

SENE EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

-2020-

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL (2018-2021)

PREPARED BY:

DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT (DPCU)

JANUARY 2021

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
YEP	National Youth Employment Program
CR	Completion Rate
NER	Net Enrolment 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	Department of Community Development & Social Welfare
DDF	District Development Facility
GPI	Gender Parity Index
SEEDA	Sene East District Assembly
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DPO	District Planning Officer
DFO	District Finance Officer
DBA	District Budget Analyst

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is the third assessment of the progress of implementation of the government's current medium-term National Development Policy Framework –An agenda for jobs: Creating prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2018-2021). Overall, the agenda for jobs is targeted at creating prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2018-2021). The Identified Policy measures to achieve this overall goal are prioritized in four development dimensions namely:

1. Build an inclusive industrialized and resilient economy
2. Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the natural environment
3. Create an Equitable, Healthy and Disciplined Society
4. Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions

The 2020 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 2020. 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 2020, 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 accesses the performance of the District in the implementation of the DMTDP. First, the key M&E objectives for the 2020 were outlined under the seven thematic areas, after which the processes involved in the preparation of the report were outlined.

In a summary, averagely about 86 percent of projects planned for the year are implemented and chalked a reasonable percentage of completion. 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 and disbursed by the Assembly, it evidenced that, the DDF (now known as RF-DACF) and DACF still remained the major funding source for the Assembly accounting for about 80% 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 2020 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 Eleven (11) administrative districts in Bono East 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 2018 – 2021 District Medium Term Development plan is the second 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 2021 marks the last year of implementation of policies, programs and projects outlined in the Sene East District Assembly's Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) under the An agenda for jobs: Creating prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2018-2021). Over 80 percent the 2020 action 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 of M&E for 2020

This Annual Progress Report is for the year 2020 and is therefore based on the 2020 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 four (4) dimensions as outlined by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) form the basis for assessment of progress of Implementation of the Annual Plan for 2020.

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 (2018-2021) 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 2020 are given under the various thematic areas of an agenda for jobs: Creating prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2018-2021) as follows:

- Build an inclusive industrialized and resilient economy
- Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the natural environment
- Create an Equitable, Healthy and Disciplined Society
- Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions

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 – Community Development Alliance (CDA)
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 to correct the variances.

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 Coordinating Unit meeting, District Composite Review meetings, Public hearing of Budget, District Assembly sub-committee meeting, meetings of sub-district structures, town hall/Social Accountability forum/meetings, participatory monitoring and evaluation of projects and programs and analyses of funds flow against outputs.

1.6 Status of implementation of DMTDP (2018-2021)

The process of translating the MTDP into visible results was successful with different results chalked by the various implementing departments and agencies. This is due to the varied level of control the departments have over the mobilization, organization and managing the resources needed to undertake actions embodied in the plan.

Implementation of the plan entailed 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 programmes among others.

The objectives and strategies to ensure the goal of the **Agenda for Jobs** 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;

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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,
- Poor targets settings
- Inadequate knowledge in target tracking by departments, among others

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

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.

2.2 Program/Project Status for the year, 2020

The objectives and strategies to ensure the goal of the Agenda for Jobs are achieved through the harmonization of the development dimensions and priorities of the District with national priorities and strategies. The development dimensions are outlined below;

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

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Implementation of the plan entailed 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 programmes among others.

The objectives and strategies to ensure the goal of the **Agenda for Jobs** 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;

2.2.1 Economic Development

The goal for the above development dimension is to build a prosperous society, hence improving revenue mobilization, expenditure management, and taps job creating opportunities and skills development.

To also increase agricultural productions through agriculture mechanization to sustain and improve food security, ensure the development of tourism sub-sector for more Internally

Generated Funds mobilization, supply of Cashew seedlings for farmers, among others in the district.

In terms of strengthening the capacity of small scale enterprises to enable them operate effectively and also facilitate their access to capital for the expansion of their businesses. The Assembly in collaboration with its stakeholders could only support People Living with Disability by providing them with tools and other logistics to start businesses. The Assembly supported 45 PWDs with Sawing machines, hair dressing machines, and Cassava dough mills, among others. In relation to education the Assembly paid school fees for three students and a medical bill of one person.

It also seeks to promote domestic tourism for revenue generation. With this, the Assembly in collaboration with the Nananoom and Ghana Tourism Authority as well as Northern Development Authority had identified tourism potential sites for future development. The tourism sites identified and visited include the Digya National Park, the Meeting Point of Sene River and the Volta Lake, and the Abuo – Aboagyesei at the Game line.

The goal of this development dimension is to also promote the cultivation of crops, livestock rearing and fish farming for food security and income. And also ensure restoration of degraded natural resources especially tree planting. During the 2020 fiscal year, the Assembly in collaboration with Department of Agriculture facilitated the implementation of government flagship programs which geared towards improving food security and income generation. The programs implemented are; planting for Food and Jobs (PFJs) and planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) as well as Campaign against Fall-Army Worm (FAW) in the district. With the FAW, 569 farmers benefited from the project. This comprises 487 males' farmers and 82 Female Farmers respectively. For the PFJ policy, total beneficiary farmers are 289 (261 male and 28 female). In addition to the above, the District through Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP) has implemented 20 hectares of Cashew plantation in four selected communities in the district. The plantation sites includes; Bodinka Beposo, Asuoso, Chaboba and Deiffour Junction.

2.2.3 Social Development

2.2.3.1 Education

The policy direction for education in the District is to improve equitable access to education, quality of education, education management and also improve Science, Technology and Technical vocational education and training. In respect of this essential amenity, the Assembly with support from its development partners have implemented some number of interventions in order to facilitate the accessibility of education for all.

During the year, the Assembly constructed the following educational facilities; 1 no. of teachers Quarters with Mechanized Borehole at Premuase with funding source from SIF, 1No. 3-unit classroom block with 1No. 4 – seater KVIP and Furniture at Okpalama with funding sources from the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), 1no.6-unit classroom block with office and store at Bassa Africa faith prim with funding source from GETFund, 2 no. 20 dormitory rooms with 1 no. 2 bedrooms apartment each and toilet, bathhouse and water facilities at Bassaman Senior High School also with a funding source from GETFund etc.

2.2.3.2 Health

In relation to Health, the main priorities were to provide quality health service delivery and also create an enabling environment to promote private sector participation in health service delivery.

2.2.3.2.1 Infrastructure

The District has a total of 8 operational health facilities, consisting of 5 CHPS Compounds and 3 Health Centre with no Private health facility. All the facilities provide specific health services delivery. Therefore, no health facility in the district provides comprehensive and emergencies services currently. Also, the Assembly in collaboration with Social Investment Fund (SIF) have completed the construction of CHPS compound with mechanized borehole, Maternity ward and Nurses Quarters at both Sunsumpe and Kajaji Health Centre respectively. The Assembly is currently constructing a laboratory at Kajaji Health Center. Also, the Assembly has also completed the construction of a CHPS compound with nurse's quarters at Gbili – Wanzam. The breakdown is as follows:

Table 1 Operational Health Infrastructure

S/N	Type Of Facility	Location
1.	Health Centre	Kajaji
2.	Health Center	Bassa
3.	CHPS Compound	Premuase
4.	CHPS Compound	Nyankontre
5.	CHPS Compound	Asouso
6.	Health Center	Kojokrom
7.	CHPS Compound	Bodinka
8.	CHPS Compound	CFAO Quarters

Source: GHS, 2020 Annual Report

Table 2: 2020 Activities Implemented/On-going

S/N	PROJECT/PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	STATUS
1	Construction of 1No. Maternity ward with potable water supply system	Kajaji Health Center	100% completed
2	Construction of 1No. 2 bedroom semi-detached Nurses Quarters	Kajaji Health Centre	100% completed
3	Construction of 1No. Rural Clinic with potable water supply system	Sunsumpe	100% completed and yet to hand over
4	Construction of Laboratory	Kajaji Health Center	100% completed
5	Continuation and completion of CHPS compound	Gbili/Wanzam	100% completed and but not yet in use
6	Construction of 1 no CHPS compound	Sumsumpe	100% completed but not yet in use

Source: SEEDA, Quarterly progress Reports, 2020

HIV Screening and Testing

During the year 2020, the District Health Directorate with support from its development partners carried out know – your – HIV – Status test in the district. The test covered 5,080 people. Out of these number of people underwent the test, 44 people were confirmed positive. It was also observed that, the prevalence of HIV is 9/1000. With the above.

Table 3: HIV Screening and Testing

Number of people tested	5,080
Positive	44
Prevalence	9/1000

Source: GHS, 2020 Annual report

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2.2.3.2.2 Availability of Health Workers

Human resource capacity continues to grow gradually over the period under review. This has led to improved health staff to population ratio. This is a strong indication that the health sector will meet the challenges when all the public health facilities begin operation. However there is the need to look at the absence of Medical Doctor/Superintendent and Public Health Nurse (PHN) since this continue to deny residents of the district essential and emergency services and there is the need to for management to upgrade the facility to poly-clinic or district hospital since the district is having a medical doctor hanging somewhere in the country. This will improved the quality of health care delivery.

Table 4: Available Human Resource for Health Service Delivery

S/N	CATEGORY	YEAR				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	DDHS	1	1	1	1	1
2	Med. Officer	0	0	0	0	N/A
3	Physician Ass	1	1	2	3	N/A
4	Midwives	4	6	8	12	N/A
5	Psychiatry	2	3	3	4	N/A
6	RGN	0	3	3	3	N/A
7	Enrolled Nurses	32	35	38	47	N/A
8	PHN	0	0	0	0	N/A
9	CHNs	43	47	40	42	N/A
10	D/control (FTs & TOs)	12	16	16	19	N/A
11	HIO	1	1	2	2	N/A
12	LAB. TECH	1	1	1	1	N/A
13	Pharmacy Tech	1	1	1	1	N/A
14	Nutritionist	0	0	0	0	N/A
15	Accounts Officer	1	1	1	1	N/A
16	Drivers/Others	1	1	1	1	N/A
17	Total	100	117	117	137	

Source: GHS, 2020 Annual Report

PRESIDENT'S COORDINATED PROGRAM OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES (PCPESDP)

INDICATORS (2018-2021)

INDICATOR	BASELINE (2017)	TARGET 2018	ACTUAL 2018	TARGET 2019	ACTUAL 2019	TARGET 2020	ACTUAL 2020	TARGET 2021	ACTUAL 2021
HIV AIDS PREVELENC E RATE	0.23	5/1000	0.75	5/1000	0.80	5/1000	0.73	5/1000	
MARTENAL	0	1/125	0	1/125	0	1/125	0	1/125	

MORTALITY RATIO									
UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE	0	0/10000	0	1/10000	0	1/10000	0	1/10000	
MALARIA CASE FATALITY IN CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS PER 10000 POPULATION	0	0/10000	0	0/10000	0	0/10000	0	0/10000	

Source: GHS, 2020 Annual Report

DISTRICT SPECIFIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	BASELINE (2017)	TARGET 2018	ACTUAL 2018	TARGET 2019	ACTUAL 2019	TARGET 2020	ACTUAL 2020	TARGET 2021	ACTUAL 2021
TEENAGE PREGNANCY	16.3%	12%	16.1%	12%	16.2%	12%	17.2%	12%	
ADOLESCENT CORNER ATTENDANCE RATE	7.4%	15%	7.8%	15%	7.5%	15%	36%	15%	
OPD ATTENDANCE RATE	0.47	1.0	0.46	1.0	0.46	1.0	0.44	1.0	
PATIENT NURSE RATIO	1:10369	1:450	1:955	1:450	1:750	1:450	1:731	1:450	
BED-PATIENT RATIO	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	
ANTENATAL CARE ATTENDANCE RATE	2.5	4	3.1	4.5	3.5	4.5	3.5	4.0	

Source: GHS, 2020 Annual Report

2.2.3.3 Social Protection

In the course of the 2020 fiscal year, several attempts in the form of social protection have been made to protect the vulnerable and excluded as well as the aged in the district. These activities are basically carried out by Department of Social Welfare and Community

Development with supports from other development partners in and around the district. During 2020, the department carried out the below activities

PRESIDENT’S COORDINATED PROGRAM OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES (PCPESDP)
INDICATORS (2018-2021)

INDICATOR	BASELINE (2017)	TARGET 2018	ACTUAL 2018	TARGET 2019	ACTUAL 2019	TARGET 2020	ACTUAL 2020	TARGET 2021	ACTUAL 2021
Rate of Child Abuse	15	20	6	20	8	15	5	15	
Rate of Violence Against Women	15	20	7	20	10	15	7	15	
Number of Marital Cases Reported	20	30	10	20	8	20	6	20	
Number of Marital cases Resolved	20	30	5	20	7	20	6	20	

Source: DSW&CD, 2020 Annual Report

UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES IN 2020

Critical development and poverty issues	Allocation (GHC)	Actual Receipt (GHC)	Number of beneficiaries	
			Target	Actual
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) program	122,160	122,160	1575	1575

Source: DSW&CD, 2020 Annual Report

Table 5: Activities undertaken by the Department of Social Welfare in 2020

S/N	ACTIVITY	SEX OF BENEFICIARIES		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
1	Payment of LEAP	772	803	1575

	beneficiaries			
2	Carry out public education on Bush fire in 8 communities	153	97	250
3	Carry out registration of indigents onto NHIS	1,285	1,528	2,813
4	Embark on renewal of NHIS cards for LEAP beneficiaries	114	145	259
5	Facilitate the disbursement of PWD Funds	34	11	45
7	Provide support to PWDs in schools	3	6	9
8	Organize sensitization for parents on child protection issues in 10 communities	1175	512	1685
9	Facilitate and resolve child maintenance issues	10	15	25

Source: DSW&CD, 2020 Annual Report

2.2.3.4 Water and Sanitation

The District Environmental Health Unit is basically in-charge of sanitation and water related issues in the district. This role is carry out by the unit with the support of other sectors or development partners such as; CWSA, DWST, Donors and among others. The unit has carried out a number of activities in relation to its administrative mandate during 2020 fiscal year.

Water

With regards to water, there is inadequate supply of portable water in the district. Majority of the population in the district depend largely on the Sene River and Volta Lake for water. Other sources of portable water to the inhabitants include Mechanized boreholes, Boreholes with hand pumps, small town water system and limited boreholes. On the part of boreholes, the district has sixty-two (62) functional boreholes distributed across the district. These boreholes were acquires from different sources of funding ranging from the District Assembly, World Vision International, Development partners, World Bank, Social Investment Funds (SIF). Per standards, each of the boreholes serves a population of 300 and above. The district also has a total of 8 no. Mechanized boreholes which also serve a population of 450 each. In addition, the district has 1 no. small town water supply system which is located at Kajaji, the District Capital and is serving an estimated population of 3000. Finally, the district has 1no. Limited Mechanized borehole at Bassa which also serves an estimated population of 2000. The above means that the district has about 36.3 % of its population having access to portable water.

Sanitation

Generally, there is improper management of waste (solid and liquid) in the district and has a serious effect on the environment and on living creatures as a whole.

The table below shows the number of refuse dumps In the district.

REFUSE DUMPS	NUMBER
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Approved	165
Unapproved	210

Source; District Environmental Health Department

LIQUID WASTE

Hygienic disposal of excreta is a basic necessity in preventing sanitation related diseases. The most effective way is to ensure that, all households have their own latrines facilities. The District Assembly also provides public latrines and carry out maintenance on the existing ones. Currently, there are about four hundred and six (406) latrines in the district which is made up of public, private and institutional.

Below is the breakdown of latrines in the district.

S/N	TYPE OF LATRINE	HOUSEHOLD/PRIVATE	PUBLIC	INSTITUTIONAL	TOTAL
1	Aqua Privy	6	17	5	23
2	KVIP	0	5	10	15
3	VIP	30	0	14	44
4	Digni Loo	254	0	5	259
5	WC	25	0	3	28
6	Improved Pit Latrine	23	5	9	37
Total		338	27	46	406

Source; District Environmental Health Department

2.2.3.0 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

The policy direction of this development dimension is to Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment. In view of this, the District Assembly have collaborated with its key stakeholders and fashioned out several interventions to facilitate the achievement of this laudable goal. Therefore, the sectors of this policy direction are listed below:

2.2.3.1 Climate Change

It is true facts that, the conditions of the weather have drastically changed as a result of human activities coupled with the natural factors. These changes have negatively affected human lives and other living organisms greatly. It also poses several unfavorable living conditions such as long dry seasons and erratic rainfall patterns and eventually brings about shortage of food. On this note, the Assembly with its development partners implemented the following activities to mitigate the situation.

Table 6: Climate Change activities for the year, 2020

S/N	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	STATUS	
			Percent	Remarks
1.	Provided and distributed 10,000 cashew seedlings to 100 cashew farmers	District wide	100%	Completed
2.	Facilitate the combating of illegal chain	District wide	-	On-going

	saw operation and indiscriminate felling of trees			
3.	Carried out anti-bush fire public education	District wide	-	On-going
4	Facilitate the plantation of Cashew in four selected communities in the district through Ghana Productive Safety Net Project.	Bodinka Beposo, Asuoso, Chaboba, Deiffour Junction	-	On-going

Source: SEEDA, Quarterly progress Reports, 2020

2.2.3.2 Transportation Infrastructure

Under this policy direction, the other aspect tackled by the Assembly is the provision of transportation infrastructure. During the 2020 fiscal year, the Assembly in strong collaboration with the development partners implemented the following interventions across the district.

Table 7: Transportation Infrastructure interventions implemented

S/N	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	STATUS
1.	Facilitate the supply of pre-mix fuel in the district	Deiffour-Battor	On-going
2.	Provision of support to the Boat Owners Association	District wide	On-going

Source: SEEDA, Quarterly progress Reports, 2020

2.2.3.3 National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)

The NADMO with support from the District Assembly and Regional NADMO Office were able to some reasonable number of wind storm disaster victims in the district during 2020.

2.2.3.4 Energy and Petroleum

Under this very sector, the Assembly collaborated effectively with its development partners which saw some number of interventions proposed and implementation kicked started during the 2020 fiscal year. Considering the essential nature of this sector to the growth and sustainability of the local economy of the district the below tabulated interventions were fashioned and implementation begun last year.

Table 8: Energy and Petroleum interventions Implemented during 2020

S/N	INTERVENTION DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	REMARKS
1.	Facilitate the continuation and completion of extension of electricity to 23No. communities	District wide	On-going
2.	Facilitate the provision of solar energy to all island communities	District wide	On-going
3.	Support and facilitate the seismic activities underway by the GNPC	District wide	On-going
4.	Rehabilitation and maintenance of streetlight	District wide	Completed
5.	Support VRA to carry out market survey in 25 communities	District wide	Completed

Source: SEEDA, Quarterly progress Reports, 2020

2.2.4.0 GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

The policy direction of this development dimension is to maintain a stable, united and safe society. This comprises of the involvement of all stakeholders in district planning and budgeting through a participatory process at all levels.

These entail the provision of office accommodation, adequate logistics, and motivate staff. It also involves the strict compliance to the provisions of the procurement Act, Act 633. Also, to ensure the implementation of the Popular Participation Strategy (PPS) of the Assembly through organizing of town hall meetings, Peoples Assembly, and Staff/Community Durbars/Public forum. The other step is stakeholder involvement in fee fixing resolution which leads to the preparation of the annual composite budget for the ensuing year.

In the quest of fulfilling the above mandate, the Assembly in collaboration with development partners implemented a number of activities geared towards the achievement of the policy direction of this development dimension. These include the below.

Table 9: 2020 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability Activities Implemented

S/N	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	STATUS
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	Kajaji	Implemented
5	Ensure effective collaboration and coordination among stakeholders	District wide	On-going
6	Rehabilitation of Bassa Police station	Bassa	Completed
7	Rehabilitation of 2No. Area Councils	Bassa & Kajaji	Completed
8	Provision of adequate logistics for police visibility surveillance	District wide	On-going
9	Strengthening of the District Assembly Sub-structures	Kajaji A/C Bassa A/C	Implemented
10	Organize capacity building training on participatory planning, roles and responsibilities of A/Cs for Assembly members	Kajaji	Implemented
11	Support and facilitate the organization of town hall meetings by development partners	Kajaji	Implemented

Source: SEEDA, Quarterly progress Reports, 2020

2.3.0 Update on Revenue Sources and Disbursement

This section deals with the sources of income and the expenditures of the Assembly during the 2020 fiscal year.

2.3.1 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, GPSNP and Donor Funds.

Table 10: Sources of Revenue – Sene East District Assembly

Expenditure Item	2019 Baseline	Target 2020	Actual 2020
IGF	302,007.76	1,110,473.87	213,137.97
MPs CF	369,567.49	480,000.00	776,664.94
DACF/ PWDs	2,545,529.37	6,699,062.22	3,995,732.34
DDF	1,270,323.16	6,41090	51,103.92
MSHAP	18,074.57	-	18,337.12
GSFP	0.00	-	
SRWSP	0.00	-	23,155.28
UDG	N/A	-	0.00
UNFPA	N/A	-	0.00
LEAP		122,160	122,160
GHARH	0.00	-	0.00
Other Transfers (mag)	0.00	756,360.94	202,739.48
GOG	903,129.72	1,110,473.87	57,774.93
Total	5,408,632.07	10919620.9	5269005.98

Source: SEDA 2020, Annual Account Statement

2.3.2 Report on Disbursement

The below table depicts the expenditure statement of the district right from January to December, 2020 fiscal year.

Table 11: Funds Disbursement

EXPENDITURE ITEM	BASELINE (2019)	TARGET 2020	ACTUAL 2020
COMPENSATION	970,387.54	909,650.00	125,154.65
GOODS AND SERVICES	2,262,772.33	2,606,790.00	579,019.64
INVESTMENTS	0.00	-	0.00
ASSETS	1,224,632.55	2,827,381.00	68,213.73
TOTAL	3,355,592.42		

Source: SEDA, Annual Account Report, 2020

Table 13 above indicates the disbursement of funds for the period January to December, 2020. Also, GHC 125,154.65 was recorded in respect of Compensation against an estimated figure of GhC909,650.00. 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.

2.4 Up-date of indicators and target

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

Table 12: Assessment of Performance Indicators

	Indicator (Categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline	Target	Actual
	Economic Development	2018	2020	2020

1.	Total Output in Agricultural Production	Metric tones	Metric tones	Metric tones
	i. Maize	1,818	1,898	2,964.89
	ii. Rice (milled)	2,520	2,520	2,65.48
	iii. Millet	No data	No data	No data
	iv. Sorghum	No data	No data	No data
	v. Cassava	No data	No data	No data
	vi. Yam	231,063	281,065	287,201.26
	vii. Cocoyam	No data		
	viii. Groundnut	2,967	2,967	3,560
	ix. Fish	No data	No data	No data
	x. Goats	1,000	1,000	1,500
	xi. Cattle	2,540	2,640	4,200
	xii. Poultry	9,000	9,000	10,000
	xiii. Sheep	1,500	1,500	2,540
2.	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	No data	No data	7%
3.	Number of new industries established			
	i. Agriculture	15	15	17
	ii. Industries	No data	No data	No data
	iii. Service	No data	No data	No data
4.	Number of new Jobs created			
	iv. Agriculture	No data	No data	2
	v. Industries	No data	No data	No data
	vi. Service	No data	No data	No data
	Social Development			
5.	Net enrolment rate	90.0%	85.5%	50.2%
	• Kindergarten	48.5%	No data	No data
	• Primary	63.3%	No data	No data
	• JHS	23.9%		
6.	Gender Parity Index	1.14%	1.00%	1.15%
	• Kindergarten	1.16	No data	No data
	• Primary	1.12	No data	No data
	• JHS	1.06	No data	No data
	• SHS	0.82	No data	No data
7.	Completion rate			
	• Kindergarten	103.7%	100%	No data
	• Primary	67.9%	95%	68.1%
	• JHS	48%	75%	39.4%
	• SHS	6.7%	100%	No data
8.	Number of operational Health Facilities			
	• CHPS Compound	5	6	5
	• Clinic	-	1	-
	• Health Center	3	3	3
	• Hospital	-	1	-
9.	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card			
	• Total (by sex)	No data	No data	No data
	• Indigents	No data	No data	No data
	• Informal	No data	No data	No data
	• Aged	No data	No data	No data
	• Under 18years	No data	No data	No data
	• Pregnant women	No data	No data	No data
10.	Number of births and death registered			
	• Birth (sex)	No data	No data	No data
	• Death (sex, age group)	No data	No data	No data
11.	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water source			
	• District	44.4%	50%	53.5%

	• Unban	N/A	N/A	N/A
	• Rural	44.4%	50%	53.5%
12.	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services			
	• District	16.5%	20%	17.01%
	• Unban	N/A	N/A	N/A
	• Rural	16.5%	20%	17.01%
13.	Maternal Mortality ration (institutional)	0	0	0
14.	Malaria case fatality (institutional)	0	0	0
	i. Sex	0	0	0
	ii. Age group	0	0	0
15.	Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse	13	15	7
	i. Child trafficking (Sex):			
	Male:	10	5	2
	Female	4	2	0
	ii. Child abuse (Sex):			
	Male:	0	3	1
	Female:	0	5	4
16.	Percentage of road network in good condition			
	i. Total	24.19%	30%	
	ii. Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A
	iii. Feeder	24.19%	30%	
17.	Percentage of Communities covered by electricity			
	i. District	1.1%	5%	1.1%
	ii. Rural	1.1%	5%	1.1%
	iii. Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0
18.	Reported cases of crime			
	i. Men	No data	No data	No data
	ii. Women	No data	No data	No data
	iii. Children	No data	No data	No data
19.	Percentage of annual action plan implemented	82.11%		
20.	Number of communities affected by disaster			
	i. Bush fire	1	0	1
	ii. Floods	0	0	0

Source: Departments Annual Progress Report, 2020

**PRESIDENTS CORDINATED PROGRAM OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
POLICIES (PCPESDP) INDICATORS (2018-2020)
AGRICULTURE SECTOR INDICATORS (GENERAL)**

INDICATOR	BASELINE (2017)	TARGET 2018	ACTUAL 2018	TARGET 2019	ACTUAL 2019	TARGET 2020	ACTUAL 2020	TARGET 2021	ACTUAL 2021
Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish									
Maize	6,659.90	7,991.88	8,590.27	10,700.60	10,914.60	10,914	11,241.42	11,241.42	
Rice (Millet)	4,450.62	5,340.74	6,608.89	7,930.30	8,118.21	8,168.00	8,413.04	8,413.04	
Cassava	141,884.67	161,514.40	201,843.00	242,271.60	254,385.18	254,385.00	262,013.50	262,013.50	
Yam	102,960.74	148,282.00	185,353.00	222,425.60	242,441.70	242,441.70	259,412.62	259,412.62	
Fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sheep	6,780.04	7,960.40	8,660.20	9,820.70	9,950.00	10,640.00	11,270.00	11,970.00	
Goat	7,650.08	8,950.88	9,145.00	9,960.00	10,150.00	11,450.00	11,980.00	12,150.00	

Cattle	9,860.80	10,680.00	11,990.00	13,740.00	15,940.00	16,870	17,830.00	18,940.00	
Poultry (Local)	9,440.60	11,685.00	12,750.00	14,940.00	15,090.80	17,970	18,940.00	20,570.00	

DISTRICT SPECIFIC INDICATORS 2020

INDICATOR	BASE LINE (2017)	TARGET 2018	ACTUAL 2018	TARGET 2019	ACTUAL 2019	TARGET 2020	ACTUAL 2020	TARGET 2021	ACTUAL 2021
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Millet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Groundnut	1,661.00	1,932.20	1,653.33	1,900.00	1,995.00	1,995.00	2,054.85	2,054.88	
pepper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tomatoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

2.5 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues in 2020

At this section, it covers the status of implementation of all the major and most critical development and poverty alleviation policies and programs fashioned out and implemented in the district by government and other development partners to improve living standards of the ordinary Ghanaian at the rural and urban communities in the district. Table 14 below depicts the pictorial status of the poverty and critical development issues in the district.

Table 13: Critical Development and Poverty Issues

S/N	Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocations GhC	Actual Receipt GhC	No. of Beneficiaries	
				Targets	Actual
1.	School Feeding Program	No data	No data	3,500	3,186
2.	Capitation grant	No data	No data	No Data	No data
3.	National Health Insurance Scheme	No data	No data	No Data	No data
4.	LEAP	122,160	122,160	1,575	1,575
5.	National Youth Employment Program	*	*	200	131
6.	ID1F program	No data	No data	No Data	No data
7.	1V1D program	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8.	PFJs program	*	*	602	541
9.	Free SHS program	*	*	0.00	0.00
10.	NEIP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
11.	IPEP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
12.	Others:				
	1. National Builders Corps	N/A	N/A	350	55
	2. Zoom-lion Ghana Limited	*	*	120	78
	3. Community Led Total Sanitation	*	*	275	233
	4. Campaign Against Fall-army Worm	N/A	N/A	1,740	1,161

Source: SEEDA, Quarterly Reports 2020

Note:

- * means, 'the Expenditure is made at the national level or Regional Level'

2. *N/A means, ‘not available or not applicable in the district’*

2.6 Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation (PME)

As a local government authority grounded in grassroots advocacy and international development from the bottom up, the District Assembly took a different approach to monitoring and evaluation (M&E) that empowers beneficiaries of development interventions in its projects and programs as both collectors and consumers of data, through participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) methods. The goal of our participatory M&E system is to recognize what works, what does not work, and why, and create a feedback loop that directly connects our project and program performance with community expectations and goals.

The Participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) was designed to recognize and include communities as important stakeholders in data collection and evaluation. It expands the notion of accountability to answer not only whether Assembly is fulfilling the terms of the funding they receive, but also whether Assembly is fulfilling the needs and goals of the communities it serves. PM&E requires including community voices in monitoring and evaluation, and building the capacity of community members to become active partners in this process. On this note, the PME conducted during the 2020 are tabulated below.

Table 14: PM&E CONDUCTED

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/programmer/project involved	Consultant or Resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
1. Community Score Card	Construction of 1 no 3 unit classroom block with office and KVIP at Okpalama	Community Development Alliance (CDA)	Group discussions, group/district interface meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve community participation in project Planning and execution. • Late sharing of Information. • Inadequate use of community labour in execution of projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities should be Adequately and actively involved in project Planning and execution. • Timely and early sharing of information • Contractors should employ Citizens for the manual work.
2. Community Score Card	Continuation and completion of CHPS compound with nurses quarters at okpalama	Community Development Alliance (CDA)	Group discussions, group/district interface meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve community participation in project Planning and execution. • Late sharing of Information. • Inadequate use of community labour in execution of projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities should be Adequately and actively involved in project Planning and execution. • Timely and early sharing of information • Contractors should employ Citizens for the manual work.
3. Town Hall	All Development interventions across	Ministry of Information	District interface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA should always ensure

Meeting	the district			<p>gap between duty bearers and direct beneficiaries of interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate interaction between communities and DA • Low transparency and accountability to beneficiaries 	<p>flow of information to beneficiary communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA should ensure adequate interactions with beneficiaries • DA need to improve transparency and accountability to beneficiaries
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2.7 Development Project Evaluation

During 2020, the District Assembly has conducted some evaluations on its development interventions implemented in the district. Below are the evaluations conducted on development interventions during 2020 fiscal year.

Table 15: Evaluations Conducted

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/Programme /project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
1. Impact of Cash Transfers to Participants of GPSNP (LIPW)	Labour Intensive Public Works	GPSNP and District Assembly	Qualitative – Focus Group Discussions with Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the Beneficiaries were Trading with the Funds they receive. • Some beneficiaries used the money for the following: NHIS registration and renewals, fees for apprentice trainings, marriage, naming ceremonies and funeral rites performance • Others use funds to send their wards to schools • A number of beneficiaries could not receive their full 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A little training on income generating activities can be added to the programme

				allowances before project closure	
2. Assessing the impact of the Cashew plantation under GPSNP on beneficiary communities	Labour Intensive Public Works	GPSNP and District Assembly	Qualitative – Focus Group Discussions & Interviews with Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in travelling time • Easy transportation of goods and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out regular road maintenance

2.8 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Gender Mainstreaming

During the year, the Assembly in the implementation of the MTDP 2018-2021 mainstreamed Gender and undertook 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 constructed a maternity ward at Kajaji Health centre and applied and received 10 more midwives to man the clinics and CHPS compounds in the district. The Assembly also encouraged woman's participation in governance so as to achieve a reasonable number of women representation. Again, the Assembly continued with the police escort services for traders who are mostly women coming from outside the district to patronise the Kajaji market.

Conflict Resolution

During the 2020 fiscal year, the management of the District Assembly having known that peaceful co-existence is a recipe to speedy development of society, embarked on some remedies to conflict arising situations in the district. For instance, the Assembly constantly and frequently organizes its mandatory District Security Council meetings. This is where issues bordering on comprising peace are always discussed and lasting solutions are found on them. The issues such as the activities of Fulani herdsmen, land disputes among traditional councils, disputes among landlords and settler farmers and communities, and so on.

Popular Participation

Public participation is an integral part of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) and implementation process. As the level of government closest to the local level, MMDAs work with residents, business, and other stakeholders to provide the services and infrastructure that is key to developing vibrant, resilient, and sustainable communities.

Therefore, in order to meet the ever-evolving needs of their residents and business communities, MMDAs must work in partnership with these key stakeholders and ensure their voice is reflected in decision making.

OBJECTIVE/PURPOSE

The aim of the popular participation process is giving the real opportunity to the grass root to actively participate in their governance. It also serves as a platform for the interaction between duty-bearers and beneficiaries to enable accountability for the stewardship of the District Assembly to the People of the District.

Popular participation process

Various stakeholders and interested and affected parties were identified during this process. These included the Media landscape (Kaakye FM, Nyewase FM, TV3, etc.) business sector, agricultural sector, transport sector, conservation sector, as well as the general public (men, women, children, and PWDs).

Invitations were sent out to the various sectors in the Districts and stakeholders (interested and affected parties). Notices were also advertised at vantage locations in the form of posters and fliers all over the district. A combined total of One (1) town hall meetings (internally) with one regional town hall meeting, two general assembly meetings coupled with all sub-committees and Executive Committee meetings, four community durbars organized by NCCE and Community Development Alliance (CDA, Ghana) as well as Ministry of Information were held between January to December, 2020.

Venues of organization

Places of venues of organization of the popular participations include:

- 1 Premuase
- 2 Kajaji
3. Bassa

Key Development Issues Discussed

The main topics discussed during the town hall meeting were;

- Security,
- Child rights
- Anti-corruption activities
- Water and Sanitation sector.
- Channel of communication
- Planting for Food and Jobs policy
- Planting for Export and Rural Development Policy
- Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP)
- Decentralization of National Education Scholarship
- Oil and Gas Development Plan

- Continuation and completion of development projects
- Sources of funding for government businesses

Table 1: Public Participation Processes

Development theme	Commence/Query	Response
Good governance, accountability and transparency and security	1. Citizens inquired to know the steps Assembly have adopted to improve security in the district.	<p>The Assembly has constructed a District Police Head Quarters at Kajaji which is ready for use. When it operationalize, more security personnel will be posted to the district and this will enhance security visibility thereby lead to the reduction of criminal activities and behaviours in the district.</p> <p>Also, the Assembly is currently supporting the SWAD team of Ghana Police Service to keep the relative security tranquillity by escorting traders of Kajaji and Akroka markets.</p> <p>To add, the Assembly is currently rehabilitating Bassa Police Station as a strategy to improve the policing situation in the district.</p>
	2. Residents of the district probed to know the extent of involvement of beneficiaries in development decision making by the Assembly	<p>During the year, the Assembly has been able to organized three mandatory general Assembly meetings and sub-committee meetings.</p> <p>Again, the Assembly organized two Town hall meetings in Nyankontre (Bass Area Council) and Kajaji (Kajaji Area Council).</p> <p>Notwithstanding, the Assembly in collaboration with Community Development Alliance (CDA, Ghana) organized community durbars in ten (10) communities and</p>

		disseminate community score cards results on capital projects implementation in the district.
Social Development	<p>A greater proportion of the populace queried to know the state of completion of the Social Investment Fund (SIF) projects.</p> <p>Community members admonished the gathering with poor and inadequate potable water provision in the district.</p>	<p>With this, the District Assembly has paid GhC240,000 out of the total counterpart funding window. So, the contractors are currently at site and very soon some of the projects will be completed.</p> <p>At this point, the Assembly told members that, steps have been taken to mitigate the poor potable water provision in the district. The Assembly indicated that, 7 number mechanized boreholes have been drilled, 6 boreholes with hand pumps drilled and 11 number boreholes rehabilitated.</p>
Economic Development	<p>Participants were concerned about the non-extension of electricity to the new developed areas of some communities, e.g. Nyankontre community.</p> <p>What is the Assembly/Government have to support farmers since the farming is the main work for residents of the district</p>	<p>The Assembly has planned to extend electricity to all newly developed areas of the communities along the main trunk road.</p> <p>District Directorate of Agriculture mentioned that, government has introduced planting for food and jobs (PfJs) and planting for export and rural development (PERD) policies. The Assembly has provided 40,000 seedlings of cashew to 200 farmers under the PERD policy.</p> <p>Also, government with the support from Modernising Agriculture in Ghana (MAG)</p>

		has supplied 11 motor bikes to Agriculture Extension Agents and a Pick up to the department to facilitate the extension services provision to farmers in the district.
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CHAPTER THREE

3.0 The Way Forward

The preparation of Annual Progress Report for 2020 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. The two Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) Compounds under construction, that is Sunsumpe and Gbili/Wanzam CHPS is completed and awaiting commissioning, 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/Polyclinic affects the provision of critical and emergency health services in the district.

Status Report On Coronavirus (COVID 19)

Introduction

Coronaviruses (CoV) are a large family of viruses that cause illness ranging from common cold to a more severe disease such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV). A novel coronavirus (CoV) is a new strain that has not been previously identified in human.

Coronaviruses are zoonotic, meaning they are transmitted between animals and people. Detailed investigations found that SARS-CoV was transmitted from civet cats humans and MERS-CoV from dromedary camels to humans. Several known coronaviruses are circulating in animals that have not yet infected humans.

Common signs of infection include; respiratory symptoms, fever, and cough, shortness of breath and breathing difficulties. In more severe cases, infections can cause pneumonia, severe acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure and even death.

Preparedness and Response to COVID- 19 Pandemic (Sene East District)

The Sene East District Assembly in collaboration with its development partners such as:

1. Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
2. Community Development Alliance
3. Ministry of Health

The below table shows the PPEs procured for the combating of Covid-19 in the district.

Table 9: PPEs procured by the Sene East District Assembly

No.	PPEs PROCURED DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
1.	Basin	194
2.	Veronica Bucket with stands	200
3.	Waste bins	200
4.	Face Masks	12,000
5.	Alcohol based hand sanitizers	1,154pcs and 22 gallons
6.	Liquid soap	653 pcs
7.	Tissues	351
8.	Megaphones	10
9.	Thermometer guns	15

Distribution of PPEs

The District Assembly distributed all the PPEs procured to all the communities in the district through the Assembly members and other key stakeholders in the district to be placed at public places and other conspicuous areas for public consumption.

COVID – 19 Reported Cases

The district has officially reported cases of the pandemic during the year. These affected persons were quarantined mandatorily and since been discharged.

Summary

Covid-19 is real and all hands must be on desk to prevent, control, contain and effectively manage the suspected cases by effectively and robust referral systems 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 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 under estimated of which Sene East District is no exceptional. 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 cedi 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 District Assembly as well as the various implementing departments and funding Agencies.

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

ANNEX 1: Proportion of the DMTDP Implemented in 2020

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Actual
	2019	2020	2020
1. proportion of the annual action plan implemented	84.4%	100%	89.50%
a. percentage completed	32%	100%	85.03%
b. percentage of on-going interventions	66.06%	100%	11.07%
c. percentage of interventions abandoned	1.94%	100%	1.09%
d. percentage of interventions yet to start	0.00%	0.00%	0.00
2. proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented	25%	100%	

ANNEX 2: Details on the Annual Action Plan Implemented

S/N	Development Dimension	2020	
		Planned	Executed
1	Social Development	21	19
2	Economic Development	20	18
3	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	28	24
4	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	21	17
5	Total	90	78

ANNEX 3: PROJECT REGISTER

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR/CONSULTANT	CONTACT SUM GHC	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE OF AWARD	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	REMARKS
construction of 1no.6-unit classroom block with office ,store and library	Social Development	Iala	M/S ZABS CO. LTD	349,064.26	GETFund/ SUTBR EP III	12/09/2015		09/09/2016	88897.58		100%	Completed
construction of 1no.3-unit classroom block with office ,store and library	Social Development	Abugame	M/S ZABS CO. LTD	124,355.56	GETFund/ SUTBR EP III	12/09/2015		09/09/2016			40%	On-going
construction of 1no.6-unit classroom block with office and store	Social Development	Manoanyikpo	M/S Benduprice Ventures	124,954.16	GETFund/ SUTBR EP II	12/09/2015		09/09/2016			50%	On-going
construction of 1no3-unit classroom block with office and store	Social Development	KojoKrom			GETFund/ SUTBR EP II						50%	Abandoned
construction of 1n.6-unit classroom block with office and store o	Social Development	Bassa Africa faith prim.	M/S Ali Lukman Enterprise		GETFund/ SUTBR EP II						70%	On-going
Construction of	Social	Asouso	M/S	184,239.7	DACF	19/02/2		24/07/201	184,239.7	0.00	100	Completed

1No.3 unit classroom block with toilet facility	Development	JHS	Teyco Enterprise	5		018		8	5		%	and in use
Construction of 1No.3 unit classroom block with toilet facility	Social Development	Bassa Presby B	M/S Cartwright venture	174,009.13	DACF	19/02/2018		24/07/2018	174,009.13	0.00	49%	Completed and in use
Construction of 1No. Police station with Mechanized borehole water system	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	Kajaji	M/S O.B.J Engineering Ltd	464,215.75	DACF	16/02/2018		17/10/2018	177,356.25	464,215.75	100%	Completed and handed over
Continuation and completion of CHPS compound and Nurses Quarters	Social Development	Gbili/Wanzam	M/S Xceed Enterprise	132,936.82	DACF				43,171.29	89,765.53	100%	Completed
Construction of 1No. 3 unit classroom blocks with office, store, 1No. 4 seater KVIP and Furniture	Social Development	Okpama Primary School	M/S	294,763.35	DACF				44,214.50	250,548.85	70	On-going
Cladding of 1No. 6 unit classroom pavilion with office and store	Social Development	Manoanyikpo	M/S BUDSON LTD	129,942.12	DACF				19,491.00	110,451.12	60	On-going
Rehabilitation and refurbishing of 1No. police station	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	Bassa	M/S JIKA Enterprise	130,000	DACF				26,898.00		100	Completed
Drilling of 6No. boreholes with hand pumps	Social Development	Pantoonlin, Kabonya, Ampon	M/S O.B.J Engineering Ltd	159,854.94	DACF				154,380.00		100%	Completed and in use

		sah Akuraa, Krenku ase, Deiffou r-Nkwanta, Burugu										
Construction of 1No. 3 unit classroom block with 1No. 2 bedroom Teachers Quarters and Furniture	Social Development	Bassa Africa faith JHS	M/S BUDSON		DACF - RFG						70%	On-going
Rehabilitation of 1No. Agric Extension Agent Quarters	Economic Development	Bassa	M/S Tyco Enterprise	99,761.55	DACF - RFG	03/01/2020					100%	Completed
Construction of Nurse Quarters with Mechanized Borehole	Social Development	Kajaji	M/S Ufilas Enterprise Ltd		SIF	14/07/2016		14/04/2017			100%	Completed and yet to hand over
Construction of 1no.6 unit classroom block with office, library and construction of 8 seater KVIP Toilet	Social Development	Kajaji	M/S Ufilas Enterprise Ltd		SIF	14/07/2016		14/04/2017			100%	Completed and handed over
Construction of Rural Clinic with Mechanised Borehole	Social Development	Sumsu mpe	M/S Ufilas Enterprise Ltd		SIF	14/07/2016		14/04/2017			100%	Completed and yet to hand over
Construction of teachers Quarters with Mechanised Borehole	Social Development	Premua se	M/S Ufilas Enterprise Ltd		SIF	14/07/2016		14/04/2017			100%	Completed and yet to hand over

Construction of Community Mechanised borehole	Social Development	Nyankonre	M/S Ufilas Enterprise Ltd		SIF	14/07/2016		14/04/2017			100%	Completed and yet to hand over
Construction of 2-no.double Culvert	Economic Development	Bodinka/CFAO Quarters	M/S Ufilas Enterprise Ltd		SIF	14/07/2016		14/04/2017			100%	Handed over and in use
Construction of 2-no.double Culvert	Economic Development	Premua/Gbli	M/S Ufilas Enterprise Ltd		SIF	14/07/2016		14/04/2017			100%	Handed over and in use
Construction of 1no.Materinty ward with mechanized borehole	Social Development	Kojokrom	M/S Ufilas Enterprise Ltd		SIF	14/07/2016		14/04/2017			100%	Completed and yet to hand over
Construction of 1 no. maternity block at Kajaji Health center	Social Development	Kajaji	OBJ company Limited					Health			100%	Completed
Construction of 2 no. 20 dormitory rooms with 1 no. 2 bedrooms apartment each and toilet, bathhouse and water facilities at Bassaman Senior High School	Social Development	Bassa	Phinopia Ltd				GETFund / SUTBRE P III	Education	1/11/2019		100%	Completed
Construction of 1no. four unit 2 bed room semi-detached Teachers staff quarters	Social Development	Kajaji	M/S Any J company	496,782.65	74,517.40	422,265.25	DDF	Administration	02/01/2020	02/07/2020	70%	On-going

ANNEX 4: PROGRAMME REGISTER

PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	SOURCE OF FUNDING	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	REMARKS
Supervising of GPSNP plantation farms	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	GoG	100%	Four Communities	On-going
Harvesting and Post –harvest Management of the major crops	Economic Development	GoG	"	District wide	Completed
Carried out 4 field visit by AEAS	Economic Development	GoG	"	District wide	Completed
Community sensitization on planting for food and jobs	Economic Development	GoG	"	All Communities	Completed
Anti-bushfire campaign	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	GoG	"	313 participants	On-going
Field Measurement techniques	Economic Development	GoG	"	9 beneficiaries	Completed
Trained 15 DOA staff on good agronomic practices	Economic Development	GoG	"	15 participants	Completed
Trained 40women in agriculture in soya bean milk	Economic Development	MAG	100%	40 participants	Completed
Vaccinations and Prophylactic Treatment of food	Economic Development	GoG	"	900Livestock treated	Completed
Carried out community sensitization on CLTS	Social Development	IDA	"	93 household latrines constructed	Completed
Carried out house-house inspection and education on sanitation issues	Social Development	GoG	"	10 communities	Completed
Supervised zoom lion activities	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	GoG	N/A	All communities	On-going
Embarked on meat inspection	Social Development	GoG	N/A	10 communities	On-going
Payment of LEAP beneficiaries	Social Development	GoG	100%	33 communities on LEAP in the district	Completed
Child Rights Promotion and Protection	Social Development	GoG	"	District wide	Completed
Registration and renewal of LEAP beneficiaries and indigent group onto NHIS	Social Development	GoG	"	District wide	Completed

Campaigned in 30 communities on registration of LEAP beneficiaries	Social Development	GoG	"	30 communities	Completed
Organized training on roles and responsibilities of DA, ACs, & UCs	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	DDF	100%	45 participants	Completed
Carried out sensitization on general election	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	GoG	100%	District wide	Completed
Organize sensitization on measures taken against COVID 19	Health	GoG	100%	District wide	Completed

Source: SEEDA Projects/Programs Report, 2020

ANNEX 5: Reports on Critical Development and Poverty Issues 2020

CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES	ALOCATION		ACTUAL RECEIVED	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES	
	INPUT	QUANTITY		TARGET	ACTUALS
PLANTING FOR FOOD AND JOBS (PFJs)	NPK	4000	400 bags	100	46
	UREA	2000	400 bags	100	46
	SOA	No data	No data	No data	No data
	RICE SEED	50 mini bags	50 mini bags	100	141
	MAIZE SEED (HYBRID)	No data	No data	No data	No data
	MAIZE (OPV)	50 bags	30 bags	1500	68
CAMPAIGN AGAINST FAW	Confidor	-	-		
	ADEPA	48 L	48L		
	SUPER TOP	-	-		
	BYPEL	200 sachets	200 sachets		
	ERADICOAT	-	-		
	KD 251 PLUS	-	-		
	NEMAZAL	-	-		
	AGOO	-	-		
PLANTING FOR EXPORT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PERD)	CASHEW SEEDLINGS	100,000	40,000		

Source: DoA Annual Report, 2020