

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2020



WESTERN REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL

REGIONAL PLANNING AND COORDINATING UNIT

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CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Government of Ghana is committed to improving the quality of life of its citizens. In the light of this, a policy framework has been developed and all planning authorities at the national, sectoral, regional and district levels respectively have been mandated to prepare a plan to actualize the policy framework. To this end, government has committed significant resources to support a wide range of development activities designed to achieve the above slated objectives.

The annual progress report is therefore a key instrument for measuring the progress made towards the achievements of; goals, objectives and strategies of the development plans and also reporting on it on an annual basis. It gives a clear view and status of the indicators and targets that were adopted by stakeholders for tracking the achievements of key policies, goals, programmes and projects of the Medium Term Development Plans (MTDP). During the monitoring process key issues are identified and their strength, weakness, opportunities and threats are analyzed and identifiable solutions are proposed for discussions.

The goals and objectives adopted from the current policy framework of government is titled the Agenda for Jobs: creating prosperity and equal opportunities for all 2018-2021. This actually formed the basis for setting the indicators and targets used in carrying out the M&E exercise. In addition, some cross cutting issues and flagship programmes, have been analyzed and reported on.

1.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Report for 2020

This report is the third assessment of the implementation of the current Medium Term National Development Policy Framework christened ‘An Agenda for Jobs: Equal Opportunities and Prosperity for All’. The projects and programs implemented in the year under review for all the 14 MMDAs and Regional Departments and Agencies have been captured by this report.

1.3 The Regional Profile

Western Region was created by CI 117 in 2019 after Western North was carved out of it with Sekondi Takoradi its administrative capital.

1.4 Location and Size

The Western Region is bordered in the North West by the Western North Region, the North East by part of the Central Region, in the East by the Central Region, the West by La Côte d'Ivoire and on the Southern part, by the Gulf of Guinea (the Atlantic Ocean). The region covers a total land area of 14,625.2 square kilometers.

1.5 Population

The total projected population of the Western Region is 2,376,021 based on a growth rate of 1.8%. This projection was based on the 2010 population census figure which puts the population of the region at 1,664,586 (70.06%).

1.6 The Economy

Approximately, 70% of the population are engaged by the Agriculture sector whiles the remaining 30% are into Industry and Service. Major industries in the region include Mining, tourism, fishing, livestock farming, cocoa processing, timber processing and palm oil processing. The unemployment rate stood at 4%, however a labour force survey conducted in 2017, puts the unemployment rate for ages between 15-35 years at 14.6%. (GLSS,2017) A total of 7.6% of the population are in abject poverty.

1.7 Governance and Ethnicity

The Western Region has 14 MMDAs and 17 Constituencies. The major dialects are Nzema, Ahanta and Wassa however the dominant languages spoken are Fante and English.

1.8 Resources

The region is endowed with natural resources and it leads in the production of cocoa, gold, bauxite, manganese, oil, rubber, coconut and oil palm in the country. Other resources such as kaolin, timber, other forest resources, wild life, fisheries, natural gas and clay can be found in the region. The region is also the birth place of Ghana's First President.

1.9 Mission Statement

The Office of the Western Regional Coordinating Council (WRCC) exists to facilitate the overall development of the Region by effectively coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the activities of the Ministries, Departments, Agencies, Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies as well as the Private Sector, including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) operating in the Region, in order to improve the quality of life of the people.

1.10 Vision

To be a model Region reputed for high standard of living and entrepreneurial governance.

1.11 Core Values

The WRCC is committed to the following values:

- Professionalism in delivering public service with transparency, accountability, efficiency, timeliness, effectiveness and above all, client satisfaction as hallmarks.
- Good institutional (corporate) governance by way of compliance with all laws and regulations; and internalisation of teamwork, results orientation and ethical behaviour among officers and staff at all levels.
- Job and Wealth Creation.

1.12 Purpose of The Monitoring and Evaluation for 2020

The Local Governance Act 2016 (Act 936), section 188, mandates the Regional Coordinating Council to monitor, coordinate and evaluate the performance of the MMDAs in the region. The 2020 Regional Annual Progress Report was prepared by the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU), based on the region's performance in the implementation of the current Medium Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF). The various adopted indicators have been assessed against set targets in the implementation of key policies and programs in the MTNDPF - Agenda for Jobs.

The Monitoring and Evaluation for the stated period aimed at the following:

- To ascertain whether set targets were achieved and ensure the implementation of planned projects and programmes.
- To ensure that implementation of planned programmes and projects are done according to required standards.
- To ascertain if the intervention achieved its original objectives as detailed in the DMTDP 2018-2021
- To identify deviations and short falls which provides feedback or insight into future decision and policy making, programme design and implementation.
- To provide a clear picture of how the region is performing and enable stakeholders at the national level such as the Ministry of Planning, the National Development Planning Commission etc. to formulate policies and make decisions to further improve the lives of the people in the region.
- To enable Development Partners, know the levels of implementations of projects and programmes activities in the region.

- To identify challenges which are likely to affect the achievement of the Region's goals and objectives under the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021).

1.13 Processes Involved in Conducting the Monitoring and Evaluation

The under listed participatory processes were undertaken to enhance the quality of the M&E and its reporting;

- Meetings were held to discuss the indicators and responsibilities of each RPCU member.
- Check list of the indicators and targets was designed.
- All RPCU /MMDAs /MDA members were given the indicators and targets to review and provide the need information.
- Data was gathered from MMDAs, departments and agencies Annual Progress reports
- Indicators and data collected from departments and agencies were analyzed to ascertain their implications
- The report was reviewed by selected RPCU members.
- Report dissemination.

1.14 Status of Implementation of DMTDPS (Regional Averages)

Table 1.1: Proportion of DMTDP Implemented in 2020.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	2017	2018	2018	2019	2019	2020	2020
1. Proportion of the annual action plans implemented	61.38	90.00	69.06	92.4	72.44	95	77.43
a. Percentage completed	47.24	65.00	56.04	68.9	55.7	95	77
b. Percentage of ongoing interventions	30.25	23.00	15.24	16	20	63	6.8
c. Percentage of interventions abandoned	7.00	0.00	6.11	0	0.9	5	2
d. Percentage of interventions yet to start	25.00	20.00	20.18	5.5	12.88	2.4	8.4
2. Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented	37.52	28.90	39.59	50	52	70	63.99

Source: RPCU, 2020

1.14.1 Proportion of annual action Plan Implemented

From table 1.1 it can be realized that in 2017 the districts in the region had implemented 61.38% of their annual action. The region then set a target that by 2018 at least 90% of the annual action plans of the district will be implemented but 69.6 of the plans were implemented. In 2019 there was an increase in the plan implementation although they didn't meet their target. This can be attributed to the delay in the release of grants by the

Government of Ghana. In 2020 the target was 95% but the districts were able to achieve 77.43%. The relatively lower achievement can be attributed to the late release of funds by the government of Ghana and the outbreak of the Covid 19 pandemic which lead to a halt in the implementation activities of the district assemblies. Despite the significant variance, it can be said that there is improvement in the proportion of the annual action plan implemented over time. This could be attributed to the improved community involvement in plan implementation as a result of DPAT implementation. As indicated in the line graph below.

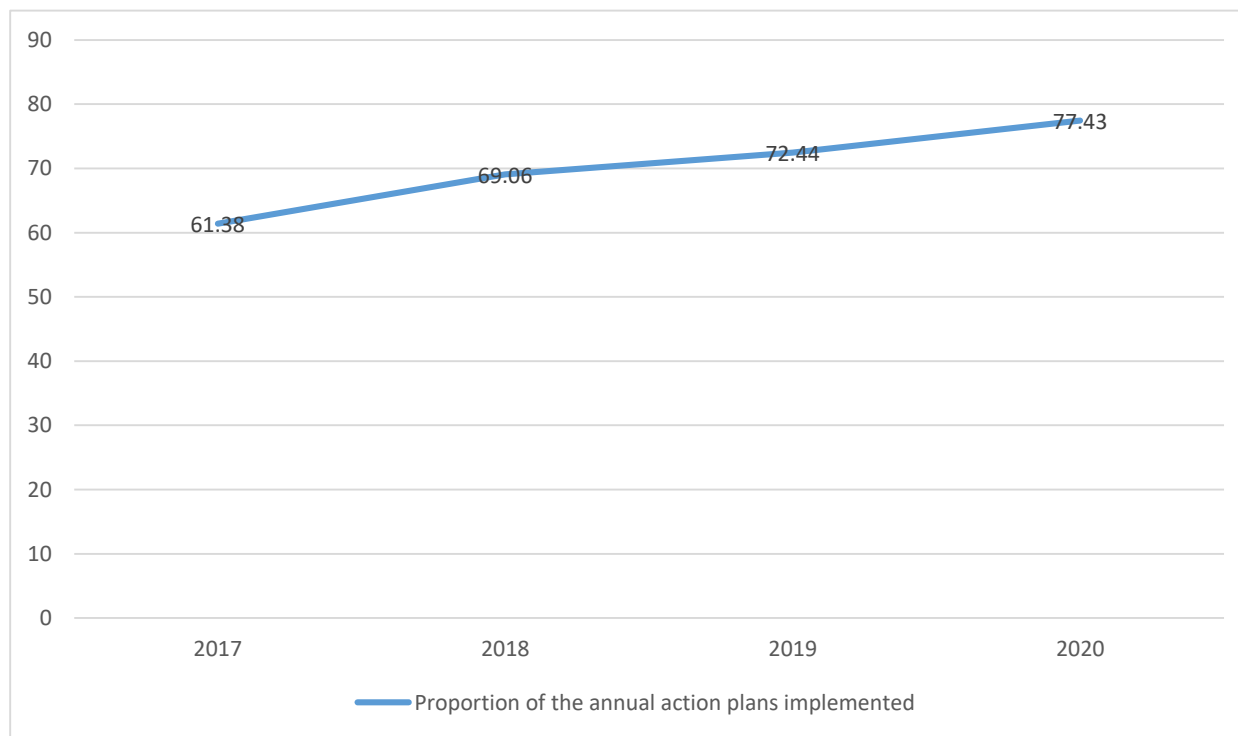


Figure 1.1: Proportion of Annual Action Plan Implemented

1.14.2 Proportion of the Overall Medium-Term Development Plan Implemented

It could be observed from the table above that, the overall percentage of MDTP implemented saw a significant rise over the first two years and there after increase over the period but at a decreasing rate. This could be attributed to dwindling receipts of Government grants as a result of inability of some MMDAs in the region to meet the minimum conditions under DPAT.

Table 1.2: Details On the Annual Plan Implemented by Sectors

S/N	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	2020		Relative%	
		Plan	Executed		
1	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	216	191	88.4	
2	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	422	352	83.4	
3	ENVIRONMENT,INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	306	253	82.6	
4	GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY	246	202	82.1	
5	GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	0	0	0	
	Total	1090	998		

Source: MMDAs Annual Progress

From Table 1.2, it can be seen that out of 1090 plans that were to be implemented by the various districts in the region, only 998 of the plans were executed making a percentage of 91.6%. with the dimensions of the plan, social development had the largest execution while economic development had the lowest plan execution with Ghana role in internal affairs have 0 plans and 0 execution. This can be attributed to the fact that the Covid 19 had an effect on the economic development of the district more than the social development.

In relative terms however, economic development could be ranked first, social development ranked second, environment, infrastructure and human settlement ranked third, governance. Corruption and accountability ranked fourth and Ghana role in internal affairs ranked last indicating that the assembly spent most of their resource on economic development activities than the others.

1.15 Difficulties or Challenges Encountered in Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluating the Plan.

A number of challenges were encountered in the preparation of the report and they include;

- Difficulty in obtaining information from some departments and agencies:
- Due to COVID-19 some officers were not available at the office to give vital information.
- In some cases, MMDAs reported using absolute figures in places of areas where percentage were required which complicated the regional analysis.
- Some MMDAs did not submit reports on time.
- Some MMDAs do not have baselines for some of the indicators making it difficult to segregate and analyze.

- Some MMDAs did not report on some indicators which made it difficult to conduct a regional analysis for which some averages had to be used in place.
- In some other cases, the RPCU had to conduct further checks in order to authenticate some of the information received

CHAPTER TWO

MONITORING & EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

2.1 Update on Funding Sources and Disbursement

2.1.1 Revenue Pattern

From table 2.1 reveals that from 2017 till 2019 the DACF has been the major source of funding in the region but 2020 had the IGF being the major source of funding in the region. This implies that the districts have improved on their revenue collection. This could be attributed to the introduction of the street naming and property addressing system as well as the deployment of the DLrev software. It is anticipated that there would be continuous improvement in IGF mobilisation and thereby reducing over reliance on the DACF in the near future. This is amply demonstrated by figure 2.1 below.

As earlier indicated it could be seen from the below table that revenue of MMDAs have been decreasing with DDF showing higher decreases over the period mainly due to the inability of MMDAs to pass the minimum condition under the DPAT.

Table 2.1: MMDAs Revenue Pattern for 2017-2020

REVENUE ITEM	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
IGF	15,205,702.49	31,727,663.63	27,846,133.61	30,988,151.86	27,493,873.50	48,648,658.62	43,580,309.34
DACF	35,150,539.41	93,380,411.06	38,281,567.61	54,337,560.70	30,181,618.01	64,982,423.15	39,692,956.19
MPs CF	3,015,185.77	2,964,590.39	3,806,942.72	4,016,218.08	4,359,191.06	3,920,885.09	4,056,061.11
PWDs CF	751,44971	862,115.45	1,758,171.00	1,266,310.06	1,249,614.77	1,100,533.08	1,373,385.39
MSHAP	11,919.48	62,017.48	593,371.22	128,961.21	209,654.84	42,872.07	95,830.86
GSFP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SRWSP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DDF	146,729.00	14,557,844.79	12,033,744.53	15,203,606.11	15,203,606.11	12,454,011.40	6,297,029.65
GSOP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
UNFPA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
UDG	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
LEAP	882,720.00	2,232,288.31	706,391.00	424,428.00	808,152.00	494,728.00	500,041.00
OTHERS	2,167,568.61	27,201,981.04	16,071,659.53	25,664,522.64	17,087,737.27	20,873,349.94	14,521,578.27
TOTAL	131,725,335.76	141,261,248.52	101,097,981.22	132,029,758.66	96,593,447.56	152,517,461.35	110,117,191.81

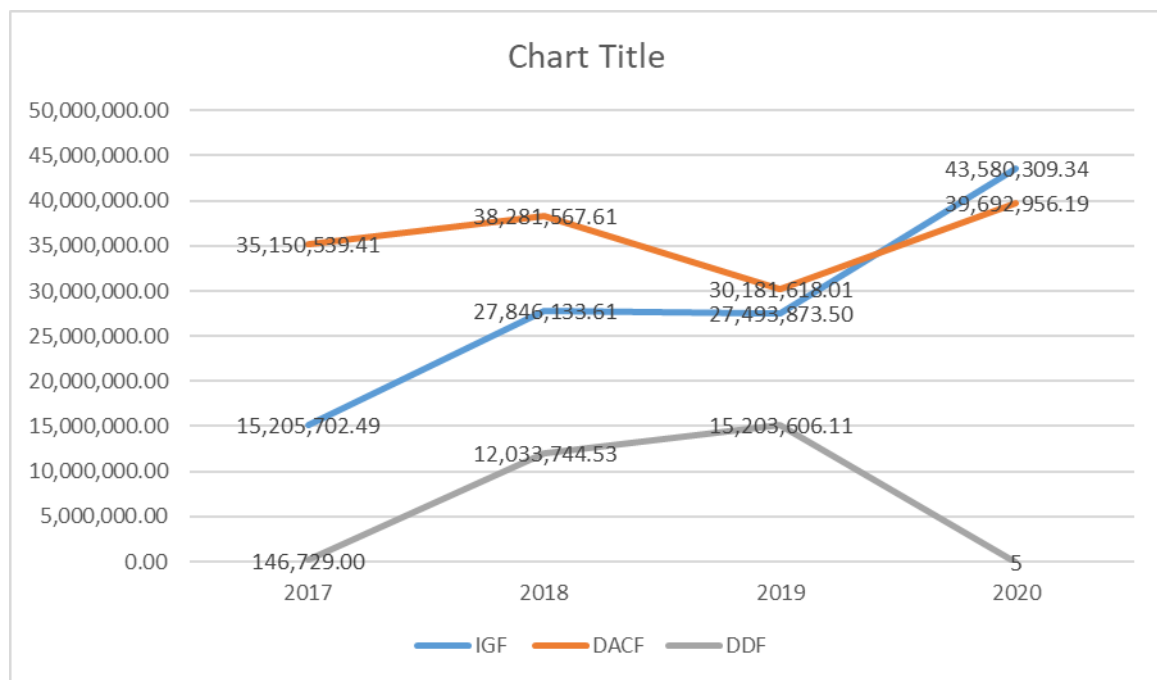


Figure 2.1: MMDAs IGF, DACF, DDF Revenue Pattern for 2017-2020

2.1.2 WRCC Expenditure by Economic Classification

Table 2.2: Expenditure Pattern 2017-2020

EXPENDITURE ITEM	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Compensation	39,775,408.89	44,952,130.16	40,924,974.4	34,617,081.78	30,550,874.46	41,513,525.78	49,935,255.24
Goods and Services	13,284,076.42	74,358,573.23	47,553,479.46	62,271,627.41	43,937,962.49	56,681,205.20	40,427,934.23
CAPEX	7,428,102.36	86,526,307.42	39,840,412.57	61,521,103.40	34,054,947.44	61,942,069.31	34,846,328.28
TOTAL	60,487,587.67	205,837,010.81	128,318,866.51	158,409,812.59	108,543,784.39	160,136,800.29	125,209,517.75

Source: WRCC, 2020

Table 2.2 shows the expenditure pattern for the western regional coordinating council from 2017 to 2020. We can see that WRCC spends more on Goods and Services than any activity. Again in 2020, WRCC spend more on compensation than the previous years as well as exceeded their target for compensation. This can be attributed to the absorption of salaries and allowances of Political heads such as the Regional Minister and

DCEs on the RCC's payroll. The Covid 19 pandemic also led to an increased expenditure on coordination activities as well as the procurement of personal protective equipment's and hand washing facilities.

2.1.3 WRCC Revenue Sources

Table 2.3: WRCC Revenue Sources Pattern.

REVENUE ITEM	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
GoG	4,174,297.95	5,694,017.98	5,874,297.95	6,646,137.18	6,960,121.28	7,243,952.00	7,031,456.23
DACF	1,363,682.00	3,159,621.00	1,863,682.00	2,823,080.00	2,654,426.01	3,333,950.00	1,851,991.60
DONERS FUNDS (GSCSP, GrEEN)				308,894.93	308,894.93	378,862.50	378,862.50
TOTAL	5,537,979.95	8,853,638.98	7,737,979.95	9,778,112.11	9,923,442.22	10,956,764.50	9,262,310.33

Source: WRCC, 2020.

From table 2.3 the main source of revenue for the WRCC are the Government of Ghana and Donor Funding. This can be attributed to the fact that the WRCC by law is not a rating authority and therefore depend largely dependent on Grants from the Government of Ghana and other donor funds. However, there was a decrease in the 2020 DACF receipt, due to the fact that part of the DACF was sent to Western North. Even so, the WRCC is exploring innovative ways to generate some revenue internally in the near future.

2.2 Update On Specific Regional Indicators & Targets

The harmonized Regional Development Plan for the period 2018-2021 shows that, most of the MMDAs are focusing on the four broad goals adopted from the National Development Policy Framework;

The goals are:

1. Social Development;
2. Economic Development;
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement; and
4. Governance, Corruption and Accountability.

The regional analysis examines the current levels of achievement of the indicators and compares with the achievements for the previous year.

2.3: Economic Development

2.3.1 Agriculture

Crop Production

From table 2.5, it is evident that there was an increase in food production in 2018 but the production output fell in 2019 and continued in 2020. This can be attributed to the fact that little attention was given to the crops, especially in the case of maize production, the outbreak of the fall army worm contributed to the reduced of maize production. In addition, this could be as result of the farmers using their lands for Galamsey, again arable lands of some MMDAs such as STMA, Shana, etc. are being used as residential and industrial activities and this has implication on food security in the Region.

However, the same cannot be said of the tree crops. Table 2.5 shows that Cocoa and oil palm increased continuously over the period. This can be attributed to the fact that Cocoa is an international commodity and therefore there is more attention paid to it by MMDAs and Government of Ghana through Cocoa Board as well as the PERD Programme.

Animal Husbandry

In relation to animal rearing, Table 2.5 shows that under the year under review animal production decreased by an average of 16% with sheep production being the hardest hit. However, like the crop sector, the same problem is being faced. There is the need to investigate this further to know the cause of this problem.

New Industries Established and Employment Created

Table 2.5 suggest that over the years the various sectors have had an incensement in the establishment of industries and the creation of employment but during the 2020 reporting year there has been a decline in all the sectors except the agricultural sector. This can be attributed to the Covid 19 pandemic that brought a hit in the Economy.

Table 2.4 M&E Indicator Matrix - Economic Development

Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT							
Total output in Agricultural production							
Maize	84,321	83,943.10	103,335	105,401.70	88,586.07	90,357.8	65,341.73
Rice (milled)	36,102	34,882.05	47,554	48,505.08	25,329.86	25,836.5	28,089.43
Millet	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sorghum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cassava	1,087,579	1,397,629.80	1,164,551	1,187,842	818,313.30	834,679.6	1,079,346.55
Yam	112,637	134,055.00	111,398	113,626	20,770.93	21,186.3	18,772.69
Cocoyam	312,645	334,662.00	381,120	388,742.4	57,215.31	58,359.6	41,745.69
Plantain	693,444	775,368.00	816,024	832,344.5	251,193.80	256,217.7	237,763.15
Groundnut	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cowpea	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Soybean	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cocoa	138,504	150,000	134,954.36	150,000	179,149	200,000	444,828.48
Shea butter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oil palm	85,270	95,280	97,495.6	98,401.88	107,326.88	117,426.81	122,311.07
Cashew nut	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cattle	59,180	60,500	63,308	63,625	63,175	63,807	52,645
Sheep	293,761	300,000	304,020	305,540	304,111	307,152	202,750
Goats	325,191	310,00	344,901	346,626	345,023	348,473	276,018
Pigs	87,926	85,000	93,308	93,775	90,008	90,908	75,006
Poultry	2,075,527	2,000,000	2,126,062	2,136,692	2,000,062	2,020,063	1,666,718
Percentage of arable land under cultivation	47.2	50	49	51.7	50.1	62.5	59.2
Number of new industries established							
i. Agriculture	43	67	42	328	369	534	552
ii. Industry	114	170	172	188	169	151	61
iii. Service	337	439	454	232	376	169	120

Number of new jobs created								
iv.	Agriculture	7,950	6,021	23,063	8,670	11,774.6	11,761	8,502
v.	Industry	581	905	906	1,070	935	931	247
vi.	Service	1,472	1852	2,163	569	2,616	703	282

2.4: Social Development

2.4.1 Education

Net Enrollment Ratio

In the basic school category, with the exception of the primary schools, the rest could not make up the target under the period under review.

Gender Parity Index

The table below suggests that there has been significant improvement in the above indicator over time. This could be attributed to the number of gender programmes that has been introduced in the various districts assemblies.

Completion Rate

Apart from SHS, which saw an increase in the completion rate over time, from 37.6 in 2018 to as much as 79.4 in 2020, all other categories witnessed decrease in the completion rate. This can be attributed to the Free SHS programme and other scholarship programmes being implemented by cooperate bodies in the region such as GNPC Foundation and Goldfiles.

Number of Operational Health Facilities

From table 2.6 below, the number of health facilities remained the same during the period under review. For instance, the number of CHPs compound remained at 398 during the period under review. However, health center and hospitals facilities increased by 7% and 6.3% respectively during the period.

2.4.2 NHIS

From the table, the proportion of population with National Health Insurance Scheme, increased in 2019 but fell by 36% in 2020 due to relatively low patronage of health services as a result of the scare caused by COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 2.5: M&E Indicator Matrix - Social Development

Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Net enrolment ratio							
i. Kindergarten	85.6	100	80.95	100		87.7	87.4
ii. Primary	95	100	91.2	100	75.1	102	101
iii. JHS	51.4	90.0	49.2	90		66.55	62
Gender Parity Index							
i. Kindergarten	0.95	1.00	0.96			1	1
ii. Primary	0.96	1.00	0.95		0.95	1	1
iii. JHS	0.92	1.00	0.93		0.95	1	0.99
iv. SHS	1.04	1.00	0.92		0.94	1.27	1.3
Completion rate							
i. Kindergarten	105.1	100	100			95.50%	70.00%
ii. Primary	101.2	100	99.6			96.00%	79.00%
iii. JHS	75.1	100	80.1			70%	60%
iv. SHS	33.1	85.0	37.6			85%	79.4
Number of operational health facilities							
i. CHP Compound	601	639	651	671	398	398	398
ii. Clinic	126	128	140	134	109	109	109
iii. Health Centre	80	83	81	80	55	55	59
iv. Hospital	50	51	52	50	36	36	38
Proportion of population with valid NHIS card							
i. Total (by sex)	614,804	789,597	623,963	829,798	763,253	1,107,330	704,982
ii. Indigents	39,841	67,946	15,176	47,711	4,052	-	21,062
iii. Informal	199,134	-	210,563	-	286,555	-	279,664
iv. Aged	21,071	-	22,532	-	26,311	-	24,661
v. Under 18years	305,115	-	299,510	-	188,096	-	140,210

vi. Pregnant women		45,650	-	45,650	-	37,083	-	33,718
Number of births and deaths registered								
i. Birth (sex)	Male	27,637	44,755	34,004	45,177	30,683	31,108	20,598
	Female	27,221	45,586	32,684	46,025	29,835	31,670	20,458
ii. Death (sex,)	Male	1,027	-	1,025	-	1382	-	1056
	Female	813	-	800	-	1033	-	805
Age group 0-4		-	-	16	-	9	-	4
5-19		-	-	36	-	68	-	39
20-49		-	-	502	-	677	-	498
Above 50		-	-	1271	-	1661	-	1320
Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources								
i. District		65%	-	-		50.7	47.25	45
ii. Urban		59.91%				55.8	55.8	55
iii. Rural		25.3				30	47	45
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services								
iv. District		22.03	25	23.4				
v. Urban								
vi. Rural								
Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)		130.4	125	116.4	125	106.1	125	110.3
Malaria case fatality (Institutional)		1.3	1.0	0.082				
i. Sex	Male	0.172	0.2	0.038	0.2	0	0.2	0.125
	Female	0.064	0.2	0.018	0.2	0.045	0.2	0.068
ii. Age group	Under 5	0.16	0.2	0.13	0.2	0.09	0.2	0.08
	Above 5	0.108	0.2	0.026	0.2	0.027	0.2	0.09
Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse								
Child trafficking (sex)								
Male								
Female								
iii. Child abuse (sex)								
Male								
Female								

Table 2.6: M&E Indicator Matrix - Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment							
Percentage of road network in good condition							
Total						68	30
Urban			26%			42	26.30
Feeder			32.82%			62	32.38
Highways			52				33.12
Percentage of communities covered by electricity							
District	65.0%	80%	68.2	80%	69.6	80%	
Rural	52.3%		28.4		71	86	74
Urban	39.8%		39.8		78	80	79

During the year under review, there wasn't much change in the road condition as most of the road contracts awarded were still on going by the period under review but unfortunately, the same cannot be said for highways.

2.6: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

From table 2.8 below, implementation of annual action plan has increased from 72.44% to 77.43%. this could have resulted from the timely disbursement of the DACF as well as the availability of competent workers in the region and efficient utilization of funds.

Table 2.7; M&E Indictor Matrix - Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability							
Reported cases of crime i. Men, ii. Women iii. Children							
Percentage of annual action plan implemented	61.08	100	69.06 %	92.4	72.44	95	77.43
Number of communities affected by disaster							
Bush fire	5	0	347				
Flood	0	0	33				

2.7: Update On Critical Development and Poverty Issues

Table 2.8: Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues in the year 2020

Critical development and poverty issues	Allocation GHC	Actual receipt GHC	No. of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
Ghana School Feeding Programme	4,731,910	1,140,561	91104	81,684
Capitation Grants	1,838,861.81	1,137,821.81	272541	268741
National Health Insurance Scheme	1,811,208.2	341,930.29	647,904	519,290
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme	3,701,620.42	2,772,392.42	10,897	13,026
National Youth Employment Programme	241,210	211,354	620	557
One District - One Factory Programme	295,000	14705	1308	976
One Village - One Dam Programme	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	1,025,732.08	715,911.18	19,368	16,051
Free SHS Programme	10,632,449.29	4,048,666.47		33,499
National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP)			695	282
Implementation of Infrastructural for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)			3119	14,099
NABCO	8,593,699	8,081,540	2,276	4,759
Others				

Out of the 12 Critical Development and Poverty Issues, the region archived the target in only 3 areas which are the LEAP programme, the IPEP and NABCO. Performance in the remaining areas (Ghana school feeding Programme, Capitation Grant, etc) however fell below the target.

2.8: One District One Factory

Under the above Flagship Programme the secretariat has registered 36 companies' which are located in 11 MMDAs. The status of each is indicated in the table below.

Table 2.9: Current Status of 1D1F Projects in The Western Region

No.	DISTRICT	TOWN	COMPANY NAME	ACTIVITY	CURRENT STATUS
1	Ahanta West	Agona Nkwanta	Sunroof Co.	Produce roofing sheets and nails	Have issues on land Acquisition. Sea Weld had already registered the proposed land in their name. Seaweld needs new land of same caliber on the Agona Highway before they release land to the promoter
2	Ahanta West Municipal	Ahanta - Aboadi	Norbmens Company Limited	Production of Tiles	Awaiting Financial support from the Ghana EXIM Bank to imitate production
3	Shama	Shama	Agri Business Consult	Produce coconut oil and activated carbon	Awaiting response from ADB
4	Ellembele	Esiamia - Kikam	E-HAN Ceramics Company Limited	Manufacture ceramics and tiles	Approved but can't be located.
5	Jomoro	Jomoro	Dernan Salt and Trading	Manufacture of salt and caustic soda	No linkage to any bank yet. Have contacted the MOTI Head Office for the linkage.
6	Mpohor	Mpohor	Benie Oil Mills	Produce palm kernel oil and cake	Land surveyed. Ownership yet to be initiated. Assurances from ADB, GCB and the Exim bank. Already have machines from previous years of production. Need to upgrade the existing facilities by acquiring new machines.
7	Mpohor	Mpohor	Asalinks Co.Ltd	Process Oil palm and aquaculture production	Land registration completed. Strong assurance from the ADB-Agona Nkwanta Branch.
8	Prestea Huni Valley	Prestea	Sisili Canada industries ventures	Produce and process oil palm and bar charcoal	Assurance from GCB Bank is very positive.
9	MPOHOR	Takoradi	Enterprise Jute Mill	Production of jute sacks	GCB Bank yet to provide the loan for the initiation of project. Letter written to the Lands Commission for veracity of ownership. Constantly liaises with the Manger of the GCB Bank for support.

10	STMA	Takoradi	Lahorima Islamic Youth Association	Raising of cattle	Assurance from the EXIM Bank. Would be liaising with MCE to establish cold storage facilities at vantage points in the Metro
11	STMA	Takoradi	Mahob Holding Company	Processing cocoa into liquor	Land acquired. Provision of funding from Exim bank still pending. There has been assurance from the EXIM Bank. Looking forward to link up with Prudential Bank for support.
12	STMA	Kwesimintsim	Goodnews Group Ghana Ltd	Produce natural fruits	Have not got the requisite support from the bank. Still having discussions with the bank
13	Shama	Shama	Nana Mensah Oil Co.	Process oil palm	500 acres of land has been sourced from the Chief of Shama. The cost of an acre is GHC1, 800.00. Looking for money to purchase the entire 500acres. This will also serve as collateral for funding from the GCB Bank.
14	Wassa East	Daboase	Wassaman Starch Co. Ltd	Produce starch from cassava	Project not yet gained the requisite funding to start implementation.
15	Wassa East	Akyempim	Wassa East Quarry	Produce quarry chips from boulders	Project has changed its name from Al-mega Quarry to the Wassa East Quarry. Commissioning has been done and company has started operating at the raw material site (mining waste boulders) site close to Akyempim mines.
16	Sekondi Takoradi	Takoradi	Fortress E & P	Fabricate spare parts for the oil and gas industry	Business promoter can't be located although approval has been given
17	Nzema East	Axim	Geomite Ghana Company Ltd	Manufacture organic fertilizer	Yet to receive funding from Exim bank. Valuation report sent to Exim Bank to aid support. Company has been linked to a 40 acre industrial land provided by the queen mother of Axim.
18	Shama	Shama	Twyford (GH) Ceramics	Manufacture ceramic products	Already in operation. Exemptions yet to be granted. Also being supported under the GIPC exemptions package.
19	Nzema East	Nsuaem	Yaeric Co. Ltd	Produce and manufacture tyres	Promoter can't be located although the project has been approved.
20	Shama	Shama	Trans sahara industries Ltd	Assemble Bicycles	Promoted can't be located although project has been approved as a 1D1F initiative.
21	Ellembele		Nature Said Co. Ltd	Aquaculture	Linked to ADB for support. Yet to receive funding
22	Tarkwa Nsuaem	Tarkwa	Sam & Swanzy Cocoa Ltd	Process cocoa into cocoa powder and beverage	Building Completed for 3 projects. Cocoa processing, Gold Refinery and Rubber Processing. GCB says the money required is too huge. Looking elsewhere for funding. Have recommended the EXIM Bank for support. Upgrade of infrastructure ongoing.

23	Ellembelle	Esiamia	Feanza Oil processing company	Coconut Oil	Existing, needed loan for revitalization. Yet to be given funding under the stimulus package which is merged with the 1D1F
24	Shama	Abuesi	Abuesi Fish Processing Association	fisheries	Company had funding from GEPA in 2020. There has been an installation of a cold storage facility and a Chiller. The facility needs a comprehensive marketing plan to ensure efficiency in its operation.
25	Wassa East	Daboase-Dompim	NARUBIZ	Process of rubber	Installation of equipment and machinery is on-going. Commissioning would be by the end of March 2021. Setback is the late installment of funds from the GCB Bank. Project is being funded by the GCB Bank.
26	STMA	Eshiem	Plot Commodities Company Limited	Process of Cocoa powder	GEXIM Bank provided funds which was not enough to complete the project. Plot Enterprise is using part of its warehouse for the project. Building almost completed. Company looking for funds to install equipment.
27	Wassa Amenfi East	Wassa Akropong	Amenfi East Starch Co.	Production of Starch for Export	Cultivated over 3000 hectares of cassava farm. Manufacturing structure completed. Company has imported 70% of equipment and machinery. Awaiting the rest of the 30% which is expected by the end of February 2021. Chinese engineers are already in the country to start installation of the equipment once the rest of the 30% are imported.
28	STMA	Eshiem	Hodiac Plus Company Limited	Manufacture of Paints and glue	Company has completed the building for housing of equipment. Has been approved as a 1D1F facility. Linked to the GCB Bank for support in buying raw-materials for production. Company has contracted local engineers to manufacture some of its equipment.
29	STMA	Eshiem	Dangote Cement Processing Company Limited	Manufacture of Cement	Company has imported the machinery and equipment. Some equipment has been moved out of the port premises while others are constantly attracting demurrages due to unexpected changes in the waivers by the government. Indian consultants and engineers are at site awaiting the rest of the equipment from the port to start the installation and processing. Company has been sited at Eshiem.
Project Accepted AS 1D1F Projects in 2020					
1	Nzema East	Bamianko-Dominase	Plybowoods' Company Limited	Processing of Bamboo into plywood	Traditional ruler of the Bamianko Traditional Area has provided land for the construction of the factory. The Company has been approved by the 1D1F Directorate of MOTI. Looking for funds

					from Ghana EXIM to initiate construction and production. Company has been liaising with Chinese partners for support.
2	Ahanta West	Tsibu	Ghana Rubber Estates Limited	Rubber Processing	Company approved under the 1D1F initiative. The Tsibu Plant Inaugurated on 26 th February 2020.
3	Prestea Huni Valley	Aboso	Leader Gloves Company Limited	Production of Hand Gloves	Approved and linked to affiliated bank. Awaiting for support from bank.
4	STMA	Takoradi	Kendicks Pharmacy	Manufacturing of pharmaceutical products	Approved to initiate the production of Pharmaceutical products.
5	Shama	Shama	Tumfour Energy Limited	LPG GAS Cylinders	Approved and awaiting for support from affiliated bank
6	MPOHOR	Anto	Sam Den Oil Processing Company	Oil Processing	Project under construction, Funds have not been release from GEXIM yet. One of projects under consideration from the Ghana EXIM Bank
7	STMA	Kansawr awdo	Western Carbon Company Limited	Production of briquette charcoal for export	Company approved as a 1D1F Project. Linked to preferred bank of the company. Yet to receive funding. Company willing to move from current site since recurrent expenditure is so high even though production has not yet started
No. of District with Projects - 12					
District With No Promoters Application				1. Wassa Amenfi Central 2. Wassa Amenfi West 3. Effia Kwesimintsim Municipal Assembly	
1D1F Promoters Application Awaiting Approval- Western Region					
1.	Ahanta West Municipal	Kejebri Pretsea	Biosphere Recyclng Company Limited	Production of rubber pellets through recycling plastic waste rubber	Initiated production on very small scale. Facing issues on excessive payment of electrify bills to ECG. Awaiting approval response from the 1D1F Team. Date of 1 st application – 13 th June 2019
2.	Tarkwa Nsuaem	Tarkwa	Electro-wind Company Limited	Production of Quarry products from concession	Yet to be approved by the 1D1F consultant.
3	STMA	Adiembra	Jesse Prah Enterprise	Cultivation and processing of Rice	Currently processing on a very small scale through Common User Rice mill which is very outmoded. Want to expand operations by having funds to purchase equipment for cultivation

					and processing
4.	STMA	West Anaji	Glakow-Plus Enterprise	Manufacture of High Quality Toilet Roll	Company is seeking approval under the 1D1F initiative. Initial date of application is 25 March 2020.

Enable Youth Programme in The Western Region

The Goal of this initiative which is under the 1D1F is to build the entrepreneurial capacity of graduate youth in order to develop business opportunities in employable, high-growth agricultural sectors of the Ghanaian economy. Four MMDAs in the Region are benefiting from it.

	District	Location	Product	Name Of Project	Status
1	Prestea Huni Valley	Bogoso	Palm Oil Processing	Enable Youth Project	About 10% complete. Foundation for Processing and administrative buildings under construction
2	Wassa Amenfi West	Asankragua	Processing of Cocoa Husk to Potassium Salt	Enable Youth Project	Project is about 30% completed. Consultant is at site and implementation on-going
3	Shama	Beposo-Nkran	High Quality Cassava Flour & Gari	Enable Youth Project	Construction began on the supervision of the District Assembly and the BAC Head at the Wassa East Assembly. The District Assembly has provided and untarred access road to the project site. Construction HAS stalled. Foundation for Administrative block completed. Consultant has abandoned work
4	Tarkwa Nsuaem	Dompim	Processing of Palm oil	Fiase Oil Palm Processing Company	Project is about 90% complete for both the Administrative and production floors. Yet to be inaugurated.

Source: Ministry of Trade

2.9: Free SHS

Table 2.10: SHS1 Enrolment 2019/2020

ENROLMENT BY GENDER			
YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2017/2018	10,966	9,543	20,509
2018/2019	13,748	12,311	26,059
2019/2020	12,455	11,754	24,209
TOTAL	37,169	33,608	70,777

The table above shows that from a modest enrollment figure of 15,374 in 2016, the figure increased to 20,509 in 2017/2018 then to 26, 059 but slightly reduced to 24,209 in 2019/2020 academic year.

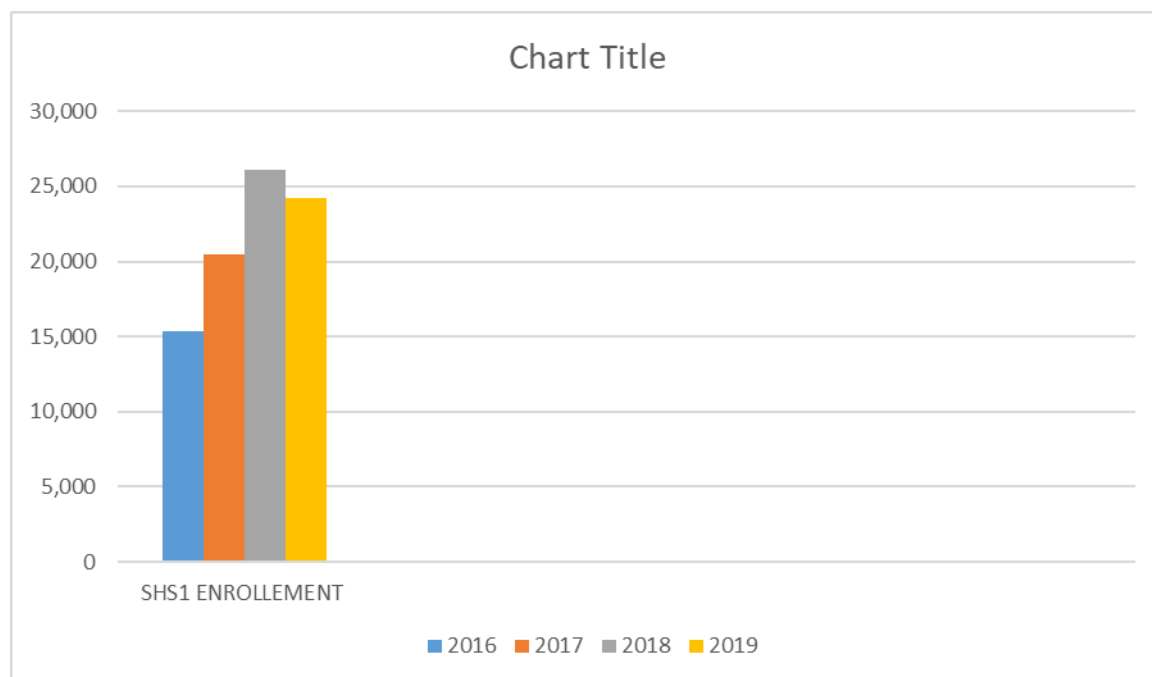


Figure 2.2 SHS 1 Enrolment

2.9.1 Challenges

Some of the challenges confronting the above programmes are:

- ❖ Delay in supply of some items
- ❖ Infrastructure problems
- ❖ Students from afar being placed as day students

2.9.2 Double Track System

Table 2.11: SHS Enrolment 2019/2020

Sn	Track	Enrolment gender			Residential status		
		Boys	Girls	Total	boarders	day	Total
1	Green	7,839	6,835	14,674	7155	7519	14674
2	Gold	6,857	6,334	13191	6032	7159	13191
		14696	13169	27865	13187	14678	27865

In a bid to contain the increase in enrolment in the senior high school level, number of measures have been put in place in the region. Key among these measures are the implementation of the double track system (see Table 2.12 above) and the expansion in classroom and boarding facilities.

2.10 Planting for Food and Jobs -2020

In 2020 table 2.13 below indicates that farmer registration for the Planting for Food and Jobs increased by 30.2%. Similarly, the number of hectares cultivated increased dramatically by 521.5%. During the year under review, the total output for the selected crop (i.e maize rice pepper tomatoes) increased by 65%. Statistics also show that farmers used more of NPK than the others (SOA and Urea). In spite of the increased number of fertilizer coupons issued in 2018, the unused coupons of 70,420 shows that fertilizer usage in the region is relatively low. This calls for awareness creation and sensitization on the use of fertilizer.

A success story has been told of an institution (Sekondi College) that harvested 10 bags of maize of 91 kilos per acre in 2018, this institution used certified improved seeds and adhered to good agricultural practices as opposed to 4.5 bags of 91 kilos in 2017. In effect it is on record that the yield of participating farmers under the PFJ increased compared to the non-participating farmers. Given the climatic and vegetation in the region, the planting for food and jobs programme should include tree crops so that the tree crop farmers can also benefit from it. Another setback is competition between farmers and illegal miners. Land owners prefer leasing lands to galamsey operators than farmers.

Table 2.12: Planting for Food and Jobs -2020

S/N	ITEMS	2017	2018
1	Farmer Registration	7,158	9,322
2	Hectares cultivated	1,429.80	8,885.75
3	Total production (mt)	20,812.00	34,511.00
4	Fertilizer Coupons	37,289	93,550.00

2.11: National Health Insurance Scheme

The National Health Insurance Authority in the region has 18 Districts offices with 598 accredited facilities to provide health care services to registered NHIS clients. Total active membership of the Scheme as at 31st December, 2020 was 1,011,490 representing 84% of the target population. Indigent categories such as prison inmates, the aged and LEAP Beneficiaries are included as at 31st December 2020, the total premium GHC 5,239,566.00 representing 99% of set targets was mobilized by the district offices in the Region. Claim payments have been made up to June 2020. The delay in claims reimbursement to service providers remain a big challenge.

2.12: National Youth Employment Programme

Under the National Youth Employment Programme a total of 13,948 have been engaged. The breakdown is as follows:

- ❖ NABCO-5,413
- ❖ YEA-3,384
- ❖ Youth in Agric and Forestry-43
- ❖ Community Protection Assistants-908
- ❖ Youth in Sport- 135
- ❖ Sanitation Modul-2,268
- ❖ Graduate Internship-10

2.13: Evaluation and Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

The RPCU together with other stakeholders undertook regular occasions organised monitoring and evaluation of selected projects and programmes in all the MMDAs. The outcomes of the evaluation and participatory monitoring and evaluation undertaken by the MMDAs have been presented in the tables below.

Table 2.13: Update On Evaluation Conducted

MMDA	Name of Evaluation	Policy/ Program/ Project involved	Consultant/ Resource Person involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
STMA	Terminal	Construction of 25 No. Block of Garages and a 2 Storey Skills and Training Centre Block at Kokompe	Matthew Kwaw Somiah (PhD) (Takoradi Technical University)	Focus Group discussion Interviews Observation Questionnaire	1.Vehicles are not able to drive into some of the garages due to lack of ramps to drive in 2. Design did not provide for fire safety gadgets for early signals 3. The garages lacked change rooms, baths and toilets. 4. modification of the design to fit their trade use by users due to the lack of their involvement	1.Garages without ramps should be provided with ramps 2. Education of garage owners to ensure compliance 3. Standardization of future garages should be informed by the trade-use of the beneficiary.
Tarkwa Nsuaem	Mid-term Evaluation	Medium-Term Development Plan 2018-2021	K3AAA CONSULT	Appreciative Inquiry model and Theory of Constraints	1. The Plan relates to alignment with national policies, local problems and beneficiaries' expectations. 2. There is also a limited attention provided for evaluation and limited monitoring 3. Roll over of uncompleted projects to subsequent years affecting the likelihood of completion of the MTDP 4. Improvement in the access to healthcare, enrolment rates and access to electricity. However, poor road network affecting the ability to enjoy the gains from the increase in agricultural outputs	1.Prioritize the implementation of activities that could potentially have comparative significant improvement on the socio-economic wellbeing of the people 2.Intensify revenue mobilization to increase IGF for implementation of projects and programs.
Prestea	Mid term	District Medium Term	K3AAA	Structured	1. The MTDP relates to	1. Frequent evaluations

Huni valley		Development Plans (DMTDPs)	Consultancy	questionnaires, interviews focus group discussion	alignment with national policies, local problems and beneficiary's expectations. 2. It established that ongoing activities in 2018 and 2019 were rolled over to 2020. This increased activity scheduled for implementation in 2020. 3..There is a systematic failure in generating IGF to complement external sources despite the many measures to enhance mobilization.	are conducted to identify the cause and effects 2. The MA should prioritize the implementation of activities that could potentially have comparative significant improvement on the socio-economic wellbeing of the people due inadequate funds. 3. The constrain to IGF mobilization should be identified and addressed
Wassa East	Impact assessment	Construction of 1 No 3 unit Classroom block with ancillary facilities at Domama	Ms Millicent OKai-Kyekyi - WUSC		Community involved in project initiation and know the contract sum. -The creation of J.H.S has provided adequate classrooms -Increase in enrolment from 225 to 250.	The school should be provided with water facility
Amenfi East	Environmental Impact Assessment	Construction of 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary Facilities at Ntowkrom	MPCU/EPA	Project Screening Impact assessment and Management	The project had met all the environmental safeguard requirements The project had met all the social safeguard requirements	The project should be Licensed by the EPA.
Shama	Impact Evaluation	CHPS Compound at Komfueku	DPCU/GHS	Open ended and close ended questionnaires	Community members are 90% satisfied with the availability of the facility as well as the services it provides. •However, disability ramp was not properly constructed. There is high patronage	The Disabled ramp should be reconstructed . • Facility to be upgraded to a Clinic due to high patronage. • Additional rooms for dispensary and more wards to be added

Table 2.14: Update On Participatory Monitoring and Evaluations Conducted

MMDA	Name of PM&E Tool	Policy/ Program/ Project involved	Consultant/ Resource Person involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
STMA	Interview Questionnaires Personnel appraisal	School Feeding Programme in STMA	MPCU (GES, EHSU, Budget)	Interviews Observation Questionnaire	1. Unhygienic cooking environment and practices by some cooks. 2. Delay in the serving of food.	Head teachers to monitor the hygienic conditions and practices by the cooks. The secretariat should put measures in place to avoid delay in food serving
	Interview Questionnaires	Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)	Department of Agric/Central Administration	Interviews Observation Questionnaire	164HA of maize farms Infested by Fall Army Worms of which 3.5HA destroyed 2. Some farmers have little knowledge of the program 3. 40% of the coconut seeds at the nursery had not germinated	Farmers were tasked to report Fall Army Worms incidents on time. 2. Intensify farmer registration and campaign on the programme 3. Coconut seedlings should be bought instead of seeds on the programme
Amenfi Central	Community Score Cards	Construction of 1 No. CHPS Compound at Dabose	CODESULT Network	Focus Group discussions	Community members were part of the site selection and monitoring. Work behind schedule and no toilet for visitors	Contractor should speed up work and management should make allocation for visitors toilet
Nzema East	Community Score Card	Redevelopment of Ewhibale Market	UCSOND	Focus group discussion, interviews	Users complain of delay in completion of project There no water facility in the market	The Assembly to expedite action to get the contractor to complete the work The MA should ensure the provision of water facility
	Focus group discussion	Construction of cassava Processing Centre	MPCU	Focus group discussion	Delay in completion Design lacks vital infrastructure for optimum function. No external shed Good appreciation of the project	Assembly to ensure the completion of the project Provision of external shed and ventilation of the facility

Mpohor	Community Score Cards	Construction of 1No 40-Unit Market Shed and Completion of external works at Manso market	Elink Global Ventures /DPCU	Stakeholders engagement	Community happy with the project due to the economic benefits and the timely completion and handing over of the project	The setting up of a market committee to ensure proper maintenance of the facility and provision of refuse skips or bin at the facility
	Community Score Cards	Construction of 1No 6-unit unit Classroom Block at Wiredukrom	Samotrust Company Limited	Stakeholders engagement	The community was happy about the project because the old one was in a deplorable state. No furniture provided	Provision of desk and other teaching and learning materials to the school 2. Provision of teachers' quarters
Wassa East	Community Score Card	Construction of Police post at Enyinabrem	SCMPP/GSAM	Focus group discussion	Community were consulted prior to the start of the project however they were not given details of it. Only Elders were involved in the DA's monitoring. They expressed worry about the progress of work done but however appreciated the fulfilment of their need. The total score by the community was 87%.	The District Assembly should provide adequate information on the project. There should be frequent monitoring by community members
Tarkwa Nsuaem	Beneficiary Feedback	Interventions for female sex workers	Hope for All Foundation	Questionnaire Interviews, Focus group discussion, stakeholder and interface meetings	Majority of the female sex workers use condoms. Several cases of gender abuse have been reported. Most of the female sex workers are debtors from financial institutions. Children of the sex workers at risk as they are exposed to all the vices. Child trafficking from Nigeria and other countries	1. Alternative livelihood opportunities should be made available to the sex workers. 2. Intensify education on HIV/AIDS prevention 3. Intensify child protection activities 4. Distribution of free condoms

Prestea Huni valley		Construction of 1 CHPS compound, 2 unit Bedroom Detached Nurses Quarters with mechanized borehole overhead stand, tank and Furniture at Gyimakrom		Focus Group Discussion	Input for design of project was discussed with the Health Directorate but there was limited consultation with the community. 2.No maternity ward 3. Proximity to health service has improved the health status of the people	1. Project designs should be displayed in the community for their inputs as well. 2. Maternity ward should be part of the design for CHPS compound. 3. Upgrade the facility to provide more health care services
		Construction of 1No. 2unit K.G Block with dining Area, Kitchen, Staff Common Room, Head masters office 4- Seater WC and Mechanized Borehole at Dwabeng		Focus Group Discussion	1. Project location was selected by the community in consultation with the Assembly although they were not involved in the design and were actively involved in implementation 2.there are no recreational facilities, fence wall and site plan for the school	1. Assembly should make provision for a recreational facility. 2. A fence should be constructed for the K.G block. 3. Site plan for the school land should be provided. 4. project design should be displayed for input of the community

2.14: Key Projects at the Regional level

Table 2.15: Key Projects at the Regional level

SN	Contract Description	Contractor (Messrs.)	Contract Sum (GHC)	Award Date/Re-award	Remarks
1	Construction of 18-Unit Classroom Block at ST. Augustine's Senior High School-Bogoso	St. Patrick Estates Dev't Ltd.	826,262.68	17/08/2020	On-going
2	Construction of Skills Centre at Ahantaman Senior High School, Ketan-Secondi	Pegos (Ghana) Limited	1,483,414.68	17/08/2020	On-going
3	Construction of 6-unit classroom block at Tarkwa Senior High School, Tarkwa	Dansec Limited	273,058.80	17/08/2020	On-going
4	Construction of Dining Hall and Kitchen at Kikam Technical Institute, Kikam.	FF Construction Limited	621,862.89	17/08/2020	On-going
7	Construction of 12-Unit Classroom Block at St. Mary's Senior High School, Apowa.	Natoku Construction Limited	409,385.14	17/08/2020	On-going
5	Construction of 6-unit classroom block and 3-Unit KG Block with Ancillary Facilities at Aboadze Islamic Primary 'B' School, Shama.	Sam-Money Limited	550,000.00	17/08/2020	On-going
6	Construction of 2-Storey Dormitory Block at Half Assin Senior High School, Half-Assin	Chio Company Limited		17/08/2020	On-going
7	Construction of Dining Hall and Kitchen at Ahantaman Senior High School, Half Assin.	Fletchcon Limited	2,200,000.00	17/08/2020	On-going
8	Construction of 6-units classroom block at Bonzu-Kaku	M/s Emykicks Enterprise Ltd.	635,897.75	17/08/2020	On-going

	Senior High School.				
9	Construction of 6-units classroom block at Huni Valley Senior High School. Huni Valley	M/s Jofsa Enterprise Limited	642,193.56	17/08/2020	On-going
10	Construction of 6-Units classroom Block At Methodist Senior High School -Takoradi	M/s Hamzeebel Company limited	663,153.71	17/08/2030	On-going
11	Construction of 2-storey Dormitory block at Half Assini Senior High Technical School. Half Assini	M/s Gudmann International Limited	1,656,307.88	17/08/2031	On-going
12	Construction of Kitchen/Dining Hall at Kikam Technical Institute	M/s FF Construction Limited	2,643,415.79	17/08/2032	On-going
13	Rehabilitation of 2-storey 12-units classroom block at Nana Brentu Senior High School, Enchi	M/s Geo-Asbed Enterprise	378,465.65	17/08/2033	On-going
14	Construction of Regional Assessment Centre for Special Education Unit for GES, Sekondi	M/s WL & Co. Ghana Limited	2,173,345.10	17/08/2034	On-going
15	Construction of 3 storey 18 Unit Classroom Block and 12 Seater Toilet Facility at Tarkwa-Nsuaem	MEGATECH Plus Engineering Services Limited	2,432,421.71	02/01/2020	On-going

2.15: CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

2.15.1: Disputes and Disagreements

Disputes and disagreements over land among Chiefs, family members and landlords in parts of the Region could be a hindrance to prospective investors, thereby frustrating Government investment drive vide the One District One Factory (1D1F) and the Planting for Food and Jobs programmes

2.15.2: Illegal Mining

Activities of illegal miners popularly referred to as “Galamsey” are posing a great threat to the environment and arable land for food cultivation. Their activities are widespread and causing land degradation and pollution of major rivers in the Region especially River Pra and Ankobra causing a treat to the 1D1F and the planting for food and jobs.

2.15.3: Delay in The Releases of Fund

Delay in the release of funds is affecting the implementation of the medium term plans.

2.15.4: IGF

Although the overall IGF collection for the region hit 83.1% mark in 2020, there were some districts that were still under performing. It is therefore recommended that, such MMDAs build data base of all revenue sources to improve revenue mobilisation. This can be achieved through the implementation of the street naming and property addressing project. Building the capacity of revenue collectors and other stakeholders involved in revenue mobilization will also go a long way to increase IGF in the MMDAs.

2.15.5: Poor Condition of Roads and Railways Networks

Generally, the road networks in the Region have been improved in the last few years. A lot more however deserve to be done to enhance the transportation of goods and services for the people in the rural areas to the regional capital and marketing centres. For example, a district like Amenfi Central has no tarred road in the district. As a matter of priority, the following roads Enchi-Dadieso, Benchema Junction – Juaboso, Adabokrom-Benchi Junction, Dadieso – Akontombra, Enchi – Elubo, Sefwi Bekwai – Asankragwa, Half Assini - Newton, Bodi – Akontombra, Juaboso-Dadieso and Bawdie-Asankragwa needs to be improved in order to link farming communities with the market centres in the urban areas.

2.15.6: Difficulty in Data Collection

On the issues of data, we recognized that baseline data for several of the target and indicators:

1. remains unavailable
2. not gender sensitive
3. not segregated
4. Apathy

This call for increase support for strengthen data collection and capacity building at the MMDAs in the regional level so as to better inform the measurement process.

Given the climate and vegetation in the region, the planting for food and jobs programme should include tree crops so that these categories of farmers can also benefit.

With regards to the double track system, the government should put up more infrastructure such as classroom blocks and dormitories to correspond with the high student population which has resulted from the free SHS.

CHAPTER THREE

WAY FORWARD AND KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED

3.1 The Way Forward

- ❖ To help address the chieftaincy dispute in the region, the Region Co-ordinating Council will continue to dialogue with the Regional House Chiefs, the Regional Security Council and the Regional Peace Council on the way forward.
- ❖ The Regional Security Council will continue to work with all stakeholders to address illegal mining issues. The community mining initiative will be pursued by the region to ensure that small scale mining is done in a more responsible manner.
- ❖ The Regional Co-ordinating Council will continue to work with development partners such as GIZ to improve on internally generated funds at the MMDA level.
- ❖ In the area of roads, the RCC will intensify collaboration with the road agencies and mining companies to improve the road situation.

3.2 Key Issues Addressed and Those Yet to Be Addressed

- ❖ The region has collaborated with GIZ and the Ministry of Local Government in deploying the District Development Data Platform (DDDP). This will eventually go a long way to improve data collation and analysis thereby enhancing decision making and planning.
- ❖ A number of districts in the region especially STMA, Presta Huni Valley, Shama, Tarkwa have taken a head start in the deployment of DLRev. i.e the revenue software being supported by GIZ and the MLGRD.
- ❖ There are however some areas that would still require attention. These areas are as follows;
 1. Inadequate logistics for monitoring activities.
 2. Inadequate staff with the right set of skills mix.
 3. High attrition rate especially among the finance staff
 4. Illegal mining activities
 5. Contamination of water bodies as a result of galamsey
 6. Inability of some MMDAs in the region to satisfy the minimum condition under DPAT.
 7. Failure on the part of some MMDAs to elect a Presiding Member.
 8. None functioning of MMDA Sub structures such as Zonal, Town and Area Councils.

3.3 Conclusion

The year under review has seen significant progress in areas such as education, revenue mobilisation, agriculture and ID1F. Even so, the region was unable to achieve some key targets in the area of roads, health and performance under the DPAT minimum condition. The relatively low performance in this key areas could be attributed to limited funding of Development Plans in the region as well as the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. It is however anticipated that these challenges will be addressed in 2021 and beyond to speed up the development process in the Western Region.