

# ASUNAFO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



Republic of Ghana

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2020  
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT  
PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS

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Prepared by:  
DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT  
ASUNAFO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.0. INTRODUCTION**

Act 450 enjoins all Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies to prepare Annual Progress Report on the activities undertaken within the year. This 2020 Annual Progress Report covers the Assessment on the implementation of five (5) themes. These themes are further group into projects, programmes and activities undertaken within the District in the year under review.

The National Development Planning Commission among the key areas contained in the report includes, indicators, projects being undertaken in the District, their cost, date of award of the contract, expected completion date, status of the project and the location of the project. Activities under Education, Health, Agriculture, Water and Sanitation and Feeder Roads will be highlighted.

### **1.1 PURPOSE OF M & E**

Monitoring is a process of collecting and analyzing data or events associated with the implementation of the policy, program or project being implemented with the view to improving their management for the achievement of stated objectives. Resources are used in specific combinations to achieve a specific project result at a point in time. This means that at each stage of the project, one must ensure that the required project inputs are being delivered on time used as intended and produced the desired result.

The key objective of monitoring and evaluation is that services can be continually improved through informed decision making and social learning, leading to social and economic progress. Based on universal fact that resources are limited, the demand for results-based M&E has grown rapidly in recent times.

The process of monitoring is to enable the District Assembly determine whether the required project inputs are being delivered on time. It is also to ascertain whether the inputs are being used as intended and are producing the desired results.

Likewise through the process of evaluation, the Assembly will be able to determine whether the desired impact of the project has been achieved, the causes of deviation if any, and how to counteract any unintended consequences. The process of evaluation therefore is to give a feedback that can lead to re-planning if necessary.

## **1.1 PROCESSES INVOLVED AND CHALLENGES**

The process of preparing the Annual Progress Report has been designed to be participatory involving as many stakeholders as possible. Data was collected from the various decentralized departments during quarterly DPCU meetings which were used for the preparation of this report.

## **1.2 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MTDP (2018-2021)**

Currently, status of implementation of the action plan at best may be put at 75%. This is not to say that the Assembly is not committed to implementation of the plan. The reasons for such low performance are varied and include the following.

- i. The excessive and unplanned deductions from the DACF at source seriously affected flow of funds for implementation of the plan. The DACF accounted for over 60% for funding the plan hence such deductions in addition to the 41% mandatory deduction led to a situation where the money left for implementation for the plan was less than 50% of the actual releases.
- iii. Another setback to implementation for the plan was inadequate flow of funds from other anticipated sources such as the Internally Generated Fund and the Administrator of Stool Lands.

## **1.3 DIFFICULTIES OR CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED**

Late submission of data was one major difficulty encountered in the processing of this reports. Information derived from annual review meetings of the Assembly to assess the performance in the implementation of projects and programmes were usually not validated.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.0 M&E ACTIVITIES REPORT**

This chapter covers the current status of programme/projects implemented in the year 2020

This report marks the third year of the implementation of the MTDP (2018-2021). To demonstrate through evidenced based information that the desired results were being met, a result based M&E system was prepared to facilitate collection, analysis and dissemination of information on performance outcomes.

The status of implementation of specific initiatives under the various thematic areas as at December 2020 is indicated as annex.

#### **2.1 Programme/Project Status for the year 2020**

##### **2.1 .1 EDUCATION**

The District received two (2) new classroom blocks, 13 teachers tables and chairs, 8 students cupboard. The project includes the construction of Classroom Blocks for Primary, Junior and Senior High Schools and institutional latrines. These projects were mostly funded by the District Development Facility and District Assembly Common Fund.

##### **2.1.1 EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCE**

###### **2.1.1.2 DUAL DESK**

The District received a total number of Five hundred (500) dual desks which were distributed among 40 schools.

###### **2.1.1.3 LOGISTICS and ACCECCERIES**

The District also received 264 laptop computers from RLG as part of government's policy of ensuring one laptop per child to enhance the knowledge of the pupils in ICT. The laptop computers were distributed among eleven (11) public basic schools.

Find below the number of basic and secondary schools both public and private in the District.

*Table 1.2: Number of Basic and Senior High Schools.*

<b>NO.</b>	<b>Public</b>	<b>No. of Schools</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>No. of Schools</b>
1.	KG	77	KG	12
2.	Primary	77	Primary	10
3.	JHS	52	JHS	3
4.	SHS	2	SHS	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>

Source; GES, 2021

### 1.3.6 ENROLMENT

The table below represents the enrolment of pupils in the District

*Table 1.3: Enrolment of pupils in the District*

		KG	Primary	JHS	SHS
Number of pupils in all schools	Total	8,352	15,591	5,305	1,722
	Male	4,239	8,117	2,935	1,026
	Female	4,113	7,474	2,370	696
Number of pupils in public schools	Total	7,808	14,057	5,108	1,722
	Male	3,973	7,312	2,833	1,026
	Female	3,835	6,745	2,275	696
Number of pupils in private	Total	540	1,534	197	-
	Male	262	805	102	-
	Female	286	729	95	-

Source; GES, 2021

## 2.2 Updates on Revenue Sources and Disbursement

Asunafo South District Assembly derives its revenue from three main sources namely, Internally generated fund (IGF), Central government transfers (notably, grants and District Assembly common fund) and Donor funds. Table 3 indicates updates of funding by sources of the Assembly as of 2020.

**2020 Revenue Summary (including compensation)**

No	Revenue Head and Sub-Head	Appr. Budget Estimate For The Year (GH¢)	Appr. Budget Estimate Month (GH¢)	Actual For The Month (GH¢)	Variance For The Month (GH¢)	Cumulative Actual To Date (GH¢)
1a	Rates	380,040.00	3,670.00	38,305.00	34,635.00	292,082.30
1b	Lands	199,516.10	16,626.33	31,850.00	15,223.67	159,149.87
1c	Fees & Fines	1,501,039.90	89,320.84	97,287.30	7,966.46	1,163,921.90
1d	Licenses	439,464.00	38,026.17	21,277.00	16,749.17	326,903.10
1e	Rent	29,440.00	6,495.00	4,000.00	2,495.00	14,623.98
1g	Investment	40,500.00	-	-	-	-
1e	Miscellaneous Receipts	60,000.00	5,000	-	5,000	7,505.35
1	IGF total	2,774,754				1,964,186.50
2	Grants	11,830,891.45	977,935.94	529,340.64	448,595.30	6,104,038.96
3	Donor grants					1,748,701.09
4	DACF	3,328,803.75				1,455,761.52
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,980,891.45</b>	<b>1,165,074.29</b>	<b>722,059.94</b>	<b>443,014.35</b>	<b>11,272,088.07</b>

**DACF**

Estimated revenue of GH¢3,328,803.75 was expected from DACF source for the year 2020, however an amount of GH¢1,455,761.52 was realized. This represents 43.7% disbursement to the Assembly out of expected DACF for the year 2020. There was therefore a shortfall of 56.3% of the budget estimate (GH¢1,873,042.23). The untimely disbursement and mandatory deductions made from this source constrained the Assembly's capacity to undertake some of its development programmes for the year.

### **2.2.1: Performance of Internally Generated Fund IGF**

IGF contribution to total revenue of the Assembly (including compensation) is low representing 17.4% of total receipts for 2020. The IGF estimate for the year was GH¢2,774,754 while the actual realized was GH¢1,964,186.50. The total collection was 70.8% of the figure for 2020.

Government grants made up of personnel emoluments of **GH¢6,104,038.96**, accounted for 54.2% of total receipts. District Assembly's Common Fund of **GH¢1,455,761.52** contributed 12.9% per cent. A total of **GH¢1,748,701.09** (or 15.5 per cent) was received from donors for the same period.

From the above analysis, the Assembly depended heavily on Government grants, IGF and donor funds to pay compensation and undertake most of its development programmes. Management is therefore advised to expand the traditional revenue base and improve mobilization to reduce the over reliance on the Central Government and other donor agencies.

### **2.2.2: Measures to improve IGF Generation**

The Assembly has put in place strategies to improve IGF performance and these include;

- Re-constitution and revamping of Market Management Committee
- Mass transfers of revenue staff who have overstayed their station
- Setting of revenue targets for revenue staff
- Blocking of avenues for revenue leakages through daily payment of revenue collected and return of used/completed copies of previous GCR's issued for inspection and acquittal before new ones were issued.
- The use of cashless payment systems
- Revaluation of properties
- Customization of Assembly's General Counterfoil Receipts (GCR)
- Regular monitoring of collection by task force

Challenges confronting revenue mobilization include:

- Lack of adequate and reliable data for revenue mobilization.
- Inadequate logistics like vehicle, motorbikes and incentives to revenue staff. □  
Inadequate capacity in promoting public private partnership ventures.
- The untimely release of funds from DACF and delays in disbursement of special/ donor project funds as a result of procurement requirements affect time schedules and sometimes lead to cost overruns in project implementation.

### 2.3. Update on Expenditure

The Assembly anticipated to spend a total amount of ***GHC14,559,108.00*** for the year 2020. Actual expenditure for the period, however, amounted to ***GHC14,186,892.84*** (97.4%), indicating the Assembly spent **2.6** per cent (327,215.16) less than the budgeted amount. Its expenditure as compared with its revenue indicates a deficit of ***GHC2,914,804.77***. This calls efforts to cut down expenditure of the Assembly. A breakdown of the expenditure according to sectors is provided in Table 4 below.

**Table 4: Expenditure as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020**

Expenditure Item	Baseline 2013	2018		2016		2015		2014	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Compensation	2,324,697.01	4,924,638.00	3,721,365.13	4,973,980.00	3,609,238.00	4,738,705	3,623,080.18	4,453,624.00	3,454,213.90
Goods and Services	567,933.38	4,040,149.00	2,377,888.47	5,550,673.00	3,237,793.00	5,004,620.49	1,411,912.94	4,448,200.00	3,943,428.96
Assets	2,930,027.43	5,594,321.00	8,087,639.24	6,358,579	4,678,232.00	6,531,015	5,554,349.26	4,228,614	4,107,354.43
<b>Totals</b>	<b>5,822,657.82</b>	<b>14,559,108.00</b>	<b>14,186,892.84</b>	<b>16,883,232.00</b>	<b>11,525,263.00</b>	<b>11,269,720.00</b>	<b>10,589,342.38</b>	<b>13,130,438.00</b>	<b>11,504,997.29</b>

#### 2.3.1 Release of Funds

Inflows from DACF to the Assembly have not been regular as expected. This accounts largely for the programme/project implementation delays and suspension of planned programs within the period.

SOURCE	2019			2020		
	APPROVED BUDGET (€)	ACTUAL RECEIPTS (€)	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE (€)	APPROVED BUDGET(€)	ACTUAL RECEIPTS(€)	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE(€)
GOG	1,898,114.00	54,790.32	54,698.05		30,434.75	29,507.43
IGF	422,885.00	174,185.10	187,873.25	163,588.00	147,071.70	148,865.70
DDF	2,048,135	182,105.96	161,557.84		947,683.83	767,806.59
M.Ps Common Fund	470,775	41,127.16	45,425.33	20,000.00	11,991.71	2,212.31
DACF	3950,966	1,729,783.22	1,740,069.94	850,000.00	624,631.30	625,916.99
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,790,875.00</b>	<b>2,181,991.00</b>	<b>2,189,624.00</b>	<b>1,033,588.00</b>	<b>1,761,759.00</b>	<b>1,574,309.00</b>

## **2.4 UPDATE ON CORE INDICATORS AND TARGETS**

This section assessed selected twenty (20) core indicators for district level M&E data collection and analysis. The review of the indicators is presented in table 5. Where information was not available, is indicated N/A.

**Table 5: Core District Indicators and Targets**

	Indicator	Baseline (2017 )	Target (2018)	Actual (2018)	Target 2019	Actual (2019)	Target 2020	Actual ( 2020)
1.	Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish	Maize = 28,260 Cassava = 182,864 Yam =274,253 Cocoyam = 14,906 Plantain = 81,279 Groundnut = 475 Cowpea = 206	30,000	25,400	24,000	20,650	27,000	12,224
			187,000	186,947	184,000	152,991	160,000	131,572
			170,000	165,422	160,000	152,991	160,000	131,572
			17,000	16,940	16,000	15,970	15,000	10,240
			85,000	84,973	84,000	84,622	83,000	73,500
			1,000	978	900	921	800	790
			1,600	1,100	1,300	1,130	1,000	1,023
2 .	Proportion/length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated	10,127	13,260	=50.26km	-	126.3km	42.0km	38.5km
	-Trunk Roads (in km)	152.3	100.5	21km	109.6km	80.5km	30.6km	30.3km
	-urban Roads (in km)	98.8	100.8	91.7	168 km	120.0	103.6km	100.1km
	-Feeder Roads (in km)				117.5		10km	00
							150km	87.10km
3.	% change in number of households with access to electricity	4%	Increased by 17%	Increased by 15%	15%	Increased by12%	10%	Increased by 7%

4.	Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ restored: a. Forest b. Mining Dry and wet lands	Data not available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5.	%increase in tourist arrivals	10%	14%	15%	20%	Increased by 17%	15%	5%
6.	Teledensity/ Penetration rate:	15% Fixed line 1.5% Mobile 65.3%	15% Fixed Line 2.5% Mobil 20.4%	17.5% Fixed Line 2.1% Mobil 15.4%	2.1% 18%	Increased by 30%	22%	20%
<b>HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT</b>								
7.	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49yrs. HIV positive)	1.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%
8.	Maternal Mortality ratio ( number of deaths due to pregnancy and	18/100,000	0/100,000	N/A	7/100,000	9/100,000	11/100,000	4/100,000
9	Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	9/1000 live births	0/1000 live births	5/1000 live births	4/1000 live births	7/1000 live births	5/1000 live births	4/1000 live births

10	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	9/10,000	1/10,000	3/1000	5/10,000	6/1000	8/10,000	9/10,000
11	Percent of rural population with	57%	67%	69.7%	65.5%	63.5%	62%	57%

	sustainable access to safe water sources									
12	% of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	62%	80%	79.7%	77.8%	75%	77%	72.5%	75%	57.5%

13	<p>a. Gross Enrolment Rate (indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling- regardless of age as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group)</p> <p>-Primary -JSS -SSS</p> <p>b. Net Admissions Rate in Primary Schools (indicates primary one enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)</p>	<p>33,634 16,062</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>46,458 20,387 17,749</p>	<p>56.31%</p>	<p>41.87%</p>		<p>Prim 97.6% JHS 58.5%</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>23,188</p> <p>Prim 97.6% JHS 58.5%</p>
14	<p>Gender Parity Index (ratio between boys and girls enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)</p>	<p>KG - 0.93 Primary -0.93 JSS - 0.88 SSS - 43.50%</p>	<p>KG – 1:1 Primary1.00 JSS 1.00 SSS 46.0</p>	<p>1:09 1:97 1:98 1:1.2</p>						

15	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills /apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	305	2,000	1,785	1,500	730	470	502	400	370
16	Total amount of internally generated revenue	GHC791,670.01	GHC2,245,660.14	GHC1,964,186.50		GHC2,616,156.54		GHC,1789,607.65	GHC105,720.9	GHC151,603.00
17	Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation			1,003,000.00		3,176,451.38			GHC97,000.00	GHC24,816
18	% of DA expenditure within MTDP Budget (How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget?)	100% within	97% within	Within BDDFet95%	100%	100%	100%	99% within	100%	98% within
19	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	71	N/A	184	N/A	73	N/A	50	N/A	00
20	Police citizen ratio	1:925	1:500 (UN Ratio)	1:4,550	1:314	1:330			1:500	1:2,225

## **COMMENTS ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS**

- I. Yield of selected crops: the major cash crops produced during 2021 in the District were cocoa and oil palm. Other staple crops such as maize, cassava, plantain, rice and yam were also cultivated. All these crops experienced slight increase in production.
- II. Road Construction and Rehabilitation: The District like the previous plan period saw improvement in the area of road construction and rehabilitation. The District upgraded a total of 168.9Kms of feeder roads during the year under review including reshaping.
- III. Electricity: many households in the District had access to electricity as a result of the rural electrification project.
- IV. Teledensity: The influx of telecommunication industries in the District has increase the teledensity as a result easy access to mobile phones.
- V. Internally Generated fund: The IGF of the District improved during the preceding year due to prudent financial strategies adopted such as setting up of revenue task force and strict supervision of revenue collectors.
- VI. Donor Agencies NGOs: With the support of UNFPA, the District has set up an Adolescent Youth Centre at the District Headquarters.

## 2.5 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues in 2020

Updates on critical development and poverty reduction issues have been summarized in table 6. One-District-One-Factory, One-Constituency One-Million Dollar, One-Village– One-Dam, National Entrepreneurship Programme (NEIP) and IPEP Programmes were in the process of selecting entrepreneurial proposals that best suit the potentials of the District . Therefore, there were no data to report on them.

**Table 6: Update on Critical Development and Social Protection Issues in 2020**

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocation (GHC)	Actual Receipts (GHC)	No of beneficiaries		
			Male	Female	Total
Ghana School Feeding Programme	400,000.00	320,826.78	6,322	5,799	12,121
Capitation Grant	322,704.17	322,704.17	22,003	15,826	37,829
Free SHS Programme	N/A	354,997.44	816	854	1,670
National Health Insurance Scheme	N/A*	N/A	9,323	11,645	20,968
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme	40,000.00	37,418	-	-	353 households
Planting for food and Jobs Programmes	N/A	269,584.50	1,494	896	2,390

□ N/A = Data currently not available or not yet started.

### Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)

Under the LEAP programme initiated a Social Protection measure to cushion orphans, people with severe disability and the aged with subsistence grant of GH¢64.00 per household up to a ceiling of GH¢106.00. The total number of beneficiary households in 2020 is 353 in the ten (10) communities as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020. An amount of GH¢ 166,362 was paid to 353 beneficiary households. There hasn't been any change in the year 2020 due to the non-expansion of the programed.

## **HIV/AIDS**

The prevalence rate of HIV in the DISTRICT during the period was 0.7% with estimated number of 1,616 persons living with HIV/AIDS. This constitutes 553 (34.2%) males and 1063 (65.8%) females. Thirty-four (34) people died as a result HIV/AIDS in 2020.

Major initiatives undertaken as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 included payment of NHIS premium for 100 PLWHA. A “*Know Your HIV/AIDS Status*” campaign was also vigorously pursued through a VCT walk-in drive. A total of 700 volunteers were screened free of charge. These initiatives have greatly enhanced access to healthcare for PLWHA and also encouraged demand for VCT services. Work place HIV/AIDS policy was developed and mainstreamed into the core functions of all MDA’s in the District.

- The ART Global Fund 5 grant led to establishment of ART/CTPMCTS Centre at Holy Family Hospital in July 2008 and has since been providing services to clients.
- Know your status campaign undertaken in five communities.
- TB patients screened for HIV/AIDS. Three detected positive.
- VCT cases of 210 recorded.
- Anti-Retroviral Administration and counseling recorded for 217 patients.
- Work place HIV/AIDS policy Development for 4No. MMDA’s
- Stigma and discrimination related to HIV/AIDS at community and health facility levels still persist.
- Institutional stigmatization and staff of health institutions disclosing test results need to be addressed.

## **Malaria Control**

Malaria continues to be among the leading causes of OPD cases and morbidity in the District. During the period under review, malaria contributed 57,462 of all OPD cases as against 64,354 in 2020. There has been 11% drop in malaria cases in 2020 with 6,892. This could be due to the policy on Rapid Diagnostic Test to confirm the cases and other malaria control activities. Table 7 presents the top 10 causes of OPD attendance in the ASUNAFO SOUTH DISTRICT showing malaria as the top most cause of disease.

**Table 7: Top Ten Causes of OPD Diseases (2017-2020)**

No	Disease 2015	No. of cases	Diseases 2016	No. of cases	Diseases 2018	No. of cases
1	Malaria	55,461	Malaria	64,354	Malaria	57,462
2	URTI	42,915	URTI	42,810	URTI	41,026
3	Skin Diseases	27,560	Skin Diseases	25,784	Skin Diseases	17,804
4	Diarrhea Diseases	20,435	Diarrhea Diseases	14,550	diarrhea Diseases	11,274
5	Intestinal Worms	15,671	Intestinal Worms	10,909	Intestinal Worms	10,197
6	Rheumatism & Other joint Pains	14,568	Rheumatism & Other joint Pains	18,652	Rheumatism & Other joint Pains	20,951
7	Anemia	14,906	Anemia	15,690	Anemia	12,674
8	Acute Eye Infection	11,948	Acute Eye Infection	10,711	Acute Eye Infection	8,970
9	Urinary Tract Infection	17,300	Urinary Tract Infection	16,889	Urinary Tract Infection	14,487
10	Typhoid		Typhoid	8,503	Typhoid	

### National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

Table 8 presents the NHIS enrolment figures for 2020.

**Table 8: District NHIS Registration for 2020**

				Exempt					
Informal	SSNIT Contributors	SSNIT Pensioners	Under 18 years	Pregnant Women	70 years +	Indigent	Male	Female	Total
31,127	3,079	59	45,922	4,988	2,848	1,945	36,768	53,200	<b>89,968</b>
34.6%	3.4%	0.1%	51.0%	5.5%	3.2%	2.2%	40.9%	59.1%	

Total enrolment increased from the 2016 figure of 58,339 to 89,968 in 2020 showing an increase of 54.2%. The current enrolment is still low compared to the estimated population of 182,323 (2020 estimated). The current enrolment figure represents 49.3% of the total target population. Delays in the release of funds by NHIA for re-imburement to service providers still persist.

## GENDER

It has been observed that men are ahead of women in many respects in the district. Accordingly, there were certain affirmative actions in support of the women. Specifically, ten (10) women were trained and supported to enter into soap making. Again, 30 women were trained in kente weaving and ten (10) on cassava processing. Further, 30 women were supported financially to expand their businesses.

### Worst forms of Child Labour

For the period ending 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 no monitoring of those withdrawn from the street was conducted. However, a number of children are still suspected to be hovering around the market center operating trading activities which are hazardous to their health. This also affects their education. A survey is expected to be done to ascertain the actual picture.

### *Child Rights Promotion and Protection*

Table 9 gives a summary of the total number of cases reported within the period to the department of social welfare with regards to cases resolved, withdrawn and still pending.

**Table 9: Status of reported Cases**

Cases	Male	Female	No. Registered	Handled	Withdrawn	Pending	Referred to Family Tribunal
Child Non-maintenance	52	15	67	42	14	10	1
Child Custody	11	4	15	11	-	3	1
Paternity	9	1	10	7	-	1	2
Juvenile	4	2	6	6	-	-	-
Family welfare and other social welfare issues	10	23	33	25	6	2	-
Support to PWD	56	45	101	-	-	19	-
PWD Capacity Building Training	40	40	80	-	--	-	-
PWD Quarterly Meeting Average Attendance	35	28	63				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>

- a. Child maintenance: During the year under review, sixty-seven (67) cases were registered. Forty-Two (42) were handled successfully, fourteen (14) were withdrawn and ten (10) is pending.
- b. Child Custody: Fifteen (15) cases were registered in the year. Eleven (11) of these cases were handled successfully, none is withdrawn and three (3) was referred to the Family Tribunal.
- c. Paternity: Ten (10) cases were registered in the year. Seven (7) of these cases were handled successfully, none is withdrawn and one (1) is pending.
- d. Family welfare and other social welfare issues: Thirty-three (33) cases were registered during the year. Twenty-five (25) were handled successfully, six (6) were withdrawn whilst two (2) are pending.
- e. Juvenile: in all, six juvenile cases were being reported and all were being resolved.

### 1.3.7 SCHOOL FEEDING

The District has 14 beneficiary schools under the Ghana National School Feeding Programme. In all about 712 males and 728 females totaling 1440 children benefit from the programme. The programme has generated a lot of interest among pupils thus increasing enrollment at all levels of basic education.

### 1.3.8 SPONSORSHIP

Financial support was given to trainees of nurses and teacher education colleges from the District. During the period under review, 14 trainees were supported with various sums of money to pursue their education. Specifically, 10 female nurse trainees and 4 male teacher trainees were supported.

## **1.4 HEALTH**

### **HIV/AIDS**

The prevalence rate of HIV in the District during the period was 0.8% with estimated number of 1,616 persons living with HIV/AIDS. This constitutes 553 (34.2%) males and 1063 (65.8%) females. Thirty-four (34) people died as a result HIV/AIDS in 2020.

Major initiatives undertaken as at 31st December, 2020 included payment of NHIS premium for 100 PLWHA. A “*Know Your HIV/AIDS Status*” campaign was also vigorously pursued through a VCT walk-in drive. A total of 700 volunteers were screened free of charge. These initiatives have greatly enhanced access to healthcare for PLWHA and also encouraged demand for VCT

services. Work place HIV/AIDS policy was developed and mainstreamed into the core functions of all MDA's in the District.

- The ART Global Fund 5 grant led to establishment of ART/CTPMCTS Centre at Holy Family Hospital in July 2008 and has since been providing services to clients.
- Know your status campaign undertaken in five communities.
- TB patients screened for HIV/AIDS. Three detected positive.
- VCT cases of 210 recorded.
- Anti-Retroviral Administration and counseling recorded for 217 patients.
- Work place HIV/AIDS policy Development for 4No. MMDA's
- Stigma and discrimination related to HIV/AIDS at community and health facility levels still persist.
- Institutional stigmatization and staff of health institutions disclosing test results need to be addressed.

### **Malaria Control**

Malaria continues to be among the leading causes of OPD cases and morbidity in the District. During the period under review, malaria contributed 57,462 of all OPD cases as against 64,354 in 2016. There has been 11% drop in malaria cases in 2020 with 6,892. This could be due to the policy on Rapid Diagnostic Test to confirm the cases and other malaria control activities. Table 7 presents the top 10 causes of OPD attendance in the Asunafo South District showing malaria as the top most cause of disease. 19

<b>Table 7: Top Ten Causes of OPD Diseases (2015- 2020) No</b>	<b>Disease 2015</b>	<b>No. of cases</b>	<b>Diseases 2016</b>	<b>No. of cases</b>	<b>Diseases 2020</b>	<b>No .of cases</b>
1	Malaria	55,461	Malaria	64,354	Malaria	57,462
2	URTI	42,915	URTI	42,810	URTI	41,026
3	Skin	27,560	Skin	25,784	Skin	17,804

	Diseases		Diseases		Diseases	
4	Diarrhea Diseases	20,435	Diarrhea Diseases	14,550	diarrhea Diseases	11,274
5	Intestinal Worms	15,671	Intestinal Worms	10,909	Intestinal Worms	10,197
6	Rheumatism & Other joint Pains	14,568	Rheumatism & Other joint Pains	18,652	Rheumatism & Other joint Pains	20,951
7	Anemia	14,906	Anemia	15,690	Anemia	12,674
8	Acute Eye Infection	11,948	Acute Eye Infection	10,711	Acute Eye Infection	8,970
9	Urinary Tract Infection	17,300	Urinary Tract Infection	16,889	Urinary Tract Infection	14,487
10	Typhoid	Typhoid		8,503	Typhoid	

#### 1.4.2 IMMUNIZATION

The health sector also undertook Expanded Programme of Immunization (measles) and National Immunization Days (polio). Specifically, children below five years were covered. In all, six days were used for the exercise with one-hundred and seventy-four (174) volunteers, eleven (11) supervisors and four (4) co-coordinators as part of Public Health activities.

#### 1.4.3 OUTREACH PROGRAMMES

Child Health Promotion was also undertaken with the view of encouraging nursing mothers to attend post Natal Clinic in order to reduce mortality among children under- five years in the District. In relation to malaria, 1000 mosquito nets were distributed across the district to help reduce the incidence of malaria cases. Also, 100 needy families were registered under the NHIS to help get access to health care.

*Table 1.4.: Causes of OPD attendance in the district*

2016			2020	
NO.	INDICATOR	REPORTED CASES	INDICATOR	REPORTED CASES
1	Malaria	37,573	Malaria	37,763
2	Acute Respiratory Infection	7,737	Acute Respiratory Infection	12,268
3	Diarrhoea	3,669	Diarrhoea	4,931
4	Rheumatism & Joint Pains	3,448	Rheumatism & Joint	4,910

			Pains	
5	Anaemia	2,962	Anaemia	2,870
6	Skin Diseases and Ulcer	2,850	Skin Diseases and Ulcer	4,027
7	Intestinal Worms	2,080	Intestinal Worms	1,718
8	Hypertension	1,700	Hypertension	1,408
9	Malaria in Pregnancy	1,163	Malaria in Pregnancy	1,275
10	Acute Eye Infection	1,013	Acute Eye Infection	1,194
11	<i>Proportion of OPD Attendance Insured</i>	86.40%	<i>Proportion of OPD Attendance Insured</i>	94.40: %

Source: ASDHD, 2021

## 1.5 AGRICULTURE

The Agricultural Sector cultivated 800 acres of white and yellow maize under the Youth in Agriculture Policy. The sector also provided technical support to 8 Large Scale Poultry Farmers in the areas of vaccination. The sector also distributed fertilizers to Cocoa Farmers, Mass Spraying was also undertaken. The Directorate also undertook series of training such as:

- Improved storage facilities
- Cassava processing
- Proper handling of agro-chemical
- Improved agric technologies

In all 250 farmers were trained comprising 150 males and 100 females.

## 1.6 WATER AND SANITATION

### 1.6.2 HAND DUG WELL:

A total of 3No hand – dug wells were constructed in the most deprived communities to increase access to potable water.

### 1.6.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

The effect of the environment on the health status of the people in the district cannot be overemphasized. The district therefore attaches great importance to the issue of environmental sanitation. It is identified that, outpatient Department cases in the district has a correlation with

the Environmental sanitation conditions in the district. Diseases such as diarrhea, malaria, cholera and other water borne diseases could be attributed to poor Environmental sanitation in the district.

As part of measures to improve upon hygiene and Environmental sanitation in the district 200 women received training on good sanitation practices in the home and food vending.

#### 1.6.2. PUBLIC EDUCATION

The Environmental Health Department of the District Assembly undertook a quarterly radio education to sensitize the various communities on food sanitary practice and food personal hygiene. Calls were received from listeners and feedbacks provided. Among those on the panel were the District Environmental Health Officer and his two assistants.

The District organized a Town Hall meeting on 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2020 at Norbekaw Roman Catholic Church under the theme, “Enhancing democracy and deepening citizens’ engagement in nation building” of which about 150 citizens participated, and on 8<sup>th</sup> of November, 2020 at the St. Michael Catholic Church, Kukuom, a total participants of about 100 attended a meeting on the agenda “intensifying community participation in local governance”. The attendance to the meetings was relatively low due to the strict adherence to the Covid 19 protocols.

The public Health emergency Committee on 17<sup>th</sup> April, 2020 organized a public education and sensitization on Covid 19 within the district of which 2,080 people were screened for Covid 19 and on 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2020, a similar activity was organized and about 16,731 Covid 19 preventive items were distributed District Wide.

#### 1.6.3. PERIODIC CLEANING OF FINAL ACQUIRED DISPOSAL SITE

To ensure that there is no epidemic (outbreak) of diseases in the district as a result of uncontrolled dumping at the final disposal site; officers were stationed at the disposal site to ensure that, there is proper management of the site to ensure sanity in Environmental Health and Sanitation.

#### 1.8 FEEDER ROADS

A total of 87.10km of feeder roads were reshaped at a cost of GH¢27,610.70 from the District Assembly’s own resources. The Assembly had acquired a Motor Grader meant for the gravelling

of feeder Roads. This was meant to make the roads accessible for farm produce to be easily transported to market centres.

## 1.9 FINANCES

The District projected to collect GH¢**422,885.00** but as at December, 2020, only GH¢501,793.59 had been collected representing 118% of its projected Internally Generated Revenue. On the District Assembly's Common Fund, an amount of GH¢3,668,511.44 was projected but only GH¢2,169,269.37 was received representing 59%. In all, the District projected to collect GH¢ 9,548,215.00 from all its sources both traditional & nontraditional (Donors) but ended up collecting GH¢ 3,698,088.00 representing 38%.

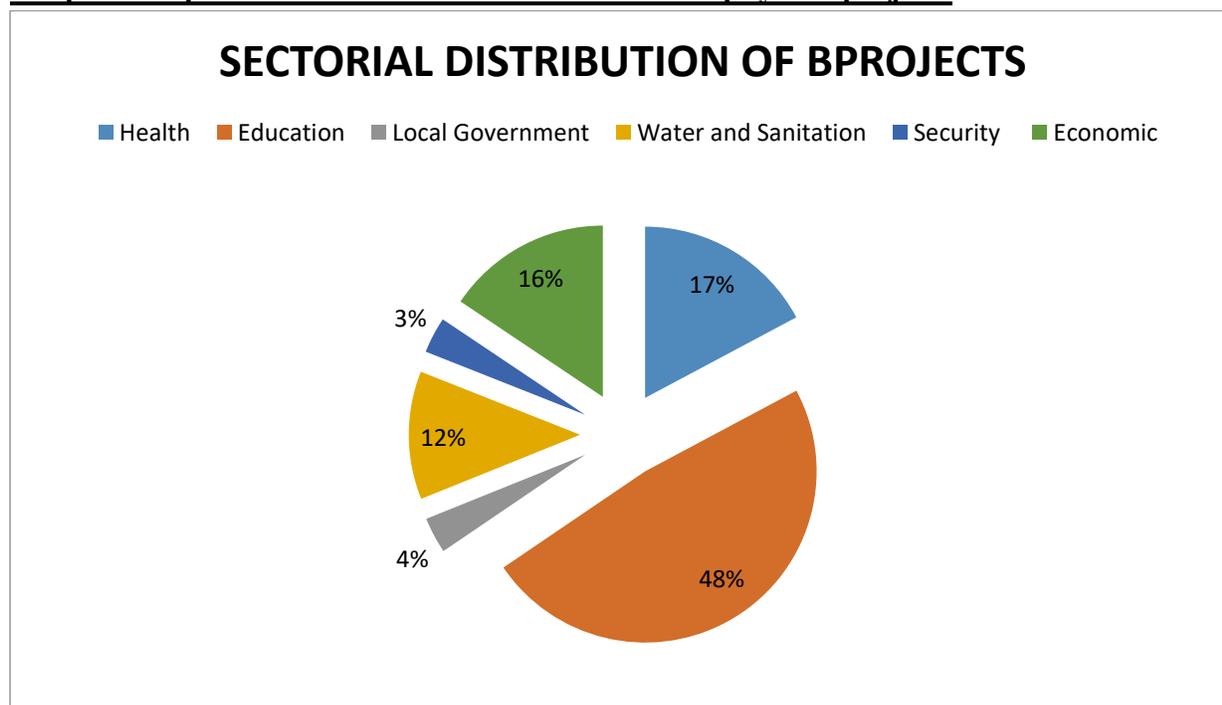
## 1.10 PHYSICAL PROJECTS AND THEIR SECTORAL PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

In all forty-four (58) physical projects were implemented within the year under review. The projects cut across the various sectors of the District which includes Education, Water and Sanitation and Local governance, Security, Economic and Health. The projects were at various stages of completion.

*Table 1.5.: Physical Projects and their Sectoral Percentage Distribution*

<b>NO.</b>	<b>SECTOR</b>	<b>NUMBER OF PROJECTS</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE (%)</b>
1.	Health	10	17.2
2.	Education	28	48.3
3.	Local Government	2	3.4
4.	Water and Sanitation	7	12.1
5.	Security	2	3.4
6	Economic	9	15.6
	Total	58	100

## Graphical representation of sectorial distribution of physical projects



### **LED ACTIVITIES**

A number of LED activities were carried out during the period under review. These are;

- Construction of Foot Bridges
- Rural Electrification
- Construction of Durbar Grounds
- Construction of Market Stores
- Completion of 1no. Market at Sankore
- Construction of Abattoir

### 2.6

#### EVALUATION AND PARTICIPATORY M & E

##### M&E Evaluations Conducted

##### Implementation of the M&E Plan

- Four quarterly monitoring meetings held
  - Six site meetings held.
- o Four quarterly monitoring reports prepared
- o Four quarterly review meetings held
- o Mid-term Review meeting was held in July, 2020.

Table 9 and 10 summarizes updates on evaluation conducted, findings and recommendations.

*Table 9 update on Evaluation conducted*

S/N	Name of Evaluation	Policy/Programme /project involved	Consultant/Resource person involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
1	Citizen Perception Survey	Local Government Capacity Support Project (LGCSP)Capacity Support Fund (CSF) component		Household Survey with the use of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field questionnaire</li> <li>• Focus group interview</li> <li>• Secondary data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Low involvement of women and children in decision making</li> <li>-Decentralization of NHIS at the center, ASUNAFO SOUTH</li> <li>-Development projects skewed to the center</li> <li>-Low access to health facility in the rural areas</li> <li>-Non selection of rural schools for school feeding Programme.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote and facilitate inclusion of women and other vulnerable groups in decision making (Eg. Assembly elections)</li> <li>- Create Zonal offices for Health Insurance registration or organize mobile registration at zonal levels</li> <li>-Construct more hospitals/clinics at communities in the rural areas</li> <li>- Make rural schools priority in selection of school feeding beneficiaries</li> </ul>

2	Outcome Evaluation & Needs Assessment for a roll-up project in 2020	LGCSPP-Urban Development Grant	World Bank Delegation	Survey using <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Questionnaire</li> <li>• Focus group interview</li> <li>• Secondary data (progress reports)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Non-maintenance of completed projects</li> <li>- Delays in projects completion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capture all completed projects into Assembly's maintenance plan for attention</li> <li>• Speed up ongoing projects to avoid refund of</li> </ul>
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low utilization of funds</li> <li>- Low participation of women in project activities</li> <li>- Weak capacities for M&amp;E</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>balances back to the Bank</li> <li>• Utilize all available funds before June, 2020 to avoid refund to the Bank.</li> <li>• Roll-on project will pay attention to women involvement</li> <li>• The next project will strengthen M&amp;E capacity of the Assembly</li> </ul>

**Participatory M&E and Other Studies Table 10: Update of PM&E conducted**

S/N	Name of PM&E Tool	Policy/Programme /project involved	Consultant/Resource person involved	Methodology used	Findings/Issues	Recommendations
1	Process Evaluation / Social Expenditure and Financial Accountability (SPEFA/Town Hall meetings)	All Assembly Development Programmes and Projects	Center of Posterity Interest Organization (COPIO)	Plenary presentations Open-forum discussions (Questions & Answers) Group Work Participatory Learning Approach (PLA) Focus-group discussion	Leakages in revenue  IGF not used for projects  No public disclosure of revenue and expenditure.  Non-payment of rate by citizens  Limited market infrastructure	Marshall strategies to reduce leakage and increase revenue Apply IGF receipts on investment projects to motivate rate payers  Increase public accountability/public disclosure  Sensitize citizens on their responsibility to pay tax/rate  Construct more markets
						infrastructure for needy citizens

2	Process /Impact Evaluation through routine M&E Activities	All Assembly/Government Development Programmes and Projects	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU)	Survey using Questionnaire Focus group interview Secondary data (progress reports) Evidence based	<p>Low revenue generation capacity</p> <p>Assets management (non-display of list of assets in every office)</p> <p>Low level of teamwork and weak collaboration among departments</p> <p>Ineffective record keeping Inadequate fund for M&amp;E activities</p> <p>Poor maintenance culture</p> <p>Irregular release of funds</p>	<p>Innovate strategies to increase revenue</p> <p>Update assets management record and post list of items in every office</p> <p>Activate the participation of all the departments in sectorial activities</p> <p>Train unit heads and Heads of department on the need to keep proper record and data for M&amp;E activities</p> <p>Implement maintenance plans alongside MTDP</p> <p>Ensure regular release of funds for implementation of Programme/projects</p>
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## Tourism and culture

The impact of tourism and culture on the development of communities today cannot be over emphasized. The Assembly in collaboration with the EPA, and Ghana Fire service organized an inspection of 5 guest houses within the District.

Cultural activities within the District however received less attention due to the Covid 19 outbreak.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **WAY FORWARD**

#### **3.1 Recommendations**

The following recommendations are made to open the way forward to participatory M&E.

1. Implement all recommendations from M&E activity reports
2. Integrate M&E into the Assembly's core programs and provide adequate resources for its activities
3. Fully decentralize the Departments to be primarily accountable to the Assemblies before their regional heads
4. Adequately motivate M&E officials to be committed to M&E programs and activities
5. Logistical needs of the DPCU such as, Vehicle, Computers and accessories, Scanner LCD Projectors, Photocopiers, Digital Cameras, and Data Processing Software should be available to facilitate effective and sustainable M&E.

#### **3.2 Conclusion**

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is integral part of MTDP implementation since it provides assessment of performance. The District Assembly and management are to consider M&E activities as part of projects and spend money to generate the needed results. Management should create enabling environment for participation of all stakeholders in M&E process.