



HO WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

2020 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

JANUARY, 2021
DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS	iii
Executive Summary	iv
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 District Profile	2
1.3 VISION AND MISSION:	4
1.4 Core Values:	4
1.5 Summary of achievements and challenges with implementation of the DMTDP	5
1.6 Purpose for preparing the Report	5
1.7 Processes involved and difficulties encountered.....	6
1.8 Data Collection and Collation	6
1.9 Data Analysis and Use	7
CHAPTER TWO	8
REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT STATUS UNDER THE DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION.....	8
2.1 Introduction	8
2.8.0 <i>Updates on Core Indicators</i>	25
2.8.1 Development Dimension: Economic Development	26
2.8.2 Total output of agricultural production	26
2.8.3 Percentage of arable land under cultivation (hectares)	26
2.8.4 Number of new industries established	26
2.8.5 Number of new jobs created.....	27
2.8.6 Development Dimension: Social Development	27
2.8.7 Net enrolment ratio.....	27
2.8.8 Gender parity	27
2.9.9 Completion rate	27
2.8.10 Number of operational health facilities	28
2.8.11 Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	28
2.8.12 Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water sources	28
2.8.13 Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	28
2.8.14 Total number of cases of child trafficking and abuse	29
2.8.15 Maternal Mortality Ratio: District (institutional).....	29
2.8.16 Malaria cases fatality (institutional).....	29

2.9.0 Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements.....	29
2.9.1 Percentage of communities covered with electricity.....	29
2.9.2 Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	29
2.9.3 Percentage of Annual Action Plan implemented	30
2.9.4 Reported cases of crime	30
2.9.5 Number of communities affected by disaster.....	30
2.10.0 District Specific Indicators	30
2.10.1 Number of tourist arrivals.....	30
2.10.2 Total amount of internally generated revenue	31
2.10.3 Number of communities declared as ODF (Open Defecation Free)	31
2.11 <i>Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues</i>	33
2.12 Update on Evaluations Conducted, their Findings and Recommendations	33
2.13. <i>Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Undertaken and Their Results</i>	38
CHAPTER THREE	39
THE WAY FORWARD	39
3.1 Introduction	39
3.2 Key Issues	39
3.3 Summary of key Issues addressed.....	39
3.4 Key issues yet to be addressed	39
3.5 Recommendations	40
3.6 Conclusion.....	40

LIST OF ACRONYMS

HWDA	Ho West District Assembly
APR	Annual Progress Report
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DDCD	Deputy District Coordinating Director
DFO	District Finance Officer
DM&E	District Monitoring and Evaluation
DMTDP	District Medium-Term Development Plan
DPCU	District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit
DPO	District Planning Officer
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GES	Ghana Education Service
C&SD	Community and Social Development
GSGDA	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (2006-2009)
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non- Governmental Organization

Executive Summary

This Annual Progress Reports is an assessment of progress made in the implementation of programs, projects and activities outlined in the District Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021. It tracked progress made in respect of activities planned to be implemented by the Assembly in its Annual Action Plan of 2020. It further assessed progress made towards the overall achievement of specific objectives outlined in the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2018-2021).

The main goal of the District Medium Term Development Plan is *to enhance living standards of the people through improved access to basic social services, infrastructure and creation of enabling environment for economic growth and job creation.*

The development focus of the District is prioritized in line with the long-term national development goals (2018-2057) and the national development thematic areas under GSGDAII which has been aligned with the sustainable development goals. The Long-Term National Development Goals (2018-2057).

This Progress Report is prepared from an assessment of status of indicators and targets adopted for monitoring and evaluating the achievements of activities/interventions earmarked for the 2019 Fiscal year as contained in the 2020 Annual Action Plan of the Assembly. It also documents key interventions implemented during the year to bring about the desired changes in the indicators.

The report is presented in Three Chapters. Chapter one presents an introduction which entails the summary of achievements and challenges with the implementation of the Annual Action for 2019, the purpose of the M&E activity for the Annual and Processes involved as well as the challenges encountered. Chapter two presents M&E Activity Reports which contains Program/Project Register, Updates on Funding Sources and Disbursements, Updates on Indicators and Targets as well as Updates on Critical Development and Poverty Issues. Also presented here include findings and recommendations on Development Evaluations conducted during the year and Findings on Participatory Evaluation conducted. Chapter Three is focused on key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed as well as recommendations for the way forward.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This annual progress reports considered the assessment of progress made in the implementation of activities outlined in the District Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021. The focused really for this report is on 2020 Annual Action Plan. It is a statement of progress made in respect of activities earmarked for implementation in the District Assembly Annual Programme of Work for 2020 and in further assessment of progress made in the attainment of specific objectives outlined in the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2018-2021) The main goal of the District Medium Term Development Plan is *to enhance living standards of the people through improved access to basic social services, infrastructure and creation of enabling environment for economic growth and job creation.*

The plan provides focus and direction to the District development priorities. The development focus of the District is prioritized in line with the long-term national development goals (2018-2057) and the national development thematic areas under GSGDAII which has been aligned with the sustainable development goals. The Long-Term National Development Goals (2018-2057)

The Long-Term National Development Goals (2018-2057) are;

- Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy
- Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society
- Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the natural environment
- Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions
- Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs

The National Development Policy framework on which the plan is based are stated below;

- Economic development
- Social development
- Environment, infrastructure and Human settlements
- Governance, corruption and public accountability
- Ghana and the International community

This Progress Report is prepared based on assessment of indicators and targets adopted for monitoring and evaluating the achievements of activities/interventions earmarked for the year 2019 from various departments.

1.2 District Profile

The Ho West Assembly was established by the Legislative Instrument (LI) 2083 of 2012. It is the highest political and administrative authority in the District.

The population of the District stood at 94,600 as shown in Table1 (2010 Population and Housing Census). There are 45,361 males representing 48% and 49,239 females representing 52% of the total population. The total population was projected to be 122,658 consisting of male and female as 60,348 and 62,310 representing 49.2% and 50.8% respectively by the end of the year 2021.

The age-sex structure of the District's population depicts relatively younger population which has serious implications for planning and decision making with regards to provision of social amenities such as schools, hospitals, potable water among others.

Location and Size

Ho West is located between latitudes 6.33° 32" N and 6.93° 63" N and longitudes 0.17° 45" E and 0.53° 39" E. It shares boundaries with Adaklu District to the South, Afadjato south to the North, Ho Municipal and the Republic of Togo to the East and South Dayi District to the West. It has a total land area of 1,002.79 square kilometers and a population density of 111.8, which means on the average there are about 112 persons per square kilometer in Ho West District. It has about one hundred and ninety seven (203) communities.

Agricultural Potentials

The District is an agrarian, it has 74.5% of the population engage in agriculture. It has large track of arable land that can grow large variety of crops including maize, cassava, yam, cocoyam, plantain, guinea corn, millet, all types of vegetables and fruit crops such as banana, pineapple, mango, cashew, sunflowers, pear, orange, among others.

Roads

s/n	Type	Km	Percentage (%)
1	Total	830	100
2	Tarred	117	14
3	Untarred	713	86

In all, the total road network is estimated at 830km and all these roads are motorable. Nevertheless, there are some inaccessible communities within the District such as Kpoeta-Adorfe, Kpedze-Aflabonu, Abutia-Dzanyodake, Avetakpo, Avatime-Tanve Bunya and others.

Education

Literacy

The Ho West District has a literacy rate of 85.9 percent of people eleven years and older while 14.1 percent are not literate. This means that the Ho West District has very low illiteracy rate of 14.1 percent. This is worth mentioning because it has great implications for policy.

Educational facilities/Institutions

The current educational institutions are as follows:

TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION	NUMBER AVAILABLE
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION	1
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	8
TECHNICAL INSTITUTION	2
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	71
PRIMARY SCHOOL	99
KINDERGARTEN	100

Table 1.0: Educational facilities

The state of infrastructure of schools at the basic level requires general maintenance works and most schools do not have adequate library facilities and workshops for technical and vocational training. Health facilities

The District has a total of 28 health facilities which include;

NO.	CATEGORY	NUMBER
1	Polyclinic	1
2	Health Centers	12
3	RCH/FP Static Clinics	-
4	CHPS Compounds	13
5	Quasi Government Institution	-
6	Christian Health Association Clinics	1
7	Private maternity homes	1
8	Private Clinics	-
	Total	28

Table 2.0: Health facilities

These health facilities are manned by inadequate staff. There is the therefore for more qualified professionals such as midwives, physician assistants, laboratory technicians among others.

With the creation of the Ho West District Assembly there is the need for a District Hospital to cater for the health needs of the entire district.

Water and Sanitation

- Water coverage 75%
- Gap 25%
- Boreholes constitute about 85% sources
- Small community pipe schemes 8%
- Others 7%

Tourism

The District has a lot of untapped potentials which need to be harnessed.

Tourist attractions are numerous, some of which are as follows:

Ayie – fie Waterfalls, Amedzofe Waterfalls, Mount Gemi, Handicrafts, Ancient Colonial Buildings and Ancestral Caves at Amedzofe, Kalakpa Resource Game Reserve at Abutia. There are 5 guest houses and one 2- star hotel in the District. Restaurants, drinking and chop bars exist in the District. These potentials could be exploited by private investors through Public-Private Partnership. Currently canopy walkway is under construction at Amedzofe.

Vegetation

The District falls into two main types of vegetation zones, these are the moist semi-deciduous forest which mostly covers the highlands in the District and savannah woodland. There are several soil types in the District. These are Forest soil which includes forest ochrosols, lethosols and intergrade soil found in the mountainous and wetter areas in the District.

Relief

The general relief of the District falls into two main parts: mountainous and lowland areas. The mountainous areas have heights between 183 meters – 853 meters above sea level. The topography is relatively steep and imposes rapid run-offs during rainy seasons and calls for bitumen surface roads in those areas as permanent solution.

1.3 VISION AND MISSION:

Vision:

A district of choice as an investment destination for rapid development

Goal/Mission:

Ho West seeks to facilitate good governance for an integrated, sustainable and holistic development through effective and efficient mobilization, utilization of human and material resources to enhance the living standard of the people.

1.4 Core Values:

- Client focus
- Prompt quality service delivery
- Reliability
- Transparency
- Honesty
- Accountability
- Respect for internal and external client

- Team work
- Creativity and innovation
- Stakeholder participation

1.5 Summary of achievements and challenges with implementation of the DMTDP

It is evident that there were 147 projects and programmes in the annual action plan. 121 of these representing 82.3% were completed, 15 representing 10.2% were on going whilst 7.5% were not implemented at all. It shows that 92.5 % of the programmes and projects in the plan were implemented within the year under review. Those not implemented might be due to lack of adequate funding.

Out of the 147 programmes and projects earmarked for implementation within the plan period, Social development alone attracted 61 programmes / projects, this depicts 41.8%. This is followed by economic development, which attracted 28.8%. Ghana and the international community has 3 programmes which represent 1.8%.

It is also evident that out of the six main sources of revenue inflow to the Assembly, District Assembly common fund alone contributes 68.69% to the entire envelope of the Assembly. For instance, in 2017, it contributes 71% whilst in 2018 its contributions stand at 54.6% and in 2020 its contribution stands at 68.69%. It stands to reason that the Assembly's depends mainly on funds coming from the common fund for its developmental activities, internally generated fund which the Assembly's has control over contributes 16.2% in 2018 as against 7.9% in 2017. In 2020 it has still not improved, it still drops to 8.89% from the 2018 performance. The Assembly cannot therefore depend on the internally generated fund to do any meaningful development.

During the monitoring and evaluation exercise, some of the key issues that came out were; delayed projects execution, completed projects not put into immediate use, inadequate logistical support and budgetary allocation for monitoring and evaluation. Inadequate funding for projects resulting in undue delay in payment to contractors to execute projects on schedule, Inadequate capacity of District Planning and Coordinating Members in conducting evaluation. Further issues identified were, poor internally generation of funds to execute projects, difficulty in evaluating non-physical projects and inability to adopt a uniform format for evaluation of programmes and projects.

1.6 Purpose for preparing the Report

Monitoring and Evaluation of the DMTDP is key to providing the needed data and information that informs and shows the extent of progress made towards the achievement of specific programme objectives as outlined in the District Annual Action Plan. This annual progress report based on Monitoring and Evaluation exercise seeks to pursue the following specific objectives:

- Ascertain the extent to which specific DMTDP targets for 2020 were met
- Identify achievements, constraints and failures to inform future preparation of DMTDP and project design to achieve better impacts.
- Provide District authorities, the government, development partners, community project management teams and the general public with better means for learning from past experience.
- To enhance service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the District.
- Serve as useful source of information for Regional Coordination Council and National Development Planning Commission in their decision making.

1.7 Processes involved and difficulties encountered

The District Monitoring and Evaluation exercise was preceded by a DPCU meeting to discuss and agree on the, tools and expected outcomes of the M&E. A working team comprising of the following were formed to spearhead the M& E activities and reporting:

1. District Development Planning Officer
2. District Budget Analyst
3. District Engineer
4. District Directorate of Ghana Health Services
5. District Directorate of Ghana Education Service
6. District Director of Agricultural Development Unit
7. Rep. of Traditional Authorities
8. Rep. of Civil Society Organisation

These key stakeholders visited the project sites and collected relevant data in order to assess progress of programmes /projects implementation against planned target.

1.8 Data Collection and Collation

The DPCU subsequently embarked on quarterly monitoring visits to all project/programme sites to collect needed data on the status of implementation of projects and programmes earmarked for the entire year. The Monitoring team instituted two levels of monitoring to enhance sector participation at all levels; the first was the sector specific by sector Departments of their programmes and projects. Joint monitoring by two or more Departments coming together where an intervention is cross-cutting in nature. The second level of monitoring was undertaken by the DPCU on the overall District development programmes, projects and activities. In a situation where the District Chief Executive is unable to join the monitoring team, a debriefing on the outcome of the exercise is done to keep him abreast with developmental issues and progress made.

1.9 Data Analysis and Use

Microsoft excels and words were used in data collation and analysis..

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT STATUS UNDER THE DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION

2.1 Introduction

This chapter details a review of specific programmes, projects and activities implemented during the year under review. It includes the summary of the status of programmes, projects, percentage completed, amount spent in carrying out the specific projects and challenges encountered during implementation. The programmes / projects are categorized into various development dimensions with respective departments spearheading implementation.

Table. 2.1 Proportion of the DMTDP implemented

Indicators	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Proportion of the annual action plan implemented							
a. Percentage completed	68	100	63.46	95	80.5	90	82.3
b. Percentage ongoing interventions	20		22.12		10		10.2
c. Percentage of interventions yet to start	12		14.42		9.5		7.5
d. Percentage of interventions abandoned			00.00		00		0
1. Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented	88.4	37.7	32.25		49.3		49.3
2. Total Number of programmes / projects in the MTDP (2018-2021)	198	276		276	276	276	276

Source: HWDA, DPCU field work December, 2020

Table 2.1 above depicts summary of the proportion of the Medium Term plan implemented so far in relation to the 2019 Annual Action Plan. It shows from the table that in all 276 programmes and projects

are earmarked in the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan for execution. However, 49.3% has been implemented in the 2020 planned year.

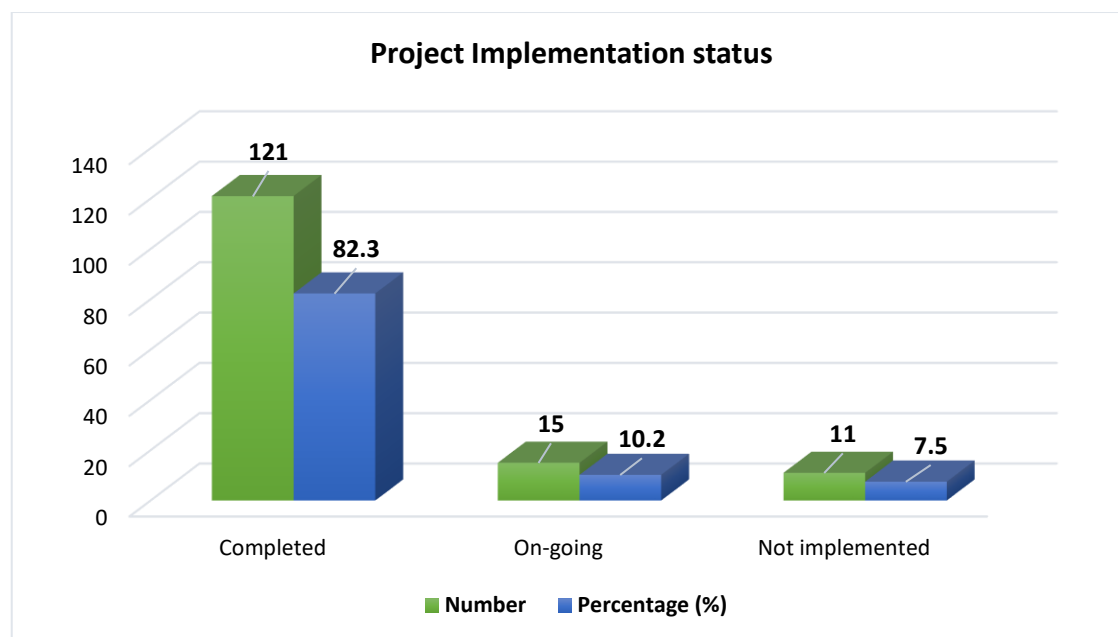
In the year under reviewed, 90% of the programmes / projects in the Annual Action Plan were envisaged to be implemented. However, due to COVID-19 and the elections 92.5% of these programmes /projects were implemented. This implies that more resources and funds were made available for project / programmes execution to take care of the needs at the moment. The year's performance in project implementation was better than 2019 where 90.5% of programmes /projects were implemented.

Table.2.2 Project Status

Project Status	Number	Percentage (%)
Completed	121	82.3
On-going	15	10.2
Not implemented	11	7.5
TOTAL	147	100

Source: *HWDA, DPCU field work December,2020*

Fig. 2.1 Project implementation status



Source: *HWDA, DPCU field work December,2020*

Table 2 .2 and Fig. 2.1 shows project implementation status in the 2020 annual action plan. It is evident that there are 147 projects and programmes in the annual action plan, 121 of these representing 82.3%

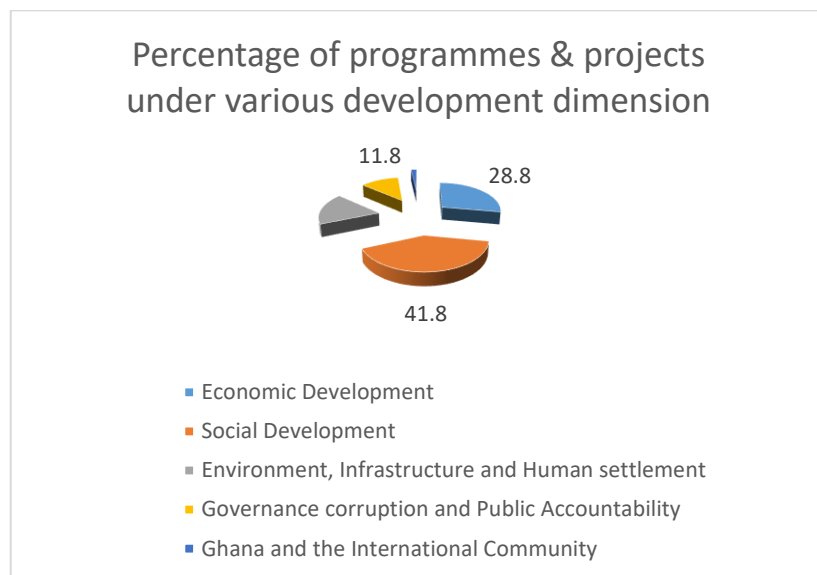
were completed, 15 representing 10.2% were on going whilst 11 depicting 7.5% were not implemented at all. It shows that 90.5% of the programmes and projects in the plan were implemented within the year under review. Those not implemented might be due to lack of adequate funding.

Table 2.3 Proportion of projects/ programmes under various development dimension

S/N	Development Dimension	2020	
		Plan	Percentage
1	Economic Development	42	28.8
2	Social Development	61	41.8
3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human settlement	23	15.8
4	Governance corruption and Public Accountability	18	11.8
5	Ghana and the International Community	3	1.8
	Total	147	100.0

Source: *HWDA, DPCU field work December,2020*

Fig.2.2 Proportion of projects/ programmes under various development dimension



Source: *HWDA, DPCU field work December,2020*

Figure 2.2 and table 2.3 depicts number and percentages of programmes and projects that were allotted to each development dimensions. It further shows the development dimensions which is the focus of the District development hence needs more resources and attention to improve standard of living of the citizenry.

Out of the 147 programmes and projects earmarked for implementation within the plan period, Social development alone attracted 61 programmes / projects, this depicts 41.8%. This is follow by economic development, which attracted 28.8%. Ghana and the international community has 3 programmes which represent 1.8%.

This allocation of resources shows clearly the development focus of the district which is centred on human capital development, societal welling well- being of the populace in the district among other s.

Table:2.4 Programme/ project status for the year 2020

S/N	Project Description	Development Dimension	Location	Contractor/ Consultant	Contract Sum (GHC)	Payment (GHC)	Balance (GHC)	Implemen Status (%)	Award date	Expected Date of Completion	Remarks	Source of Funding		
1	Construction of 1No. CHPs Compound	Social dev.	Anyirawase Awudome	Ukiya Ltd.	187,472.45	187,472.45	00	100	03/08/15	09/04/16	In sue	DACF		
2	Construction of 1No. CHPs Compound	Social dev.	Holuta Luvudo	Win-Mig Ltd	187,501.20	187,501.20	00	100	03/08/15	09/04/16	In use	DACF		
3	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block for Basic School	Social dev.	Abutia Kpota	Nasf Ltd	153,651.94	141,885.45	7,278.98	100	03/08/15	09/04/16	In use	DACF		
5	construction of town council office with ancillary facilities	Governance, corruption and public accountability	Tsito	Royal September Ltd	108,409.77	61,319.03	47,090.74	75	12/11/2015	9/07/2016	on-going	DACF		
6	construction of CHPS compound	Social dev.	Tsyome	Genefos Ltd	188,216.79	157,914.51	98,786.13	98	10/11/2016	10/01/2017	On-going	DDF		
7	construction of lockable stores	Economic dev.	Dzolo Kpuita	(Sak-Meg Ltd)	266,316.10	176,022.53	90,293.57	65	10/11/2016	10/01/2017	On-going	DDF		
8	Construction Of 1no Slaughter House	Economic dev.	Kpedze	Ukiya Ventures	239,491.12	239,491.12		100	10/11/2016	10/01/2017	Complete d	DDF		
9	Construction of 1No. District fire service Station	Governance, corruption and public accountability	Dzolo kpuita	YANDEG Comp. Ltd)	291,995.76	78,000.00	213,995.76	100	12/04/2018	14/12/2018	Complete d	DACF		
10	Construction of Animal Pound at Dzolo kpuita	Economic dev.	Dzolo kpuita	Allah have mercy Enterprise	36,419.57	36,419.57	00	100	23/05/2018	25/08/2018	In use	IGF		
11	Construction of 1No 2unit KG Block with Anciliary Facilities	Social dev.	Holuta E.P Basic School.	Abrantus Ltd	179,657.53	179,657.53	00	100	03/01/2018	24/10/2018	In use	DACF		
12	Construction of CHPS Compound at Awaudome Avenuie	Social dev.	Awudome Avenuie	BeaNowt Company Ltd.	274,124.55	49,908.60	224,215.95	25	03/01/2018	24/10/2018	On	DACF		
Integrated Rural Development Projects/ Social Investment Fund														

13	Construction of 1No. Clinic and maternity Home with potable water (Borehole fitted with hand pump)	Social dev.	Vane	BeaNowt Company Ltd.	599,807.44	132,007.47	467,800	100	20/09/2016		completed	SIF
14	Construction of Teachers quarters with potable water (Borehole fitted with hand pump)	Social dev.	Anfoeta Tsebi	BeaNowt Company Ltd.				100	20/09/2016		completed	
15	Construction of mechanized borehole	Social dev.	Dzolo Gbogame Togodo	BeaNowt Company Ltd.				100	20/09/2016		completed	
16	Construction of simple drains	Social dev.	Akome	BeaNowt Company Ltd.				100	20/09/2016		completed	
17	Construction of Nurses Quarters with potable water(Borehole fitted with hand pump)	Social dev.	Ashanti Kpoeta	BeaNowt Company Ltd.				100	20/09/2016		completed	
18	Construction of maternity Home	Social dev.	Abutia Kissiflui	BeaNowt Company Ltd.				100	20/09/2016		completed	SIF
19	Construction of Nurses quarter's with potable water (Borehole fitted with hand pump)	Social dev.	Abutia Kissiflui	BeaNowt Company Ltd.				100	20/09/2016		completed	
20	Construction of culvert over river Ayiwa	Social dev.	Agotive	BeaNowt Company Ltd.				80	20/09/2016		On-going	
21	Construction of 1No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with 8-seater toilet for E.P Basic School	Social dev.	Tsito	BeaNowt Company Ltd.				100	20/09/2016		completed	
	Const. of District Fire Station for Ghana Nationa Fire Service		Dzolo kputia		291,995.76							
	Renovation of Guest House		Kpedze		84,229.25							
	Renovation of Laboratory		Kpedze									

	Const. of Theater		Kpedze		320,006.00							
	Const. of National Health Insurance office		Dzokpeta		313,406.82							
	Refurbishment of Boys Quarters		Kpedze		49,950.00							
	Reopening of Road		Holuta-Luvudo		89,042.00							
	Reshaping of Road		Matse Dzokpe-Saviefe Gbedome		74,556.30							
	Renovation Works at Dededo Market		Dededo		82,616.84							
	TOTAL				3,713,064.22	2,813,625.86	899,438.36					

Source: HWDA, DPCU field work December, 2020

In table 2.4, it shows that a total of GH¢ 3,713,064.22 has been contract sum within the year under review. Out of this a total sum of GH¢ 2,813,625.86 payments has been made to various contractors. This payment represents 75.8% of amount paid leaving a total of GH¢ 899,438.36 balance to be paid. This implies that 24.2% of contract sum was pending to be paid.

Table: 2.5 Funding Sources

REVENUE ITEM	BASELIN E 2017	TARGET 2018	ACTUAL 2018	TARGET 2019	ACTUAL 2019	TARGET 2020	ACTUAL 2020
IGF	354,738.00	401,740.00	396,432.63	462,000.00	388,725.37	479,240.00	327,407.93
DCAF	3,199,929.90	2,522,188.73	1,337,653.02	3,427,313.00	1,819,298.14	7,680,981.33	2,130,124.56
MP'S CF	100,000.00	200,000.00	290,404.77	300,000.00	399,407.68	303,000.00	363,107.27
PWDs CF	52,221.00	60,000.00	137,577.82	250,000.00	190,915.86	250,000.00	190,197.57
MSHAP	30,488.00	15,000.00	11,822.00	30,000.00	12,441.12	30,000.00	8,464.52
GSFP	-	-	-	6,291.45	6,200.00	-	-
SRWSP				-	-	-	-
DDF/DPAT	769,072.21	593,030.25	274,739.19	578,564.29	106,051.00	2,673,984.06	767,828.81
MAG	-	-	-	-	-	164,640.36	141,184.12
GPSNP	-	-	-	-	-	1,543,580.11	169,925.23
UDG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,770.00
OTHERS	-	-	-	1,307,627.44	1,307,627.44	-	-
TOTAL	4,506,549.11	3,791,958.96	2,448,629.43	6,361,798.18	4,230,666.61	13,125,425.86	4,137,010.01

Source: HWDA, Finance, December, 2020

Table 2.5 illustrates the funding sources of the Assembly. Formerly (2019), the Assembly had six sources of revenue inflows for its operations. However, in 2020, there has been an additional two (2) sources of funding namely, **MAG** and **GPSNP**. In all, the Assembly had GH¢**4,137,010.01** as actual fund that was received from these sources. However, the Assembly expected GH¢ **13,125,425.86** for its activities. This indicates that, there was a short fall of **GH¢ 93,656.6** This was due to the outbreak of COVID-19 Pandemic which affected the programmes and activities that the Assembly intended to carry out within the plan year of 2020. It can be deduced that, the total revenue inflow for the Assembly in 2019 plan year was GH¢4,230,666.61 whereas 2020 was **GH¢ 4,098,240**. There has been a decline in the actual revenue generated from 2019 to 2020 with a difference of **GH¢132,426.60** representing **2.21 percent**.

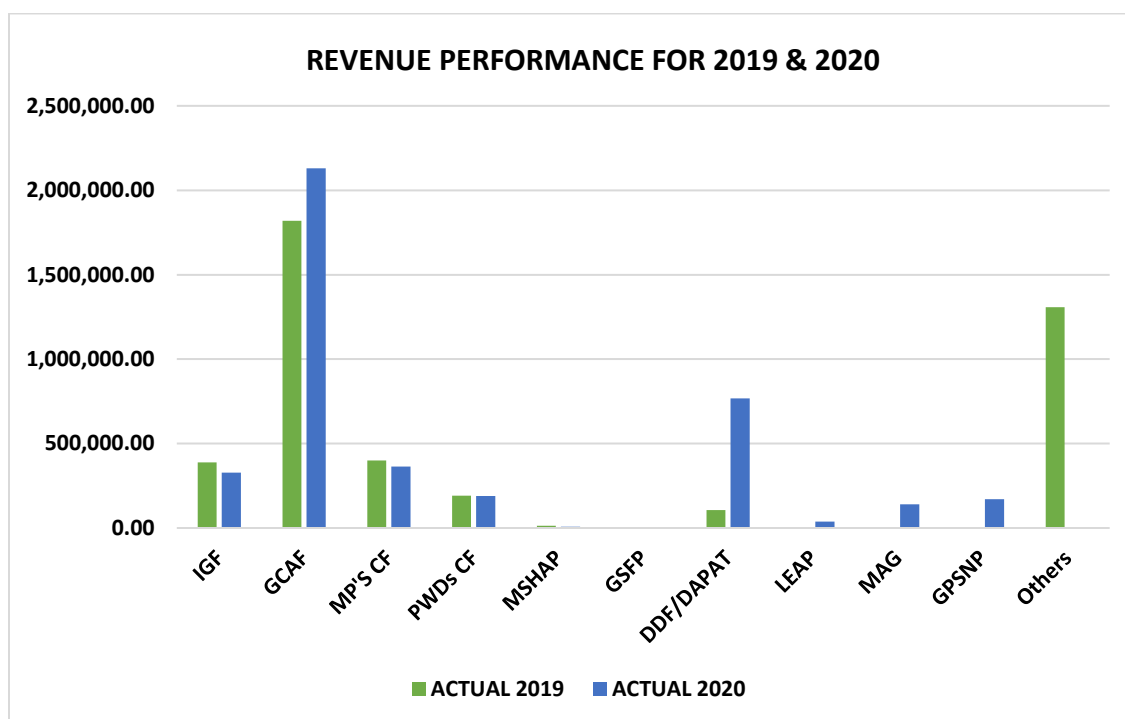


Table 2.6 Analysis of Sources of funding

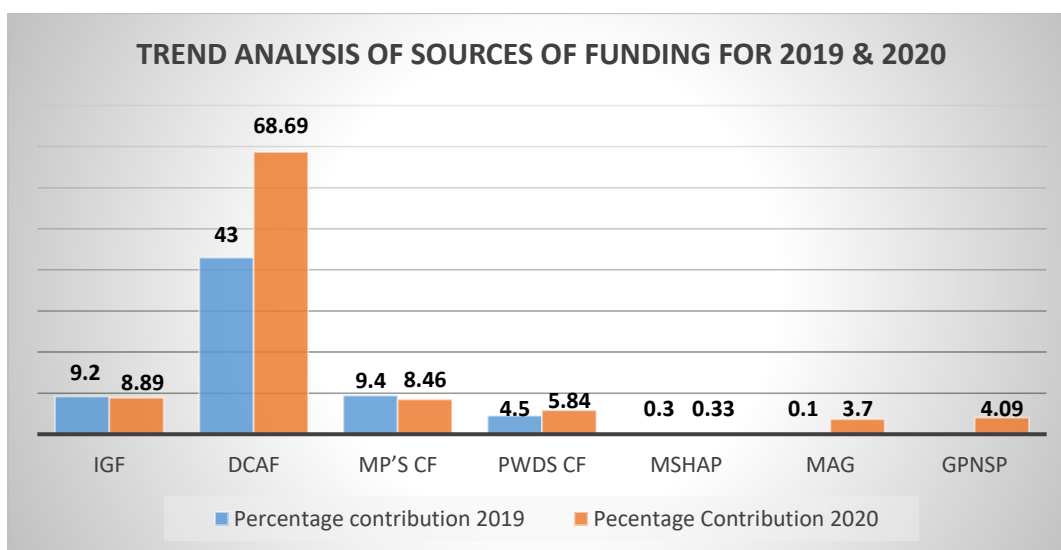
Revenue Item	Baseline 2017	Percentage Contribution	Actual 2018	Percentage contribution	ACTUAL 2019	Percentage contribution	Actual 2020	Percentage Contribution
IGF	354,738.00	7.9	396,432.63	16.2	388,725.37	9.2	339,138.78	8.89
DCAF	3,199,929.90	71.0	1,337,653.02	54.6	1,819,298.14	43.0	2,619,164.72	68.69
MP'S CF	100,000.00	2.2	290,404.77	11.9	399,407.68	9.4	322,394.00	8.46
PWDs CF	52,221.00	1.2	137,577.82	5.6	190,915.86	4.5	222,574.55	5.84
MSHAP	30,488.00	0.7	11,822.00	0.5	12,441.12	0.3	12,562.00	0.33
MAG	-		-		6,200.00	0.1	141,160.47	3.70
GPNSP					-		155,977.78	4.09
DDF	769,072.21	17.1	274,739.19	11.2	106,051.00	2.5	-	
GSOP	-		-		-		-	-
UNFPA	-		-		-		-	-
UDG	-		-		-		-	-
LEAP	-		-		-		-	-
OTHERS	-		-		1,307,627.44	30.9	-	-

TOTAL	4,506,549.1	100.0	2,448,629.4	100	4,230,666.6	100.0	3,812,972.3	100
	1		3		1		0	

Source: HWDA, Finance, December, 2020

Table 2.6 depict percentage contribution of the various sources of funding to the Assembly over the year 2019 and 2020 plan period. It is clear Table that, out of the seven main sources of revenue inflow to the Assembly, DACF alone contributed over **65%** to the entire envelope of the Assembly. However, IGF contributed **8.89%** as against 2019 which was **9.2%**. In the year 2020, the actual revenue inflow was **GH¢3,812,972.30** as compared to 2019 which was **GH¢4,230,666.61** indicating a short fall of **GH¢417,694.31**. This was also as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic which affected the execution of activities and programmes planned by the Assembly in the year 2020.

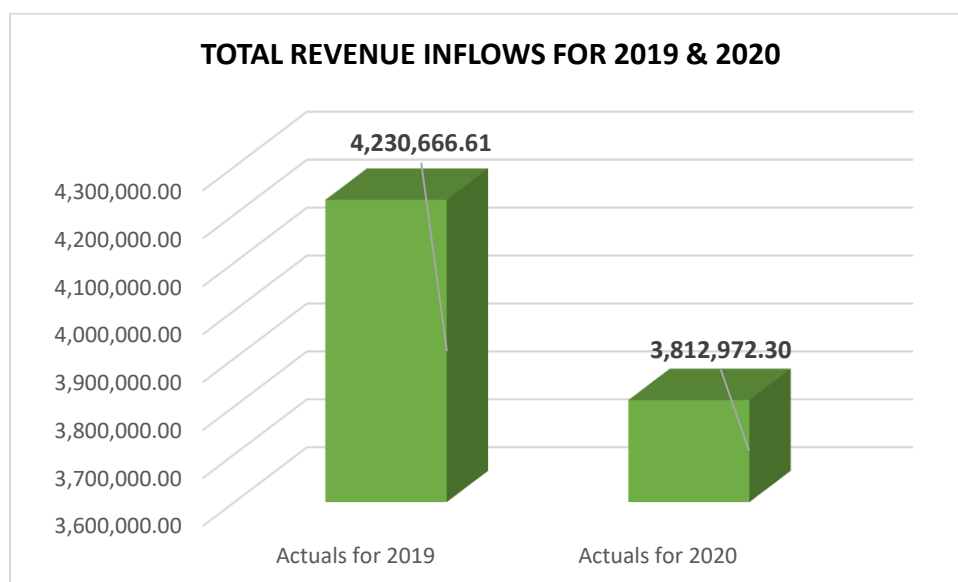
Fig. 2.6 Trend analysis of funding sources for the Assembly in 2019 and 2020



Source: HWDA, Finance, December, 2020

Figure 2.6 above shows the funding sources of revenue inflow for the Assembly. It was clear that DACF was injected much into the Local Economy for development as against 2019 and 2020. Even though IGF in 2020 declined as compared to 2019, there was no significant change. MP'S had continue to dwindle all over the year. The district needs to diversify its revenue stream to mobilize more local resources for their development.

Fig.2.7 Comparing total revenue inflow for 2019 & 2020



Source: *HWDA, Finance, December, 2020*

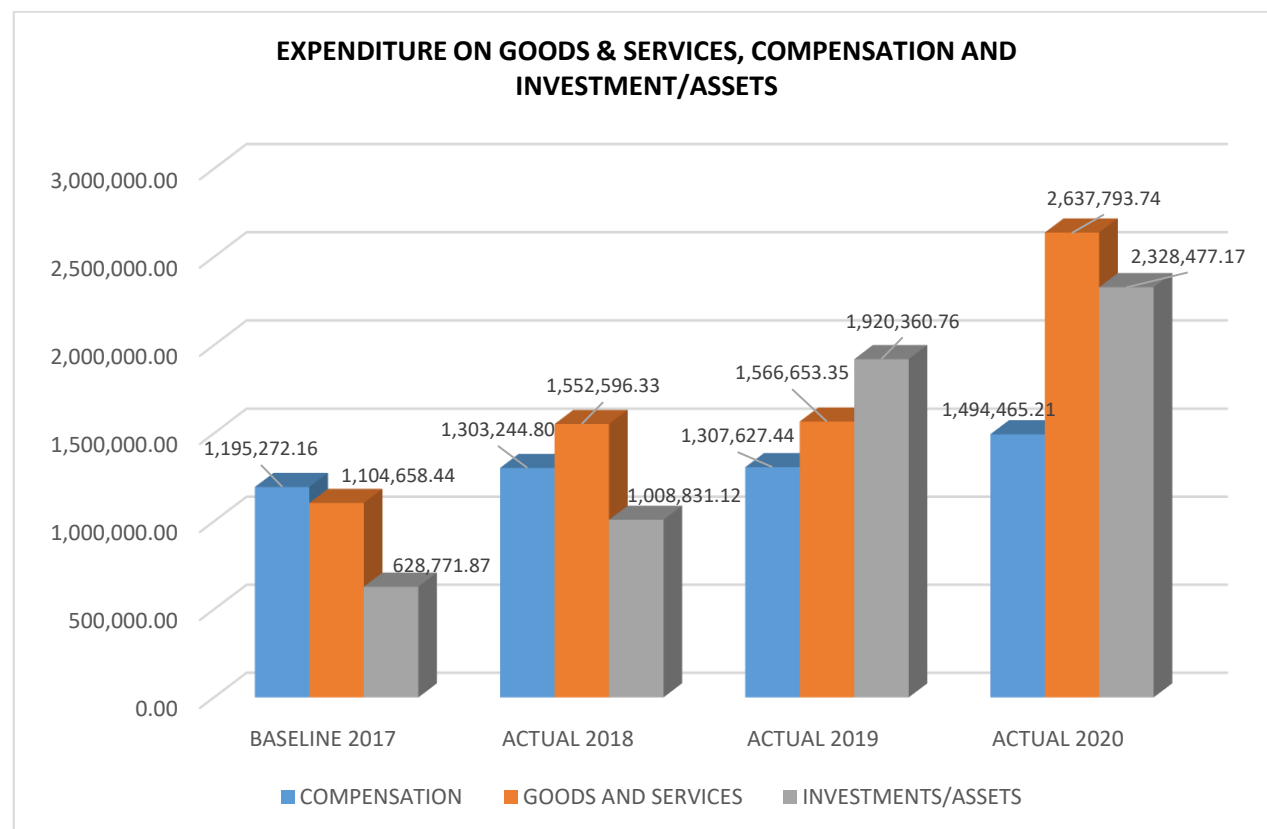
Figure 2.7 compares total revenue inflows in 2019 against 2020 operational year. It was evident that the total revenue inflows in 2019 was more than what was released in 2020. It has implications for development activities within the two-year period. In 2020 fewer development activities were executed against that of 2019.

Table 2.7 Disbursement

EXPENDITURE ITEM	BASELINE 2017	TARGET 2018	ACTUAL 2018	TARGET 2019	ACTUAL 2019	TARGET 2020	ACTUAL 2020
COMPENSATION	1,195,272.16	1,302,425.99	1,303,244.80	1,307,627.44	1,307,627.44	1,636,204.57	1,494,465.21
GOODS AND SERVICES	1,104,658.44	2,313,335.50	1,552,596.33	1,997,726.01	1,566,653.35	4,126,568.22	2,637,793.74
INVESTMENTS/ASSETS	628,771.87	2,727,710.07	1,008,831.12	2,272,632.90	1,920,360.76	9,073,795.56	2,328,477.17
OTHERS	-		-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2,928,702.47	6,343,671.56	3,864,672.47	5,577,986.35	4,794,641.55	14,826,568.30	6,460,736.12

Source: *HWDA, Finance, December, 2020*

Fig.2.8 Expenditure on goods & services, compensation and investment from 2017-2020



Source: HWDA, Finance, December, 2020

Table 2.8 and figure 2.8 shows expenditure partners within the four years. Figures depicts that compensation, goods and services and investment were higher in 2020 as compared to the previous years. This substantial increase in the expenditure items was attributed to the hike in the general prices of commodities and additional staffs that were posted to assume duty in the Assembly in 2020. Finally, the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic also led to the allocation of funds to activities and programmes that were not initially planned and budgeted for, causing an increase in the expenditure items in 2020.

Table 2.9 Updates on Indicators and Targets

Indicator (categorized by development dimension of agenda for jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Area under cultivation HA
2.8.1 Economic Development						
(a) Total output of agricultural production						
-Maize	7302.4	8,772.88	12930.9	14,876	13456	3693.4
-Rice	7954	8,774.4	9250.4	11,456	12768	2012
-Cassava	198208	22,233.02	199436	23,455.8	23476	5228
-Cowpea	543.6	620.6	579.2	745.9	689.8	312
-Tomatoes	1242	1,391.2	1338.4	1567	1456	150
-Pepper	1142.4	1281.6	1268	1345	1265	128
-okra	2478.6	2,751	2656	3456	3345	332
-Garden eggs	1908.2	2,124	2212	2342	2434	240
-Yam	7643	8,432	8538	2678	2456	512
b. Percentage arable land under cultivation						36%
c. Land under cultivation by various groups				➤	➤	➤ 16 groups for rice each used 18hec rice=240hec . ➤ 20 groups for maize- each use 18hec.=360 ➤ Cocoa=32hec ➤ Cashew=18 hec ➤ Coconut=21 hec
d. No of new industries established		-	-			

e. Number of new jobs creating		110	231	150	123	
f. Livestock and poultry						
- CATTLE	700	960	1,020	1780	1790	
-SHEEP	10500	12,720	14,167	16,800	15,989	
-GOAT	12000	14,520	14,189	16,500	16,465	
2.8.2 Social Development						
<u>Education</u>						
a. Net enrolment ratio						
- Kindergarten	59.30%	70%	68.60%	79.50%	73.9%	
- Primary	65%	70%	72%	74%	72.9%	
- J.H.S	37.30%	45%	48.20%	51%	49.6%	
- S.H.S	31.90%	60%	65.30%	68.50	66%	
b. Gender parity rate						
	1.03	0.97	1.05	1.3	0.97	
- Kindergarten	1.02	0.99	1.05	0.94	0.98	
- Primary	0.98	1	1.02	0.91	0.96	
- J.H.S	1.1	1.02	1.13	1.2	1.02	
- S.H.S						
c. Completion rate						
- Primary						
✓ Boys	73.00%	76%	67.60%	70.10%	71.20%	
✓ Girls	69.70%	75.5%	71.10%	73%	70.30%	
Total	71.50%	76%	69.20%	71.55%	70.75%	
- J.H.S						

✓ Boys	57.60%	57.70%	55.50%	59.90%	60.20%	
✓ Girls	54.70%	56.4%	55.20%	56%	57.30%	
Total	56.30	57.40%	60.40%	57.95%	58.75%	
- S.H.S						
✓ Boys	73.80%	75%	75.00%	79.90%	77.80%	
✓ Girls	80.60%	70%	84.10%	85.50%	83.70%	
Total	76.90%	73%	78.40%	82.70%	80.75%	
d. Gross enrolment ratio						
- Kindergarten						
✓ Boys	88.1%	96.50%	85.70%	90.50%	93.30%	
✓ Girls	90.8%	96%	87.80%	93.40%	91.20%	
Total	89.40%	97%	86.70%	91.95%	92.25%	
- Primary						
✓ Boys	79.40%	83.50%	76.60%	88.50%	83.40%	
✓ Girls	81.30%	82.50%	80.10%	83.00%	81.70%	
Total	80.30%	83%	78.20%	85.75%	82.60%	
J.H.S						
✓ Boys	66.40%	69%	66.70%	70.00%	69%	
✓ Girls	65.30%	65.60%	68.30%	68.70%	66.30%	
Total	65.90%	67.30%	67.40%	69.35%	68%	
- S.H.S (boys and girls)						
✓ Boys	74.40%	95. 60.%	112.30%	115.50%	114.20%	
✓ Girls	83.30%	90.60%	116.20%	117.80%	116.10%	
Total	78.40%	93.10%	114.25%	116.65%	115.20%	

2.8.3 HEALTH						
a. Number of operational health facilities. - CHPS						
- Clinics	10	12	12	12	12	
- Health Center	1	1	1	1	1	
- Maternity	13	13	13	13	13	
- CHAG	1	1	1	1	1	
-Hospital	1	1	1	1	1	
- Others (Name)	0	0	0	0	0	
b. Maternal mortality (Institutional)	0	0	0	0	0	
c. Malaria fatality case (Institutional)	0	0	0	0	0	
d. HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	0	0	0.82	0	0.82	
e. Under five mortality rate	0	0	0	0	0	
f..Proportion of population with valid NHIS card			75% of people who attends hospitals	95%	78%	
7.Proportion of population with access to basic drinking sources	District: 75.8 Urban: 81.6 Rural:68.4	District: 85.8 Urban: 89.2 Rural:75	District: 78.8 Urban: 95 Rural:72.5	District: 85.8 Urban: 89.2 Rural:75	District: 78.8 Urban: 95 Rural:74.5	

9. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	District: 41 Urban: 40.7 Rural:37.6	District: 70 Urban: 65 Rural:70	District: 61 Urban: 57 Rural:64	District: 70 Urban: 65 Rural:70	District: 70 Urban: 68 Rural:72	
2.8.4 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements						
a. Percentage of road network in good condition	Total=830 Km Urban- 117Km Feeder =713Km		Total=830 Km Urban- 117Km Feeder =713Km		Total=830 Km Urban- 117Km Feeder =713Km	
b. Percentage of communities covered by electricity	District=80.5% Rural: 80.5% Urban: 100	District=90% Rural: 85.2% Urban: 100	District=85.2% Rural: 85.2% Urban: 100%		District=93.1% Rural: 87.2% Urban: 98.9%	
2.8.5 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability						
a.Percentage of Annual Action Plan implemented	92.1%	95	90.5%		92.5	
b. Reported cases of crime						
a. Rape		0	0	0	0	
b. Arm robbery		0	0	0	0	
c. Defilement		0	0	0	0	

d. Murder		0	0	0	0	
c..Number of communities affected by disaster	Bushfire: 74 communities Rainstorm: 10	Bushfire: 20 communities Rainstorm: 5 communities Flooding: NIL	Bushfire: 68 communities Rainstorm: 8 Communities Flooding: NIL	Bushfire:- NIL Rainstorm: NIL Flooding: NIL	Bushfire: 54communities Rainstorm: 3 communities Flooding: NIL	
	District Specific Indicators					
1.Number of tourist arrivals a. Residents b. Non-Residents		700 500 200	543 450 93	750 500 250	120 89 31	
. Number of communities declared as ODF(Open defecation Free)	6	12	3	10	0	
.Total amount of internally generated revenue	354,738.00	462,000.00	388,725.37	479,240.00	327,407.93	

Source: HWDA, DPCU field work December,2020

2.8.0 Updates on Core Indicators

Table 2.8 shows the updates on Core Indicators to use to monitor the contribution of the Assembly to the overall national development. It encompasses the status of 20 Core Indicators in the various sectors of the District including output of agricultural production, Percentage of arable land under cultivation (hectares), Number of new industries established, Number of new jobs created, Education, Health, conditions of road network, electricity connectivity, annual increases in tourist's arrivals, among others. The performances of these indicators are measured against the baseline of 2017. The trend analysis of these indicators were categorized under the various development dimensions presented below:

2.8.1 Development Dimension: Economic Development

Under Economic Development Dimension, there are four main national core indicators and two district adopted indicators to monitor the performance of the District in terms of economic development to the overall national economic development. Among the indicators under this development dimension included output of agricultural production, Percentage of arable land under cultivation (hectares), Number of new industries established, Number of new jobs created, Number of tourist arrivals and amount of internally generated revenue

2.8.2 Total output of agricultural production

From a baseline of 7302.4, 7954, 198208, 543.6, 1242, 1142.4, 2478.6, 1908.2 and 7643 tons for maize, rice, cassava, cowpea, tomatoes, pepper, okra, garden eggs and yam respectively as recorded in 2017, all the selected crops witnessed significant increase in outputs to 13456, 12768, 23476, 689.8, 1456, 1265, 3345, 2434 tons respectively in 2020. However, there was a decrease in the output of yam from 7643 tons to 2456 tons in 2020. With respect to animals' production, the records also depict a significant increase in growth of cattle, sheep and goat from 700, 10,500, and 12,000 in 2017 to 1,790, 15,989 and 16,465 respectively in 2020. It is important to note that, not all targets set for the animal production were exceeded in 2020. With the exception of cattle, targets set for sheep and goat were not achieved nor exceeded.

The significant improvement in all output of agriculture production in the District can be attributed to the enhanced training of farmers and improved extension services undertaken by the District Department of Agriculture of the Assembly with the needed support and funding from the Central government.

2.8.3 Percentage of arable land under cultivation (hectares)

This indicator sought to measure the proportion of arable land being cultivated for staple and cash crops as a percentage of the total available arable land in the District. It was estimated that the arable land under cultivation as at 2018 was 25%. The figure has increased to 32% in 2019. This could be as a result of the zeal and enthusiasm, at which more farmers are going into cash crop production under planting for export and rural development. Example are cashew, coconut, cocoa coffee among others. These new introductions are expected to transform the local economy.

2.8.4 Number of new industries established

This indicator emphasis on the new industries created in the District in the sectors of agriculture, industry and service. The available records show that within the period under review no new industries have been established.

2.8.5 Number of new jobs created

This indicator measured the number of new jobs created in all the sectors of the District. In 2019, the number of jobs created was 231. This number was far higher than 123 jobs created in the year 2020. It is imperative to note that, the number of jobs created in 2019 exceeded its targets of 110. This is otherwise with regard to 2020 where targets of 150 jobs were not achieved nor exceeded.

2.8.6 Development Dimension: Social Development

Under this development dimension, there were eleven indicators which sought to measure the services being rendered by the District. Among these indicators included Net enrolment ratio, Gender parity, Number of operational health facilities, Total number of cases of child trafficking and abuse etc. the details of these are described below:

2.8.7 Net enrolment ratio

This indicator sought to measure the ratio of appropriately aged pupils enrolled at a given level of schooling expressed as a percentage of total population in that age group. From the baseline of **59.30%, 65.00%, 37.30% and 31.90%** for Kindergarten, primary, JHS and Senior High School respectively in 2017, Net Enrolment ratio has seen an increase in all levels, to **73.9%, 72.9%, 49.6% and 66%** respectively for Kindergarten, primary, JHS and Senior High School in 2020. The significant increase in the net enrolment ratio at all levels could be the effect of free senior high school implementation which is driving force for all parents to send their pupils to schools to benefit from the programme. It also implies that the District needs to invest into provision of educational infrastructure such as classroom unit blocks, dual/single desk and Teaching and learning materials among others, to accommodate the increasing numbers at the various levels.

2.8.8 Gender parity

This indicator measures the ratio between girls and boys enrolment rates. From a baseline of **1.02, 1.02, 0.98 and 1.1** in 2017 for KG, Primary, JHS and SHS respectively. However, in 2020 the index recorded an outcome of **0.97, 0.98, 0.96 and 1.02** respectively at all levels. This indicates that, there was a shortfall in the Gender Parity Index between boys and girls in the enrolment rate at the various levels in 2020. With this, the Assembly needs to put in more efforts in other to improve the Gender Parity Index at all levels.

2.9.9 Completion rate

This indicator sought to measure the ratio of the total number of boys/girls enrolled in the last grade of a given level of education (primary 6, JHS 3 and SHS 3) regardless of age. The is expressed as a percentage of total district population of boys/girls of theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that level of education. From item number 2.9c in table, completion rate at primary level has witnessed a drop from **71.5% to 70.75%** for 2017 and 2020 respectively. However, with regards to JHS and SHS

levels, the completion rates have increased from **56.30% and 76.90%** in 2017 to **58.75% and 80.75%** in 2020 respectively. The negative drop in this index for the Primary level needs to be looked at. Therefore, the District Assembly together with Department of Ghana Education Service should collaborate to pursue programs that will target this level and address this shortfall.

2.8.10 Number of operational health facilities

This indicator was intended to measure the number of health facilities able to deliver basic health care services in the District. As at 2017, the District had 10 CHPS, 1 Clinic, 13 Health Centres, 1 Maternity, 1 CHAG but no Hospital. However, in 2020, the number of CHPS was increased to 12 with Clinic, Maternity as well as CHAG having 1 respectively. Hospital continues to be at a zero digit. Meanwhile, the number of Health Centres have maintained 13 as its digit in 2020. The Assembly needs to increase the number of CHPS compounds to make basic health services accessible to the populace. It is on records that 4 more CHPS compounds are under construction to be added to the existing number.

2.8.11 Proportion of population with valid NHIS card

This indicator measured the population of people with valid NHIS card, expressed as a percentage of total district population. There are no baseline data available as there was no NHIS offices yet in the District. The citizenry depends on such services from adjoining Districts. It was estimated that in 2019, about 75% of the people who attend various health facilities in the District have NHIS cards. However, in 2020, the percentage of people using the NHIS cards has increased to 78%. The percentage increase indicates that, education on the importance of NHIS usage has been intensified by the Ghana Health Service in the District.

2.8.12 Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water sources

The Percentage of population with access to safe water sources as performance indicator was adopted by the DPCU to measure the population with access to safe water sources in the District. In this regard, there was slight increase in the entire District performance from 75.8% in 2017 to 78.8% in 2020. In terms of district into urban and rural the figures were 95.6% and 64.4% respectively for urban and rural in 2017 as compared to 95% and 74.5% respectively for urban and rural for 2020. There was therefore a significant increase in the figures for 2020. The situation was expected to get better as there has been a lot of water project on-going in the District.

2.8.13 Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services

This indicator sought to measure the percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation. From the baseline of 41% in 2017, the population with access to improved sanitation has remarkably increased to 70% in 2020 and additional increased slightly in both urban and rural sectors of the District.

The District target of 70% access to improved sanitation services was met, this was due to more staff posted to the environmental health unit that are subsequently deployed to the various communities to enforce sanitation laws and good hygiene living.

2.8.14 Total number of cases of child trafficking and abuse

This indicator was envisioned to measure the number of trafficking and abuse cases against children and their disaggregation in terms of male and female. Records available shows that child trafficking was 2 and child abuse was 3. With respect to disaggregation, all the 2 traffic cases are male, however the abuse, one was male and two were female.

2.8.15 Maternal Mortality Ratio: District (institutional)

Maternal Mortality ratio indicates the number of deaths due to pregnancy and child birth per 100,000 live births. The performance of this indicator has been excellent. There has been no maternal death recorded in the District.

2.8.16 Malaria cases fatality (institutional)

This indicator assesses the level of malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 populations. There have been no cases of death recorded in the District from 2017 to date. This shows that the health facilities are very responsive.

2.9.0 Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

This development dimension focuses on two main core indicators to monitor the performance of the Municipality in terms Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements to the overall national development. The indicators under this development dimension include percentage of road network in good condition and percentage of communities covered with electricity.

2.9.1 Percentage of communities covered with electricity

Electricity supply is one of the most important utility infrastructures that propel economic development in the District. Electricity as a source of energy in the District has a lot of possibilities to boost economic activities in all sectors of the local economy such as industries, commerce, services sectors among others. In 2017 the total coverage rate was 80.5% however, it shut up slightly to 85.2% in 2019. This implies that there is backlog of at least 25% of communities that are not yet serve.

2.9.2 Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

This development dimension contained indicators that sought to measure the performance of level of implementation of planned interventions in the Annual Action Plan, number of reported cases of crime and the communities affected by disaster. The details of these indicators' performance are contained in the following:

2.9.3 Percentage of Annual Action Plan implemented

This indicator intended to measure the level of implementation of the District's Annual Action Plan in terms of projects/programs planned to be implemented. In the year under reviewed, 95% of the programmes / projects in the Annual Action Plan are envisaged to be implemented. However, due to some constraints 90.5% of these programmes /projects were implemented. The year's performance in project implementation was better than 2018 where 63.46% of programmes /projects were implemented.

2.9.4 Reported cases of crime

This indicator aimed at tracking the number of crime cases recorded in the District. The crime categories to be monitored encompass rape, arm robbery, defilement and murder. In terms of rape, the District has recorded no case for the base year and the reporting period. Arm robbery and defilement have recorded nil for the year 2020.

2.9.5 Number of communities affected by disaster

Disaster as governance issue tends to affect or derail the development of the District if proper measures are not taken to minimize its impacts. This indicator therefore sought to measure the number of recorded cases of disasters in terms of bush fires, rainstorms and floods in the District. Under this indicator, the Assembly has recorded bushfires in 74 communities with rainstorm in 10 communities in the year 2017. In 2020 however, bushfire was recorded in 54 communities, 3 communities affected by rainstorm with zero record of flooding. This shows a reduction the incidence rate. This could also be due to massive educational campaign been undertaken by the various agencies of the Assembly to curb the high incidence of bushfire among others.

2.10.0 District Specific Indicators

This section is devoted to measure indicators selected to measure issues that were important to the Assembly but were not part of the 20 Core Indicators. These indicators included number of tourist arrivals, amount of IGF collected and *Number of communities declared as ODF (Open Defecation Free)*

2.10.1 Number of tourist arrivals

Tourism as an economic sector contributes a lot to the District development. This sector if properly developed will not only create job opportunities for the teeming masses who are unemployed and will also be additional revenue streams for the development of the District. In 2017, there were no data available of tourist arrivals. The year 2020 however, shows a record of 120. This comprises of 89 residents (Ghanaians) and 93 non-residents (Foreigners). The District abounds in a lot of tourist potentials therefore, the Assembly, NGOs and other private agencies can collaborate to pull resources together to develop them.

2.10.2 Total amount of internally generated revenue

The total revenue generated by the Assembly at the end of 2017 was Ghc 354,738.00 contributing 7.9% to the entire revenue streams. In 2019 However, total Internally Generated Revenue of GHc 388,725.37 was released which represent 16.2% contribution to the revenue inflows for the year. In 2020 there was a drop in the revenue generation to GHc 327,407.93 with its contribution to the revenue inflows as 8.89%. Other revenues such as property rate and building permit should be aggressively pursued to enhance the Assembly's revenue generation.

2.10.3 Number of communities declared as ODF (Open Defecation Free)

This indicator sought to measure the number communities which have been certified as Open Defecation Free (ODF) in the District. The Assembly in 2017 has recorded 6 communities as ODF and targeted 12 communities to be declared as ODF in 2019, 3 has been declared ODG. However, the District at the end of 2020 has lagged as no new communities falls into potential to be verified for declaration as ODF. This poor performance maybe due uncooperative attitude of most communities collaborate in embracing the programme coupled with the UNICEF withdrawal from supporting the District in that regards.

Table 2.9 Update on Critical Development and Poverty issues in 2020

Critical Development and Poverty issues	Allocation GH¢	Actual receipt GH¢	No of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
Ghana School Feeding Programme		275,000.00	6,500	4,870
Capitation Grants	265,383.00	225,575.55	22,300	20,874
National Health Insurance Scheme	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme	250,000.00	190,915.86	M=875 F=1,625 Total=2,500 (1,500 households)	M=73 F=135 Total=208 (106households)
National Youth Employment Programme			950	Male=357 Female=264 Total=621
One District-One Factory Programme				3
One Village-One Dam Programme			0	3
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	105,000.00	98,000.00	M=560 F= 380 Total=940	M=443 F= 199 Total=642
Planting for export and rural development	105,000.00	35,000.00	M=1500 F=800 Total=2,300	M: 1200 F: 622 Total: 1822
Free SHS Programme			M=3,580 F=3,655 Total= 7,235	M=3,278 F=3,543 Total=6,821
National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NIEP)	N/A	N/A		

Implementation of Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)				5 toilets with solar fitted mechanized boreholes 5 mechanized Boreholes fitted with solar pump
Nation Builders Corp			M=180 F=120 Total =300	M=81 F=54 Total=135
No. of employment generated under PERD (specify gender for farmers and farm hands)			M: 350 F : 250 Total : 600	M: 244 F : 155 Total : 399
OTHERS				

Source: HWDA, DPCU field work December, 2019

2.11 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues

This section presents progress on the implementation of critical Development issues earmarked for implementation in the District. It contains the assessment of activities implemented to reduce poverty and to create jobs for the youth as contained in the objectives of Government of Ghana Initiatives such as the Youth Employment Program and the Ghana School Feeding Programs. Others include the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), National Health Insurance Scheme, Capitation Grant etc. It also contains information on the implementation of the President Special Initiatives such as the Free Senior High School Programme, One District One Factory, One Constituency One million Dollars, Planting for Food and Jobs, Planting for export and rural development.

2.12 Update on Evaluations Conducted, their Findings and Recommendations

Three Evaluations were conducted in Table 2.10. These include: Assessing the Impact of Providing 12 seater water closet facility to Dzolokpuita, Assessing the impact of implementing CHPS Concept in the Abutia Kissiflu.

The Purpose of these Evaluations were to ascertain the impacts of these programs on their intended beneficiaries, identify the implementation weaknesses and recommend measures to ultimately achieve the intended benefits as planned.

The method implored in executing above, involved the update of check list designed by the DPCU. Detailed questionnaire was also designed to collate the views of program beneficiaries in order to measure their degree of satisfaction with respect to utilization of the project and programs.

Table 2.10 Update on Evaluations conducted, their findings and recommendations

Name of Evaluation	Policy/program/ project involved	Consultant or Resource Person	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
Assessing the impact of Construction of 1No 2unit KG Block with Anciliary Facilities to Holuta	Educational infrastructure improvement programme	Members of DPCU	<p>Check list was designed to track the progress</p> <p>Questionnaires were also designed and used to collate the views of program beneficiaries in order to measure their degree of satisfaction with respect to utilization of the completed project and the benefits derived from them.</p> <p>Interviews were also conducted to ascertain opinions of residents in respects of the projects</p> <p>Observation was also made to ascertain whether enrolment has improved and also if pupils are learning has improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enrolment to the KG has increased from 35 pupils 46 ➤ Due to the modern type of furniture and teaching and learning materials provided has made parents stop sending their pupils to private schools in the nearby towns. ➤ Parent said they no longer entertain fears anytime it wants to rain because the pupils are house in safe environment. 	
Assessing the impact of implementing	Community Health Improvemen	Members of DPCU	Questionnaires were also designed and used to collate the views of program	Residents had reported saving between GHC 25.00 to GHC35.00 in transport fares to access	The implementation of the CHPS had improved access to

CHPS Concept in the Holuta Luvudo	t and Planning Services Policy intended to deliver quality rural health care		<p>beneficiaries with respect to benefits derived from CHPS</p> <p>Check list was designed to track the various inputs for a successful CHPS</p> <p>Household Interviews were conducted</p>	<p>healthcare depending on the previous distances there used to access health services.</p> <p>Residents also reported saving close to 5 hours of travel and waiting time in queues to access healthcare with the construction and implementation of CHPS in their Communities.</p> <p>They were also excited about the convenience of accessing healthcare in their own communities and presence of Health Personnel on the communities.</p> <p>They also were excited about the risks they take in transporting patient on motorbike to access health care outside their communities which was things of the past.</p>	health service delivery.
-----------------------------------	--	--	---	--	--------------------------

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Undertaken and Their Results

Table 2.11 Update on Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Conducted

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/ program/ project involved	Consultant or Resource Person	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
Community Led Total Sanitation as an approach to achieve total sanitation in selected communities	Community Sanitation improvement Program	UNICEF, EDSAM SOCIAL NETWORK K Regional Environmental Health Unit Environmental Health Unit	Transect Walk to discover areas of insanitary conditions and produced Community Maps showing these sites. Focus group discussions to design strategies with communities to achieve total sanitation. Three selected communities- Tsyome Afedo and Anfoeta Tsibi	A number of sites were discovered in each of these communities triggered where human excreta, rubbish and other forms of filth were deposited.	This strategy enables the Assembly and the communities to select and planned to achieve total sanitation and hence needs to be repeated in each of the implementing communities. The District Assembly should make funds available for project evaluation activities.
Assessing the impact of Village Savings and Loan Scheme introduce under	Village Savings and Loan (VSL) project under Sanitation Marketing	UNICEF, EDSAM SOCIAL NETWORK K Regional Environme	Participatory rural appraisal, Community Technical interface, Focus group discussions and reviewed of relevant documents	Members are saving very little under the sanitation marketing model of the scheme but serves a lot under social benefit scheme. 2.Because of the little savings they make under the sanitation scheme, they can't attract enough funds to help in construction of household latrine.	1. Consultant are proposing a minimum of GHc5 a week from members towards sanitation marketing. 2. Special loan is to be made available for members to

SANMARK to help enhance construction of household latrine projects by household	(SANMARK)	ntal Health Unit			assess towards construction of household latrine. This facility will not be given in cash.
Citizens score cards, focus group discussion	Construction of maternity Home at Vane	Global Action for Women Empowerment (GLOWA) HWDA & District Directorate of Ghana Health Service.	Community engagement through the use of citizens score cards, focus group discussions and review of necessary documents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It was revealed that project has been put to use to serve its purpose. 2. OPD attendance and birth delivery at the facility has increase by appreciable margin. 3. Antenatal and postnatal service has improved. 4. It has also been noted that, the ceiling and the floor tiles has eventually fallen off. 	There should be operations and maintenance plan which will help in maintenance of the facility.

2.13. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Undertaken and Their Results

District adopted a Participatory Rural Appraisal Methodology in assessing its sanitation situation and adopting pragmatic measures in addressing the identified challenges under the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Program, Assessing the impact of Village Savings and Loan Scheme introduce under SANMARK to help enhance construction of household latrine projects by household and assessing the impact of Construction of maternity Home at Vane

This approach involved the use of Transect Walks and Community Mapping to identify and map out sites where open defecation and indiscriminate dumping of household and other forms of wastes were located at the communities. Use of community score cards were also used coupled with focus group Discussions with identified community leaders.

CHAPTER THREE

THE WAY FORWARD

3.1 Introduction

This chapter expounds on the key issues considered in the monitoring and evaluation Plan of the District. It also includes recommendations given by the monitoring team.

3.2 Key Issues

During the monitoring and evaluation exercise, some of the key issues that came out were; delayed projects execution, completed projects not put into immediate use, inadequate logistical support and budgetary allocation for monitoring and evaluation. Inadequate funding for projects resulting in undue delay in payment to contractors to execute projects on schedule, Inadequate capacity of District Planning and Coordinating Members in conducting evaluation. Further issues identified were, poor internally generation of funds to execute projects, difficulty in evaluating non-physical projects and inability to adopt a uniform format for evaluation of programmes and projects.

3.3 Summary of key Issues addressed

The following issues were addressed during the monitoring and evaluation;

- Target setting for revenue team to boast their performance.
- Strengthen monitoring of revenue team to check leakages.
- Training of revenue staffs on revenue collection and mobilization of other sources of revenue.
- Projects are to be initiated based on availability of funds.
- Projects are to be well planned to include other services and equipment to make it functional as soon as is completed and handed over to the Assembly.

3.4 Key issues yet to be addressed

- Difficulties in conducting evaluation on non-physical programmes / projects.
- Inability to adopt a uniform evaluation format to facilitate evaluation of programmes and projects.
- Building the capacity of District Planning and Coordinating unit members and other stakeholders in project monitoring and evaluation.

3.5 Recommendations

The following recommendation were made by the monitoring team

- Creation of data base. This will help the district and development partners as well as the Government to access information whenever they need them. The reason is to provide reliable information for planning and decision making.
- Projects should be awarded based on availability of funding to enhance prompt completion.
- Provision of services such as electricity, water furniture and other necessary services should be imbedded in the project cost.

3.6 Conclusion

The holistic attainment of the District Goal and objectives depends to a large extent on the effective participation and involvement of key stakeholders especially the beneficiaries in the implementation of the strategies outlined in the Annual Action Plans. Their participation will not only provide the much needed resources but will also enhance transparency and accountability in the implementation of projects and programmes in the District which eventually leads to beneficiaries taken ownership of projects/ programmes implemented.