

SENE EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR 2017 (MONITORING AND EVALUATION)

IMPLEMENTATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2014-2017)

**PREPARED BY:
DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT (DPCU)**

LIST OF ACRONYMS

GHS	Ghana Health Service
GES	Ghana Education Service
DOA	Department of Agriculture
APR	Annual Progress Report
MDA's	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda
GSOP	Ghana Social Opportunities Project
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
RPCU	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
OPD	Out-patient Department
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
ITN	Insecticide Treated Net
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
PLHA	People Living With HIV/ADS
NYEP	National Youth Employment Program
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
NAR	Net Admission Rate
JHS	Junior High School
SHS	Senior High School
GETFUND	Ghana Education Trust Fund
CHPS	Community Health Planning and Services

NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIA	National Health Insurance Authority
SSNIT	Social Security and National Insurance Trust
EPI	Expanded Program for Immunization
DADU	District Agricultural Directorate Unit
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
SIF	Social Investment Fund
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NFED	Non-Formal Education Division
DCD&SW Welfare	Department of Community Development and Social

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is the last assessment of the progress of implementation of the government's current medium-term National Development Policy Framework –the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II), 2014-2017. Overall, the GSGDA is targeted at accelerating employment creation and income generation for poverty reduction and shared growth. The Identified Policy measures to achieve this overall goal are prioritized in seven thematic areas namely:

- Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability;
- Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana's private sector;
- Accelerated agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resources management;
- Oil and gas development;
- Infrastructure and human settlement development;
- Human development, productivity and employment; and
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

The 2017 Annual Progress Report (APR) has been prepared from the assessment of the status of indicators and targets adopted for monitoring the progress of key policy and program interventions undertaken in 2017. It captures key policy measures and strategies implemented during the year to bring about the expected change in indicators.

This report is in three chapters. The Chapter one contains; purpose of the APR for 2017, methodology, challenges encountered and issues relating to the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP), while chapter two provides for monitoring and evaluation of activities under the various thematic areas, and update on critical development and poverty issues. Lessons learnt/key issues to be addressed and recommendations are presented in chapter three.

This report therefore assesses the performance of the District in the implementation of the DMTDP. First, the key M&E objectives for the 2017 were outlined under the seven thematic areas, after which the processes involved in the preparation of the report were outlined.

In a summary, key achievement of the implementation of the Annual Action Plan, 2017 was given where on the average about 70 percent of projects planned for the year were implemented. Some projects that were planned for the year were not started because of delay in the release of the DACF. In a review of funding received by the Assembly and its disbursement it was evident that the DDF and DACF remained the major funding

source for the Assembly accounting for about 70% of the District's total receipts for the year. Internally Generated Revenue (IGF) is the least source of funding for the Assembly during the year which implies the Assembly rely mainly on external funding to support its developmental budget despite numerous effort put in place to improve the IGF situation.

Also, there was not any update on the Monitoring and Evaluation indicators and targets for 2016 by sectors of the District's economy. The District reported on Agriculture, roads, electricity, telecommunication, health, education, water and sanitation and finance. A major challenge encountered was inadequacy of data on some of the indicators being reported upon and non-existence of some key departments in the district to facilitate the monitoring of indicators.

Under the update on development and poverty issues, the District reviewed major poverty reduction interventions under implementation in the District and their impact on the District poverty situation and commented on the existing poverty status and manifestation of poverty under Area Councils.

The last aspect of the report commented on the way forward taking into consideration direction of the District's development efforts and recommended major strategies to push forward the District development programs.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

Sene East District Assembly is one of the twenty-seven (27) administrative districts in Brong Ahafo Region. Kajaji is the District Capital. Hither-to, Sene East was part of the then Sene District Assembly which is now Sene West District. The 2014 – 2017 District Medium Term Development plan is the first development plan prepared by the Assembly since its creation. This development plan outlined the development focus of the district. Out of this plan, the district has achieved some success in implementing the plan. The review for 2017 marks the last year of implementation of policies, programs and projects outlined in the Sene East District Assembly’s Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017) under the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda II (GSGDA-2014-2017). About 60% of the plan has been implemented. Despite the achievement chalked, the District encountered numerous challenges which have in one way or other affected the smooth implementation of the plan to the later part.

1.1 Development Mission Statement

The Assembly exists to work in partnership with community members and civil society organizations to improve access and quality to basic social and economic services to create opportunities for wealth creation and to empower all citizenry in the district to effectively participate in local governance.

1.2 Development Vision

To be a reputable local government entity that promptly satisfies the socio-economic needs of the people to achieve sustainable economic growth to enhance living standards.

1.3 Objective/Purpose

This Annual Progress Report is for the year 2017 and is therefore based on the 2017 Annual Plans. The report presents the assessment of the indicators and targets established for the purposes of tracking the progress of the various interventions as well as assessing their impacts on the beneficiaries. The seven (7) indicators as outlined by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) form the basis for assessment of progress of Implementation of the Annual Plan for 2017.

1.4 Key Monitoring and Evaluation Objectives for the Year

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plays a crucial role in the implementation of Development Plans. The extent to which the Development Plan will achieve its set goals and objectives depends largely on a well-structured M&E framework that tracks the use of resources and ensures a high level of efficiency.

The key Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) objectives for the year under review were established in line with the objectives stated in the Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017) and is aimed at achieving the higher goal of “to improve the quality of services to the people and promote growth in all sectors within the District”. Some of the key M&E objectives for the year 2017 are given under the various thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) as follows:

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability
- Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana’s Private Sector
- Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- Transparent and Accountable Governance
- Oil and Gas Development

Further to the above, the District Monitoring and Evaluation system is intended to achieve the following:

- To ensure accountability for the use of scarce resources
- To ensure sustainability of project
- To ensure result based implementations

1.5 Processes Involved and Difficulties Encountered

The monitoring of plan implementation was in line with the M&E calendar developed by the Assembly. With this, a participatory monitoring and evaluation approach was used extensively. Following this approach as a tool to ensure sustainable development, an active working team of all key stakeholders was formed including the following:

1. District Coordinating Director
2. District Planning Officer
3. District Budget Analyst
4. District Engineer
5. District Director – Department of Health
6. District Director – Department of Education

7. Rep. of Civil Society Organization
8. District Director – Department of Agriculture
9. District Finance Officer
10. Development Planning Sub-committee Chair
11. Works Sub-committee Chair
12. Rep. of Traditional leaders
13. Department of Community Development and Social Welfare
14. Beneficiary communities

These key stakeholders visited project sites and collected relevant data in order to measure progress of project implementations against planned targets. A report is then given to other stakeholders to inform them about issues identified and possible recommendations to implement.

The platforms commonly used to measure the achievement of the implementation progress of the plan included; both primary and secondary data from departments and their reports respectively, District Planning Co-ordinating Unit meeting, District Composite Review meetings, Public hearing of Budget, District Assembly sub-committee meeting, meetings of sub-district structures, town hall meeting, participatory monitoring and evaluation of projects and programs and analyses of funds flow against outputs.

The report provides 2017 updates on the status of the following:

- Status of Implementation of the MTDP (2014-2017).
- Purpose of the M&E for the period.
- Programme/project status for the year 2017.
- Process involved and difficulty encountered.
- Receipts and disbursements from funding sources for the period 2017.
- Update on the set of core indicators and any additional ones identified in the M&E plan as well the set targets.
- Update on critical development and poverty issues.
- Participatory M&E and other studies undertaken during the review period.

The report also considered;

- Key issues identified and those addressed and
- Recommendations for improvement.

1.6 Data Collection and Collation Techniques

The basic tool for the field visits were monitoring checklist developed based on the agreed indicators. The other tool was community score cards administration at each project beneficiary community. This was basically to obtain the views of the communities with regards to the processes in the project implementation. This was followed by a debriefing of the District Chief Executive on the outcome of the exercise.

There were two (2) levels of monitoring; the first was the sector specific by Sector Departments of their programs and projects. Joint monitoring by two or more Departments was encouraged in situations where an intervention is cross-cutting in nature. The second level of monitoring was undertaken by the DPCU on the overall District development programs, projects and activities.

1.7 Data Analysis and Usage Techniques

The DPCU used manual means in the analysis of the data. This however did not compromise the quality of the data analyzed.

1.8 Challenges

The main objective behind the preparation of the District Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is to facilitate the tracking of the progress of development projects (on-going and completed) implemented in the District. For the District Assembly to achieve this in its wisdom to carry out monitoring and evaluation activities on the projects implemented encountered several challenges and among the challenges include;

- Data collection and analysis was tedious due to lack of proper logistics for monitoring
- Poor road network, among others

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Review of development status under the seven thematic areas of GSGDA II

2.1 Introduction

The process of translating the DMTDP into tangible results was successful with different results achieved by the various implementing departments and agencies. This is due to the varied level of control the departments exercised over the organization, management, mobilization and judicious utilization of the scarce resources needed to undertake programs and projects enshrined in the plan.

Implementation of the plan contained the construction of physical infrastructure which includes roads, health, educational and sanitation facilities. Also being implemented are specific technical and professional services like agricultural extension, community health services and literacy programs among others.

The objectives and strategies to ensure the goal of the GSGDA are achieved through the harmonization of the development focus and priorities of the District with national priorities and strategies. The thematic areas are outlined below;

2.2 Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

The goal for the above thematic area is to establish a strong local economic development, hence improving revenue mobilization, expenditure management, job creating opportunities and skills development.

To also increase Internally Generated Funds via the preparation and implementation of a strategic plan to improve revenue, produce yearly reports on the performance of budgets and develop a reliable database for all properties and businesses in the District. Under this thematic area, some of the following achievements were chalked during the year 2016.

Table 1: IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF PLANNED ACTIVITIES

SN	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	REMARKS
1.	Re-shuffling of revenue collectors	District wide	Completed
2.	Extension of electricity to 23 rural communities	District wide	On-going
3.	Maintenance and	Kajaji,	Completed

	rehabilitation of street lights	Bassa, Premoase, Nyankontre, Kojokrom, Nketiakrom, DA new site	
4.	Development of socioeconomic database for IGF mobilization	District wide	On-going
5.	Under take routine and active supervision and monitoring of revenue collectors	District wide	On-going
6.	Development of market center	Kajaji Nyankontre Akroka	On-going
7.	Introduction of Escort services for market men and women	Kajaji Akroka	On-going
8.	Provision of Police Patrol services on Kwame Danso – Kojokrom High way	Kwame Danso Kojokrom trunk road	On-going
9.	Carry out tax payment campaign	District wide	Completed

These achievements notwithstanding some critical issues remained to be tackled. These include the realization that tax payers were not adequately educated on tax payments as such the District Revenue collectors found it difficult collecting Business permits, daily market tolls, property tax and among others from them. Also, inadequate logistics such as means of transportation is hindering the collection of tax in the district. The skills and number of revenue collectors remain unchanged due to limited funds to recruit and train new and old officers. These issues are expected to receive attention in the ensuing years.

2.3 Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

The role of the Private Sector is as crucial in the District Development Agenda as it is in the National Agenda as such. This thematic area has a goal to strengthen the capacity of small scale enterprises to enable them operate effectively and also facilitate their access to capital for the expansion of their businesses, enhance access to affordable credit, make available appropriate but cost-effective technology to improve productivity as well as diversify and expand tourism industry at the district level for revenue generation. The

activities implemented in pursuance to the achievement of the objective of this thematic area are tabulated below but not exhaustive:

Table 3: IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF PLANNED ACTIVITIES

SN	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	REMARKS
1	Support Police escort services to Kajaji market traders on weekly basis	Kajaji	On-going
2	Extension and maintenance of electricity and street lights	District wide	In-progress
3	Expansion of Ghana School Feeding program	District wide	
4	Support to People With Disabilities	District wide	Programs of PWDs supported to undertake self-identified projects
5	Establishment of Business Advisory Center (BAC)	District Capital	Not implemented
6.	Support the implementation of 1 District 1 Factory policy	District wide	Initiated
7.	Facilitate the acquisition of land for commercial agriculture	District wide	Initiated

Challenges

One major constraint hindering this sector is the uncoordinated nature of the sector. The sector is primarily dominated by peasants and largely illiterates with individual characters/traits some of which are detrimental to business prospecting; this deprives the sector of receiving the needed investments due to high degrees of uncertainties that may be associated with such investments.

2.4 Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

The focus of the District in accelerating Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management was to adopt measures aimed at reducing the risk associated with Agriculture. Therefore, the goal of this thematic area is to promote the cultivation of crops and livestock rearing for food security and income. And also ensure restoration of degraded natural resources especially tree planting. Other objectives were

aimed at improving agricultural productivity through the development of human capacity in agricultural machinery management, operation and maintenance within the public and private sector as well as increase access to market facilities. During the period under review some gains were made in the achievement of above thematic area objectives which are tabulated below. However, this is just a few and therefore not exhaustive with regards to what has been implemented.

Table 4: IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF PLANNED ACTIVITIES

SN	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	REMARKS
1	Management of 100 hectare community degraded land with mango and cashew plantations in six communities	Kojokrom Premoase Nyankontre Kabonya Bodinka Dadetoklo	Undergrowth management level
2	Celebrate Farmer's Day	District wide	Activity completed
3	Facilitate the formation, registration and management of Farmer Based Organizations	District wide	On-going
4	Support the development of Private Sector inputs distributors	District wide	On-going
5	Vaccination of livestock	District wide	Work-in-progress
6	Monitoring and Extension Services	District wide	Work-in-progress
7	Strengthen the capacity of actors along the agriculture value chain	District wide	Being implemented
8	Build capacity of Field Officers and Farmers in the use of New Technology	District wide	Implemented
9.	Implement the Planting for food and jobs policy	District wide	On-going
10	Facilitate the implementation of planting for exports and rural development project	District wide	Initiated

Challenges Faced by the Department and the Farmers

In the quest to achieve the goal of this crucial thematic area, several challenges were encountered and some of them including the following:

Department of Agriculture

- Inadequate staff
- Furniture
- Inadequate financing
- Inadequate means of transport
- No permanent offices

Farmers

- Erratic rainfall
- High cost of agricultural inputs, including credit
- Use of outmoded farm implements
- Subsistent farming practices
- Unwillingness to adopt innovation and acceptance of improved technology
- Fall army worm outbreak

2.5 Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements

The major policy direction under this thematic area was to improve access to rural productive infrastructure, through the improvement in feeder roads, improvement of market infrastructure, expansion of rural electrification program. Others were measures to enhanced environmental sanitation and maintain potable water coverage. Some successes were chalked in respect of the above. These included the routine maintenance of selected feeder roads, opening up and upgrading community access routes to engineered feeder roads, improving refuse management through the provision of waste collection bins and the expansion of electricity to rural Areas. The table below gives the pictorial view of activities implemented or being implementing under this area of policy direction in the district.

Table 5: Status of implementation of Activities

S/ N	PROGRAMS/ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	REMARKS/STATUS
1	Construction of 1No. culvert on feeder road	Bodinka/CFAO Quarters	On-going

2	Rehabilitation of feeder road (3.0km)	Yawkrah/Akroka	On-going
3	Rehabilitation of feeder road (6.5km)	Nketiakrom/Bongaya	Work in-progress
4	Rehabilitation of feeder road (3.6km)	Bongaya-Wajuu	On-going
5	Construction of 2No.8 seater aqua-privy toilet facility	Deiffour-Nkwanta Chaboba	On-going
6	Dislodging of 3No.12 seater KVIP Toilet facilities	Kajaji	Completed and in use
7	Construction of 2No. 8 seater aqua-privy toilet facilities	Bodinka	Completed and in use
8	Rehabilitation of 4 boreholes	Four selected communities	Completed
9	Provide waste collection bins for households and institutions	District wide	On-going

2.6 Human Development, Productivity and Employment

The objectives of the programs and projects implemented under this thematic Area were to improve access and quality of educational services delivery, improve access to quality health care as well as reduce the incidence of malaria, HIV/AIDS and other preventable diseases. These were to be achieved through the provision of Educational and Health Infrastructure. Significant achievements were recorded in this regard. The construction of classroom blocks was initiated during the period under review. Similarly some health facilities were rehabilitated and other new facilities established across the district. The table below shows the level of achievement under this thematic area based on the various sectors of the theme.

Table 6: Activity Implementation Status

S/N	PROGRAM/ACTIVITY	LOCATION	STATUS/REMARKS
1.	Effective Supervisory skills training for	District wide	Implemented

	Heads and Assistance of Basic schools.		
2.	Training for beginning teachers on Pre-tertiary Teachers Professional Development Management Policy (PTPDM)	District wide	Implemented
3.	Training for head teachers on Pre-tertiary Teacher Professional Development Management Policy (PTPDM)	District wide	Implemented
4.	Training of JHS English LANGUAGE teachers on Cockcrow	District wide	Implemented
5	Construction of 1No. 3 unit classroom block with office and store	Bassa Presby B – Kwame Dro	On-going
6	Construction of 1No. 3 unit classroom block with office and store	Asousu JHS	On-going
7.	Construction of District police Head quarters	Kajaji	On-going
8.	Construction of 1No. 6 unit school pavilion with office and store	Ayistekope	100% completed
9.	Construction of 1No.6-unit classroom block with office, store and library	Lala	60% completed
10 .	Construction of 1No.3-unit classroom block with office, store and library	Abugame	40% completed
11 .	Construction of 1No.3-unit classroom block with office, store and library	Atrapa	30% completed
12 .	Construction of 1No.3-unit classroom block	Manoanyik po	30% completed

	with office, store and library		
13	Continuation and Completion of Self-help CHPS Compound	Premuase	100% Completed
14	Continuation and completion of observation room	Kajaji	98% completed
15	Conversion of gari making block to CHPS Compound	Bodinka	100% completed and in use
16	Carried out child rights promotion and protection	District wide	In-progress
17	Embarked on sensitization and awareness creation recruitment of foster carriers of orphans and vulnerable children	District wide	Completed
18	Carried out community sensitization on CLTS	10 communities	Completed
19	Carried out house-house inspection and education on sanitation issues	District wide	On-going

Hindrances

These notwithstanding critical challenges still remain and require urgent strategies and measures for redress and these challenges include below but not exhaustive:

- Poor academic performance at BECE level
- Teenage pregnancies/early marriage among girls in school
- High incidence of malaria
- High rate of youth unemployment
- High illiteracy rate
- Poor sanitation situation
- High malnutrition

2.7 Transparent and Accountable Governance

The focus of the thematic area is to institutionalize District level Planning and budgeting involving all stakeholders through a participatory process at all levels. The Assembly worked effectively and efficiently to ensure timely implementation of Assembly decision through provision of office accommodation, adequate logistics, motivate staff, and ensure transparency and accountability.

There was also transparency in all procurement transactions of the Assembly. Contracts were awarded to contactors premised on the procurement Act, Act 633. Public fora were also organized for chiefs, opinion leaders, youth, community members and durbars which offered citizens to interact with the duty bearers on development of their communities in particular and the entire district as a whole.

All stakeholders were involved in the fee fixing process which led to the preparation of the 2017 Annual Budget on time. The Internal Audit had put internal controls in place to ensure judicious use of funds by the Assembly.

The Assembly's activities were also made known to the general public through, creation of sign bill boards and governance for the people forum activities. The Assembly has also established a client service unit to address issues of the residents. More importantly, the Assembly has mounted a suggestion box at the main entrance of the Assembly block for any concern to be dump in it.

Mandatorily, the District Assembly was able to organized at least three general assembly and sub-committee meetings during the year 2016.

Security

The DISEC and the general public provided the necessary support to the Police for night patrols and other security duties in the District. Street lights were supplied and installed throughout the main communities in the district to light up dark areas.

Table 7: Activity Implementation Status

S/ N	PROGRAM/ACTIVI TY	LOCATIO N	STATUS/REMAR KS
1.	Organize quarterly sub-committees meetings	Kajaji	Implemented

2.	Organize Quarterly General Assembly meetings	Kajaji	Implemented
3.	Provide protocol services	District wide	Implemented
4.	Organize Monthly DISEC meetings	District wide	Implemented
5	Ensure effective collaboration and coordination among stakeholders	District wide	On-going
6	Construction of District Police Head Quarters	Kajaji	On-going
7	Provision of adequate logistics for police visibility surveillance	District wide	On-going

2.8 Report on Funding By Sources (GH¢)

The main sources of revenue for financing development programs in the District is from the Districts Assembly Common Fund (DACF), DDF, Internally Generated Fund (IGF), Government of Ghana (GoG) Funds, SIF, GSOP and Donor Funds.

Table 8: Sources of Revenue – Sene East District Assembly

ITEM	2016 BUDGET	ACTUALS AS AT 31 ST DECEMBER 2016	2017 BUDGET	ACTUAL AS AT 31 ST DECEMBER 2017
Total Internal Generated Fund	215,333.40	193,713.00	227,663.40	243,875.54
Compensation transfer (for decentralized departments)	705,062.56	510,153.34	725,718.50	805,918.64

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Goods and Services Transfer (for decentralized departments)	22,620.00	7,465.00	22,620.00	91,798.11
DACF	3,544,141.91	3,136,230.47	3,977,552.00	2,152,658.56
DDF	641,090.00	685,979.00	641,090.00	0.00
Other Transfers	920,000.00	529,836.70	920,000.00	118,471.55
Total	6,048,247.87	5,063,377.51	6,514,643.90	3,412,722.40

Source: SEDA 2017, Annual Account Statement

2.9 Report on Disbursement

The below table depicts the expenditure statement of the district right from 2013 to 2017 fiscal year.

Table 9: Funds Disbursement

EXPENDITURE ITEM	BASE LINE (2013)	TARGET 2017	ACTUAL 2017	TARGET 2016	ACTUAL 2016	TARGET 2015	ACTUAL 2015	TARGET 2014	ACTUAL 2014
COMPENSATION		748,678.50	826,528.82	737,462.56	575,323.36			565,936.84	170,658.00
GOODS AND SERVICES		1,365,082.90	983,924.28	970,755.94	1,752,609.81			866,717.12	922,977.15
INVESTMENTS		-	-	-	-			-	-
ASSETS		4,119,199.15	620,901.19	4,400,000.00	1,819,696.70			3,896,380.00	1,164,035.10
TOTAL		6,232,960.55	2,431,354.29	6,108,218.50	4,147,629.87			5,329,033.96	2,257,670.25

Source: SEDA, Annual Account Report, 2017

Table 9 above indicates the disbursement of funds for the period 2013-2017. Total expenditures reduced from GH¢ 4,147,629.87 in 2016 to GH¢2,431,354.29 in 2017. This same figure was disbursed for the year 2017 as against a total estimate of GH¢6,232,960.55. Also, GH¢ 826,528.82 was recorded in respect of Compensation against an estimated figure of Gh¢748,678.50. The late release of funds from DACF and delays in disbursement of special/ donor project funds as a result of procurement requirements affect time schedules and sometimes lead to cost overruns in project implementation.

2.10 Up-date of indicators and target

District core indicators were not updated by the various departments and units. The following were the details:

Table 10: Core District Indicators

No	GSGDA THEMATIC AREA	DISTRICT INDICATORS	BASELINE 2014	TARGET 2017
1	Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	-Change in tourist arrivals -Percentage of small businesses establish	- 25%	28%
2	Accelerated Agriculture modernization and sustainable natural resource management	-Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish	Maize- 45% Rice- 36% Cassava -46% Yam- 75% Sorghum- 55% Groundnut- 50% Pineapple- 15% Mango- 15% Fish- 70%	49% 41% 55% 81% 60% 52% 182% 19% 75%

		Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wetlands rehabilitated/restored -Forest -Mining -Dry and wetlands	100ha – Govt. 20-private - -	200ha 50ha - -
3	Infrastructure and human settlements	Proportion of length of roads maintained/rehabilitated -Trunk road -Feeder roads	- -102km	60km -250km
		Change in number of households with access to electricity	60,371	90,430
		Tele density/penetration rate	50.7% Mobile-50.7% Internet - 15%	75% 75% 30%
		Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	49%	49%
		Proportion of population with improved sanitation	12%	14%
4	Human development productivity and employment	HIV/AIDS prevalent rate	0.019%	0.007%

	t			
		Maternal mortality rate	1/100,000 live births	0/100,000 live births
		Under five mortality rate	0/1000 live births	0/1000 live births
		Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 1,000 population	0	0
		Gross Enrolment ratio -KG -Primary -JHS -SHS	98.9% 67.1% 35.3% 23.1%	85.4% 72.1% 42.7% 26.6%
		Net Admission rate in primary Schools	50.7%	54.0%
		Gender parity index	KG- Primary - 1.10 JHS- 0.98 SHS- 0.77	1.10 1.05 0.77
		Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from apprenticeship training	5%	20%
5	Transparent and accountable governance	Total amount of internally generated revenue	187,275.10	104,851.30
		Proportion of DA expenditure within the	50%	60%

		DMTDP Budget		
		No. of reported cases of abuse	-	
		Police citizen ratio	0.00015	0.015

2.11 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues

2.11.1 Youth Employment Program

The youth Employment Program under the Youth Employment Agency has established its district office within the District Assembly during the year under review. The agency operated with all force and support from the district assembly. With this program, several people within the district benefited or had been employed into several modules of the agency. The agency implemented six (6) modules in the district. The modules implemented include the following:

- Community Education Teaching Assistant (CETA)
- Community Health Workers (CHWs)
- Community Policing Assistant (CPA)
- Community Fire Protection Assistant (CFPA)
- Prison Service Assistant (PSA)
- Environmental Protection Officers (EPO)

The table below shows the number of beneficiaries of the various modules based on gender.

INDICATOR	BASELINE (2013)	TARGET 2017	ACTUAL 2017	TARGET 2016	ACTUAL 2016	TARGET 2015	ACTUAL 2015	TARGET 2014	ACTUAL 2014
NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED UNDER THE FOLLOWING MODELS:									
YOUTH IN TEACHING				150	91			0	
COMMUNITY		60	44	30	21			0	

POLICING ASSISTANTSHIP									
COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSISTANTSHIP				100	80			0	
YOUTH IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND PREVENTION (FIRE SERVICE)				10	8			0	

Table 11: Number of Beneficiaries on yearly Bases

Source: YEA, 2017 Annual Report

The above table shows that, the only model under the youth employment program that had increased in beneficiaries was “community policing Assistantship”. It had increased twice (44 people) of the previous (2016) years (21 people). Whiles the rest of the models beneficiaries hold constant. This brings the total beneficiaries of the Youth Employment program to 244 (2017) beneficiaries in the district as against 200 people in 2016.

2.8.2 Ghana School Feeding Program

Under the School Feeding Program eleven (9) basic schools comprising 2,707 pupils are benefiting from the Ghana School Feeding Program in the District. There is however some number of public basic schools in the District the program needs to take on board due to the poverty levels in those communities. Aside attracting an increase in school enrolments and retention, the program included creating additional employment openings for catering services. Some children who hitherto often attended schools on empty stomach are now able to obtain a balanced diet, and the opportunity to eat nutritionally balanced meal at school.

Major challenges to the school Feeding program are delays in release of funds to caterers and inadequate funds due to increase in prices of food items over the years. As at the end of the year under review, a total amount of One Hundred and Thirty-eight Thousand, Five Hundred and Twenty - eight Ghana Cedis, (GH¢ 138,528.00) was indebted to caterers for the feeding of the children. The table below shows the enrolment figures of beneficiary schools under the GSFP.

Table 120:

Enrolment Figures of Beneficiary Schools under the GSFP for the year 2017

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	TOTAL ENROLMENT
1.	Dadetoklo L/A Primary School	287
2.	Bodinka SDA Primary - KG	143
3.	Bodinka SDA Primary School	365
4.	Kajaji SDA Primary School	529
5.	Nketia – Akura D/A Primary School	336
6.	Bassa D/A Primary School	335
7.	Kojokrom D/A Primary School	462
8.	Abugame D/A Primary School	152
9.	Tabus D/A Primary School	98
TOTAL		2,707

2.8.3 Ghana Social opportunity project

The Sene East District is among the beneficiary districts enrolled on the Ghana Social Opportunity Project (GSOP) in January 2013. The selected and approved projects and earmarked for implementation fall under climate change and socio economic infrastructure interventions. Apparently there are six climate change projects in six locations and three road projects on-going. The table below gives details of status of implementation.

Table 10: Status of Sub-projects implementation under GSOP

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	CO ST GH C	EXPE NDIT URE TO DATE	STATUS
Rehabilitation of 20 hectare degraded land for cashew plantation at Premuase	113 ,53 9.9 7	113,94 0.33	100% completed
Rehabilitation of 20 hectare degraded land for mango plantation at Nyankontre	111 ,30 7.7 0	106,39 8. 86	100% complete
Rehabilitation of 20 hectare	111	101,10	100%

	degraded land for mango plantation at Bodinka	,30 7.2 0	2.43	completed
	Rehabilitation of 20 hectare degraded land for mango plantation at Kojokrom	131 ,99 6.0 0	122,84 8.66	100% completed
	Rehabilitation of 10 hectare degraded land for mango plantation at Dadetokro	65, 998 .37	86,967 ,55	100% completed
	Rehabilitation of 10 hectare degraded land for mango plantation at kabonya	65, 998 .37	92.120 .67	100% complete
	Rehabilitation of Bongaya - Wajuu Feeder Road (3.2km)	169 620 .65		100% completed
	Rehabilitation of Sumsumpe-Akroka Feeder Road (3.5Km)	294 ,63 4.2 0	284,28 3.00	100% complete
	Rehabilitation of Akroka-Yawkra Feeder Road (3.0Km)	294 634 .20		98% Completed
	Rehabilitation of Nketiakura-Bungaya Feeder Road (6.5Km)	375 ,40 2.2 0		9% completed

Climate Change Plantations Management

- Monitoring visits are being undertaken to ensure that cultural practices are adhered to especially with respect to clearing. All the plantations are doing very well. Plants are on high rate of growth due to the intermittent rains.
- Weed control at sites where plots have been shared are better than sites where plots have not been shared. Therefore efforts are being made to share plots at all sites to the laborers to improve management

Economic Infrastructure

Road projects -The 4 road projects under this intervention are at various levels of completion, except the latest one Bungaya-Wajuu which is still at the mobilization stage. For instance the Sumsumpe – Akroka feeder roads have achieved 100% completion,

Akroka-Yawkra road project has also achieved 100% completion, while Nketiakrom – Bongaya achieved 100% completion. The only constraint that sometimes disrupts progress is the delay in paying labours.

E-zwich Enrolment and New Dash Software Management

Apparently, 825 persons registered under the LIPW for E-zwich is expected to increase as new projects are being enrolled. The Assembly in collaboration with the GSOP Office selected and trained the Community development officer to handle the Dash data entry and processing of the payment of wages.

2.8.4 National Health Insurance Scheme

The National Health Insurance Scheme registered 35,641 people through the District. Out of this figure, New Registration was 6,708 (18.81%), and Renewals was 28,933 representing 81.18%. Among the beneficiaries, Females are 19,882 with a percentage of 55.8% while men stood at 15,759 (44.2%).

2.8.9 Planting for Food and Jobs Program and Fighting against Fall Army Worm

The table below shows the status of implementation of the government flagship program of planting for food and jobs and campaign against Fall Army Worm programs in the district.

Table 13: Farm inputs supplied and distributed

CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES	ALLOCATION		ACTUAL RECEIVED	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES	
	INPUT	QUANTITY		TARGET	ACTUAL
Planting for Food and Jobs	NPK	6,400	6,400	3,000	256
	UREA	1,100	1,100	2,400	150
	SOA	3,150	3,150	3,000	123
	Rice Seed	476 Bags	476 Bags	100	6
	Maize Seed	17 Bags	17 Bags	25	11

	(Hybrid)				
	Maize (Opv)	100 Bags	100 Bags	150	25
<hr/>					
Campaign Against Fall Army Worm	Confidor	36 Litres	36 Litres	2,300	1087
	Adepa	204 Litres	204 Litres		
	Super Top	156 Litres	156 Litres		
	Byepl	200 Sachets	200 Sachets		
	Eradicoat	40 Litres	40 Litres		
	Kd 251 Plus	210 Litres	210 Litres		
	Nemazal	50 Litres	50 Litres		
	Ago	15 KG	15 KG		

Source: DoA Annual Report, 2017

2.8.5 Participatory M&E.

2.8.5.1 Social Accountability Survey

Refresher training held for key Area Council staff on social accountability using the Citizens Report Card (CRC) and Community Score Card (CSC) concepts. The surveys were conducted at Kajaji and Kabonya. However, the results of this survey were disseminated to 20 communities in

the district per the operational guidelines of GSAM. Two radio discussions were organized at Kete-Krachi FM in the Volta Region. The CRC and CSC process were used as instruments to know the stage of social and public accountability and responsiveness from service providers. Linking service providers to the community, empowered citizens to provide immediate feedback. The district is on both the phase one and Phase two of the Ghana's Strengthening Social Accountability Mechanism (GSAM) project to ensure sufficient information flow to Citizens about the services provided. Under the GSAM project, a stakeholder forum on Social Accountability on educational and health services were held as an interface meeting between services providers and service users. A total of 250 participants attended comprising 180 males and 70 females.

2.8.6 Gender Mainstreaming

During the year, the Assembly in the implementation of the MTDP 2014-2017 mainstreamed Gender and under took activities that were gender related. Knowing what constituted gender mainstreaming; the Assembly budgeted for gender mainstreaming activities as well as gender planning.

The Assembly recognizing the importance of gender awarded the construction of a maternity ward at Kajaji Health centre and Construction of Rural Clinic at Sunsumpe. The Assembly also encouraged woman's participation in governance so as to achieve the thirty-percent women representation. Again, the Assembly continued with the police escort services for traders who are mostly women coming from outside the district to patronised the Kajaji market.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 The Way Forward

The preparation of Annual Progress Report for 2017 has brought to the fore various implementation challenges. These include inadequate logistics and financial resources. These have adversely affected the setting and achievement of targets. The way forward to ensure effective and efficient implementation of the Development Plan is to address these challenges and also manage effectively the limited resources.

3.1 Key Issues Identified/Learnt

In the Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise, some of the key issues that need urgent redress include: poor academic performance at the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE), poor road network, inadequate potable water supply, inadequate accommodation for offices and residential accommodation for workers, high incidence of bush fires, low internally generated revenue, and low level of women participation in decision making.

Poor School Performance

One of the key issues which require urgent attention of management and the stakeholders of the District as a whole is the poor performance of pupils in the BECE. In its bid to tackle this problem, the Assembly has over the years embarked on construction of Classrooms blocks in communities all over the District. This was to increase access to decent school infrastructure and to promote effective teaching and learning. Much as this approach enhanced access to improved school infrastructure in deprived communities district-wide; it does not help in improving child performance. In fact, construction of Classroom Blocks in remote areas in the District does not come with teachers Accommodation facilities. Teachers posted to these schools normally rent and live in the nearest bigger settlements where they can have some rental accommodation and enjoy some basic social amenities available in these settlements and commute to their various schools some school days by means of commercial motto cycles. They often get to school tired and dusty. This phenomenon does not only reduce the effectiveness of the teachers but also reduces greatly the contact hours for teaching and learning.

Similarly, due to the sparsely located nature of schools in the district coupled with transportation difficulties and limited logistics, supervision by the Education Directorate of the District is not very effective. Parents also share in this problem as they take advantage of teacher absenteeism and lateness to engage the pupils in domestic activities especially in the most deprived communities. They also do not show much concern about

their wards' performance especially at the earlier stages of education and the pupils take advantage of the loose system as described above and poor parental guidance not to study.

The combined effect of these is the poor performance at the BECE. Also, the school infrastructure provided is gradually deteriorated due to lack of maintenance.

Inadequate Health Service Provision

The delivery of Health services especially in deprived communities also has some few challenges. Three Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) Compounds under construction for Gbili/Wanzam Community, CFAO Quarters and Premuase have not been completed and put into effective use due to the undulating nature of funds release for their completion. Similarly the inadequate supply of logistics, delays in payment of claims by the Health Insurance Scheme affect the effective delivery of health Services. To add, lack of District Hospital affects the provision of health services in the district.

Poor Road Network

Although significant strides have been made in improving the condition of rural roads through opening, upgrading, shaping and reshaping, a good number of the roads are still not accessible. This impedes effective movement of food stuff from the farming communities to the market centers thereby leading to high post-harvest losses and difficulties in service delivery such education and health services. However, there has been an improvement on the Kwame Danso – Kojokrom Trunk Road since government has awarded it to contract.

Inadequate Potable Water Supply

Potable water supply is required to meet the health and sanitation needs of the people. Over the years, significant investments have been made in providing water facilities and building capacity of community water management committees to manage and sustain the systems. However, the monitoring exercise revealed that most of the management committees were nonfunctional and the some of the water systems had broken down and potable water access is gradually declining. Also, the Water and Sanitation sub sector has not received any investment leading to the breaking down of facilities for lack monitoring. This could lead to an upsurge in water related diseases if not addressed.

Activities of Fulani's Herdsmen and Land dispute between settlers and landlords

Generally, the negative impact of the activities of Fulani herdsmen in rural Ghana cannot be underestimated of which Sene East District is no exception. The cattle of these herdsmen graze everything they come across. To this point, the cattle graze all food stuffs in the farms which create several antagonistic relationships among them and the rural farmers. It is also alleged that, the herdsmen rapes women of the rural communities and sometimes kill them without any justification. This brings about fear and panic into the communities. It again worsens the poverty levels of the communities since the food stuffs are consumed by the cattle and left nothing for them to eat and sale for income.

In view of this, hundreds of tons of food stuffs are consumed by the cattle of the Fulani herdsmen. This may lead to shortage of food and thereby creates food insecurity. Notwithstanding, men and women are afraid of going to farms since they can easily be kill by the herdsmen as a form of protecting the animals from being harm by the farmers since the cattle have consumed their grains and other food stuffs.

Again, land disputes serve as a barrier to the growth of agriculture in the district. There are number of land disputes among the settler farmers and some of the chiefs. Following the fact that, the chiefs have sold larger proportion of the agriculture to investors and this will automatically drive the settler farmers away from the land and denying them their farm lands.

Armed Robbery Cases

Over the years the district has experienced a number of armed robbery cases. This led to the loss of thousands of Ghana cedis and several lives in the district. It caused fear and panic among residents and non- residents like in and around the district. The incidence of this grievous crime has affected the economic and social activities of the district thereby leading to aggravation of poverty in the district since traders don not patronize marketing centers.

3.2 Recommendation

A number of observations in the monitoring results as well as the challenges encountered during the preparation of this document calls for the under listed recommendations to be implemented by the Municipal Assembly as well as the various implementing departments and funding Agencies.

- Construction of District Police Head Quarters
- Establishment of District Magistrate court
- Intensification of the police escort and patrol activities in the district
- Organize monthly DISEC meetings

- The District Assembly should ensure that coordination between planning and other departments should be improved
- The District Assembly should provide adequate logistical support especially office equipment, vehicles and motor bikes among others to various departments.
- The release of funds for the implementation of programs and projects should be on time and be adequate
- The District Assembly and decentralized departments should make conscious efforts to improve the implementation process
- The DPCU should be strengthened to work as a special implementation management structure to ensure that plans are properly implemented.
- A maintenance plan should be developed for physical projects to ensure their long term sustainability in the various communities in the District
- All health and educational facilities should be provided with Institutional Latrines.
- A holistic approach should be adopted in the provision of necessary infrastructure be it health or education where appropriate and often adequate operational logistics should be incorporated in the design and implementation of the projects such that a project will not be seen as completed when only the physical block is fully completed. By this project budget must therefore include not only the cost of the physical project but also cost related to supply and installation of necessary equipment needed for its effective operation. E.g. Laboratory equipment for laboratories, teaching and learning materials and furniture for basic schools as well as teacher accommodation attached to the schools.

3.3 Conclusion.

The achievement of the District Goal depends on a large extent the participation of key stakeholders in the implementation of the strategies outlined in the Annual Action Plan. This participation will not only provide the much needed resources but will also enhance transparency and accountability in the implementation of projects and programs in the District for the achievement of enhanced living conditions of the people.

ANNEXES

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY (DISTRICT ASSEMBLY)

INDICATORS	BASELINE (2013)	TARGET 2017	ACTUAL 2017	TARGET 2016	ACTUAL 2016	TARGET 2015	ACTUAL 2015	TARGET 2014	ACTUAL 2014
Total Amount Of Internally Generated Revenue	142,477.57	253,663.40	243,875.54	215,333.40	193,713.00	233,257.20	209,056.58	192,092.00	187,275.10
Amount of Development Partner and NGO Funds Contribution To DMTDP Implementation									
% of DA Expenditure Within The DMTDP Budget (How much of DA's Expenditure Was not In The Annual Budget?)									
Police Citizen Ratio									

ANNEX 2: P M&E CONDUCTED

Monitoring	Project	Consultant/ Resource person	Methodolog y	Findings	Recommendatio n

Participatory Monitoring	Construction of 1No. 3 unit Observation room with toilet and bath at Kajaji Health Center	DPCU/Community / GSAM	Community Score card	Poor Community involvement in project initiation and regular monitoring of DA	Continues sensitization of citizens on projects S
Participatory Monitoring	Construction of 1No. 6 unit classroom block with office, store and library at Kabonya	DPCU/Community / GSAM	Community Score card	Poor Community involvement in project initiation and regular monitoring of DA	Continues sensitization of citizens on projects

ANNEX 3: FUNDING SOURCES

SOURCES OF REVENUE	BASELINE (2013)	TARGET 2017	ACTUAL 2017	TARGET 2016	ACTUAL 2016	TARGET 2015	ACTUAL 2015	TARGET 2014	ACTUAL 2014
IGF	142,477.57	253,663.40	243,875.54	215,333.40	193,713.00	233,257.20	209,056.58	192,092.00	187,275.10
DACF	626,239.96	3,770,387.00	1,875,113.06	3,348,976.91	2,356,411.92	3,286,332.25	2,024,749.38	2,353,024.00	884,315.32

DDF	794,214.00	641,090.00	-	641,090.00	685,979.00	637,846.00	356,540.00	2,033,443.50	944,754.84
GSOP	323,153.73	300,000.00	118,470.79	300,000.00	363,357.52	320,000.00	145,269.92	446,266.00	313,220.06
MP'S FUND	39815.24	150,000.00	172,545.10	150,000.00	611,327.81	370,000.00	364,222.24	100,000.00	183,706.67
PWD CF	63,975.02	32,165.00	5,000.40	32,165.00	153,367.68	60,000.00	43,758.79	207,624.98	51,971.61
LEAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSHAP	-	25,000.00	-	13,000.00	15,123.06	12,000.00	11,391.76	-	-
GSFP	131,851.00	-	-	-	-	291,804.00	170,733.00	1,489,829.00	195,423.00
GHARH FUND	-	300,000.00	0.76	300,000.00	159,152.21	230,055.16	209,123.55	-	-
TOTAL	2,121,726.52	5,472,305.40	2,415,005.65	5,000,565.31	4,538,432.20	5,441,294.61	3,534,845.22	6,822,279.48	2,760,666.6

ANNEX 4: UPDATE ON DISBURSEMENT

EXPENDITURE ITEM	BASELINE (2013)	TARGET 2017	ACTUAL 2017	TARGET 2016	ACTUAL 2016	TARGET 2015	ACTUAL 2015	TARGET 2014	ACTUAL 2014
COMPENSATION		748,678.50	826,528.82	737,462.56	575,323.36			565,936.84	170,658.00
GOODS AND SERVICES		1,365,082.90	983,924.28	970,755.94	1,752,609.81			866,717.12	922,977.15
INVESTMENTS		-	-	-	-			-	-
ASSETS		4,119,199.15	620,901.19	4,400,000.00	1,819,696.70			3,896,380.00	1,164,035.10
TOTAL		6,232,960.55	2,431,354.29	6,108,218.50	4,147,629.87			5,329,033.96	2,257,670.25