 17% |
| 3. Number of new industries established | Count of industries established in the district including cottage industries, ID1F etc. | By sector: Agriculture | Annual | 55 | 30 | 23 |
| | | Industry/manufacturing | Annual | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| | | Service | Annual | - | 30 | 25 |
| 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 | 129 M=98, F=31 | 30 | 42 M=38, F=4 |

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

| | | | | | 2019 | |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency Annual/quarterly | Baseline 2018 | Target | Actual |
| | | | | | | |
| | | Industry/manufacturing | Annual | 2 M=2 F=0 | 5 | 13 M= 7 F= 6 |
| | | Service | Annual | 16 M=3 F=13 | 10 | 25 M= 10 F= 15 |
| 5. No. of developed tourist sites | | | Annual | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 6. No of youth trained in employable skills | | | Annual | 372 M=82 F=290 | 50 M=10 F=40 | 81 M=12 F=69 |
| 7. No of Skills Training programs held in handicraft and other enterprises using local raw materials | | | Annual | 10 | 5 | 4 |
| 8. No of SMEs provided with micro credit | | | Annual | 63 | - | 7 |
| 9. No of new cooperatives formed annually | | | Annual | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| 10. Volume/amount of credit given to Small Business Owners | | | Annual | 309,000 | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| 11. AEA: Farmer Ratio | | | Annual | 1:1950 | 1:3,000 | 1:3446 |
| 12. Total acreage of woodlots cultivated | | | Annual | 30 | 36 | 30 |

| | | | | | 2019 | |
|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency Annual/quarterly | Baseline 2018 | 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 83.2 43.2 | | 67.5% 81.2% 45.6% |
| 2. Completion Rate | | Kindergarten Primary JHS SHS | Quarterly | 91.9 97.6 74.2 89.6 | | 98.3% 98.8% 67.8% 88.8% |
| 3. Gender parity | Ratio of male to female enrolment rates | Kindergarten Primary JHS SHS | Quarterly | 0.94 0.97 0.98 0.94 | | 0.98 0.96 0.99 0.89 |
| 4. <i>Pupils-to- teacher ratio in basic schools</i> | | Kindergarten Primary JHS SHS | | 21 24 10 23 | | 20 25 10 21 |
| 5. <i>Performance in BECE (Pass rate)</i> | | | | 63.5% | % | 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 | 75% | 85% | 82.5% |
| 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 | 23.4% | 60% | 57% |
| 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> | | | 0% | 10% | 8.9% |
| 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 | | |
| 10. Number of Operational Health | | CHPS | | 27 | | 27 |

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

| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency Annual/quarterly | Baseline 2018 | 2019 | |
|---|--|--|--|---------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | | Target | Actual |
| Facilities | | Clinic Health Center Hospital | | 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 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 12. Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional) | Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live births in the district | District | Quarterly | 156/100,000 | 125/100,000 | 39.32/100,000 |
| 13. | <i>Under five mortality ratio</i> | | | 3.5/1000 | 1.8/100,000 | 3.8/1000 |
| 14. | <i>Infant mortality ratio</i> | | | 4.3/1000 | 0 | 2.3/1000 |
| 15. Malaria case fatality (Institutional) | Total malaria deaths expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions in health facilities | Sex Age | Quarterly | 5.2% | 1.5 | 0.66% |
| 16. Malaria case fatality | <i>Under 5yrs</i> | | | 0.6% | 0.2% | 0.35% |
| 17. OPD coverage | | | | 108,890 | 1.128 | 113597 |
| 18. Total number of malaria cases (OPD) | | | | 33,709 | - | 38,437 |
| 19. Percentage of the population with valid NHIS card | | | | 35,676 | 46,964 | 29,048 M=11,293 F=17,755 |
| 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 | | 558 | 600 | 58 |
| | | Informal | | 8352 | 8,500 | 7465 |
| | | Aged | | 2433 | 2,500 | 1856 |
| | | Under 18 years | | 18848 | 20,000 | 14844 |
| | | Pregnant Women | | 3517 | 4,000 | 3023 |

| | | | | | 2019 Targets | |
|--|---|----------------------------|--|---------------|--------------|------------|
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency Annual/quarterly | Baseline 2018 | Target | Actual |
| Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | | | | | | |
| Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment | | | | | | |
| 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 | 60% 40% | 80% 60% | 66% 48% |
| 2. <i>Length of Road reshaped/ maintained in the year in km</i> | | | | 16.4 | 20km | 12.7km |
| 3. <i>Total length of Road Constructed (New) in the year (km)</i> | | | | 2.5 | 5km | 2.5km |
| 4. <i>Length of road tarred in the year (km)</i> | | | | 0 | 10km | 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% |

| | | | | | 2019 Targets | |
|--|---|---|--|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency Annual/quarterly | Baseline 2018 | 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 | 92.7% | 100% | 92.5% |
| 2. <i>Absolute size of IGF Mobilized</i> | | | | 292,492.41 | 400,000.00 | 441251.61 |
| 3. <i>Proportion of IGF to Total Revenue</i> | | | | 11.3% | 9.1% | 10.2% |
| 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 | 1 5 12 1 2 | 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 3 10 5 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 | 4 0 1 16 | 0 0 0 0 | 5 0 1 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

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¢30,000 to seven (7) Micro, small and medium scale businesses in the district. In addition, the center also facilitated the provision of the following start-up kits to boost local businesses

- Construction of 20 farm-based start-up kits for 20 beneficiaries for piggery, poultry and other livestock.
- Supply and installation of 5 mechanized oil palm expellers
- Machines and tools supplied to 10 artisans as start-up kits (Welding and Fabrication: 7; Auto-Mechanics: 3).

Skills Training

Within the year, the Business Advisory Center facilitated training in basic and advanced cassava processing and Bee keeping for a total of forty-eight (48) people. The center also organized entrepreneurial skills training for thirty-six (36) young girls who are enrolled on the CAMFED program. A study to help improve the skills and quality standards of Tailors and Dressmakers Association was also organized. Thirty-five (35) persons participated in this trip with members drawn mainly from Abura Dunkwa and Asebu communities. The table below shows more details of these activities.

Table 7: Entrepreneurial skills training organized by Business Advisory Center

| No. | Activity | Males | Females | Total |
|---------|--|-------|---------|-------|
| 1 | Basic training in Entrepreneurship for CAMFED ladies | - | 36 | 36 |
| 2 | Study Tour for GNTDA members (Abura Dunkwa & Asebu) | 5 | 30 | 35 |
| 3 | Bee Keeping | 14 | 2 | 16 |
| 4 | Basic and Advance Cassava Processing | 1 | 31 | 32 |
| SUMMARY | | 20 | 99 | 119 |

2.4.2 Gender/Vulnerability and Social Protection

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 986 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

| S/N | AREA OF SUPPORT | AMOUNT SPENT | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
|------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 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 545 (257 males, 288 females) PWDs have been assisted to register/renew their NHIS cards.

2.4. 3 Some Government Flagship Programmes

Planting for Food and Jobs

Under the Planting for food and jobs initiative a total of 2126 farmers (Males – 1054 and Females – 1072) have benefitted from the distribution of seeds. A total of 89 farmers also made up of 64 males and 22 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 Transplanting and budding for which, 27 farmers (20 males, 7 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.



Figure 1: Citrus Nursery



Figure 2: Oil Palm Nursery



Figure 3: Distribution of coconut seedlings to farmers

One District One Factory

The district facilitated the shortlisting of three companies who have received the nod from 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 run the company with many other indirect jobs being created when it becomes operational.

2.4.4 Sanitation Improvement

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.

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 2019.

- 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 disasters
- iv. Identifying and addressing disaster prone avenues
- v. Disaster Risk Reduction Education was conducted in more than Thirty-five (35) communities on Domestic, Bush, Industrial and Institutional fires prevention.
- vi. Visits to Flood prone communities in the district to enhance the formulation of plans to help prevent flooding and related losses.

The district office of NADMO spearheaded the formation of five (5) Disaster Awareness Clubs in five Junior High Schools in the District. The Clubs have been inaugurated with some senior officers set to oversee their activities and report back to the NADMO Office. These clubs are set up with the aim to increase Tree Planting exercise 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 | 2019 |
|--------------|------------------|----------|
| 1 | Bush Fires | 1 |
| 2 | Domestic Fires | 3 |
| 3 | Vehicular Fires | 1 |
| 4 | Accidents | 3 |
| TOTAL | | 8 |

From the above table 9, it is evident that the Department achieved positive results in prevention and brought incidence of certain disasters under control. The Fire Safety Department of Abura Dunkwa further carried out Fire Prevention Education programs. The following under-listed institutions constitute some of the major installation visited from January to December, 2019.

1. District Assembly: Abura Dunkwa
2. Hospital : Abura Dunkwa District
3. Filling Stations: Goil Oil Filling Station-Batanyaa, and Shell Fueling station at Tetsi
4. Banks, Commercial Bank - Abura Dunkwa,
5. Hotels: Bobmah Hotel, Okotopong Guest House and Ampiaba Hotel.

SAND WINNING AND REGULATION

In the year under review the Assembly together with NADMO, Friends of the Nation (NGO) and other stakeholders embarked on sensitization and education on indiscriminate Sand Winning and its regulation for a safe environment and aid development. Some selected communities were selected where 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 | Ohiaba, | Climate Change sensitization | 2 nd May, 2019 | 150 | 68 | 82 |
| 2 | Tuakwa | Climate Change sensitization | 3 rd May, 2019 | 215 | 104 | 111 |
| 3 | Moree, | Climate Change sensitization | 7 th May, 2019 | 406 | 177 | 229 |
| 4 | Wiamua | Environmental Degradation, Afforestation | 9 th August, 2019 | 221 | 118 | 103 |
| 5 | Amosima | Environmental Degradation, Afforestation | 16 th August, 2019 | 254 | 121 | 133 |

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 has been made at Asuansi Technical Institute and under supervision with plans to be planted in the coming year.

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 climate 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 6th March, Republic Day Soccer Competitions, Annual Farmers Days among others.

For the year under review a total of 174 (60 Males and 114 Females) were tested out of which two 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 380 people (188 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 eighteen beneficiary schools. Within the year 2019, Additional schools were added making a total of 32 and increment of four (4) additional Schools over that of 2018. This covers a total of 11,176 school pupils (5,121 males, 6,055 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 |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| Mid-Term Evaluation | Construction of 1N0. 3-Unit classroom block, Staff common room and Head teacher's office at Baiden Walker DA Experimental JHS | DPO, Head of Works, Dist Director of Health | Interviews Focused group discussions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of classroom block going on at a fast 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 1No CHPS Compound at Abaka | DPO, Head of Works, Dist Director of Health | Interviews Focused group discussions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction work still ongoing but at a slow pace • Contractor has not 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 of 2-unit KG Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities for Nyamebekyere | DPO, Head of Works, GES Director (as Facilitators) | Interviews Focused group discussion (Teachers, parents, opinion leaders) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in enrolment • Safety of children enhanced • It generated casual employment to unskilled labour thereby improving their livelihood | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community leaders should ensure regular maintenance of the facility |
| Terminal Evaluation | Construction of Emergency ward at District Hosp. | DPO, Head of Works, Dist Director of Health, Medical Supt. | Interviews | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A more spacious place to receive emergency cases • New and increased beds with modern facilities and support equipment • Strategic location that gives easy access for incoming cases | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional facilities and equipment needed to boost the level of care and preparedness. |

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 |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|
| 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"> • Most beneficiaries were doing well in their socio-economic activities • The grant given to beneficiaries for particular income generating activities were not sufficient. • Some members were not enrolled on the NHIS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There the need for thorough needs assessment before grants is given out. • Supervision and monitoring must be intensified to ensure higher rate of success of activities |
| 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"> • In general, majority of the citizens were satisfied with the programme • The quality and quantity of food is improved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of caterers must be improved • Steps must be taken to provide standard kitchens for operators |
| 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"> • Accessibility enhanced • Travel time has been improved • Traders can now embark on their businesses more smoothly • There is an increase of theft cases and missing of children | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities must be tasked to assist in regular maintenance of the road |

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
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Planting for Food and Jobs

Under the Planting for food and jobs initiative a total of 2126 farmers (Males – 1054 and Females – 1072) have benefitted from the distribution of seeds. A total of 89 farmers also made up of 64 males and 22 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 Transplanting and budding for which, 27 farmers (20 males, 7 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 | 2019 | | PERCENTAGE |
|-----|--|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | NO. OF PLANNED ACTIVITIES | NO. EXECUTED | |
| 1 | Economic Development | 30 | 28 | 93.3% |
| 2 | Social Development | 43 | 41 | 95.3% |
| 3 | Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement | 11 | 10 | 90.9% |
| 4 | Governance, Corruption and Accountability | 23 | 23 | 100.0% |
| 5 | Summary | 107 | 102 | 95.3% |

The statistics on IGF mobilization yields of selected crops and Educational enrolments all recorded some realized in 2018. However, its fraction of total revenue (14%) can still be improved. This only emphasizes the relatively low fiscal capacity of the Assembly in funding development projects without external financial support. On the whole, the district performance of 95.3% achievement in the implementation of year one appreciable increases. Internal revenue generation Recorded an appreciable year on year growth rate of about 50.9% over the amount DMTDP 2018-2021 is very good.