

CENTRAL REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL

ECONOMIC PLANNING

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AF-IDA-SRWSP	ADDITIONAL FINANCING-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION- SUSTAINABLE RURAL WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT
CAPEX	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
CHPS	COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH PLANNING
CoA	CHART OF ACCOUNT
COVID 19	CORONA VIRUS
CWSA	COMMUNITY WATER AND SANITATION AGENCY
D/A	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
DACF	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND
DDF	DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY
DMTDP	DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
GETFund	GHANA EDUCATION TRUST FUND
GIFMIS	GOVERNMENT INTEGRATED FINANCIAL AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM
GoG	GOVERNMENT OF GHANA
GSFP	GHANA SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME
GSOP	GHANA SOCIAL OPPORTUNITY PROJECT
IGF	INTERNALLY GENERATD FUND
IPEP	IMPLEMENTATION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FOR POVERTY ERADICATION PROGRAMME
JHS	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
KPIs	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
LEAD	LEADERSHIP, EDUCATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT
LEAP	LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY
M & E	MONITORING AND EVALUATION
MMA _s	METROPOLITAN AND MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLIES
MMDA _s	METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES

MMDCDs	METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTORS
MMDCEs	METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVES
MP's CF	MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT'S COMMON FUND
MSHAP	MULTI-SECTORAL HIV/AIDS PROGRAMME
MTDP	MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
MTNDPF	MEDIUM TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK
NABCO	NATION BUILDERS CORPS
NADMO	NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION
NER	NET ENROLMENT RATIO
NEIP	NATIONAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATION PLAN
NHIA	NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE AUTHORITY
NHIS	NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME
PM&E	PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION
PWD's CF	PERSONS WITH DISABILITY'S COMMON FUND
RCC	REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL
RPCU	REGIONAL PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT
RPCU/RCC	REGIONAL PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT/REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL
SHS	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
SHTS	SENIOR HIGH TECHNICAL SCHOOL
SRWSP	SUSTAINABLE RURAL WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT
SSNIT	SOCIAL SECURITY AND NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST
TAMDA	TWIFO ATTI MORKWA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
THLD	TWIFO HEMANG LOWER DENKYIRA
TVET	TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING
UDG	URBAN DEVELOPMENT GRANT
UNESCO	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

UNFPA

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

UNICEF

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

USAID

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER ONE

BRIEF REGIONAL PROFILE

1.0 BACKGROUND

The Central Region is one of Ghana's Sixteen (16) administrative regions and was historically part of the Western Region until 1970 when it was carved out just before the 1970 Population Census. It was the first area in the country to make contact with the Europeans. Its capital, Cape Coast, was also the capital of the Gold Coast until 1877, when the capital was moved to Accra.

The region has Twenty two (22) Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies (MMDAs). This comprises of One (1) Metropolitan Assembly, Seven (7) Municipal Assemblies and Fourteen (14) District Assemblies. The constituencies of the region increased from 19 in 2004 to 23 in 2012 prior to the 2012 general election.

1.1 LOCATION AND SIZE

The region shares common boundaries with Western Region on the west, Ashanti and Eastern Regions on the north, and Greater Accra Region on the east. On the south is the 168 kilometres length Atlantic Ocean (Gulf of Guinea) coastline. It occupies an area of 9,826 square kilometres or 4.1 per cent of Ghana's land area.

1.2 POPULATION

The total population of the region according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census was 2,201,863 representing 8.9% of the nation's population being 24,658,823. At an estimated population growth rate of 2.15% per annum, the population of the region as at the end of 2020 was 2,605,492 (statsghana.gov.gh). Out of the projected population, 1,281,998 were males representing 49.20% while 1,323,494 were females representing 50.80%.

1.3 ECONOMIC

The region is a hub of education, with some of the best schools in the country. The region's economy is dominated by services followed by mining and fishing. Cape Coast Castle and Elmina Castle are prominent UNESCO World Heritage Sites and serve as a reminder of the slave trade. The Central Region is a major centre for tourism within the peninsula of Ashantiland and it has some of the most beautiful beaches and national parks (Kakum National Park).

1.4 M&E REPORT FOR 2020

This report covers the year 2020 and it is the third assessment of the progress on the current Medium Term National Development Policy Framework – An agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for All (2018 – 2021). The report has been prepared based on the region's performance in indicators observed over the period through Monitoring and Evaluation.

1.5 PURPOSE OF THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION FOR 2020

The Local Governance Act 2016 (Act 936), section 188 mandates the Regional Coordinating Council to monitor, coordinate and evaluate the performance of the District Assemblies in the region.

Against this background, the Central Regional Coordinating Council prepared the 2020 Regional Annual Progress Report based on the performance of the region in the implementation of the current Medium Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF). The adopted indicators have been assessed against set targets in the implementation of key policies and programmes in the MTNDPF - Agenda for Jobs.

The M & E for the stated period aimed at the following:

- To ensure that projects and programmes are implemented as planned
- To measure the level of achievements of the Region in the MTNDPF – Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) targets
- To provide a clear picture of how the region is performing and enable stakeholders at the national level such as the Ministry of Planning, the National Development Planning Commission etc. to formulate policies and make decisions to further improve the lives of the people in the region.
- To enable Development Partners to assess the performance of the region in relation to projects and programmes they are supporting.
- To identify challenges which are likely to affect the achievement of the Region’s goals and objectives under the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) and make recommendations.

1.6 PROCESSES INVOLVED IN CONDUCTING THE M & E

To ensure quality M&E and its reporting, a number of processes were used;

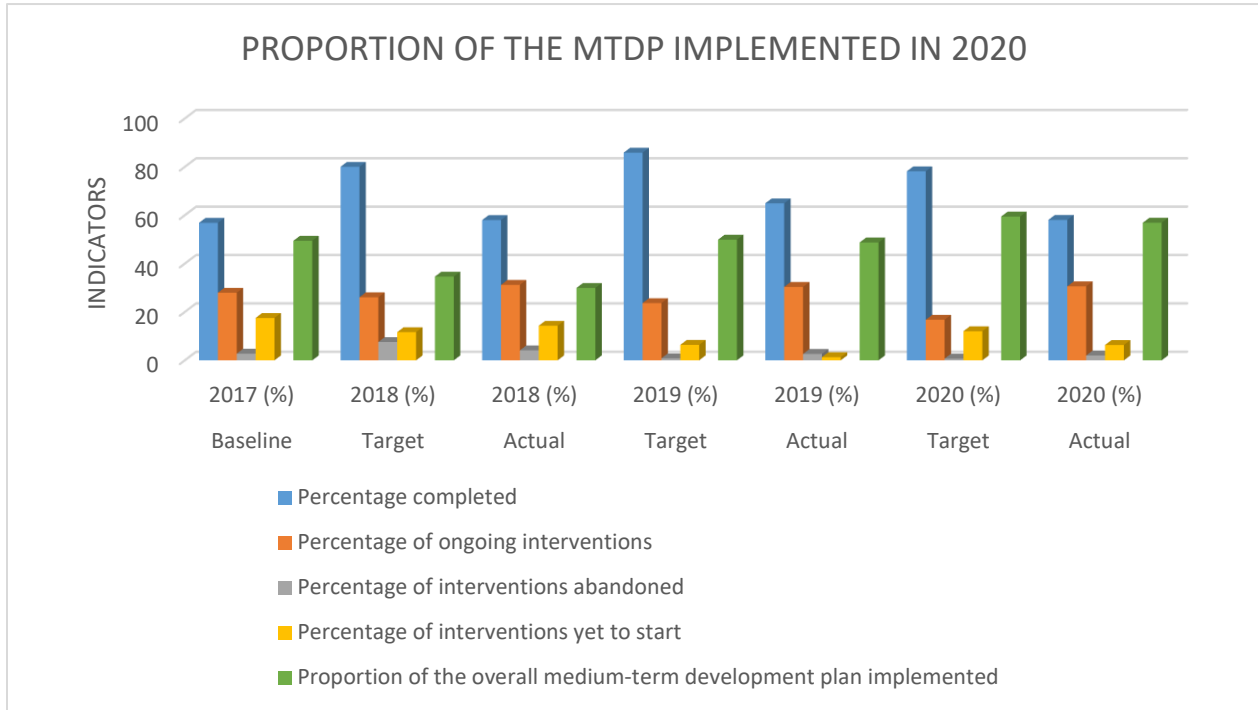
- Indicators were discussed by members of the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU).
- Indicators and reporting format were issued out to all Departments, Units and Agencies.
- Data were gathered from Departments and Agencies (DAs) Annual Report and MMDAs’ Annual Progress reports.
- Data received from the Departments and Agencies was validated through follow up calls by the RPCU Secretariat.
- The document was reviewed by some selected RPCU members.

1.7 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DMTDPs (REGIONAL AVERAGE)

Table 1: PROPORTION OF DMTDP IMPLEMENTED IN 2020

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2020 (%)
1. Proportion of the annual action plans implemented							
a. Percentage completed	56.86	80.00	57.99	85.86	64.9	78.16%	58.06%
b. Percentage of ongoing interventions	27.93	26.07	31.2	23.65	30.35	16.78%	30.61%
c. Percentage of interventions abandoned	2.76	7.55	4.12	0.83	2.65	0.72%	2.01%
d. Percentage of interventions yet to start	17.51	11.65	14.29	6.38	1.31	4.48%	11.24%
2. Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented	49.44	34.61	29.92	49.89	48.74	59.44%	56.89%

Fig. 1: Proportion of DMTDP Implemented in 2020



COMPLETED PROJECTS

From the graph, it can be observed that the percentage of projects completed in the region increased by 1.13% and 6.91% in 2018 and 2019 respectively in relation to 2017 even though the set target for each year was not reached. Conversely, the percentage of projects completed decreased by 6.84% in 2020 as against that of 2019.

The decrease could be attributed to the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic. Districts are also encouraged to set achievable targets going forward.

ON-GOING PROJECTS

The baseline data for 2017 was obtained from 15 districts out of the then 20 Districts. Data on the actual percentage of on-going project was obtained from 21 Districts in 2018 while all 22 Districts provided data on the indicator in 2019 and 2020 respectively.

The actual percentage of on-going projects increased by 3.27% from 2017 to 2018. However, it decreased by 0.85% in 2019 as compared to that of 2018. On the other hand, the actual percentage of ongoing projects increased by 0.26% in 2020 in relation to that of 2019. This implies that MMDAs are doing their best to complete their projects.

ABANDONED PROJECTS

A total of nineteen (19) Districts provided information on the percentage of abandoned interventions in 2019. It can be observed from the graph that the percentage of abandoned projects decreased by 1.47% and 0.64% in 2019 and 2020 respectively as compared to that of 2018.

This suggests that MMDAs in 2019 and 2020 focused on getting their abandoned projects completed before initiating new ones.

PROJECTS YET TO COMMENCE

It can be observed from the graph that, the average percentage of yet to commence projects in 2019 was 1.31% as against 14.29% in 2018. The percentage of yet to start interventions reduced significantly from 17.51% in 2017 to 1.31% in 2019 which is good for the region.

However, the percentage of yet to commence projects increased by 9.93% in 2020. MMDAs were affected in the execution of their planned projects as a result of the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic.

OVERALL MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTED

The overall proportion of the Medium Term Development Plan implemented was 29.92%, out of the 21 Districts that provided data for 2018. However, all 22 Districts provided data for 2019 and 2020.

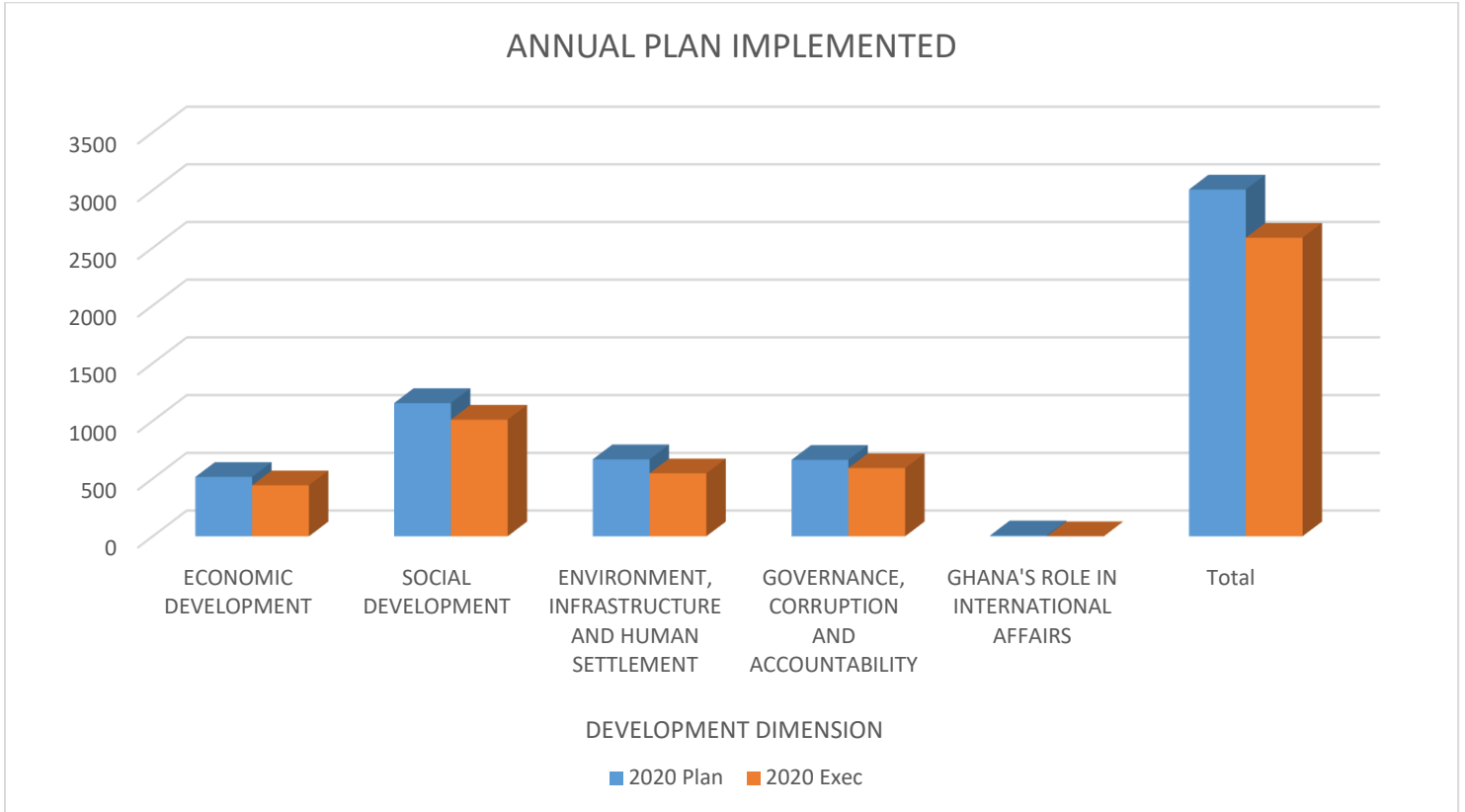
Despite the reduction of 19.52% in the overall proportion of the Medium Term Development Plan implemented in 2018 in relation to 2017, the overall proportion of the MTDP implemented increased in 2019 and 2020 by 18.82% and 8.15% respectively. This suggest that MMDAs are placing importance on implementing their MTDP.

Table 2: DETAILS ON THE ANNUAL PLAN IMPLEMENTED

S/N	Development Dimension	2020	
		Plan	Exec.
1	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	532	459
2	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	1,183	1,039
3	ENVIRONMENT,INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	687	565
4	GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY	677	605
5	GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	8	1
	Total	3,087	2,669

Source: MMDAs Annual Progress Report

Fig. 2: Annual Plan Implemented for 2020



From the graph, it can be observed that a total of 3,087 projects and programmes were planned by the MMDAs in the region. Out of the number, 2,669 were executed representing 86.46%. Out of the 1,183 planned projects and programmes under Social Development, 1,039 were implemented representing 87.83% being the highest. This was followed by Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement with 687 planned projects and programmes with 565 being implemented representing 82.24%. Governance, Corruption and Accountability was the Development Dimension with the next highest number of planned projects and programmes being 677 with 605 implemented representing 89.36%. Economic Development followed with 532 planned projects and programmes with 459 implemented representing 86.28%. Ghana’s Role in International Affairs recorded the least number of planned projects and programmes being 8 with 1 implemented representing 12.5%. This implies that the Assemblies focused on some prioritized areas such as Governance, Corruption and Accountability in terms of implementation of projects, however other areas also need to be looked at going forward.

1.8 CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED IN IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE PLAN.

Generally, these are some of the challenges encountered by the MMDAs in implementing their plan.

- Inadequate and untimely release of funds for implementation of activities
- Inadequacy of logistics for effective M&E
- Deplorable nature of roads posed a challenge in monitoring of projects
- Weak collaboration between Central Administration, other Departments of the Assembly and key stakeholders
- Low functionality of Sub-district structures
- Inadequate personnel and expertise for the implementation of programmes and projects to achieve required targets

1.9 CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE REPORT

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

- Difficulty in obtaining information from some Regional Departments and Agencies.
- Financial data could not be obtained from some of the Regional Departments and Agencies because they stated the information could only be acquired from their national office.
- Some Departments and Agencies did not provide information according to the template discussed with them.
- A maximum of Nine (9) MMDAs left blank spaces in some of the data they provided making it difficult to compute the regional average.

CHAPTER TWO

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

2.0 PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Table 2: PROJECTS IN THE REGION

S/N	TOTAL NO. OF PHYSICAL PROJECTS	CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	STATUS OF PROJECT
1	294	46,062,419.43	COMPLETED
2	269	73,555,374.63	ON-GOING
3	58	9,036,244.43	ABANDONED/STALLED
TOTAL	621	128,654,038.49	

Source: MMDAs Annual Progress Report

In all a total of 621 projects were undertaken by all Twenty Two (22) MMDAs in the region with a total contract sum of GH¢128,654,038.49.

Out of the 621 projects, 294 of the projects with a contract sum of GH¢46,062,419.43 were completed. Additionally, 269 projects with a contract sum of GH¢73,555,374.63 were on-going. However, 58 of the projects amounting to a contract sum of GH¢9,036,244.43 had been abandoned/stalled.

2.1 PROGRAMMES IN THE REGION

Table: 2.1.0. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMME REGISTER

PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	REMARKS
Monitoring of Residential Homes for Children	Care Reform	GH¢ 5,550.00	USAID	February, 2020	December, 2020	GH¢ 11,000.00	GH¢ -5,450.00	Completed	431	Insufficient Funds
Monitoring of Reunified Children	Child Protection	GH¢ 5,100.00	USAID GoG	March, 2020	December, 2020	GH¢ 12,000.00	GH¢ -6,900.00	Not Completed	70	Insufficient Funds
Monitoring of LEAP Cash Grants	LEAP	GH¢ 12,000.00	UNICEF	January, 2020	December, 2020	—	—	Completed	14,149	Completed in January, 2021
Staff Meeting/Training	Capacity Building	—	GoG	—	—	—	—	Did not start	120	Lack of funds

Table: 2.1.1. PROGRAMME REGISTER FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GHC	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	REMARKS
ADULT EDUCATION (Districts/Communities)			GoG							
CHILD PROTECTION (Mfantseman, TAMDA, THLD, Region Team)		28,450.00	UNICEF	JUNE, 2020	OCTOBER, 2020	28,450.00				
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT (Districts/Communities)			GoG							
EXTENSION SERVICES (Districts/Communities)			GoG							
SELF HELP PROJECTS (Districts/Communities)			GoG							

3.0 FUNDING SOURCES AND DISBURSEMENT

Table: 3.1.0 REVENUE SOURCES: RCC

REVENUE ITEM	BASELINE 2017	TARGET 2018	ACTUAL 2018	TARGET 2019	ACTUAL 2019	TARGET 2020	ACTUAL 2020
IGF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DACF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MP's CF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GOG	153,804.87	183,637.94	183,637.94	211,545.00	251,067.92	289,675.00	367,402.46
PWD's CF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MSHAP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GSFP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SRWSP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DDF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GSOP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNFPA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UDG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LEAD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHERS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	153,804.87	183,637.94	183,637.94	211,545.00	251,067.92	289,675.00	367,402.46

SOURCE: REGIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

Table 3.1.1 EXPENDITURE: RCC BUDGET DIVISION

EXPENDITURE ITEM	BASELINE 2017	TARGET 2018	ACTUAL 2018	TARGET 2019	ACTUAL 2019	TARGET 2020	ACTUAL
Compensation	85,804.87	149,144.54	143,620.00	164,060.00	210,052.61	167,703.	308.338.55
Goods and Service	68,000.00	34,493.40	34,493.40	47,485.00	41,015.31	75,000.00	59.063.91
CAPEX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46,972.00	0.00
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	153,804.87	183,637.94	183,637.94	211,545.00	251,067.92	289,675.00	367,402.46

SOURCE: REGIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

Table 3.1.2 REVENUE SOURCES: MMDAs

REVENUE ITEM	BASELINE 2017	TARGET 2018	ACTUAL 2018	TARGET 2019	ACTUAL 2019	TARGET 2020	ACTUAL 2020
IGF	13,801,967.01	21,143,230.47	18,800,657.76	26,213,443.33	21,301,803.60	24,202,328.14	15,501,334.07
DACF	30,911,552.60	93,705,044.27	39,903,553.31	93,878,811.89	52,436,077.69	102,031,916.48	28,948,640.70
MP's CF							
PWD's CF							
MSHAP							
GSFP							
SRWSP							
DDF	720,844.42	14,816,375.88	9,886,242.43	20,081,915.11	15,384,945.86	23,095,380.42	11,230,845.15
GSOP							
UNFPA							
UDG	8,129,915.62	5,954,502.61	2,933,869.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEAD							
OTHERS	8,644,145.96	4,324,856.94	1,849,348.59	5,817,078.40	3,297,523.65	8,865,882.96	1,203,069.87
TOTAL	62,208,425.61	139,944,010.17	73,373,671.34	145,991,248.73	92,420,350.80	158,195,508.00	56,883,889.79

SOURCE: REGIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

Table 3.1.3 EXPENDITURE: ALL MMDAs

EXPENDITURE ITEM	BASELINE 2017	TARGET 2018	ACTUAL 2018	TARGET 2019	ACTUAL 2019	TARGET 2020	ACTUAL 2020
Compensation	31,472,251.43	41,396,221.54	39,504,399.27	47,205,638.52	48,642,721.68	51,452,203.46	45,164,738.69
Goods and Service	17,850,179.81	62,552,629.17	38,916,679.41	88,990,369.30	45,149,880.98	85,762,009.76	37,575,166.15
CAPEX	24,955,928.70	1,209,144.39	30,615,918.06	83,826,163.01	32,121,906.56	114,643,140.28	23,074,233.30
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	32,382,091.47	4,387,542.99	41,539,154.61	3,166,802.97
TOTAL	74,278,354.94	105,157,995.10	109,036,996.74	252,404,262.30	130,302,052.21	293,396,508.11	108,980,941.11

SOURCE: REGIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

Table: 3.2

CENTRAL REGION	Analysis of Fiscal Resource Mobilization by MMDAs in the Central Region					
MMDA	ACTUAL 2019	APPROVED 2020	ACTUAL 2020	VARIANCE	% COVERAGE	REMARKS
Ajumako-Enyan-Esiam D/A	8,176,407.96	8,919,367.39	6,760,478.32	2,158,889.07	75.8	
Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa D/A	8,420,652.16	8,620,368.44	8,007,750.28	612,618.16	92.9	
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese D/A	9,752,978.93	10,615,359.15	6,713,490.60	3,901,868.55	63.2	
Awutu Senya D/A	9,404,117.71	11,223,563.00	6,846,595.43	4,376,967.57	61.0	
Awutu Senya East Muni/A	14,273,632.36	28,335,820.00	20,244,234.43	8,091,585.57	71.4	
Assin Foso Muni/A	8,593,830.56	9,465,679.96	3,139,775.90	6,325,904.06	33.2	
Assin South D/A	6,722,597.95	8,662,652.20	5,640,219.01	3,022,433.19	65.1	
Assin North D/A	4,321,852.39	6,511,538.74	4,921,033.84	1,590,504.90	75.6	
Agona East D/A	7,102,520.71	8,202,063.95	5,093,812.23	3,108,251.72	62.1	
Agona West Muni/A	9,663,205.84	18,040,397.03	16,237,489.52	1,802,907.51	90.0	
Cape Coast Metropolitan	14,086,666.97	12,958,280.33	11,444,345.82	1,513,934.51	88.3	
Effutu Muni/A	11,524,164.24	11,894,923.16	8,527,975.18	3,366,952.98	71.1	

Ekumfi D/A	6,416,675.02	9,434,221.43	6,040,393.22	3,393,828.21	64.0	
Gomoa Central D/A	7,134,397.55	8,642,941.81	6,171,792.97	2,471,148.84	71.4	
Gomoa West D/A	8,792,976.28	8,795,139.48	7,446,658.74	1,348,480.74	84.7	
Gomoa East D/A	7,356,565.98	9,666,111.61	5,024,578.35	4,641,533.56	52.0	
Komenda-Edina-Eguafo- Abirem	10,967,741.97	10,379,559.88	8,240,538.15	2,139,021.73	79.4	
Mfantseman Muni/A	6,925,708.79	24,775,891.21	14,281,965.91	10,493,925.30	57.6	
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	6,644,552.26	8,114,871.12	6,562,740.20	1,572,130.92	80.6	
Twifo Atti-Morkwa D/A	3,970,257.77	7,326,170.14	4,543,604.06	2,782,566.08	62.0	
Upper Denkyira West D/A	7,836,125.70	9,746,108.42	7,248,937.34	2,497,171.08	74.4	
Upper Denkyira East Muni/A	5,709,723.76	7,898,848.47	4,391,160.60	3,507,687.87	55.6	
Total	183,797,352.86	248,229,882.22	173,509,570.10	74,720,312.12	69.9	

SOURCE: REGIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table: 4.1

	Indicator (Categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2017	2018	2018	2019	2019	2020	2020
1.	Total output in agricultural production							
	i. Maize	199,192.50		244,652.28		285,654.93		391,425
	ii. Rice (milled)	3,378.50		4,967.86		9,502.56		24,235
	iii. Cassava	2,567,627.05		2,715,252.70		3,058,800.90		3,367,573
	iv. Yam	19,281.20		22,420.67		23,261.31		16,214
	v. Cocoyam	44,672.20		57,424.05		59,404.74		120,459
	vi. Plantain	215,487.48		265,579.15		280,410.45		410,239
	vii. Cattle	8,550		41,183		41,236		48,040
	viii. Sheep	138,163		192,180		192,565		233,389
	ix. Goat	134,652		551,370		552,862		661,223
	x. Pig	48,252		46,213		47,156		51,777
	xi. Poultry	289,369		2,651,861		2,672,708		3,367,612
2.	Percentage of arable lands			40		40		40
3.	Number of new industries established							
	i. Agriculture							
	ii. Industry							
	iii. Service							
4.	Number of new jobs created							
	• Agriculture							
	• Industry							
	• Service							

Source: Regional Agriculture Directorate

The above table shows data on the Total output in agricultural production and Percentage of arable lands.

Although the Regional Department did not set target for the years provided, there was an increase in the total output in agricultural production for maize, rice (milled), cassava, cocoyam, plantain, cattle, sheep, goat and poultry for 2017, 2018, 2019 and especially 2020.

This according to the Department is as a result of the Planting for Food and Jobs programme and awareness creation.

However, in the case of Yam, the total output increased in 2018 and 2019 but decreased in 2020. The output of Pig production decreased in 2018 as compared to 2017 but increased in 2019 and 2020.

Table: 4.2

ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS								
	Indicator (Categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	2017	2018	2018	2019	2019	2020	2020
1.	Net enrolment ratio							
	• Kindergarten	81.5%	84.0%	80.9%	81.5%	80.9%	81.5%	
	• Primary	101.1%	101.0%	100.7%	100.0%	98.9%	100.0%	
	• JHS	60.0%	61.9%	57.1%	58.1%	57.5%	58.1%	
2.	Gender Parity Index							
	• Kindergarten	1.04	1.00	1.04	1.00	1.04	1.00	
	• Primary	1.01	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.03	1.00	
	• JHS	1.01	1.00	1.04	1.00	1.06	1.00	
	• SHS	0.99	1.00	0.98	1.00	0.97	1.00	
3.	Completion rate							
	• Kindergarten	113.4%	111.0%	109.7%	109.7%	110.2%	110.2%	
	• Primary	117.8%	115.0%	118.2%	118.2%	121.9%	118.2%	
	• JHS	90.4%	93.2%	93.8%	93.8%	94.3%	95.3%	

	• SHS	56.1%	57.8%	58.1%	58.1%	60.0%	61.9%	
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Source: Regional Education Directorate

The above table shows data on Net Enrolment Ratio, Gender Parity Index and Completion rate. It can be observed that the Net Enrolment Ratio for Kindergarten decreased from 81.5% in 2017 to 80.9% in 2018 and remained the same in 2019.

In the case of Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for Primary, the region achieved the set target of 101.1% in 2017, however the NER decreased to 100.7% and 98.9% in 2018 and 2019 respectively.

The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for JHS decreased from 60.0% in 2017 to 57.1% in 2018. The NER however increased to 57.5% in 2019.

Under Gender Parity Index, the region has over the years (2017 – 2019) recorded more females than males from Kindergarten to JHS as compared to the ratio in SHS where the males are more than the females. The Regional Education Directorate enlisted pregnancy, lack of interest to aspire for higher education among others as the reasons for the decrease in the number of females in SHS.

The actual completion rate for Kindergarten decreased from 113.4% in 2017 to 109.7% in 2018 but increased to 110.2% in 2019.

However the actual completion rate for Primary, JHS and SHS increased consistently over the three year period (2017 to 2019).

The actual completion rate for Primary, JHS and SHS increased by 6.9%, 1.1% and 2.2% respectively in relation to the 2018 target. In the case of Kindergarten, the completion rate decreased by 3.7% in 2018 as compared to that of 2017 but increased by 0.5% in 2019 as compared to that of 2018. The increase in the completion rate can be attributed to Government’s Capitation Grant, School Feeding Programme and Free SHS policies.

The Regional Education Directorate indicated that the 2020 national report of the Annual School Census which is recommended for official use was not available at the time of preparing the report.

Table: 4.3

ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS								
Indicator (Categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	

	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	2017	2018	2018	2019	2019	2020	2020
1.	Number of operational health facilities	470				578		602
	• CHPS Compound	346	580	364		377		399
	• Clinic	62		63		56		58
	• Health centre	70		72		69		68
	• Hospital	29		31		32		35
2.	Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	129.1	140	125.8	125	104	90	109.2
3.	Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	1.4		0.88		0.86		0.69
	i. Sex							
	Male	0.16		0.12		0.08		0.13
	Female	0.16		0.07		0.06		0.08
	ii. Age group							
	Under Five (5) years	0.15	0.2	0.12	0.2	0.07		0.13
	Above Five (5) years	0.16	0.2	0.08	0.2	0.07		0.09

Source: Regional Health Directorate Annual Report (2019).

This table shows data on number of Operational Health Facilities, Maternal Mortality Ratio (Institutional) and Malaria case fatality (Institutional).

It can be observed that the total number of Operational Health Facilities in the region increased by 132, that is from 470 in 2017 to 602 in 2020. The number of Operational CHPS Compound, Clinics, Health Centres and Hospitals increased by 18, 1, 2 and 2 respectively in 2018 as compared to that of 2017. In 2019, the number of Operational CHPS Compound and Hospitals increased by 13 and 1 respectively, however the number of Operational Clinics and Health Centres decreased by 7 and 3 respectively as compared to that of 2018. On the other hand, the number of Operational CHPS Compound, Clinic and Hospital increased by 22, 2 and 3 respectively in 2020 in relation to that of 2019. The number of Operational Health Centre however decreased by 1 in 2020 as compared to that of 2019.

The reason for the decrease in the number of Operational Clinics was as a result of the closure of some privately owned clinics by the owners. With regards to the Health Centres, some of them were upgraded to Polyclinic status resulting in the reduction of Operational Health Centres in the region.

There was a continuous decline in maternal mortality ratio (institutional) from 129.1 in 2017 to 125.8 in 2018 and further to 104 in 2019. However, the maternal mortality ratio (institutional) increased to 109.2 in 2020. According to the Regional Health Directorate, the reasons for the decline were improved maternal health care services and regular ante-natal care.

Similarly, malaria case fatality (institutional) decreased continuously over the four year period.

The reasons given by the Regional Health Directorate for the decrease in malaria case fatality were mass distribution of treated mosquito nets, continuous education on malaria prevention and improved malaria case management.

Table: 4.4

ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS				
	Indicator (Categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline	Target	Actual
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	2017	2018	2018
1.	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card			
	• Total	660,818 (26.65%)	932,814 (37%)	771,410 (34.26%)
	Estimated Regional Active Membership for the categories below only (Excluding SSNIT Contributors & SSNIT Pensioners)			
	Total (by sex)			
	Male	268,483 (10.82%)		270,061 (10.71%)
	Female	403,784 (16.28%)		395,120 (15.67%)
	• Indigents	6,716 (0.27%)		3,455 (0.13%)
	• Informal	215,366 (8.68%)		222,679 (8.83%)
	• Aged	40,760 (1.64%)		36,494 (1.44%)
	• Under 18 years	348,245 (14.04%)		345,424 (13.70%)
	• Pregnant women	61,180 (2.46%)		57,129 (2.26%)

Source: Regional National Health Insurance Authority (2018)

The data in the table above shows the proportion of the population in the region with valid NHIS card and those who are active members. The proportion of the population with valid NHIS card increased by 7.61% from 2017 to 2018. However, there was a decline in the percentage of some category of the population with active membership in 2018 compared to that of 2017. The category includes total female active members, indigents, the aged, under 18 years and pregnant women. This reduction could be due to apathy developed by this category of the population towards the scheme due to some challenges they encounter when accessing healthcare with the NHIS card.

Table: 4.5

2019 Estimated Population= 2,563,228					
	Baseline	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	2018	2019	2019	2020	2020
Total Membership(By sex)	771,410	1,025,291	894,148 (35% of 2019 Population)	1,224,580	863,445 (34% of 2020 Population)
	Male = 310,107				
	Female = 461,303				
Indigents	37,981	53,828	18,501	68,804	47,690
Informal	222,679	0	265,267		
Aged	36,494	0	41,437		
Under 18	174,158	0	383,557		
Pregnant Women	57,129	0	53,550		

Source: National Health Insurance Authority Operational Report – CR (2018 & 2019), 2020 Annual Report.

From the table, it can be observed that the actual total membership increased by 122,738 in 2019 as compared to that of 2018. However, in 2020 the actual total membership decreased by 30,703 in relation to that of 2019.

According to the NHIA, the figures are provisional and were teased out from the 2018 & 2019 Operational Reports. On the other hand, the 2020 figures were obtained from the 2020 Annual Report of the NHIA.

Table: 4.6

	Indicators (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	2017	2018	2018	2019	2019	2020	2020
1.	Number of births and deaths registered							

• Births (sex)	57,549	75,063	63,134	76,216	70,396	77,155	56,983
Male			32,052		36,046		28,888
Female			31,082		34,350		28,095
• Death (sex)	4,281	28,110	4,551	28,110	4,819		4,363
Male			2,352		2,465		2,274
Female			2,199		2,354		2,089
<u>(Age group)</u>							
➤ Below 20yrs			145		153		145
➤ 20-34yrs			426		463		429
➤ Above 34 yrs			3,980		4,203		3,789

Source: Births and Deaths Registry – CR (2018, 2019 & 2020 Annual Reports)

The table above provides data on the number of births and deaths registered within the period 2017 - 2020. It can be observed that the number of births and deaths registered increased consistently over the three year period. (2017, 2018 and 2019).

5,585 more births were registered in 2018 than was registered in 2017. Additionally, 7,262 more births were registered in 2019 in relation to 2018.

On the other hand, 270 more deaths were registered in 2018 as compared to that of 2017. In 2019, 268 more deaths were registered as against that of 2018. This suggest that the people in the region are placing importance on the registration of births and deaths.

However, the number of registered births and deaths decreased by 13,413 and 456 respectively in 2020 as against that of 2019. This decrease in the registered births and deaths could be attributed to outbreak of COVID 19 and the measures imposed by government in combating the disease.

Table: 4.8

ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS								
Indicator (Categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	2017	2018	2018	2019	2019	2020	2020	

1.	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources							
	• District							
	• Urban	54.68%	60.00%	57.80%	70.00%	62.77%		
	• Rural	64.59%		64.24%		64.94%		64.53%

Source: Ghana Water Company Limited and CWSA

The table provides data on the percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources for Urban and Rural areas in the region.

For Urban, the percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources increased by 3.12% and 4.97% in 2018 and 2019 respectively as compared to 2017. The data for 2020 is yet to be received from the Central Regional Office of the Ghana Water Company Limited.

However, for Rural, the percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources decreased by 0.35% in 2018 but subsequently increased in 2019 by 0.7%. In 2020 the population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources decreased by 0.41% as compared to that of 2019. This reduction is as result of population increase and the inability to bring closure to the AF-IDA-SRWSP, nevertheless the water coverage is expected to increase significantly in 2021 as a result of completion of the same project.

Table: 4.9

ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS								
	Indicator (Categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	2017	2018	2018	2019	2019	2020	2020
1.	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services							
	• District			25.57%	35%	28.20%	45%	32.23%
	• Urban			27.38%	35%	30.20%	40%	34.23%
	• Rural			24.01%	32%	26.50%	35%	30.53%

Source: Regional Environmental Health Unit (2020 Annual Report)

It can be observed from the table that the proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services increased consistently from 2018 to 2020 for the District, Urban and Rural indicators.

In the case of the District indicator, the proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services increased by 2.63% and 4.03% in 2019 and 2020 respectively in relation to that of 2018.

The proportion of the Urban population with access to improved sanitation services also increased by 2.82% and 4.03% in 2019 and 2020 respectively as compared to that of 2018.

Similarly, the proportion of the Rural population with access to improved sanitation services increased by 2.49% and 4.03% in 2019 and 2020 respectively as against that of 2018.

This consistent increase can be attributed to the Community Led Total Sanitation programme being implemented by Environmental Health Officers of the MMDAs with the supervision of the Regional Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit.

Table: 4.9

ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS								
	Indicator (Categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	2017	2018	2018	2019	2019	2020	2020
1.	Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse							
	i. Child trafficking (sex)	Cases: 5 Male: 22 Female: 20		Cases: 6 Male: 41 Female: 23		Cases: 6 Male: 7 Female: 3		Cases: 6 Male: 4 Female: 13
	ii. Child abuse (sex)			Cases: 7 Male: 4 Female: 3				
	Crimes perpetrated against children					302		
2.	Reported cases of crime							
	i. Men (complainants)	627	706	706				
	ii. Women (complainants)	2,832	2,762	2,762				

	iii. Children (victims)	100	220	220				
	GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY							
3.	Percentage of annual action plan implemented	80.59%	38.47%	82.13%	95.36%	82.48%	81.91%	84.66%

SOURCE: Regional Police Command & MMDAs Annual Progress Report

The table provides data on the number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse, reported cases of crime and percentage of annual action plan implemented.

The number of recorded cases of child trafficking increased from 5 in 2017 to 6 in 2018, 2019 and 2020 respectively. From the table, it can be observed that the number of victims involved in the cases increased from 42 in 2017 to 64 in 2018 but however decreased to 10 and 17 in 2019 and 2020 respectively.

On reported cases of crime, the number of male complainants and children who fell victim increased by 79 and 120 in 2018 as compared to that of 2017. Conversely, the number of female complainants decreased by 70 in 2018 in relation to that of 2017.

On the Percentage of Annual Action Plan implemented, only 8 Assemblies provided the data for the set target, while all twenty-two (22) Assemblies provided data for their actual in 2018.

For the year 2019, all twenty-two (22) Districts successfully implemented their action plans and the region recorded an average percentage of 82.48% for actual. In 2018, the actual percentage implementation of the Annual Action Plan was 82.13% as against that of 80.59% in the year 2017.

In 2020, all 22 MMDAs provided data on the indicator and the actual percentage implementation of the Annual Action Plan increased by 2.18% as compared to that of 2019. This implies that, there has been an improvement in the implementation of the Assemblies' Annual Action Plan.

GHANA POLICE SERVICE

General Crime Statistics

During the year 2020, Eleven Thousand, Five Hundred and Fifty-Eight (11,558) cases were reported as against Seventeen Thousand, Three Hundred and Eight-Four (17,384) cases for the previous year. This shows a decrease of Five Thousand, Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six (5,826) cases. Crime combating measures such as effective patrols and swoops on criminal hideouts were put in place.

Table: 4.10

OFFENCES	YEAR 2019	YEAR 2020	DIFFERENCE
MURDER	61	22	-39
ROBBERY	200	126	-74
RAPE	54	69	+15
DEFILEMENT	225	287	+62
CRIMINAL ABORTION	13	13	0
NARCOTICS	46	24	-22

Table: 4.12

ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS								
	Indicator (Categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	2017	2018	2018	2019	2019	2020	2020
1.	Percentage of road network in good condition							
	Total	1,389.98 km	1,389.98 km	1,389.98 km		1,389.98 km		
	Urban	27.35%	50%	27.35%		22.08%		

Source: Regional Department of Urban Roads

The table above shows data on Eight (8) Metropolitan and Municipal Assemblies (MMAs) in the region that the Department of Urban Roads is mandated to work in. The MMAs include Agona West Municipal, Assin Foso Municipal, Awutu Senya East Municipal, Cape Coast Metropolitan, Effutu Municipal, Komenda Edina Eguafo Abrem Municipal, Mfantseman Municipal and Upper Denkyira East Municipal. The total urban road network in these MMAs for the region is 1,389.98km.

The regional average on the percentage of urban road network in good condition remained the same for 2017 and 2018 that is 27.35% but decreased by 5.27% in 2019.

The Department of Urban Roads is yet to provide data for 2020.

Table: 4.13

ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

	Indicator (Categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	2017	2018	2018	2019	2019	2020	2020
1.	Percentage of road network in good condition							
	Total	3,150km	3,150km	3,150km	3,150km	3,150km	3,150km	3,150km
	Feeder	25.76%	30.00%	24.50%	25.00%	15.51%	30.00%	26.87%

Source: Regional Department of Feeder Roads

The table above shows the regional average on percentage of feeder road network in good condition from 2017 to 2020. The region has a total feeder road network of 3,150km of which 25.76% was in good condition in 2017. This percentage however dropped to 24.50% in 2018 and 15.51% in 2019. However, in 2020 the percentage of feeder road network in good condition increased to 26.87%. The decrease in the percentage of feeder roads in good condition in 2018 and 2019 was as a result of non-payment of contractors for work done therefore leading to some contractors stopping work and leaving site. However in 2020, due to the government's decision to declare 2020 as the year of roads, there was a significant increase in the percentage of feeder road network in good condition as a result of contractors returning back to site and working.

Table: 4.14

	Indicators (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	2017	2018	2018	2019	2019	2020	2020
1.	Percentage of communities covered by electricity							
	District	70.56%	81.06%	78.80%	65.62%	61.98%	89.56%	84.91%
	Urban	67.03%	72.90%	67.85%	38.05%	38.12%	82.15%	81.46%
	Rural	59.47%	70.33%	61.92%	50.14%	49.69%	60.08%	56.08%

Source: MMDAs Annual Progress Report

The table above provides the regional averages on the percentage of communities covered by electricity in the region. In respect of the district indicator, Fifteen (15) MMDAs provided data on the baseline while Sixteen (16) provided data for 2018 target with Fourteen (14) providing data for 2018 actual.

On the urban communities covered by electricity, Eleven (11) MMDAs provided data on the baseline and the 2018 target while Nine (9) provided data on the 2018 actual.

For the rural communities covered by electricity, Fourteen (14) MMDAs provided data on the baseline while Fifteen (15) provided data on the 2018 target with Thirteen (13) providing data on the 2018 actual.

For 2019, Fifteen (15) MMDAs provided data on the percentage of communities covered by electricity.

It can be observed from the table that though the 2018 target was not met, there was an increase in the percentage of communities covered by electricity by 8.24%, 0.82% and 2.45% for District, Urban and Rural respectively as compared to that of 2017. In 2019, the percentage of communities covered by electricity increased by 16.82%, 29.73% and 12.23% for District, Urban and Rural respectively as compared to that of 2018.

In 2020, Fifteen (15) MMDAs provided data on the District and Urban indicators while 13 MMDAs provided data on the Rural indicator. It can be observed from the table that the actual percentage of communities covered by electricity increased by 22.93%, 43.34% and 6.39% for District, Urban and Rural respectively as compared to that of 2019.

The analysis given above is not representative of the entire region because majority of the MMDAs did not provide data on the indicator.

It should be noted that the Regional Electricity Company of Ghana mentioned that they are unable to provide information according to the template provided them.

Table: 4.15

	Indicators (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	2017	2018	2018	2019	2019	2020	2020
1.	Number of communities affected by disaster	182	230	272	245	168	150	190
	i. Bushfire	0	5	3	5	4	5	3

	ii. Floods	17	13	9	12	24	20	25
	Total	17	18	12	17	28	25	28

Source: Regional NADMO Office

The table above shows statistics on the number of communities affected by disaster. The number of communities affected by disaster increased by 90 in 2018 as compared to that of 2017, nevertheless it decreased by 104 in 2019 in relation to that of 2018.

Similarly, the number of communities affected by disaster increased by 22 in 2020 as against that of 2019.

The bushfire and flood disasters recorded in 2017 however decreased from 17 to 12 in 2018. The cases subsequently increased to 28 in both 2019 and 2020 respectively.

5.0 CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES IN 2020

Table 5.1 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES IN 2020

Critical development and poverty issues	Allocation GHC	Actual receipt GHC	No. of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
Ghana School Feeding Programme				
Capitation Grants – SHS/SHTS/TVET/Special Schools	17,032,531.06	4,465,479.14	77 Schools	77 Schools
Capitation Grants – Basic Schools	5,587,080.00	3,736,354.09	558,708 pupils	558,708 pupils
National Health Insurance Scheme				
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme	1,732,358	1,438,184	21,520	16,343
National Youth Employment Programme				4,563
One District - One Factory Programme				
One Village - One Dam Programme	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme				Male 32,058 Female 11,034 Total 43,089
Free SHS Programme				
National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP)	--	--	--	--
Implementation of Infrastructural for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)	--	--	--	--
NABCO				6,326
Others				

Table 5.1.1 NATIONAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

S/ N	MODULE	TOTAL NUMBER EMPLOYE D	NUMBER AT POST	NUMBER THAT HAVE VACATED POST
1.	COMMUNITY POLICE ASSISTANTS	2,159	1,987	172
2.	YOUTH IN SPORTS	216	200	16
3.	YOUTH IN ARABIC EDUCATION	228	219	9
4.	YOUTH IN INTERNSHIP	4	2	2
5.	SANITATION	1,956	1,843	113

TOTAL	4,563	4,251	312
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Source: Regional Youth Employment Agency Office

The above table shows data on the number of beneficiaries under the Youth Employment Agency. The total number of persons employed under the Agency in 2020 was still 4,563 as it was in 2019. 4,251 of the beneficiaries were still at post with 312 having vacated post.

NATION BUILDERS CORPS

The Nation Builders Corps (NABCO) program is a government initiative intended to address graduate unemployment and solve social problems. The focus of the initiative is to solve public service delivery in health, education, agriculture, technology, governance as well as drive revenue mobilization and collection. The modules under the programme include Educate Ghana, Heal Ghana, Feed Ghana, Revenue Ghana, Digitize Ghana, Civic Ghana and Enterprise Ghana.

Table: 5.1.2

S/N	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES	
	ENROLLED	EMPLOYED
1.	6,326	1,289

The table provides data on the number of personnel employed under the programme. A total of 6,326 persons have been enrolled on the programme with 1,289 securing employment.

ONE DISTRICT ONE FACTORY

It must be noted that the Annual report from the Department of Trade was yet to be obtained.

6.0 EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED

Table: 6.1 EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/programme/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
1.	Child Protection	Mr. Emmanuel Ussher Mr. Nicholas O. Boateng Mr. Enoch Yeboah Madam Monica Siaw	Observation Group Discussion	Community members in the implementing districts have accepted the programme and need more education to protect their children	The programme should be extended to more communities and districts in the region.

Table 6.2 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING & EVALUATION CONDUCTED BY THE REGIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

NAME OF THE PM&E TOOL	POLICY/PROGRAMME/PROJECT INVOLVED	CONSULTANT OR RESOURCE PERSONS INVOLVED	METHODOLOGY USED	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	MMDAs Composite Budget Implementation Assessment	Officials from Budget Division	Structured Interview- Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	1. Sometimes Payments are made before warrants are generated. 2. GIFMIS system being down or	1. It was recommended that, warrants should be generated before payments are effected. 2. The recommendation was that, GIFMIS System should be made

				<p>inaccessible sometimes.</p> <p>3. Inadequate data on the economic activities.</p> <p>4. Differences in the Chart of Account (CoA) in the Activate Software and GIFMIS</p>	<p>accessible at all times by the GIFMIS secretariat.</p> <p>3. It was recommended that, the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Chief Executives (MMDCEs) and Metropolitan, Municipal and District Coordinating Directors (MMDCDs) were to ensure that data on economic activities within their respective Assemblies were collected to soar up the IGF base.</p> <p>4. It was recommended that, Ministry of Finance and GIFMIS Secretariat were to ensure that, the differences in the CoA were resolved to ensure harmony.</p>
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CHAPTER THREE

7.0 THE WAY FORWARD

7.1 KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED AND THOSE YET TO BE ADDRESSED

7.2 Key Issues addressed

7.2.0 Increase in the percentage of road network in good condition.

The government declared 2020 as the year of roads and as a result a number of the road network in the region that were in deplorable state had been constructed. It is envisaged that a lot more of the road network in the region in deplorable state will be constructed as the government has declared 2021 as the second year of roads.

7.2.1 Extension of water to areas without access to it

The Community, Water and Sanitation Agency has commenced the laying of pipes to rural areas without access to potable drinking water. The Agency intends to tap water from the Ghana Water Company Limited and supply to rural areas in the region upon completion in order to increase the percentage of the population with access to potable water. It is estimated that over 90% of the population in the region will have access to potable drinking water at the completion of the project.

Key Issues yet to be addressed.

7.2.2 Environmental Degradation

The Region is battling with the problem of Environmental Degradation. The forest reserves in areas like Twifo Praso, Denkyira and others are being depleted by ‘galamsey’ operators while illegal sand winning is also happening in Awutu Breku which is affecting the land negatively.

We urge the government to intensify its efforts to fight the ‘galamsey’ menace in the region as well as the illegal winning of sand.

7.2.3 High number of Abandoned and Stalled Projects

The region is faced with the issue of high number of abandoned and stalled projects. The sectors under which these projects fall include Education, Health, Roads among others. A lot of the abandoned projects under the Educational Sector are funded by the GETFund. These projects when completed will contribute to the overall development of the region.

7.2.4 Chieftaincy Disputes

The region is also bedeviled with Chieftaincy Disputes in some of its Districts. Some of the Districts in the region faced with Chieftaincy Disputes include Ajumako Enyan Essiam, Awutu Senya, Gomoa West, Ekumfi and Mfantseman. These disputes retards the development of the

region as resources that could be used for developmental projects is channeled into resolving these disputes.

7.2.5 Inadequate Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

The RPCU/RCC has been undertaking monitoring exercises in the MMDAs which helps to improve the performance of MMDAs. However due to untimely release of statutory funds, the RPCU/RCC is sometimes unable to follow strictly the planned schedule for the Monitoring and Evaluation. Timely Monitoring and Evaluation of the RCC will enable it provide more technical backstopping to the MMDAs which will help in improving their performance.

8.0 CONCLUSION

The region performed well in the year 2020 compared to the previous year especially in the areas of Agriculture, Roads sector, projects and annual plan implemented by the 22 MMDAs despite the challenges posed by the COVID 19 pandemic.