



NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION



MID-TERM EVALUATION

MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

‘AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018 - 2021’

JANUARY 2021



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NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION



*Mid-Term Evaluation
Medium-Term National Development Policy framework- 'An
Agenda For Jobs, 2018 - 2021'*

Supported by: UNICEF-Ghana

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

1D1F	One District One Factory
AAP	Annual Action Plans
ABFA	Annual Budget Funding Amount
AGI	Association of Ghana Industry
ANC	Anti Natal Care
APR	Annual Progress Reports
AU	African Union
BAC	Business Advisory Centres
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CFW	Child and Family Welfare
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning and Services
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CPA	Community Protection Assistance
CPP	Community protection personnel
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CSF	Community Strategic Framework
CWFP	Child and Family Welfare Policy
CWC	Child Welfare Clinic
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DDF	District Development Facility
DHMIS	District Health Management Information System
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DP	Development Partners
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DSW	District Social Welfare/Worker
EMIS	Electronic Management Information System
FBO	Faith Based Organisation

FGD	Focus Group Discussion	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
FSHS	Free Senior High School	OD	Open Defecation
GCLM	Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System	ODF	Open Defecation Free
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund	OHLGS	Office of the Head of Local Government Service
GLSS	Ghana Living Standards Survey	OVCF	Out-grower Value Chain Fund
GPS	Ghana Police Service	PEF	Private Enterprises Foundation
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme	PFJ	Planting for Food and Jobs
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service	PTA	Parent Teacher Association
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited	PWD	Persons with Disability
ICT	Information Communication Technology	RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
IGF	Internally Generated Fund	RSF	Regional Strategic Framework
JCP	Justice for children policy	RCH	Reproductive and Child Health
JMP	Joint Monitoring Platform	REP	Rural Enterprises Programme
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
MAG	Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana	SER	Social Enquiry Reports
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assembly	SHS	Senior High School
MMDPCU	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Planning Coordinating Unit	SMC	School Management Committees
MoF	Ministry of Finance	MSME	Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	STMA	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly
MOH	Ministry of Health	SW&CD	Social Welfare and Community Development
MoTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry	TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
MTNDPF	Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework	UHC	Universal Health Coverage
NABCO	Nation Builders Corps	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Funds
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
NEIP	National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan	WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
NHIA	National Health Insurance Authority	WFP	World Food Programme
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme	WHO	World Health Organisation
NM&EP	National Monitoring & Evaluation Policy	YEA	Youth Employment Agency

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The National Development Planning Commission, as part of its mandate, developed the Medium-Term National Policy Framework (MTNDPF) – “*Agenda for Jobs; Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2018-2021*” to guide MDAs and MMDAs in the implementation of their Medium-Term Development Plan with the vision of “*Create an optimistic, self-confident and prosperous nation, through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resources, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exist*”.

Over the period, there has been the implementation of policies, programmes, projects, and activities aimed at achieving the vision of the Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework. Thus, the purpose of the mid-term evaluation was to assess the extent of progress made in the implementation of policies, programmes, and projects towards the national development objectives and goals of the current MTNDPF, 2018-2021. The mid-term evaluation was also aimed at drawing lessons to serve as inputs for the design and implementation of the successor MTNDPF, 2022-2025.

Methodology

The evaluation methodology used qualitative and quantitative processes to gather data for analysis based on the OECD criteria of relevance and coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability. The first step of the evaluation process was the use of a rapid assessment technique to review the Annual Progress Reports (APRs) of 65 randomly selected Metropolitan, Municipal, and Districts Assemblies (MMDAs). This was followed by field visits to eight purposively selected MMDAs for focused group discussions (FGDs) with members of the Planning Coordinating Units and beneficiaries of development interventions. These discussions focused on child protection, education, health, nutrition, job creation, water and sanitation, and activities on PWDs. Data was also collected from other sources to supplement the primary information from the MMDAs. These other sources included the Joint Monitoring Platform, the Ghana Living Standard Survey, and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.

Key Findings

The results of the assessment show that although there have been some improvements recorded over the period, certain challenges persist that militate against the achievement of the targets set in the medium-term national policy framework. Highlights of the findings are as follows:

Link of policy framework to local needs and international commitments

Majority of the issues, policy objectives, and strategies outlined in the Medium-Term National Policy Framework – “Agenda for Jobs; Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2018-2021” address the local needs of the people. Also, there is a strong linkage between the policy framework and international commitments like the UN Agenda Sustainable Development Goal 2030 and the AU 2063.

Level of implementation of the policy framework

Access to education, health and water, and sanitation improved over the period. Net Enrolment at the SHS level increased from 26.5 percent to 33.7 percent while gender parity and pupil-to-trained-teacher ratio in basic schools continued to improve.

To improve access to healthcare, the number of functional CHPS zones increased from 5,267 in 2018, to 5,509 in 2019, and the nurse and doctor to population ratio improved to 1:539 and 1:6,897, one of the best in the sub-region. Still birth rate and malaria case fatality recorded significant improvements over the medium-term. Considerable declines were also recorded in all major malnutrition indicators over the past three years, although prevalence still remains unacceptably high. Job creation efforts also recorded significant success through the implementation of Planting for Food and Jobs, Planting for Export and Rural Development, Nations Builders Corps, National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) among others.

Despite these improvements, child abuse and trafficking cases are on the rise, likewise child labour, with higher prevalence in the rural areas. Teacher absenteeism, inadequate infrastructure, inadequate teaching and learning materials, the poor state of WASH in schools, and uneven distribution of health professionals continue to persist in the education and health sectors.

On the WASH front, poor quality of drinking water, the prevalence of open defecation, the high user fee for sanitation services, and poor sanitation and waste management persist.

Availability of resources for the implementation of the policy framework

The majority of MMDAs assessed showed that there was inadequate human, logistics, and financial resources to support the actions towards achieving the targets set the medium-term national policy framework. However, it was also observed that some assemblies have identified other sources of revenue generation to expand their income, and have also embarked on collective monitoring to ensure judicious use of the limited funds.

Impact of interventions under the policy framework

The implementation of interventions has resulted in improvement in education outcomes including transition rates, BECE pass rate, and pupil trained teacher ratio. The implementation of the Free SHS has also contributed to the increment in net enrolment and the relief of economic burdens of parents especially those who struggled to pay school fees for their children. General improvements in access to healthcare have resulted in a reduction in maternal mortality rate (institutional) as well as still birth rate. Nationally, the school feeding programme covered about 2.9 million kindergarten and primary pupils in the 2018/2019 academic year, representing an annual increase of 14.5 percent. This has partly aided the improvements in nutrition in children.

The expansion of health centres has led to an increase in OPD attendance in all the districts across the country. Meanwhile the job creation interventions in the public and private formal sectors, as well as through government critical development initiatives including NABCO and Planting for Food and Jobs created over 2,055,010 jobs between 2017 and 2019. This has led partly to the reduction in social vices such as robbery, fighting, among others. Water and sanitation interventions like Water for All and Toilet for All have led to a reduction in water-borne diseases in some districts, increased access to water and sanitation services. The spate of open defecation however remains high.

Sustainability of interventions implemented under the policy framework

The need for sustainability of interventions has been recognised at both national and district levels. At the district level, some MMDAs have put in place strategies to sustain the gains chalked in the medium-term, some of which include the strengthening of child protection committees and water and sanitation committees, carrying out sensitisation programmes, and mainstreaming of integrating social protection projects and programmes into their plans to ensure that child needs are fairly catered for and sustained at the assembly level. In addition, to sustain the gains in the health and nutrition sector, some assemblies have instituted measures to train health staff in specialized areas to provide special services to residents with special needs such as psychiatry, dental, among others. The BACs at district assemblies continue to strengthen and support citizens with technical assistance support, resource mobilization skills, business development strategies, and fundraising techniques by linking citizens to financial institutions to access soft loans. Also, some district assemblies have institutionalized and strengthened mechanisms to provide continuous support for farmers and linked them to a value chain ready market to ensure continuous production and expansion.

Recommendations

Modern infrastructure and adequate teaching and learning material should continue to be provided especially in remote communities to improve access to the quality of education. There should be stronger collaboration and partnership between government and key stakeholders to provide health facilities in remote areas to improve access to quality health care services and delivery. To improve child welfare, it is recommended that the capacity of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development be strengthened and the mainstreaming of integrated social services.

District Assemblies should build a strong partnership with NGOs, traditional authorities among others to address water, sanitation, and waste management needs. In addition, water safety plans should be prepared and implemented to address water quality issues from source to consumption. Furthermore, it is recommended that NABCO, YEA, and other job creation initiatives are redesigned to create more decent and sustainable jobs for the teeming youth.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The mandate of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) requires the Commission to periodically prepare Medium-Term National Development Policy Frameworks (MTNDPFs), as well as assess undertake assessments of programmes and projects to establish development outcomes. The current Policy Framework is dubbed: “The Agenda for Jobs; Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All” and it spans 2018 to 2021. It provides the vision, goals, and objectives, as well as strategic direction for the development of the nation over the medium term.

The national vision being pursued through the medium-term development agenda is to: “*Create an optimistic, self-confident and prosperous nation, through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resources, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exist*”. Four main goals to be derived from this vision are: i) Create opportunities for all Ghanaians; ii) Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment; iii) Maintain a stable, united, and safe society; and iv) Build a prosperous society. Within the context of the MTNDPF, policies, programmes and projects were prioritised in the following strategic areas: restoring the economy; transforming agriculture and industry; strengthening social protection and inclusion; revamping economic and social infrastructure; and reforming public service delivery institutions.

1.2 Purpose

The primary aim of the mid-term evaluation was to assess the outcomes of policies, programmes, projects, and activities implemented in the first two years of the current Medium-term National Development Policy Framework. In addition, the report assessed the resources available for the implementation of the initiative towards attaining the medium-term goals and objectives. The study also examined jobs created during the period of assessment. Again, this report tracked project implementation and its impact on the beneficiaries to support evidence-based policies, programmes, and projects to address the needs of communities, especially women, youth, children, and PWDs. The mid-term evaluation is also intended to derive lessons to inform the design

and implementation of the successor MTNDPF, 2022-2025.

1.3 Objective of the Mid-Term Evaluation

The main objective of the mid-term evaluation was to assess the level of implementation of the medium-term national policy framework. Specifically, the evaluation objectives were to:

- i. examine programme and project implemented under water & sanitation; job creation; child protection; education; health; and nutrition.
- ii. ascertain their relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability.
- iii. assess their level of accomplishments and achievements.
- iv. identify obstacles and factors that affected the implementation of these programmes, projects, and activities; and
- v. recommend policy measures to stakeholders especially RCCs, MMDAs, CSOs & Development partners.

1.4 Scope

This mid-term evaluation was conducted to assess the outcomes of programmes and projects implemented by MMDAs and MDAs mid-way through the implementation of the current MTNDPF. This rapid assessment focused on six areas: water and sanitation, job creation, child protection, education, health, and nutrition.

1.5 Limitations

The challenges that confronted this included:

- i. **Lack of counterfactual:** This evaluation was not designed to include a counterfactual to assess development outcomes. The mixed-methods (Desk Review, Focused Guided Questions, Beneficiary Assessment & Spot Checks) adopted attempted to account for confounding factors, however, these challenges could not be mitigated fully without a counterfactual.
- ii. **Attribution:** The evaluation cannot account for non-governmental influences on outcomes especially NGOs and other community initiatives.

- iii. **Data comparison issues:** Difficulty in finding baseline data for some district core indicators. Some districts especially that of the Ashanti region did not include data for core indicators in their APRs.
- iv. **Recall bias:** Since the planning phase of the MTDPs date back to 2017, recall bias could be an issue. Recall bias may lead to exaggerated negative or positive perceptions of past experiences, as interviewees tend to remember only key aspects or feelings over time. A well-crafted, pre-tested, and relevant KII instrument, appropriate follow-up questions, and the use of secondary data helped the evaluation team mitigate some of the challenges of recall bias. Also, due to frequent transfers of staff at the district level, all departments were represented by at least one person to curtail the effect of low institutional memory.
- v. **Social desirability bias:** It is possible that respondents at both the district and community levels give answers they think the interviewer or facilitator wants to hear. The team sought to ensure that all interview questions were thoroughly tested and that respondents understood that their responses were anonymous.
- vi. **District-Based Field Data:** Although districts were selected carefully for comparative purposes and to provide adequate coverage of all focal interventions – jobs creation, water and sanitation, nutrition, education, health, and child protection, it is difficult to confirm if communities and districts visited are representative for the whole Ghana. Some “roadside bias” is likely as time constraints and inaccessible road networks especially in the North East region prohibited travel, in some districts, to the most remote communities.
- vii. **Geographic and intervention coverage:** Even though there are 260 districts, about 60 districts MTDPs and APRs were reviewed and field data collection was done in only 8 districts. Focus groups often grew larger than anticipated with concomitant limitations in the ability to execute focus group protocols as dictated by best practice. Community-based data was triangulated with that of the District staff reports.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

This chapter discussed the methods adapted for data collection, collation, and analysis. A mixture of both quantitative and qualitative sampling techniques was adopted for data collection. The design of the data collection tools was informed by the OECD evaluation criteria and the results chain of the logic model. A critique by peers and technical staff was the other complimentary technique adopted to validate data and to explain the process based on the usefulness and the overall purpose of the exercise. The specific issues analyzed included the process, the sampling technique, data sources, data collection techniques, data analysis as well as ethical considerations.

2.2 Evaluation criteria

The OECD criterion for evaluation was adapted as the main evaluation criteria. The criteria included relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability. These criteria were used to assess six focus areas, namely, the level of jobs created, water and sanitation, health, and nutrition, as well as children protection issues outlined in the MTNDPF, 2018-2021.

Table 2. 1: OECD Evaluation principles

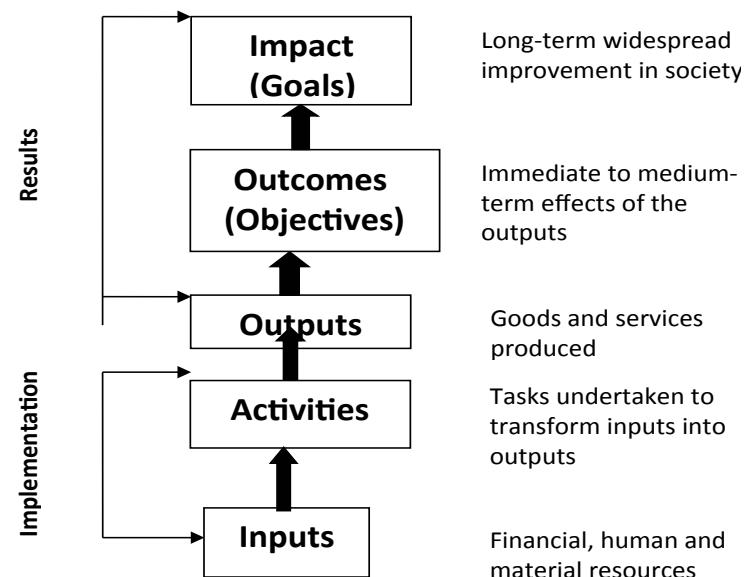
No.	Criteria	Description
1.	Relevance	The extent to which the objectives of a development intervention are consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country needs, global priorities, and partners' and donors' policies.
2.	Effectiveness	The extent to which the development intervention's objectives were achieved, or are expected to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance.
3.	Efficiency	A measure of how economically resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) are converted to results.

No.	Criteria	Description
4.	Sustainability	The continuation of benefits from a development intervention after major development assistance has been completed.
5.	Impact	Positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.

2.3 Results chain - logic model

Specific indicators identified within the 6 focus areas for the mid-term evaluation were analyzed using the OECD criteria and the results chains approach of the logic model.

Figure 2. 1:Results chain – logic model



2.4 Target population

The target population for the evaluation was the 260 MMDAs comprising six (6) metropolitan, fifty-six (56) municipals, and one hundred and fifty-four (154) district assemblies.

2.5 Sample size and sampling technique

Relating to the geographical scope to address issues of timelines and availability of resources for the evaluation, the purposive sampling technique was adopted to select eight (8) MMDAs (see table 2.2) for the focus group discussion. One metropolitan assembly, four (4) municipal assemblies, and three (3) district assemblies.

For this evaluation, a stratified random sampling technique was used to divide all 260 MMDAs into their respective strata (regions). Due to constraints with time and logistics and for expediency purposes, one-fourth of the 260 MMDAs were selected for the desk review. Consequently, a simple random sampling approach was used to select 65 of the 260 MMDAs. This helped to enhance objectivity in the selection process.

However, to cover issues relating to the geographical scope, progress of MMDAs, and to address issues relating to the timeliness and availability of resources for the evaluation, purposive sampling was used to select eight MMDAs for the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). Purposive sampling was considered appropriate to cover both northern, middle belt, and southern parts of Ghana. Also based on the preliminary review of the APRs, the technical team selected those MMDAs that were doing well in terms of implementation and those that were underperforming using the OECD criteria. This informed the reason for selecting the eight MMDAs that took part in the mid-term review. The purposive sampling technique was also used to select the beneficiaries for the focus group discussions with the aid of the MMDAs since they had important information that was relevant for the evaluation. Hence, the mid-term evaluation was conducted in eight selected districts across eight different regions in Ghana (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2: Total number of districts selected for FGD

No.	Selected MMDA	Region
1.	Mamprugu Moagduri District	North East
2.	Asokore Mampong Municipal	Ashanti
3.	Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira District	Central
4.	Lower Manya Municipal	Eastern
5.	Sagnerigu Municipal	Northern
6.	Krachi East Municipal	Oti

No.	Selected MMDA	Region
7.	Lambussie-Karni District	Upper West
8.	Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly	Western

2.6 Data sources and data collection

The primary data consisted of findings from the focus group discussions held with the various DPCUs as well as the beneficiary communities in the eight selected MMDAs. The main source of secondary data was from the district APRs and MTDPs from the various MMDAs and the 2019 National Annual Progress Report. Other secondary data sources included survey reports such as the Ghana Living Standard Survey Round 7 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). Data was also gathered from Joint Monitoring Platform (JMP); Education Management Information System (EMIS); District Health Information Management System (DHIMS); UNICEF district league table report for 2017/2018; Annual Reports from World Health Organisation (WHO) 2018 and 2019; among others.

2.7 Process

The principal steps for this mid-term evaluation were *desk review, focus group discussions, and field visits (spot checks)*.

2.7.1 Desk review

The technical team adopted a rapid assessment technique to review the sampled MTDPs and APRs for the assessment years, 2018 & 2019. The aim for the desk review was to generate preliminary data on the 6 focus areas identified for the mid-term evaluation namely: jobs creation, water and sanitation, health, nutrition, education, and child protection. The OECD criteria for evaluation were used to assess the MTDP and APRs of the selected MMDAs. Evaluation questions (checklists) under each of the five OECD criteria (relevance and coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability) aided in grading the performance of the various MMDAs. A five Likert Scale with the key; 1= Poor, 2= Fair, 3= Satisfactory, 4= Very Satisfactory, 5= Excellent, was used to assign grades based on the OECD criteria.

2.7.2 Focus group discussion

The Focus group discussions (FGDs) involved guided questions with a selected group of individuals from the MMDPCUs and the beneficiary community in eight selected MMDAs to gain information about their views and experiences

of the programmes and projects implemented under the MTDP. The focus group discussions were held on two levels – MMDPCUs and Beneficiaries. In all, 104 staff of the MMDPCU and 280 community members participated in the FGDs (Table 2.3).

Table 3.3: Total number of respondents for the focus group discussions

No.	Selected MMDA	No. of DPCU Officers Involved in FGD	No. of Beneficiaries Involved in FGD
1.	Mamprugu Moagduri District	13	22
2.	Asokore Mampong Municipal	13	22
3.	Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira District	13	22
4.	Lower Manya Municipal	13	22
5.	Sagnerigu Municipal	13	22
6.	Krachi East Municipal	13	22
7.	Lambussie-Karni District	13	22
8.	Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly	13	22

2.7.3 Field Visits

The technical team visited selected initiatives to validate information provided at the FGDs and from the desk review exercise. The visits also provided the opportunity for further deliberations on the outcomes of the interventions as viewed by the beneficiaries.

2.8 Data processing and analysis

To ensure simplicity and clarity of results, field data was gathered and presented as qualitative findings. This was used in communicating the outputs from the opened ended questions relating to respondents' views, level of agreement, and overall awareness on issues relating to the various thematic areas.

2.9 Ethical consideration

The evaluation design considered ethical issues. All participants for the focus group discussion were invited to participate voluntarily. Participants were given the option to withdraw from the discussions without giving reasons. They were assured of anonymity of data/information, privacy, and confidentiality.

CHAPTER THREE

EVALUATION FINDINGS

CHAPTER THREE

EVALUATION FINDINGS

3.1 Introduction

The Medium-term national policy frameworks serve as the instrument for informing programmes, projects, and activities in Medium-Term Development Plans of MDAs and MMDAs. The section presents the findings from the evaluation under the six identified focus areas – child protection, education, health, nutrition, job creation, and water and sanitation under the OECD criteria.

3.2 Child protection

3.2.1 Relevance and Coherence

To determine the relevance of the MTNDPF (2018-2021), the evaluation considered how the policy objectives and strategies were aligned to the citizens' priorities on child protection. It also analysed its coherence with international commitments

Policy Objective 1: Ensuring effective child protection and family welfare system

The Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice Act, 1993 (Act 456), the Criminal Code, 1960 (Act, 29), the Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560), Domestic Violence Act, 2007 (732), Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), Data Protection Act of Ghana, 2012, etc establishes the legal framework/system that seeks to promote the wellbeing of children against violence, exploitation, and abuse. The evaluation conducted illustrated other policies which were developed to complement and address issues of child trafficking, 'streetism', child online protection, and neglected conditions. These policies included: Ghana National Action plan (GHANAP2) for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace, and Security; National Domestic Violence Policy (2007); Justice for Children Policy (2015); Ghana Justice for Children Operational Plan 2017-2020; Ghana National Social Protection Policy (2012); and Child and Family Welfare Policy (2014).

Evaluation results indicated that interventions were prioritised to ensure effective implementation of child protection and family welfare programmes

and activities. However, discussions from Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) indicated that a significant number of children and vulnerable groups continue to experience violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect despite the adoption of child protection strategies within the policy framework and implemented interventions to reduce the policy gaps.

Table 4.1: Example of the relevance of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) to national child protection priorities

National Policy Objective	Evaluation findings of relevant child protection priorities in MTDPs	Relevant MTNDPF (2018-2021) prescribed strategies
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in child labour activities. 	Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, streetism, child online protection, and other neglected conditions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in prevalence of teenage pregnancy, streetism, and child marriage. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in the involvement of women and children engaged in hazardous activities (scraps collection at landfill sites, operating unlicensed Tricycles, betting). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of child protection interventions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an inter-sectoral framework for collaboration, implementation, and accountability for child protection and family welfare issues

National Policy Objective	Evaluation findings of relevant child protection priorities in MTDPs	Relevant MTNDPF (2018-2021) prescribed strategies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in migration of Girl child to larger towns to play the role as head porters 'Kayaye' 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancement of child protection committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and CSOs for advocacy and implementation of child protection and family welfare policies and programmes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of all child protection cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decentralise Department of Children for effective coordination and implementation of interventions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The enhanced focus of DSW&CD on their mandate especially child-related issues. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information van to enhance the spread of information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop child protection management information system
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in child protection interventions across the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitisation and law enforcement to reduce child neglect cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child

Source: Authors Construct, 2020

Policy Objective 2: Ensure the rights and entitlements of children

The policy framework was developed to promote and protect the rights of children experiencing violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect. To improve the livelihood of children several approaches were adopted: end harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early child marriage; enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development; increase access to education and educational materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs; introduce district integrated social services programmes for children, families and vulnerable adults; promote justice for children and eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection. The policy strategies outlined did not sometimes correspond to the local issues, therefore some MMDAs had concerns in adopting the national issues for their plans.

Table 5.2: Example of the relevance of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) to national child protection priorities

National Policy Objective	Evaluation findings of relevant child protection priorities in MTDPs	Relevant MTNDPF (2018-2021) prescribed strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure the rights and entitlements of children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in early child marriages and its effects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early child marriage
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of Social welfare operations in the district to include children. Not only the aged and PWDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance access to school and quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase access to education and educational materials for orphans, vulnerable children, and children with special needs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce student absenteeism during periods of rice harvest and cocoa seasons 	

National Policy Objective	Evaluation findings of relevant child protection priorities in MTDPs	Relevant MTNDPF (2018-2021) prescribed strategies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Social Welfare addresses cases of child maintenance, child custody, paternity cases, and child labour issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce District Integrated Social Services Programmes for children, families, and vulnerable adults
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of child protection interventions by family reconciliation committees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, setting up family courts, and strengthening the capacity of correctional facilities and caregivers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance sensitisation and law enforcement to reduce child neglect cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection

Source: Authors Construct, 2020

Relevance of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) to international development priorities

The evaluation assessed the link between the objectives of the policy framework: Agenda for Jobs, Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for All to the Agenda 2030 and the African Union Agenda 2063 and how its implementation outcomes contributed towards fulfilling the global and regional commitment to promoting child protection and family welfare. For example, the inclusion of target SDG16.2; to end all forms of violence against children.

Evaluation findings revealed that the policy objectives were linked to the achievement of the goals of UN SDGs the Agenda 2030 and the AU Agenda 2063. The planning guidelines also provided clarity on processes to develop MTDP and better linkage of programmes, projects, and activities to the achievement of international commitments. One clear area was the prioritisation of programmes and activities to appreciate the aspirations of the people. This was said to have contributed to progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

Table 6.3: Linking MTNDPF (2018-2021) objectives to the SDG Agenda 2030 and AU Agenda 2063

MTNDPF (2018-2021)	SDG Agenda 2030	AU Agenda 2063
Ensure effectively child protection and family welfare system	Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	End all forms of violence, child labour exploitation, child marriage, and human trafficking
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	

Source: Authors Construct, 2020

3.2.2 Effectiveness

The evaluation in assessing the effectiveness of the implementation of the policy framework used the log frame approach. The log frame analysis sought to indicate how the objectives under child protection had been achieved by comparing the status of implementation with the targets set in the medium-term national policy framework – An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021.

Table 7.4: Log frame analysis of child protection indicators

National Policy objective	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline		Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework Target (2021)	Progress	Comments
		Year	Data			
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	The proportion of children (5-17 years) engaged in hazardous work as a percentage of all children	2016	14%	5%	14% (2017 GLSS)	Data available show that more effort is required to achieve the target.
	Percentage of children engaged in child labour	2014	21.8%	11.8%	21.8% (2017 GLSS)	Data available show that more effort is required to achieve the target.
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Incidence of child abuse cases	2017	4,720	1,770	5,147	The incidence of child abuse continues to worsen. A radical shift is required if the target is to be achieved.

National Policy objective	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline		Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework Target (2021)	Progress	Comments
		Year	Data			
	Reported cases of child trafficking and child abuse	2016	Child trafficking = 4 Child Abuse = 9	N/A	Child trafficking = 200 Child Abuse = N/A	Child trafficking persists even after interventions. Much more is required to be done to improve the situation.

Source: 2019 National Annual Progress Report; Ghana Living Standard Survey; Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework, 2018-2021. N/A – Data not available

Information from GLSS indicates that the proportion of children (5-17 years) engaged in hazardous work as a percentage of all children remained at 14 percent. According to the GLSS 2017 report, 21.8 percent of Ghanaian children aged 5-17 years were engaged in child labour. The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2017/18 indicates that three in every ten children (5-17 years) is involved in child labour with it being prevalent in the rural areas, among the poorest and those not attending school. Similarly, the incidence of child abuse increased by 9.05 percent over the 2017 recorded case of 4,720. This indicates that effort must be put in place to achieve the target by 2021. The reported cases of child trafficking increased from 4 in 2016 to 200 in 2019.

Evidence from the field

Summaries of evaluation findings establish the extent to which the policy objectives were achieved, taking into account their relative importance:

Table 8.5: Field evidence of child protection issues

Selected MMDA	Policy Objectives	Evaluation Results
Saganrigu	Ensuring the rights and entitlements of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive sensitization on child rights issues (Plan GH, and Afiri-Kids). • 50% of child-related issues addressed.
Asokore Mampong	Ensuring the rights and entitlements of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive sensitization on child rights issues (UNICEF, ActionAid, etc). • Reduction in child-related issues (abuses).
Lambussie	Ensuring effective child protection and family welfare system	• Adjudication of child protection interventions done at Nandom.
	Ensuring the rights and entitlements of children	• Extensive sensitization on child rights issues with support from UNICEF, Safe Ghana, Planned Ghana, Action Aid, and Ghana Vibrant Village Foundation among others.
Twifo-Hemang	Ensuring effective child protection and family welfare system	• The Department of Social Welfare collaborates with DVVSU to address major/severe issues of child protection
	Ensuring the rights and entitlements of children	• Community child protection committees have been formed to address/prevent minor child protection issues
		• The assembly has partnered CSOs to educate the people on child labour issues

Selected MMDA	Policy Objectives	Evaluation Results
Sekondi-Takoradi	Ensuring effective child protection and family welfare system	The DSW managed all child protection cases recorded successfully.
	Ensuring the rights and entitlements of children	Abandoning children cases have reduced. DSW has gone far with fosterage.
Krachi East	Ensuring effective child protection and family welfare system	Results-based funding served as a trigger for funds to be released from UNICEF.
	Ensuring the rights and entitlements of children	SW&CD targets were achieved. Child labour and trafficking have seen a reduction in cases. No funding for child development issues until UNICEF came in with results-oriented programmes. UNICEF supported SW&CD plans.
Lower Manya Krobo	Ensuring effective child protection and family welfare system	Child protection issues were addressed in the plan. Identified a need for a vehicle but did not plan for it. The municipality was selected to pilot child protection interventions.
	Ensuring the rights and entitlements of children	Community members often don't get involved in the meetings due to a lack of refreshments. Sometimes communities hide the truth about sexual abuse.

Source: Authors Construct, 2020

Child Labour

Evidence from the Focus Group Discussions shows that parents sometimes force children to engage in petty trading and work on the farms to support the family. When children are exposed to economic activities, they tend to develop little interest in education and end up dropping out of school. These activities also exposed the children to an unacceptable level of physical and psychological hazards.

Child Abuse

Interactions during the FGDs identified that some parents were verbally abusive and also violent physical abuse of children was common place. Most respondents deemed the canning as being necessary for correcting stubborn children. Child marriage also persists in some communities, however, there has been a decline over the last 2 years. The decline was attributed to the improved collaboration between the MMDAs, traditional authorities, and CSOs in awareness creation and campaigns against child marriage.

Child Trafficking

Evidence from the field indicates that there are still some forms of child trafficking happening. In the Krachi East Municipality, for example, it was reported that child trafficking was one of the biggest problems in the municipality. Children are normally brought in from other locations such as Prampram and South Tongu to work with fishermen. In Lower Manya Krobo, it was indicated that children are not necessarily sold, however, sometimes there is an exchange in the sense that someone will promise the child a better future in the city where the child will be sent to school especially if the child is from a poor household. All these promises become a mirage once the children are given away.

3.2.3 Efficiency

The evaluation analysed the progress of implementation of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) concerning the resources that were invested to achieve results. It was not possible to get data on the direct spending on child protection. Thus, proxy indicators such as the revenue generated and disbursed were used.

The evaluation revealed inadequate financial, humans and logistical resources continue to be a constraint MMDAs in implementing planned child protection

activities to achieve desired outcomes. Whereas some districts can generate enough revenue to implement planned child protection activities, others can barely cope. Despite the general constraint of limited financial, human, and logistics across districts, the situation is more serious in some districts. Whilst the STMA disclosed in the focus group discussion, their potential to generate enough IGF to carry out their planned child protection activities due to the vibrancy of the local economy, Lambussie can hardly raise enough IGF.

The FGD with members of the DPCU of Lambussie elicited many challenges. The district is one of the poorest districts in the country and relies heavily on statutory funds from the central government. However, the ceiling imposed by the Ministry of Finance limits the availability of funds to the assembly. The DACF which constitutes over eighty percent (80%) of the assembly's financial resources are is not released on time. This situation is further exacerbated by the economic situation of the district. The DPO stated *“the extreme poverty in the district makes it difficult to generate enough IDF to complement funds from the central government releases. Funds from property rate and market tolls are incredibly low. The Social Welfare and Community Development Department relies on the assembly for funding most of its programmes and projects and as a result, are seriously handicapped in rolling out the intended interventions. The Social Welfare and Community Development department hardly get money for official tasks and sometimes resort to using their personnel resources to carry out official assignments.”*

According to the District Planning Officer for Twifo Hemang, *“resources are not enough. For example, with the common fund, you do not even get half of what was allocated meanwhile we have already planned with the budget.”* Similarly, members of the DPCU at Asokore Mampong indicated during the FGD that *“the DACF which is the main source of funding for their planned activities which include issues on child protection is inadequate and often not released on a timely basis. Also, sixty percent (60%) of what is approved is actually what is received, and this leads to termination and rolled over planned child protection projects”. The IGF generated is not enough to complement government releases. The budget officer added, “the IGF is mainly used to pay casual workers, stationery, consumables, fuel, capacity building, utilities, maintenance of official vehicles, servicing meetings and allowances which little left and allocated for implementing planned activities on child protection.”*

The evaluation further established an acute shortage of personnel in most districts making it difficult for the district assemblies to have their full complement of staff. For example, in Lambussie, the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development has four out of the required eight personnel for the district. Some district assemblies have had to rely on nearby districts for support to carry out child protection interventions. *“The shortage in staff is largely attributed to uncoordinated transfer of personnel to other well-endowed districts by national and regional authorities”* as indicated by the DPO of Asokore Mampong. However, the challenge of human resources the districts are confronted with is not only associated with the shortfall of the staff strength but the quality of the staff. For instance, in Sagnarigu and Twifo Hemang, the assemblies divulged during the FGD sessions that there was inadequate skilled personnel to implement child protection activities as well as resolve issues. Similar assertions were recorded in Lambussie-Karni.

The major constraint to all districts was logistical challenges. The evaluation revealed almost all visited districts had challenges with logistics to successfully carry out child protection activities. For instance, while the STMA had enough of other resources, their main challenge as pointed out in the FGD related to logistics. The social welfare officer disclosed *“our main challenge is logistics. With our work, we have to move but the vehicle is not adequate. We have a problem with funding but now UNICEF is sponsoring some of our activities.”* All eight visited districts indicated they do not have adequate logistics to support their monitoring which limits their capacity and ability to fully address child protection issues in their respective districts.

3.2.4 Impact

Various interventions have been implemented to improve child protection including promotion of child protection interventions by family reconciliation committees; extensive sensitization on child rights issues; addressing all child abuse cases; among others. However, this has had little to no effect on the outcomes. Child abuse and trafficking remain high, likewise that for child labour with higher prevalence in the rural areas.

Resources (human, financial, and logistics) to undertake activities to reduce the situation remain a challenge. Some districts lack the human capacity and logistics required to undertake regular monitoring and supervision. The finances to undertake the activity is also a challenge. While other districts can

generate enough revenue to implement planned child protection activities, others can barely cope. The DACF which constitutes over eighty percent (80%) of the assembly’s financial resources is not released on time thus affecting the implementation of child-related interventions. Thus, districts tend to rely on development partner support to implement activities. In Krachi East, it was revealed that there had been no funding for child development issues until UNICEF came in with the results-oriented programmes. This highlights the dependence on development partner funding for the implementation of child protection interventions.

3.2.5 Sustainability

Sustaining the continuous benefits of child protection interventions gained prominence in the field discussions. Despite the relative successes made countrywide, more efforts are required to attain the targets in the medium-term national development policy framework on child protection. The MMDAs should continuously prioritise child protection interventions in their MTDPs and AAPs for implementation. This should be supported with the mobilisation of the required resources to execute corresponding activities. Specialised CSOs and NGOs on child protection have a role to play in linking up with the district assemblies to address challenges that constrain the successful delivery of child protection interventions. The districts have demonstrated their commitment; however, the challenge has always been with the inadequacy of resources to sustain these campaigns. In Sekondi-Takoradi, the social welfare department bemoaned the inadequacy of resources for monitoring and intensifying advocacy even though assistance was received from UNICEF. Also, it emerged that the districts have created community child protection committees to address minor issues of child protection, the challenge however is weak coordination and collaboration with the appropriate child protection institutions at the district level. In Twifo-Hemang, many child protection issues were elicited by the committees and members of the community which the social welfare department claimed oblivious to. Therefore, effective coordination and collaboration among members of the community and community child protection committees and district assemblies are vital to ensure sustained successes chalked. Finally, enforcement of district by-laws on child protection is highly required to address issues of child protection and essentially ensure the sustainability of progress.

3.3 Education

3.3.1 Relevance

To determine the relevance of the MTNDPF (2018-2021), the evaluation considered how its objectives and strategies addressed/matched the priorities of citizens/beneficiaries' expectations on education. It also analysed its coherence with international commitments.

Policy Objective 1: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels

To assess the extent to which programme initiatives and results have been relevant to enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels, the evaluation considered the corresponding policy strategies contained in the MTNDPF (2018-2021), taking cognisance of how the strategies have been implemented through specific programmes and activities in the District Medium-Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) of the selected districts. This was to ascertain whether implemented programmes and activities were designed based on the strategies for education as prescribed in MTNDPF (2018-2021) to meet national education priorities.

Inequality in accessing equitable and quality education threatened the very foundation of inclusivity to ensure every child within the school-going age is in school. The analysis indicated that, the programmes and activities implemented within the evaluation period were relevant and corresponded to national education priorities to enhancing inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels. For instance, the programmes and activities implemented through the DMTDPs sought to address such issues which included infrastructural challenges; decline in net enrolment and increased school dropout rate; providing adequate teaching and non-teaching staff; assisting children with special needs, and providing disability-friendly environment in schools for the disabled; ensuring wider coverage of the school feeding programme; curbing teenage pregnancies to ensure the girl child stays in school and poor sanitation conditions especially in the basic schools. The DMTDPs as the implementation tools to operationalise the MTNDPF (2018-2021) have made sufficient efforts to address these complex issues that constrained the national policy objective of ensuring inclusivity in education. The table below further establishes the relevance of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) to national education priorities by linking the national policy

objective of enhancing inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels and the corresponding strategies to the evaluation findings.

Table 9.6: Relevance of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) to national education priorities

National Policy objective	Evaluation findings of relevant education priorities in DMTDPs	Relevant MTNDPF (2018-2021) prescribed strategies
To enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited infrastructure (library, science and ICT resource centre, furniture, recreational centres, etc) in the municipality The deplorable state of school infrastructure The poor state of WASH in schools (Non-availability of changing rooms in schools especially for girls) 	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declined net enrolment at the basic level High rate of student absenteeism A high school dropout at the basic level Low sensitisation of relevance of education in rural communities Increased school feeding coverage The regular release of capitation grant Deteriorating BECE pass rates 	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children Redefine basic education to include secondary education Re-structure content of educational system to emphasise character building, value nurturing, patriotism, and critical thinking

Source: Authors Construct, 2020

Policy Objective 2: Strengthen school management systems

The extent to which programme initiatives and results are relevant to strengthening school management systems were analysed. The evaluation findings indicate the relevance of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) to the issues identified in the field. The DMTDPs contained programmes and activities that corresponded to the strategies outlined in the MTNDPF (2018-2021) to address issues including: limited logistical support for field supervision; teacher absenteeism; teachers' unwillingness to accept postings to rural communities leading to high pupil-teacher ratio; recruitment of more teachers; coordinating with non-governmental organisations; issues of security and encroachment on school fields and play grounds and; no descent accommodation for most teachers in Island communities.



Table 10.7: Relevance of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) to national education priorities

National Policy objective	Evaluation findings of relevant national education priorities	Relevant MTNDPF (2018-2021) prescribed strategies
Strengthen school management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of adequate teaching staff in the urban areas but limited in the rural areas High pupil-teacher ratio due to inadequate postings of trained teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance the quality of teaching and learning
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership with NGOs to addressing educational needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations, and the private sector in the delivery of quality education
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited logistical support for field supervision and monitoring High rate of teacher absenteeism particularly in the rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement reforms and strengthen the regulatory agencies that operate under the education sector
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disproportionate supply of teaching and learning materials countrywide High rate of teacher absenteeism particularly in the rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance the quality of teaching and learning Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials

Source: Authors Construct, 2020

Policy Objective 3: Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education

In assessing the relevance to ensure sustained funding for education, the evaluation considered the budgetary allocations. Though the education sector continues to receive the highest budgetary allocation, more than 80 percent is spent on salaries and compensation leaving little for the provision of goods and services. In 2019, for instance, GH¢11.2billion was allocated to the Education Ministry, which represented an increase of 20.9 percent over the previous year (2018) but only GH¢ 1.5billion constituting 13.11 percent was earmarked for goods and services. With a global average of about 5 percent, Ghana spends over 6 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on education, making it one of the highest in Africa.

The district assemblies are expected to contribute to addressing education needs in their respective jurisdictions. The evaluation showed that, some efforts have been made by the districts to finance education to support central government allocations. For instance, the STMA provided funding for mock exams for BECE candidates which improved academic performance. In comparison to Lower Manya Krobo District Assembly, the BECE pass rate deteriorated within the evaluation period partly due to the inability of the assembly to provide financial support to organise mock exams for BECE candidates. However, assessment of the DMTDPs from the selected districts generally revealed that strenuous efforts were made by the districts by providing funding in their 2018 and 2019 annual budgets to addressing major infrastructural challenges.

Despite these efforts, the evaluation findings suggested that much is not being done at the district level in terms of sourcing for sustained funding to augment disbursements from the central government to fund education. This exacerbated infrastructural challenges especially at the secondary school level as the implementation of the FSHS policy required more funding to provide adequate infrastructure to meet the increased enrolment. Again, issues of inadequate teaching and learning materials, as well as insufficient meals served under the school feeding programme were largely due to inadequate funding. Owing to these challenges that confront Ghana's education system, the MTNDPF (2018-2021) prescribed policy strategies that are relevant to achieving the national policy objective of obtaining sustained funding for education for the medium-term, 2018-2021. This included exploring

alternative sources of funding for non-formal education. Also, at the national level, it was strategised to set up a national research fund to provide sustained funding for academic research.

Relevance of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) to international development priorities

The relevance also assessed the linkage of the objectives of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) and the Agenda 2030 and the AU Agenda 2063. The evaluation findings revealed a verifiable linkage between the objectives and outcomes of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) and the international development frameworks considered in the evaluation.

Table 11.8: Linking MTNDPF (2018-2021) objectives to the Agenda 2030 and AU Agenda 2063

MTNDPF (2018-2021)	SDG Agenda 2030	AU Agenda 2063
By 2021, enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	Expand universal access to quality early childhood, primary and secondary education
By 2021, ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	By 2030, strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	Create an enabling global environment for Africa's development, including the mobilisation of resources from all funding mechanisms for implementation of Africa's priorities as defined in AU Agenda 2063

Source: Authors Construct, 2020

3.3.2 Effectiveness

To determine the effectiveness of the MTNDPF, the evaluation considered whether it had achieved its objectives in the mid-term from the evaluation findings from the field and implementation status from the national annual

progress reports for 2018 and 2019 and also how it achieved those objectives. A log frame was used to assess the extent to which the MTNDPF (2018-2021) was on track towards achieving the planned results under each of the national policy objectives for education. It drew a comparative analysis of the medium-term targets (2018-2021) and the status of progress midway of implementation (indicator status for 2018/2019). The log frame analysis showed the progress of implementation of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) to attaining intended outcomes at the end of the planned period by comparing the implementation status of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) to the respective baselines and target values with the results that were achieved by 2019. Table 3.9 shows how much of their target values had been achieved by 2019.

Table 12.9: Log frame analysis for education indicators

Intervention Logic (Policy Objectives)	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline		Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework Target (2021)	Indicator status (2018/2019)	Comments
		Year	Data			
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1. Net enrolment ratio in kindergarten, primary, JHS, SHS	2017	KG= 74.6 Primary= 91.1 JHS= 49.7 SHS= 26.5	KG= 100 Primary= 100 JHS= 81 SHS= 65	KG= 73.8% Primary = 87.3% JHS= 48.4% SHS= 33.7%	Net enrolment for KG, Primary, and JHS has not improved since 2017. The FSHS policy, however, has improved net enrolment at the SHS level.
	2. JHS3-SHS1 Transition Rate	2016	66.7%	≥80%	91.6%	The 2021 target for transition rate is already attained.

Intervention Logic (Policy Objectives)	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline		Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework Target (2021)	Indicator status (2018/2019)	Comments
		Year	Data			
	3. SHS Retention Rate	2016	92%	≥96%	N/A	
	4. Completion rate in P6, JHS3, SHS3	2017	Primary 6 = 100.8% JHS = 75.2% SHS = 48%	Primary 6 = 152.4% JHS = 90% SHS = 60%	Primary 6 = 102.4% JHS = 79.1% SHS = 55.9%	More effort is required to achieve the 2021 completion rate target primary 6. The completion rates for JHS and SHS likely to be achieved by 2021.
	5. Total enrolment in: - TVET Institutions - Tertiary - Special schools	2016	TVET Institutions = 53,171 Tertiary = 402,472 Special schools = 6,874	TVET Institutions = N/A Tertiary = N/A Special schools = N/A	TVET Institutions = 76,770 Tertiary = 479,834 Special schools = N/A	Total enrolment in TVET Institutions and at the tertiary level has respectively increased compared to the baseline data.

Intervention Logic (Policy Objectives)	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline		Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework Target (2021)	Indicator status (2018/2019)	Comments
		Year	Data			
	6. Enrolment ratio of the sciences to the humanities in tertiary institutions	2016	43: 57	60:40	N/A	
	7. Gender parity index in kindergarten, primary, JHS, second cycle, Tertiary	2017	KG = 1.01 Primary = 1.01 JHS = 0.98 SHS = 0.96 Tertiary=0.64	KG = 1.09 Primary = 1.01 JHS = 1.0 SHS = 0.98 Tertiary =0.80	KG = 1.09 Primary = 1.01 JHS = 1.0 SHS = 0.95 Tertiary = 0.73	Gender parity index targets for 2021 in kindergarten, primary, and JHS have already been attained. Targets for SHS and tertiary are likely to be achieved by 2021.

Intervention Logic (Policy Objectives)	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline		Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework Target (2021)	Indicator status (2018/2019)	Comments
		Year	Data			
	8. Pupil-to-trained teacher ratio in basic schools	2017	KG=30:1 Primary=30:1 JHS=14:1 SHS= 21:1	KG =32:1 Primary =32:1 JHS =18:1 SHS =22:1	KG = 39:1 Primary = N/A JHS = 16:1 SHS = 23:1	The targets for Pupils-to-trained teacher ratio in basic schools are more likely to be achieved. However, equal attention should be given to the KGs if the target will be met by 2021.
	9. Proficiency rate: - English P4 - Maths P4 - English P6 - Maths P6	2012 / 2013	KG = 28.4 Primary = 22.1 JHS = 39.0 SHS = 10.9	KG = 40 Primary = 50 JHS = 60 SHS = 25	English P4 = 37.2 Maths P4 =22.0 English P6 = 37.9 Maths P6 = 24.9	Significant progress has been made to achieve proficiency rate for English P4 and Maths P6 by 2021. More efforts are required to achieve set targets for Maths P4 and English P6.

Intervention Logic (Policy Objectives)	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline		Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework Target (2021)	Indicator status (2018/2019)	Comments
		Year	Data			
	10. BECE pass rate	2016 / 2017	76.4%	≥68%	76.8%	BECE pass rate target is achieved
Objective		Year	Data			
Strengthen school management systems	1. Teacher absenteeism rate	2016	7%	≤5%	N/A	
	2. Basic schools needing major repairs (pub./priv.) (%)	2013 / 2014	22.0	10.0	N/A	
Objective		Year	Data			
Ensure sustainably sources of financing for education	1. Education expenditure as % of GDP	2014	6.2%	≥10%	10%	

Source: 2019 National Annual Progress Report N/A: Data not Available

Enrolments and transition rate

Net enrolment for KG, Primary, and JHS have not improved at the national level since 2017 (refer to Table 3.9). On the contrary, the FSHS policy improved

net enrolment at the SHS level from 26.5 percent in 2017 to 33.7 percent in the 2018/2019 academic year. However, district disaggregation indicates some districts have made significant strides to increase enrolment. The evaluation findings revealed several interventions contributed to increased enrolments at the basic level of education in some districts. These districts introduced specific interventions to address peculiar constraints to enrolment at the basic level. For instance, the evaluation revealed that scholarship schemes have been introduced to support girl-child education in the Sagnarigu district in the Northern region of Ghana. This initiative increased the enrolment rate for girls at the basic school levels. Net enrolment rate increased from 152.5 percent in the 2015/2016 academic year to 158.1 percent in the 2017/2018 academic year at the primary level while the dropout rate for girls reduced.

The evaluation further indicated improvement in the JHS3-SHS1 transition rate at the national level. The transition rate increased from 66.7 percent in 2016 to 91.6 percent in the 2018/2019 academic year. This was supported by evidence from the field through focused group discussions. The representative of the district education directorate (and EMIS) revealed that 93.0 percent of students who completed the BECE at Twifo-Hemang transitioned to the SHS level due to the implementation of the FSHS policy in 2019. Despite the successes, there are challenges to enrolment in some districts especially the rural areas across the country. For instance, in the Lower Manya district, the evaluation revealed a low enrolment in rural areas. It was also found that there is a minimal enrolment decrease as students progress to higher levels of education in such communities. This highlighted the challenge of transiting to higher levels of education in rural areas compared to urban areas. The challenges were found to be inadequate school infrastructure in such communities. Therefore, in most instances, students had to travel for long distances to access education when upon completing Primary 6 and transiting to JHS. Also, in some rural communities in the Krachi East district, students travel for about 15kms to 20kms to attend JHS. Despite the attainment of the transition rate target (as indicated in Table 3.9) at the national level, the disaggregation presents a disproportionate transition rate across districts in the country.

Pupil-to-trained teacher ratio in basic schools

The log frame analysis revealed a general improvement in the pupil-to-trained teacher ratio (PTTR) in basic schools except at the KG level nationwide. The

ratio stood at 1:14 in 2017 to 16:1 in 2019 at the JHS level which indicated that the national target for 2021 (18:1) is already been achieved midway of implementation of the policy framework. Further improvements were made at the SHS level as the ratio stood at 21:1. This progress signals that the national projected target of 2021 (i.e. 22:1) is most likely to be achieved after the implementation of the policy framework given the efforts by the Government. The evaluation findings showed that many teachers had been recruited since 2018 to bridge the gap in the trained teacher-to-pupils ratio in basic schools. In Twifo-Hemang, 73 teachers were recruited to augment the number of teachers in the district. Additionally, 47 teachers who took the teachers' licensure exams have been posted to the district. This helped to improve PTTR in basic schools in the district. The increased numbers under the FSHS and the double-track system required that more teachers are recruited. However, it was identified in the Krachi East district that some schools had more teachers than required while others had inadequate teachers. This indicated that even though the PTTR in basic schools improved in 2018 and 2019, the distribution was not even across all basic schools in the country. This was also elucidated in the Lower Manya Krobo district where the ratio in the urban areas improved compared to rural areas. Poor accommodation for teachers in the rural areas contributed to the poor PTTR in basic schools.

Teacher absenteeism and BECE pass rate

Evidence from the field revealed that teacher absenteeism reduced in other districts while it persisted in other districts. This had a direct bearing on the BECE pass rate. The evaluation revealed that the BECE pass rate improved in districts with reduced teacher absenteeism while the pass rate deteriorated in districts that recorded higher cases of teacher absenteeism. For instance, teacher absenteeism was reduced in Twifo Hemang because of intensified monitoring and supervision. This contributed to an improvement in the BECE pass rate. In 2016, the BECE pass rate was 66 percent and improved marginally in 2017 (68%). In 2019, the district recorded a pass rate of 80 percent. Also, the BECE pass rate improved in the STMA, with the support of the assembly to organise mocks for BECE candidates for the past three years. It has led to a steady increase in academic performance for the past three years. The Metropolis achieved an 85 percent and 95 percent pass rate for 2018 and 2019 respectively.

In the Krachi East and the Lower Manya Krobo districts, the BECE pass rate deteriorated. This was partly due to the inadequate logistics such as motorbikes to enable effective monitoring and supervision. This led to high absenteeism from both pupils and teachers. Again, in the Krachi East district, getting access to schools in island communities was costly and contributed to the high levels of absenteeism of both pupils and teachers and contributed to the low BECE pass rate. This suggested that even though the teacher absenteeism and BECE pass rate improved nationally, it is not reflected in all districts across the country and more effort is required. Poverty in some districts contributed to increased pupils' absenteeism in schools. In the Krachi East district, children rather preferred going to the market on Monday and Tuesday since they were market days than school. This was found to be more pronounced among the girl child.

School infrastructure and teaching and learning materials

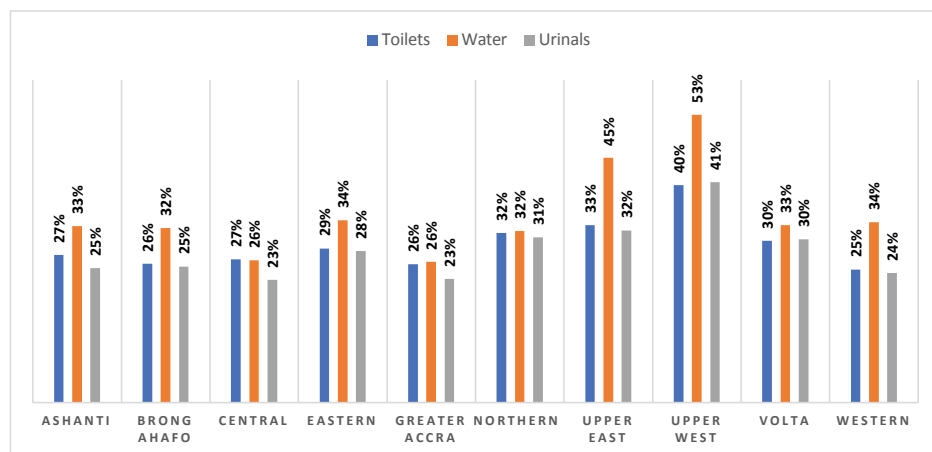
The evaluation findings revealed a general infrastructure challenge across all visited districts despite the continuous investment by the government and the district assemblies. It was identified at the STMA that some of the schools lacked furniture. Similar findings emerged from Twifo Hemang with issues of infrastructural challenges. At Krachi East, four pupils were found using one desk. There were also reported issues of security and encroachment on school fields and playgrounds. Most school structures especially in the rural areas were in deplorable states with limited ICT infrastructure. Twifo Hemang had five well-established ICT facilities but were not enough especially in the villages. About 30-40 people use one desktop in some schools in the villages. Many of the districts also lacked district libraries to enhance effective learning. The adequacy of teaching and learning materials differed across districts and schools. While teaching and learning materials were abundant in Twifo Hemang, they were in low supply at Krachi East. Again, the evaluation identified that most times, Kindergartens (KGs) were excluded when building schools, and therefore, authorities should consider building KGs if they are building primary schools.

WASH in schools

WASH in schools was identified to be a general problem. Data from the EMIS 2018/19 report indicate that only 27.9 percent of basic schools in the country

have access to toilet facilities while 32.2 percent and 26.4 percent have access to water and urinal facilities respectively. This indicates that approximately 2 out of every 3 schools in Ghana are without any WASH facilities. The situation is however better in public schools than private schools. There is, however, a regional disparity in access to WASH facilities as depicted in figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1: Regional access to WASH facilities in schools



Source: EMIS 2018/19

Evidence from the field shows that in Krachi East, sanitation in schools is very poor. It was revealed that World Vision, an NGO, supported the construction of some toilet facilities, but communities have taken over and spoiled the facilities, so children cannot use them. There is a problem with School Management Committees (SMC) as they have abandoned their managerial roles of addressing such issues in schools. The poor access to water service hindered teaching and learning and in some instances, children have had to carry water to school. In Kojokrom in the STMA, the basic school has about 800 children enrolled, yet they do not have water. This has led to truancy in schools as students fail to return to school when they leave the school to access toilet facilities. Many of the schools do not have changing rooms for girls. The CSOs' perspective on WASH in the STMA is that the standards should go up. For instance, the girls should have a changing room in school as the required standard but that is not available now. *A teacher disclosed in the*

FGDs that teaching and learning go on very well in schools with toilet and water facilities and on the contrary affect academic performance negatively in schools that do not have such facilities.

Evidence from the field

The focus group discussions with members of the DPCU (implementors of development interventions) and beneficiaries of various development interventions provided first-hand experience on progress towards achieving planned targets at the end of the planned period of 2018 to 2021. The findings are expressed under the relevant national policy objectives for education in the medium-term (2018-2021). The findings provided clarifications of the progress status in the log frame analysis.



Table 13.10: Field evidence on education

Policy objective	Selected Districts	Evaluation findings
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Sagnarigu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The introduction of girl child scholarship schemes increased BECE pass rates from 52.9% in 2017 to 53.7% in 2018.
	Asokore Mampong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased enrolment at all levels of schools due to the implementation of the school feeding programme and FSHS. This led to a 50% increase in school enrolment in the Municipality in 2019. A total population of about 13,000 pupils was enrolled in the Ghana School Feeding Programme with 43 schools been covered. With this number, about 7,688 are said to be girls.
	Twifo-Hemang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School feeding coverage has improved. The programme is currently benefiting thirty (30) schools in the district in 2019 from 21 in 2018. There has also been a reduction in teacher absenteeism.

Policy objective	Selected Districts	Evaluation findings
	Sekondi-Takoradi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been a steady increase in academic performance – Increase in BECE performance from 75% in 2017 to 95.0% in 2018 and then 95.90% in 2019. Wider school feeding coverage - A total of 70 basic schools and 34,234 pupils benefited from the School Feeding Programme. This is an increment from 62 schools in 2018 to 70 in 2019. The number of pupils has also increased from 26,864 in 2018 to 34,234 in 2019
	Krachi East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My first day at school initiative to ensure all children of 4 years and above are in school is going on well Achieved target for STEM Assembly financed 2 mock exams to improve BECE pass rate.
	Lower Manya Krobo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enrolment is quite good but absenteeism persist Few schools are left without School Feeding Programme Net enrolment is on the decline in rural areas Stigma around teenage pregnancy leads to drop outs

Policy objective	Selected Districts	Evaluation findings
Strengthen school Management systems	Asokore Mampong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited infrastructure (library, science and ICT resource centre, furniture, etc)
	Twifo-Hemang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teacher to student ratio has improved in the district from 22.5 in 2015/2016 academic year to 21 in 2018/2019 academic year. There has been a reduction in teacher absenteeism due to intensified monitoring and supervision There has been an improved academic performance.
	Sekondi-Takoradi	<p>Some communities do not have adequate teachers</p> <p>Inadequate classroom furniture</p> <p>Schools do not have health posts</p> <p>More security men have been hired by school heads due to increased capitation.</p>
	Lower Manya Krobo	<p>The regular release of capitation grant;</p> <p>Pupil to teacher ratio is good</p> <p>BECE pass rate has deteriorated from 71.7% in 2017 to 53.7% in 2018</p> <p>Non-availability of changing rooms in schools especially for girls.</p>

Source: Authors Construct, 2020 based on EMIS & Field Data

3.3.3 Efficiency

The evaluation analysed the midway progress of the implementation of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) concerning the resources that were invested to achieve results. It was inherently difficult of benchmarking the efficiency of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) to achieve the objectives of education and therefore

assessed efficiency with proxy indicators such as funds disbursement and quality of activities and outputs. The analysis focused on the expenditure of the education sector for implementing planned programmes and activities aimed at achieving targets by 2021.

The majority of the funding to the education sector comes from the GoG budget. In addition, funds for education come from the GETFund, which is a 2.5 percent levy on transactions; the ABFA, which is an earmarked portion of oil revenue (30%) used to finance the national budget; internally generated funds (IGF); and development partners. These mobilised funds were disbursed to three expenditure items – compensation, goods and services, and capital expenditure. Detailed expenditure allocation to the education sector for 2019 was not available to assist a holistic assessment of how resources were utilised to achieve the mid-term results. However, 2018 allocations to the education sector were available, hence inferred for the analysis of the efficient utilisation of resources in attaining results. Table 3.11 provides a summary of the Ministry of Education expenditure allocation for 2018.

Table 14.11: Summary of Ministry of Education Expenditure Allocation – 2018, GH¢

Expenditure Item	Approved Budget / Appropriation (2018)	Period 2018 Budget Allotment	*Amount Released	Actual Expenditure Received for The Period 31st December 2018	Actual Payments Received for The Period 31st December 2018
Compensation	7,199,744,624	7,199,744,624	8,740,227,593	8,740,227,593	8,836,915,058
Goods and Services	92,632,960	92,632,960	117,579,196	117,579,196	116,162,557
o/w ABFA	-	-	-	-	
Capital Expenditure	12,822,910	10,834,892	53,151,410	53,151,410	47,923,747
o/w ABFA	10,000,000	9,000,000	5,227,663	5,227,663	5,227,663
Total	7,305,200,494	7,303,212,476	8,910,958,199	8,910,958,199	9,001,001,362

Source: Ministry of Finance, 2019

Most of the Government of Ghana (GoG) budget was spent on the wage bill (98.6%), effectively crowding out spending on goods and services, and infrastructure, which to some extent is addressed by funding from Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund) and the Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA). This reflected on the education sector allocation for 2018 as a chunk of the sectoral expenditure was used for compensation. Payments for goods and services followed while capital expenditure (CAPEX) received the least (0.6%) of expenditure allocation in the sector. This scenario elucidated the evaluation findings from the field in the light of the many challenges identified which were largely associated with infrastructure. There seems to be the case that CAPEX is not given equal priority in the education sector as compensation and goods and services.

Findings from the field indicated that the major challenge in the education sector is largely attributed to infrastructural deficiencies at all levels of education nationwide with a huge infrastructural backlog. To significantly address the infrastructural challenges at all levels of education, equal priority should be given to raising allocations to CAPEX in the sectoral budget. This will have a more efficient bearing towards attaining the national targets for education. To improve equity, the Government needs to address the backlogs in classrooms and eradicate collapsing school structures. The need is greatest among kindergartens (KG), as this sector needs to expand to accommodate unmet demand and address high pupil to classroom ratios. There are backlogs at all levels, which will take decades to address at current rates of implementation and budgetary allocations and expenditure on CAPEX.

There was resource constraint to achieving planned targets at the district level. Many of the districts did not have adequate human resources that were required to achieve desired outcomes. Particularly, rural communities mostly do not have adequate teachers that match the student population. Hence, the evaluation identified that targets for the trained teacher to pupil ratio were not met mostly in rural schools. Inadequate logistics also constrained monitoring and supervision across districts.

3.3.4 Impact

The various interventions implemented have had a short-term impact on education countrywide. Gross enrolment has improved at all levels, particularly at the SHS level (public, private, and GES TVET) largely as a result

of the Free SHS policy. The transition rate from JHS to SHS increased from 66.7 percent in 2017 to 91.6 percent in 2019, however, the completion rate remains low, at 55.9 percent with the dropout rate higher among girls.

The evaluation showed that about 93 percent of students who completed basic school education in Twifo Hemang transitioned to the SHS level because of the implementation of the Free Senior High School (FSHS) policy. The policy of reserving 30 percent for public schools at the senior high level has helped children to get good schools. A lot of teachers have also been recruited due to the increased numbers under the FSHS. The policy has also relieved economic burdens parents especially those who struggled to pay school fees for their children. Nationally, the school feeding programme covered about 2.9 million kindergarten and primary pupils in the 2018/2019 academic year, representing an annual increase of 14.5 percent. The increase was due to expansion in coverage of the programme and an increase in enrolment. However, it was noticed that JHS students are exempted from the free meals served which breed a gap. In the STMA it was revealed that the quality of foods served in schools was not good, hence does not provide for the children's nutritional needs.

Generally, the trained teacher to pupils ratio has improved. However, there exist disproportionate distribution of teachers across the country. Many of the schools in the rural communities have a high trained-teacher to pupils ratio. It was observed that improved trained teacher to pupils ratio impacted positively on BECE pass rates while the pass rate deteriorated in schools with a poor ratio.

Even though the implementation of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) has made strides to infrastructural challenges at all levels of education, there remains a huge backlog. The policy has had little impact on infrastructure development. Despite the successes made in increased enrolments, students especially in rural communities do not have befitting classroom blocks to enable sound teaching and learning. Hence, the issues of ensuring inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels across the country remain a challenge.

3.3.5 Sustainability

To sustain the gains of the mid-term results while also contributing to achieving the medium-term targets of the education sector, more commitments are

required from all stakeholders. On the part of the Government, there should be a continuous supply of adequate teaching and learning materials to enhance uninterrupted continuous learning. The requisite financial support should be made available at all times to support school activities. Stakeholders of education (PTAs, SMCs, Education authorities, teachers, religious organisations, FBOs) should collaborate and partner with schools to address issues that impede academic success. To this end, there can be partnerships to supply teaching and learning materials as well as providing financial support where necessary. Importantly, the SMC and PTA school executives are supposed to help manage schools. The abandonment of managerial roles of some SMCs is somewhat a threat to sustaining the gains as the schools may not have the capacity to provide all educational needs required to enhance teaching and learning in schools.

3.4 Health

3.4.1 Relevance and coherence

To determine the relevance of the MTNDPF (2018-2021), the evaluation considered how its objectives and strategies addressed the main concerns of citizens/beneficiaries' expectations on health. It also analysed its coherence to international commitments.

Policy Objective 1: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible, and universal health coverage (UHC).

The technical desk review and the focus group discussions conducted by the Commission on the mid-term evaluation indicated that the plans reflect the opinions and real issues of the citizenry. A participatory approach was adopted in assessing the needs of the primary beneficiaries as well as in the implementation. The focus group discussions revealed that some aspect of health service delivery has been challenging with inadequate financial resources for quality health service delivery, inadequate and weak health sector infrastructure, human resource constraints (health professionals) and challenges associated with logistics which undermine the objective of ensuring affordable, equitable, easily accessible, and universal health coverage.

Despite these challenges, access to health centres and basic health care delivery has improved from 58.6 percent in 2017 to 61.2 percent in 2018. The Lambussie District Assembly has constructed thirty-nine health

facilities including one Polyclinic, five health centres, and twenty-nine CHPS Compounds. As a result, geographical access to health services has improved even though poor road network in the district occasionally hampers access. There are privately owned health centres in all the districts to augment the services provided by the state institutions. A lot has been done to bridge the infrastructure deficit in the health sector across all districts. At Asokore Mampong, there are five health centres with physician assistants and there are two more under construction. Besides, there are plans to start to specialize centers on psychiatry and dental among others. There are also plans to upgrade one health post to a polyclinic. The Lambussie-Karni and Asokore Mampong assemblies have acquired six acres of land each for construction of district hospital as promised by the president under "Agenda 111". At Krachi East, major health issues are referred to Nkwanta.

Table 15.12: Example of relevance of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) to national health priorities

National Policy objective	Evaluation findings of relevant national health priorities	Relevant MTNDPF (2018-2021) prescribed strategies
To ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible, and universal health coverage (UHC).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate health facilities and accommodation for health professionals. The dilapidated state of some health facilities. Limited infrastructure (ICT resource centre) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and equip health facilities. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare. Strengthen the referral system. Promote the use of ICT and e-health strategies in healthcare delivery.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor access and management of NHIS. Delay in payment of funds to health care providers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme

Source: Authors Construct, 2020

Policy Objective 2: Strengthen healthcare management system.

The evaluations conducted indicate that the issues outlined in the medium-term plans correspond to the international commitments and reflect the basic needs of the people. There are inadequate health staff and indiscriminate distribution of staff, especially in remote areas. The evaluation conducted revealed that there are inadequate Doctors and Nurses, doctor-to-patient ratio (1: 3,802) compared to the World Health Organisation standard of 1: 1,000 patients in all the eight selected districts that were visited. There is also a limited number of midwives, security, and cleaners in CHPS compounds. Basic schools don't have health posts closer to them. NHIS cardholders have problems accessing healthcare services due to delays in payment of funds to health providers by the NHIA. Generally, all the eight selected districts that were visited lacked the necessary equipment in some CHPS zones for effective health delivery and the problem with accommodation for health staff.

Table 16.13: Example of the relevance of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) to national health priorities

National Policy objective	Evaluation findings of relevant national health priorities	Relevant MTNDPF (2018-2021) prescribed strategies
Strengthen healthcare management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong collaboration with health care providers but the weak implementation of plans. • Plans in place to train more health professionals in specialised areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system. • Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff. • Provide incentives for pre-service and specialist postgraduate Trainees.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership with NGOs and private organisations and individuals to addressing health needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services.

Source: Authors Construct, 2020

Policy Objective 3: Reducing disability morbidity, and mortality

In assessing the extent to which programmes, projects, initiatives, and results have been relevant to reducing disability morbidity, and mortality, the policy objectives and strategies in the MDTPs were assessed whether they correspond to the issues in the MTNDPF and implemented as planned. The Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) revealed that the health situation was encouraging except in places where open defecation is prevalent. According to the focused group discussions, districts like Krachi East, Lambussie, Sagnarigu, Lower Manya Krobo, and Asokore Mampong recorded less than five institutional maternal mortality in the past two years.

The under-five mortality rate is an average of 12 deaths per 1,000 males and 16 deaths per 1,000 females. Krachi East has recorded more under-five deaths than all other MMDAs between 2018-2019 (172 deaths). The mortality rate was attributed to cultural factors and the lack of district hospitals, especially in Lambussie-Karni during the FGDs. In Mamprugu-Moagduri, the discussions revealed that snake bites were common.

The issue of a high prevalence of teenage pregnancy was raised in all FGDs held in the districts visited even though measures had been put in place to curb it. In Lambussie, it was revealed that migrants from the district to the south give birth to children and send them back to live with their aged parents. They revealed that the Asokore Mampong municipality served as the hub for head porters 'Kayayo' from the five Northern regions, and also has a high incidence of teenage pregnancy. However, the discussions revealed that the interventions in the health sector are geared towards improving the health status of the people and the MMDAs can up their game to ensure targets are met. The analysis indicated that the programmes and activities implemented within the evaluation period were relevant and corresponded to national objectives on health.

Table 17.14: Example of the relevance of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) to national health priorities

National Policy objective	Evaluation findings of relevant national health priorities	Relevant MTNDPF (2018-2021) prescribed strategies
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased sensitisation on proper family planning methods and malaria control programmes Reduction in maternal, infant, and under-five mortality. Reduction in malaria and other health-related diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen maternal, newborn care, and adolescent services. Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme. Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEAP beneficiaries have been rolled onto NHIS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement a national health policy for the aged.

Source: Authors Construct, 2020

Policy Objective 4: Strengthen healthcare management system

The desk review and the focus group discussions on the evaluation showed that MMDAs do not have adequate financial resources required to carry out interventions within the health sector. Lambussie is one of the poorest districts in the country and relies heavily on statutory funds from the central government. The main source of funds has largely been the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), Government Grants and Internally Generated Funds (IGF), and support from Development Partners and Civil Society Organizations. The DACF is the major source of funding for most development projects and programmes at the district level.

However, the District Assembly's Common Funds which constitute over eighty percent of the assembly's financial resources are inadequate and are often not released on time. Besides, the full amount approved is seldom released

to assemblies. The low volumes of economic activities in districts such as Lambussie and Mamprugu-Moagduri make it difficult to generate enough IGF to augment releases from the central government. Funds from property rates and market tolls are incredibly low in some districts. The health departments rely on the assembly for funding most of its programmes and projects as a result are seriously handicapped in rolling out the intended interventions.

It was discovered in Asokore Mampong that only about 60 percent of the approved budget is received, and this leads to the termination of projects. The IGF generated is not enough as the assembly is currently evaluating properties to boost collection. The budget officer indicated at the FGD that the IGF is used for the following activities: fund projects, pay casual workers, stationery, consumables, fuel, capacity building, utilities, maintenance of official vehicles, servicing meetings, and allowances. DDF is used mainly for the construction of schools, water, toilet facilities, roads, education, streetlights, and capacity building. Asokore Mampong budget unit and the Netherlands corporation are on a project called TREE (Tax Revenue for Economic Activities) to widen their IGF net.

3.4.2 Effectiveness

The evaluation considered the achievement of objectives in the mid-term from the evaluation findings from the field and implementation status from the national annual progress reports for 2018 and 2019. The log frame was used to assess the effectiveness of implemented programmes and initiatives to achieving planned results based on the objectives for health stated in the MTNDPF (2018-2021). It draws a comparative analysis of the medium-term targets (2018-2021) and the status of progress midway through implementation. The log frame analysis showed the progress of implementation of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) to attaining intended outcomes at the end of the planned period.

Table 18.15: Log frame analysis for health indicators

Intervention Logic (Policy Objective)	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline		Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework Target (2021)	Indicator status (2019)	Comments
		Year	Data			
To ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible, and universal health coverage (UHC).	1. Proportion of functional Community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) zones ¹	2016	4,400 (67.4%)	5,500	5,509 (78.7%)	Significant progress has been made and on course to achieve the target for the planned period.
	2. Proportion of functional ambulances and service centres - Ambulances - Service centres	2016	130(60%) 80 (37%)*	200 (93%) 333 (93%)	47(19.7%) of Ambulances operational 19.7% (Availability of services)	Limited progress made. More efforts are required to achieve the 2021 target.

¹ A functional CHPS zone is that where all the Milestones have not been completed (e.g. CHPS Compound not built, Volunteers not mobilized yet or even Community Health Committees not yet in place) but a Community Health Officer (CHO) has been assigned and provides a defined package of services to the catchment population, from house to house, in the Unit Area.

Intervention Logic (Policy Objective)	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline		Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework Target (2021)	Indicator status (2019)	Comments
		Year	Data			
	3. Proportion of trained and deployed emergency medical technicians (EMTs)	2016	1,648 (51%)	2,825 (87%)	490 personnel passed out and deployed	More effort is required to achieve the 2021 target.
	4. Proportion of public hospitals with the functional emergency team	2017	18.5	45	N/A	Lack of data-limited assessment towards the achievement of the target.
	5. Proportion of public hospitals offering mental health treatment	2016	100%	N/A	100%	Progress continues to be made in the area of mental health.

Intervention Logic (Policy Objective)	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline		Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework Target (2021)	Indicator status (2019)	Comments
		Year	Data			
	6. Proportion of regional and district public hospitals offering traditional medicine practice	2016	13.2%	20%	N/A	Lack of data data-limited assessment towards the achievement of the target.
	7. Percentage of the population with valid NHIS card	2016	39%	50%	40%	There is significant progress but more effort is needed to achieve the 2021 target.
	8. Per capita Out-Patient Department (OPD) attendance	2016	1.06	1.3	1.02	Per capita, OPD attendance recorded a decrease over the period. More effort is required to achieve the 2021 target.

Intervention Logic (Policy Objective)	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline		Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework Target (2021)	Indicator status (2019)	Comments
		Year	Data			
Strengthen health-care management system	1. Doctor-to-population ratio	2016	1:8,301	1:8,000	1:6,897	The doctor-to-population ratio target for 2021 has been achieved. The continued effort is required to sustain gains.
	2. Nurse-to-population ratio	2016	1:834	1:800	1:539	The nurse-to-population ratio has been achieved. The continued effort is required to sustain gains.
	3. Per capita expenditure on health	2016	US\$24.8	US\$50	N/A	Lack of data-limited assessment towards the achievement of the target.

Intervention Logic (Policy Objective)	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline		Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework Target (2021)	Indicator status (2019)	Comments
		Year	Data			
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	1. Under-5 mortality ratio (per 1,000 live births)	2015	41	35	N/A	Lack of data-limited assessment towards the achievement of the target.
	Infant (per 1,000 live births) mortality ratio	2015	60	38	N/A	Lack of data-limited assessment towards the achievement of the target.

Intervention Logic (Policy Objective)	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline		Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework Target (2021)	Indicator status (2019)	Comments
		Year	Data			
	Maternal mortality ratio: - Survey - Institutional (deaths at health facilities per 100,000 live births)	2015	319	286	-	Institutional (deaths at health facilities per 100,000 live births) have decreased. More efforts are required to sustain gains.
		2017	147	NA		
	Stillbirth rate	2016	17/1000 live births	NA	12.22 /1000 live births	Stillbirth rate recorded improvements. More efforts are required to sustain gains.

Intervention Logic (Policy Objective)	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline		Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework Target (2021)	Indicator status (2019)	Comments
		Year	Data			
	Proportion of children immunised (Penta 3) (%)	2016	94.6%	95%	91.10%	A decline was recorded in Penta 3 vaccinations. More effort is required to achieve the 2021 target.
	Malaria case fatality rate	2016	0.3	0.17	0.1	A reduction in malaria case fatality rate was recorded. Continued efforts are required to sustain gains.

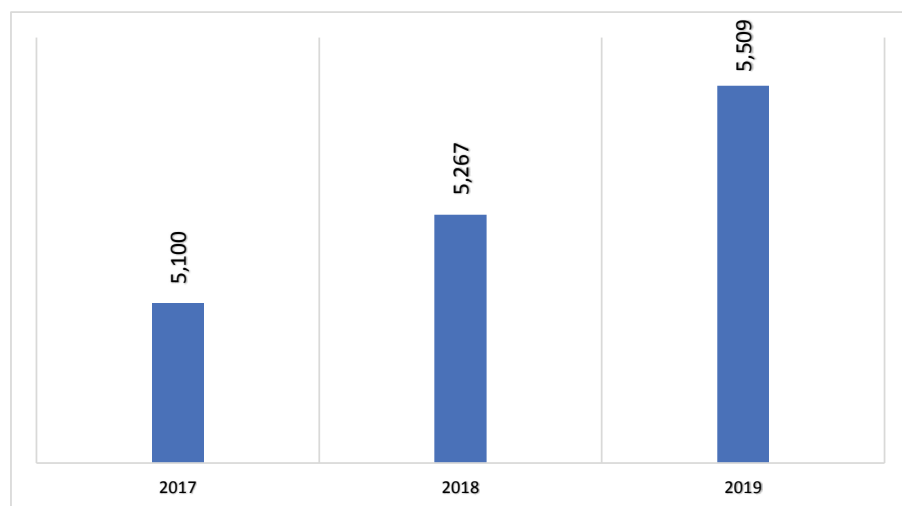
Intervention Logic (Policy Objective)	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline		Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework Target (2021)	Indicator status (2019)	Comments
		Year	Data			
	Under-5 malaria case fatality rate	2016	0.32	0.14	0.11	The target for the Under-5 malaria case fatality rate was not achieved. More efforts are required to achieve the set target.

Source: 2019 National Annual Progress Report N/A – Not Available

Evidence from the field and desk review

The technical desk review and focus group discussions on the mid-term evaluation were conducted to indicate that targets set by districts on health for the 2018 and 2019 periods have not been met. However, there has been significant progress chalked in the health sector over the past two years. The number of functional Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) zones increased from 5,267 (that is, 76.5% of demarcated CHPS zones) in 2018, to 5,509 (78.5%) in 2019 to ensure people have easy access (see Figure 3.2). This however fell below the sector target of 5,977 (82%). The proportion of functional service centres was 19.7 percent in 2019. There was an improvement in the nurse-to-population ratio at the national level from 1:839 in 2018 to 1:539 in 2019, exceeding the sector target of 1:700.

Figure 3.2: Number of functional CHPS zones nationwide



Source: MoH, 2020

In 2019, the population of the country with valid National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) cards was 40 percent, an increase from 35.7 percent in 2018. The malaria case fatality rate dropped from 0.27 percent in 2018 to 0.1 percent in 2019. Similarly, the risk of a child under five years dying from malaria reduced from 0.16 percent in 2018 to 0.11 percent in 2019, exceeding the medium-term target of 0.14 percent. There was a reduction in water-borne and sanitation-related diseases such as malaria, bilharzia, cholera among others, however, open defecation is still prevalent among some districts.

The evaluation conducted indicates that most MMDAs recorded zero maternal mortality rate indicating targets were met for this indicator. However, OPD attendance per capita and institutional neonatal death targets were not achieved. It was revealed at the FGDs that there was continuous review and prioritization of programmes and projects in the plans to address pressing current needs.

3.4.3 Efficiency

Financial resources

The technical desk review and the focus group discussions on the evaluation showed that MMDAs do not have adequate financial resources required to carry out interventions in the health sector. Lambussie-Karni is one of the poorest districts in the country and relies heavily on statutory funds from the central government. The main source of funds has largely been the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), Government Grants and Internally Generated Funds (IGF), and support from Development Partners and Civil Society Organizations. The DACF is the major source of funding for most development projects and programmes at the district level. However, the District Assembly's Common Funds which constitute over eighty percent of the assembly's financial resources are inadequate and not released on a timely basis.

According to the *budget officer at Asokore Mampong, the IGF is used for the following activities; fund projects, pay casual workers, stationery, consumables, fuel, capacity building, utilities, maintenance of official vehicles, servicing meetings, and allowances. The District Development Fund (DDF) is used mainly for the construction of schools, water, toilet facilities, roads, education, street lights, and capacity building. He indicated that the Asokore Mampong budget unit and the Netherlands corporation are on a project called TREE (Tax Revenue for Economic Activities) to widen their IGF net.*

Human resources

The technical desk review and the focus group discussions also confirmed that the Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies do not have adequate personnel to implement their programmes and projects. The departments of health and the health facilities are all constraint by personnel. Both the departments and health facilities lack skilled human resources such as doctors, physicians, dentists, and nurses.

Some core staff including security and cleaners are limited especially at the public health facilities in all the eight districts visited. In Lambussie-Karni for instance, the NHIA office had to rely on nearby districts for registering and renewal of insurance. The shortage in staff is largely attributed to the uncoordinated transfer of personnel to other well-endowed districts by national and regional authorities.

Logistical resources

The evaluations conducted show that logistics are woefully inadequate. It was revealed that Assemblies does not have a befitting office space and the necessary logistics such as computers, beds, furniture, and other health equipment's to deliver on their mandate as expected of them. The departments of health at the assemblies are not an exception. Residential accommodation for staff is also inadequate making the district unattractive to newly posted health staff and central administration staff. The Department of Health has only one official vehicle and a few bungalows which are in a deplorable state. The little resources available to the assembly are used efficiently and promptly. One vehicle is normally used by staff when going for monitoring or workshops to reduce fuel costs in Lambussie. Besides, staff use public transports for official assignments and forego their allowances in most cases and at best only take half of what is due them. The limited resources at assemblies have affected the effective implementation and delivery of quality health services delivery in the country.

3.4.4 Impact

The various interventions carried out in the health sector have led to significant improvement in the quality of health care delivery. Some of the interventions carried out included the construction of health centres and sensitization on proper health practices among others. There are increased private health facilities due to pressure on public health centres across all districts. From the desk review and the focus group discussions, the construction of health centres and education has led to increased access and OPD attendance in all the districts across the country. However, some people in Lambussie-Karni fail to attend the hospital whenever they are referred to Nandom Hospital due to the language barrier.

The interventions put in place have led to a reduction in maternal mortality rate and institutional neonatal deaths. There is a significant reduction in the birth rate as a result of family planning awareness creation. Also, nurses and midwives are regularly sent to island communities for ANC and immunization and this has contributed to improving the quality of health care delivery and services over the past two years.

3.4.5 Sustainability

The MMDAs have put in place specific interventions to safeguard, protect and sustain the gains made in the health sector. The department of health at the Asokore Mampong assembly is considering upgrading one health post to polyclinic and train staff in specialized areas to provide special services to residents with special needs such as psychiatry, dental, among others. Lambussie and Asokore Mampong assemblies have proposed sites for the construction of district hospitals as part of the President's commitment dubbed "Agenda 111". The Krachi East assembly has trained community surveillance volunteers especially at island communities and strengthened leadership at the sub-district level to monitor staff.

To ensure that quality health care is delivered, the assembly has considered providing CHPS compounds along with lakeside communities and train more traditional birth attendants in island communities. The department of health in collaboration with child services and social welfare officers held sensitization programmes to educate teenagers on the effects of teenage pregnancy on their health. The assemblies engaged community members and other stakeholders through durbars to discuss issues about their health. Documentation of best practices and staff motivation are leveraged to sustain gains. A speed boat was provided for health services by NHIS but it is very costly to operate and maintain. Provision and sensitization on the use of ITN were carried out by the department of health to curb malaria cases. At Lower Manya Krobo, regular and timely reimbursement of NHIS funds to keep health facilities running. There are ongoing discussions among the departments of the Lower Manya Krobo District Assembly to allow the hospital to use its IGF for the training of staff to ensure they are abreast with the use of modern technologies in their field.

3.5 Nutrition

3.5.1 Relevance and coherence

In assessing the relevance of nutrition programmes and activities planned and implemented, efforts were made to consider the extent to which the MMDAs' MTDPs were compatible with the local context, problems, and needs of the beneficiaries. While all MMDAs did recognise that they had some malnutrition issues, it was evident that the malnutrition situation differed

across the MMDAs, thus the level of prioritisation varied in the Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDP) of MMDA. Even though some nutrition indicators are core indicators that districts are expected to report on in their Annual Progress Reports (APRs), there was a general paucity in nutrition data reported. Data on stunting and wasting for example were not always provided by some MMDAs, while data on indicators such as exclusive breastfeeding, Vitamin A supplementation, and iron-folic tablet supplementation were not always available. As a result, it proved challenging to assess whether or not the planned activities in the MTDPs and Annual Action Plans were relevant and comprehensive enough to address the issues.

3.5.2 Effectiveness

The evaluation considered the achievement of objectives in the mid-term from the evaluation findings from the field and implementation status from the national annual progress reports for 2018 and 2019. The log frame was used to assess the effectiveness of implemented programmes and initiatives to achieving planned results based on the objectives for health stated in the MTNDPF (2018-2021). It draws a comparative analysis of the medium-term targets (2018-2021) and the status of progress midway through implementation. The log frame analysis showed the progress of implementation of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) towards attaining the intended outcomes at the end of the planned period.

Table 19.16: Log frame analysis for nutrition indicators

Intervention Logic (Policy Objectives)	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline		Projections (2021)	Indicator status (2018)	Comments
		Year	Data			
Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	1. Under-5 stunting, underweight and wasting	2014				Slight improvements were recorded in under-5 stunting, however, there was deterioration in the case of underweight and wasting. More efforts are required to achieve the targets for 2021.
	- Stunting		19.0%	11.1%	18%	
	- Underweight		11.0%	8%	13%	
	- Wasting		5.0%	<5%	7%	
	2. Low birth weight	2014	9.5%	7.6%	N/A	Lack of data-limited assessment of progress towards achieving the target.

Intervention Logic (Policy Objectives)	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline		Projections (2021)	Indicator status (2018)	Comments
		Year	Data			
	3. Prevalence of anaemia - Children under-5 years - Women of reproductive age (15-49 years)	2014	66% 42%	44% 28%	N/A N/A	Lack of data-limited assessment of progress towards achieving the target.
	4. Exclusive Breastfeeding	2014	52%	<52%	43%	A decline was observed in Exclusive Breastfeeding. More efforts are required to achieve the targets for 2021.
	5. The proportion of population overweight/obese - Children under-5 - Women (15-49 years)	2016	2.6% 40.1%	<2.6%	1% N/A	Significant progress was made in reducing the proportion of under-5 children overweight/obese.

Intervention Logic (Policy Objectives)	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline		Projections (2021)	Indicator status (2018)	Comments
		Year	Data			
Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	6. National Food Safety Policy finalised and implemented	2015	Policy adopted	National Food Safety Bill passed into law and implemented	Policy at the Ministry of Health awaiting Cabinet Memo to be submitted to Cabinet for ratification	Some progress has been made. However, much more is required to achieve the target for 2021.

Source: 2019 National Annual Progress Report N/A: Data not Available

Evidence from the field and desk review

There has been considerable improvement in all major malnutrition indicators over the past three years, but their prevalence remains unacceptably high. The rate of stunting was reported to be 18 percent in 2017 and 2018. At the same time, 13 percent of children under-five were identified as being “chronically and acutely malnourished” (underweight) while 7 percent are wasted. Anaemia among children aged 6-59 months has declined from 65.7 percent in 2014 to 35 percent in 2017, with severe and moderate cases accounting for 0.7 percent and 17 percent respectively. Anaemia prevalence in non-pregnant women was 21.7 percent, compared to 42 percent of pregnant women, the latter meeting WHO’s the classification of a severe public health problem.

Nationally, only 1.5 percent of non-pregnant women experience Vitamin A deficiency. Nearly two-thirds of pregnant women (63.9%) did not take Vitamin A capsules after their last delivery, while only 50 percent of children under-five received Vitamin A supplementation.

In Sagnarigu, the FGDs revealed that malnutrition and anaemia prevalence rates were decreasing among children and pregnant women respectively. In Lambussie-Karni, it was also reported that there was a reduction in malnutrition due to growth monitoring and nutrition promotion, and Vitamin A Supplementation among children under 5 years. In Krachi East Municipal Assembly, targets for Vitamin A supplementation and stunting have been met.

There has been improved monitoring of school feeding caterers to ensure school meals meet minimum nutritional standards. Although the school feeding programme has nutritional benefits, students in Form 1, 2, and 3 in the Twifo-Hemang District Assembly are not beneficiaries of the programme. In Sekondi-Takoradi however, the quality of free meals served does not meet the nutritional needs of the children, while the quantity served is small. In addition, there were incidences of food poisoning due to foods not being prepared under hygienic conditions. Despite this, recorded cases of kwashiorkor have reduced because of intensified education on breastfeeding and good nutrition practices. Stunting prevalence rates are not so high in Sekondi-Takoradi. Nutrition programmes implemented include the provision of free nourishing meals to Kindergarten (KGs), basic school, and SHS students. Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly has similarly experienced a decline in malnutrition which can be attributed to programmes such as the food supplementation supported by JICA and the World Food Programme (WFP) and the nutrition sensitisation of women and teenagers on nutrition.

Despite the improvements recorded, malnourishment is high in the coastal areas and this is attributed to the high poverty and the low standard of living. In Lower Manya Krobo, targets were not achieved as activities were not undertaken due to the inadequacy of funds to undertake nutrition activities. The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) activities were similarly not undertaken.

3.5.3 Efficiency

There was very limited information on how resources/inputs for nutrition are converted to outputs. It is therefore impossible to evaluate whether or not the

MMDAs allocated adequate resources for nutrition programme implementation and monitoring were adequate in a timely and cost-effective manner.

3.5.4 Impact

The overall effects of nutrition interventions have generally resulted in positive outcomes at various MMDAs although numerous challenges still exist. Sagnarigu and Lambussie District Assemblies have witnessed a reduction in cases of malnutrition. Krachi East Municipality has similarly met its stunting and Vitamin A supplementation target for the two years under review. Anaemia, however, is prevalent in many pregnancies in the Municipality and is detected late as many pregnant women attend/report ante-natal clinics and other health facilities very late by which time significant damage may have been done to the child and increased the risk associated with safe delivery. Anaemia in pregnant women worsened between 2017 and 2018, from 15 percent to 40 percent. Stunting levels in the municipality were similar to those at the national level and improved slightly but witnessed a much higher prevalence among boys (20.8%) as compared to girls (12.9%). Underweight increased slightly between 2017 and 2018 in Krachi East Municipality.

Lower Manya Krobo Municipality was previously unable to assess stunting due to the unavailability of equipment. Vitamin A supplementation was not common in this municipality except when mothers bring them to Child Welfare Clinics (CWCs), but this is rare. In Lambussie District Assembly, malnutrition was very high, thus the District has collaborated with World Food Programme on several initiatives, leading to significant improvements in malnutrition indicators. Women and teenagers have been trained on nutrition, while home gardening to supplement household diets has been encouraged. Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly reported a few cases of malnutrition, but this is being addressed through a collaborative effort with JICA and World Food Programme through the provision of food supplements. Women and teenagers have also been trained on nutrition practices. In the period under review, there has been a reduction in the occurrence of malnutrition cases in Mamprugu-Moagduri, while malnutrition is down to 6 percent from about 43 percent in Sagnarigu District Assembly during the period under review. Anaemia among pregnant women is still on the rise in the district assembly.

3.5.5 Sustainability

Ensuring that various development programmes and projects are sustainable is a key requirement for the attainment of positive development outcomes. Assessing the sustainability of nutritional programmes, in the design and implementation of interventions, and the extent of inter-agency collaboration, was a challenge due to limited information being obtained in some MMDAs. Lambussie-Karni District Assembly has instituted constant monitoring of school feeding caterers to ensure proper nutrition and has put in place efforts to encourage growth monitoring and promotion activities. Promoting and improving inter-agency and multi-stakeholder collaboration has also improved the sustainability of some nutrition programmes in Lower Manya Krobo. There is a need to streamline reporting and implementing structures as some challenges faced are a result of challenges at the national level with limited collaboration in the decision between national and sub-national district structures.

The presence of well-trained and motivated staff is credited for ensuring the sustainability of nutrition programmes in Krachi East Municipality. Leadership at the sub-district level has been strengthened to assist in monitoring staff at the community level. Krachi East Municipality has several island communities that are hard to reach and have limited amenities and infrastructure, thus nutrition officers and community nurses who provide vital nutrition education struggle to reach these areas with nutrition interventions. The Municipality has therefore trained community health volunteers to provide sustainable nutrition interventions to these isolated communities. In addition, community members are engaged through durbars to ensure buy-in and ownership. Best practices and projects that are implemented well and have good results are well documented so that other staff can carry on implementation of the interventions even if there is a staffing change.

3.6 Job Creation

3.6.1 Relevance and Coherence

The Commission assessed the process MMDAs used to identify the job needs of citizens. It was observed that the MMDAs had developed several interventions in response to the job needs. Key amongst these interventions include the implementation of the One District One Factory initiative, the Nation Builders

Corps (NABCO), Planting for Food and Jobs, School Feeding Programme, and National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP). The job needs analysis and corresponding revealed consistency and coherence with the policy objectives, focus areas, issues, and strategies identified under the MTNDPF, 2018 to 2021 in addition to other Regional and sub-regional commitments such as the Agenda 2030, the ECOWAS Vision 2020, CSF (2016 to 2020) and the AU Agenda 2063. Key agencies involved in the implementation of these strategic frameworks prescribed interventions played respective assigned roles with the support of the MMDPCUs. However, the most programmes identified under ECOWAS Vision 2020, CSF (2016 to 2020) were largely implemented under the aspirations of AU Agenda 2063.

3.6.2 Effectiveness

The mid-term evaluation of the policy framework (desk review and focus group discussions) further shows that job creation targets have not been met at all levels. However, significant progress has been made over the last two years according to government figures. A total of 2,055,010 jobs have been created between 2017 and 2019. These jobs were mainly created in the public and private formal sectors, as well as through government critical development initiatives including NABCO and Planting for Food and Jobs.

The Planting for Food and Jobs contributed an annual average of 762,300 jobs whilst the Nation Builders Corps programme absorbed about 100,000 unemployed Ghanaians. The National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) programme created 92,000 jobs whilst the National Identification Authority employed 35,380 people.

The Out-grower Value Chain Fund (OVCF) also created 7,254 on an annual average. The Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project added an annual average of 11,431 between 2017 and 2019. Figure 3.3 below provides more details on the jobs created by the various government interventions since 2017 whilst figure 3.4 provides the gender disaggregation of jobs created by the Planting for Food and Jobs initiative between 2018 and 2019.

Figure 3.3: Job creation by key government priority programmes and projects, 2017-2019

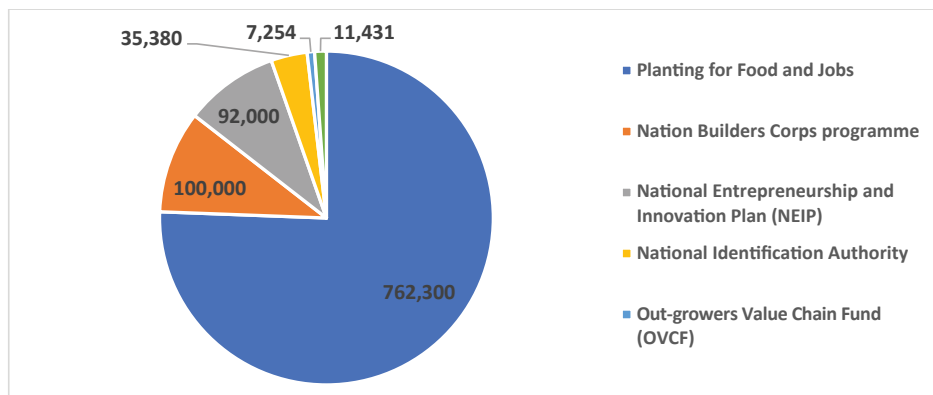
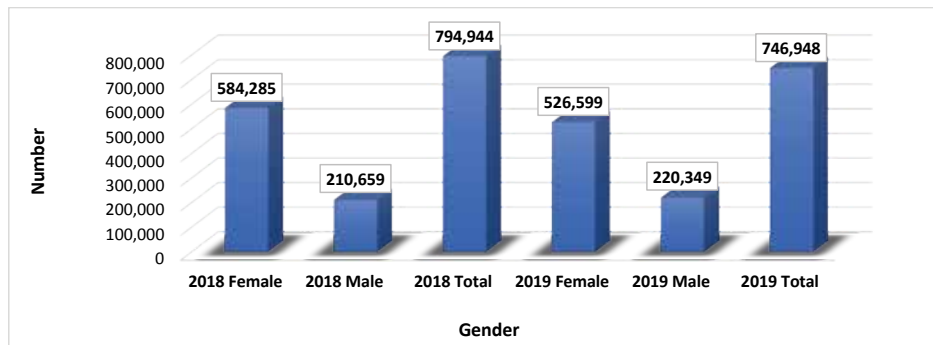


Figure 4.4: Gender distribution of Job creation by Planting for Food and Jobs Initiative, 2018-2019

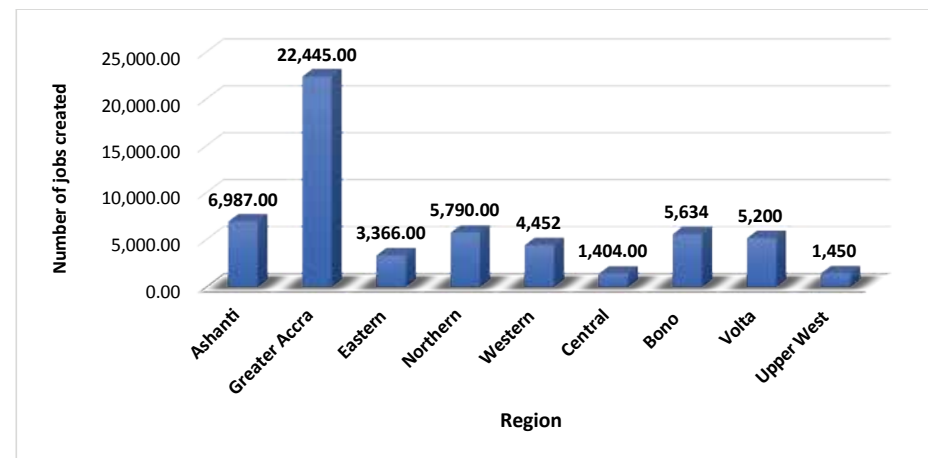


Sources: MoFA, 2020

A total of 778,706 jobs were created in the public sector whilst 267,939 jobs were created in the formal private sector. The critical poverty reduction programmes also contributed about 1,008,365 jobs within the same period.

Besides, 56,728 jobs were also created under the One District One Factory initiatives between 2018 and 2019. However, there seems not to be equity in the distribution of the jobs as the majority were created in Accra and Kumasi. Figure 3.5 provides more details on the number of jobs created by the One District One Factory policy in the year under review.

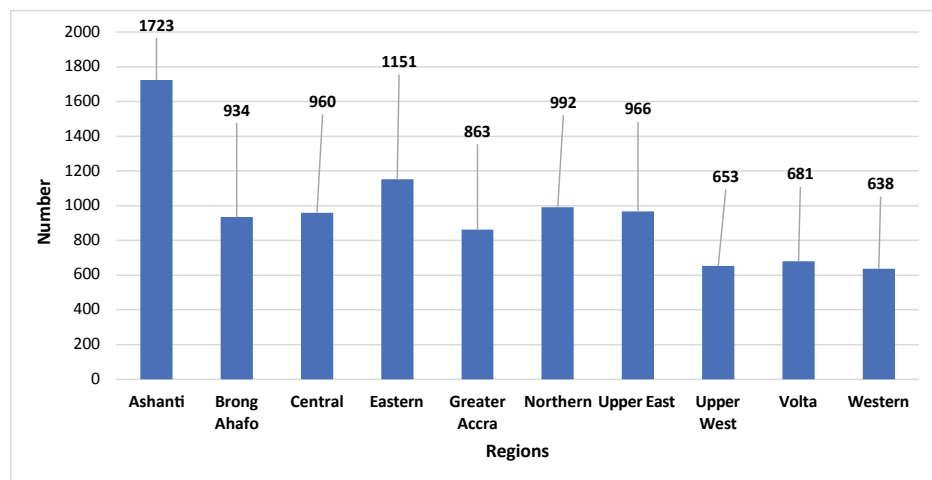
Figure 5.5: Number of jobs created by the One District One Factory policy



Source: Ministry of Trade and Industry, 2020

The School Feeding Programme also provided job opportunities to 25,683 caterers and cooks in 2019. Out of this number, 9,561 represents caterers contracted under the programme while the remaining 16,122 represents cooks and food handlers. However, beneficiaries of the programme complain about the quality of food prepared by the caterers. *One female student at Lambussie-Karni said, "the programme is good and we like it but we run whenever we eat the food"*. Figure 3.6 provides the regional distribution of Jobs created under GSFP in the 2018/19 academic year.

Figure 6.6: Regional distribution of Jobs created under GSFP 2018/19



Source: GSFP, 2019

The job statistics from the sampled districts also show progress over the past two years. Participants of the Lambussie focus group discussions were of the view that job creation has been the most difficult development issue the assembly has been tackling over the last two years. This has contributed to the mass migration of the youth to Kumasi, Accra, Takoradi, and Koforidua in search of jobs. Those who do not migrate resort to farming and charcoal business and this has serious implications for the natural environment. Asokore-Mampong Municipal is one of the holding centres for these migrants from the north.

To address their needs, the Asokore-Mampong Municipal Assembly, through its business advisory council, carried out several activities to develop the skills of these youth especially the women groups to improve their living conditions. The Assembly has purchased 2,000 tricycles (Aboboyaa) for the young men to support the movement of goods and waste in the municipality. The Business Advisory Centre, through the women in entrepreneurship programme, has sensitized, trained, and supported more than 600 people in making the dress, shoes, bags, yogurt, kebab, wagashie, and tie and dye, among others. MasterCard foundation (Young African Works) is also being

introduced to bring on board, unemployed graduates. Over 870 graduates have been engaged through NABCO since 2018 and over 200 youth were also trained in biodigester latrine construction to improve sanitation in the municipality.

The health directorate recruited 15 people (who are not health professionals) and paid them on IGF to support health service delivery. The budget unit also recruited temporal staff for revenue collection whilst the agriculture sector's introduction of new crops has created more jobs for the youth interested in the sector. The department of education also posted 150 new teachers to the schools within the municipality. More than 150 PWDs were trained in making beads and bags. Persons With Disability (PWDs) in Twifo Hemang-Lower Denkyira have been supported to make fufu pounding machines, dressmaking machines, and deep freezers among others to assist in creating self-employment. The number of PWDs working with the machines increased from 14 to 40 in 2018. In addition, an amount of GH¢700 to GH¢1000 cedis was disbursed to 60 PWDs to engage in petty trading.

The Lambussie District was given a quota to engage 50 unemployed youth under the NABCO programme in 2019 but was able to engage just 31 due to lack of information. Seventy-two (72) women were recruited under the school feeding programme. These 72 women have also employed people that they work with and pay them GH¢100 per term. The NYEA also employed one hundred and six (106) people in sanitation, eleven (11) in community protection, one Arabic instructor, two (2) nurses, thirty-nine (39) youth in the school support unit also known as Kitchen and security assistant. The number of community protection personnel (CPP) has increased from eleven (11) to fifty-one (51) in 2020. The Nations Builders Corps (NABCO) offered 623 jobs in Twifo-Hemang-Lower Denkyira Assembly in 2018 out of which 65 have secured permanent employment. Besides, seventy-three (73) teachers were recruited to augment the teaching staff in the district under the Youth Employment Agency (YEA).

The Community Protection Assistant (CPA) created 34 jobs under the command of the Ghana Police Service (GPS) across the Twifo-Hemang-Lower Denkyira district in 2017 and this increased to 117 in 2018. Thirty-one (31) of the beneficiaries have secured more lucrative jobs and have exited. Fourteen (14) kitchen staff were recruited within the period under review to

provide meal services in the two SHS of the district. More so, two hundred and fourteen (214) people were engaged by the Krachi East Municipal Assembly during the period under review. This figure is below the Municipal target of five hundred (500) under the YEA programme. Ninety-nine (99) jobs were also created under the NABCO programme in the Municipality.

Even though job targets were not adequately met; substantial progress has been made. Cassava and Yam processing factory is being set up under the 1D1F initiative to further boost job creation in the Krachi East Municipality. The Planting for Food and Job (PFJ) initiative also created 1,846 jobs in the Upper Manya Lower Krobo District in 2019, of which 1,265 were males and 581 were females. Besides, 315 jobs were created under the NABCO programme in the district. The One District One Factory (1D1F) initiative created 200 direct jobs and 500 indirect jobs in the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly between 2018 and 2019. However, contractors implementing projects bring their team without employing local people. The job figures from the assemblies through this evaluation exercise are very small compared to the number of people seeking job opportunities in and outside these districts. The implication is that most of the employment objectives of these assemblies are not being realized even though the technical officers vehemently argued that they are on course to achieve their development objectives.

3.6.3 Efficiency

The evaluation revealed that MMDAs have not received or mobilize adequate financial, materials, and human resources required to create jobs in their respective jurisdictions. For, instance a total of GH¢1.65 billion was raised as revenue from all sources by MMDAs in 2019 representing a 13.0 percent increase over the 2018 performance. The main sources of the revenue have been the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), Government Grants and Internally Generated Funds (IGF), and support from development partners and Civil Society Organizations.

The desk review showed that the Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies did not have adequate personnel to implement their programmes and projects. The Office of the Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS) in collaboration with stakeholders developed and operationalized a guideline (staffing norms) for human resource management and development within the local government services in 2014. The objective of the staffing norms was

to guide, control, and regulate the staff distribution across departments and units of the districts and to ensure effective Administrative Decentralization. The norms require a total number of officers to be at post at all times depending on whether the local government institution is a metropolitan, municipal, or district assembly to enable it function. A maximum of 1,126 and a minimum of 718 personnel are required to work in each Metropolitan assembly whilst 690 and 465 personnel are required to work in each Municipal assembly respectively.

The District assembly on the other hand requires 519 and 356 personnel to function at its maximum and minimum capacities respectively. The evaluation revealed that except for Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly and Sagnarigu Municipal, all the sampled MMDAs do not have the minimum required staff strength. About 75.0 percent of the sampled MMDAs are therefore critically understaffed with staff strength being less than 50 percent of the minimum required. Some districts do not even have security personnel to provide security at the assembly's premises and residential facilities. Table 3.17 provides detailed information on the staffing situation in the sampled districts.



Table 20.17: Staff strength of MMDAs in 2019

MMDAs	Requirements		Actual 2019	% of minimum Covered
	Minimum	Maximum		
Sekondi-Takoradi Metro	718	1126	464	64.6
Asokore Mampong	465	690	102	21.9
Krachi East Muni	465	690	98	21.1
Lower Manya Krobo	466	690	184	39.5
Sagnarigu Municipal	465	690	358	77.0
Lambussie	356	519	66	18.5
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	356	519	91	25.6
Mamprugu Moagduri	356	519	65	18.3

Source: 2019 National Annual Progress Report

An amount of GH¢400million was budgeted for the facilitation and implementation of the One District One Factory initiative in 2018. At the end of 2018, an amount of GH¢119.12 million was released (warrant) for the facilitation of the 1D1F while only GH¢67.67million was accessed for the implementation of 1D1F by the end of the year. The budgetary allocation for the programme in 2019 was GH¢95million of which GH¢92.55million was released and spent by MoTI and its decentralized agencies to facilitate the implementation of the programme.

The BACs have provided business information on the opportunities offered by the 1D1F and the Planting for Food and Jobs initiatives for persons within the ecological zones of the 8 MMDAs visited to enable them to take advantage of the services and programmes the Centres provide. The Rural Enterprises Programme (REP) as an investment vehicle for BACs will terminate in 2021. The inadequate financial resources faced by MMDAs makes it difficult for job-inducing programmes and projects to be implemented hence the limited job opportunities being created. Table 3.18 provides details on funding situations for the 8 MMDAs between 2018 and 2019.

Table 21.18: Revenue analysis of 8 MMDAs for 2018 and 2019

MMDA	Estimated (GHc)	Actual (GHc)	Estimated (GHc)	Actual (GHc)
	2018	2018	2019	2019
Lambusie	9,862,217.93	4,003,385.20	8,648,531.87	3,994,748.86
Asokore Mampong	12,350,389.40	11,025,469.28	20,697,688.76	14,950,778.89
Mamprugu Moagduri	6,225,961.02	3,925,749.64	6,225,961.02	3,502,796.05
Sagnarigu Municipal	9,893,096.83	6,872,933.85	14,221,596.36	9,692,520.30
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	6,602,553.23	3,687,350.32	6,863,953.00	5,187,906.90
Krachi East	6,553,148.24	5,418,716.67	7,749,727.41	5,481,635.57
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolitan	27,225,846.21	24,615,960.14	31,013,573.31	24,283,174.42
Lower Manya Municipal	7,793,649.64	5,377,734.83	15,739,951.30	5,907,652.45

Source: Authors Construct, 2020 based on MMDAs APRs

Besides financial and human resources, the assessment also revealed that some districts do not have the requisite logistics and office space to carry out their work. The Lambussie District Assembly for example has to use its inadequate funds to construct a two-storey building to house its staff whilst it waits to get funds from the Central government to build a befitting office space. The current structure does not have enough offices for staff and does not have a conference room for meetings. Only the District Chief Executive and Coordinating Director have official vehicles. Some staff of the Department of Agriculture is currently occupying a school library. The DCE's office had to be used as a conference room for NDPC staff who visited the district to interact with the assembly. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development in Asokore-Mampong for example has 17 staff occupying three rooms when each room was designed to take a maximum number of four staff. Besides, the departments of the assemblies do not have a vehicle for monitoring.

The District Planning Officer for Lambussie for example only has a motorbike for coordinating and executing all the planning and M&E activities in the district. Lack of internet connectivity in offices, inadequate furniture, and equipment including computers and their accessories, among others affect plan implementation at the district level. However, it was observed that the little resources available to the assemblies were being used efficiently. The staff of Lambussie-Karni District Assembly joins one vehicle when they are going for monitoring or workshops as a way of reducing fuel cost and overcoming scarcity. Besides, some of the staff use public transports for official assignments and in most cases forego their T&T and allowances or at best only take half of what is due them.

The limited resources of MMDA have affected the effective implementation of job creation interventions to address the high unemployment rates. Annual action plans (AAP) implemented in 2019 were, on average, 75.1 percent. Greater Accra Region had the highest implementation rate of 87.9 percent while Ahafo region recorded the lowest implementation rate of 53.4 percent. The situation in the sampled districts is not very different as about 86 percent of the AAPs were implemented in these districts in 2019. Table 3.19 provides detailed information on the extent to which development projects and programmes that could create jobs were implemented.

Table 22.19: Proportion of Annual Action Plan Implemented

MMDAs	The proportion of Annual Action Plan Implemented (%)		
	Target	2018	2019
Sekondi-Takoradi Metro	100	85.2	84.7
Asokore Mampong	100	99.0	83.0
Krachi East Muni	100	66.0	66.0
Lower Manya Krobo	100	69.3	75.4
Sagnarigu Municipal	100	86.0	81.7
Lambussie	100	81.0	83.0
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	100	94.0	93.0
Mamprugu Moagduri	100	80.2	77.8

Source: 2019 National Annual Progress Report

3.6.4 Impact

The job creation interventions carried out by the MMDAs have had significant social and economic medium-and-long-term effects at the sub-national level. The procurement of tricycles as a way of engaging the teaming youth of the Asokore-Mampong Municipal Assembly has reduced the crime rate in the municipality as compared to previous years. Participants of the focus group discussions confirmed that pickpocketing, snatching of mobile phones, armed robbery, and murder were very rampant in the municipality but this has reduced because of the improvement in job creation and wellbeing. Women who got the job through the clean Ghana modules of the NYA indicated that their income levels have improved and they are now able to feed their families.

The NABCO programme has also provided skills to some young graduates who in turn have used these skills and experiences to secure permanent employment and therefore job security and income security. Besides, the Planting for Food and Jobs programme has also facilitated job creation, income security, and food security in beneficiary districts and ultimately reduced poverty. Small scale businesses and market women in Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly now have easy access to credit to run their businesses and therefore complain less about hardship. The Standard of Living in the Metropolis has seen some level of improvement over the last two years.

Participants in the focus group discussions in Twifo Hemang-Lower Denkyira also indicated that the job creation initiatives have reduced the financial burden or worries of the people in the district. Most of the youth who were engaged in gambling have now been absorbed into the Community Protection Assistance (CPA) programme and are therefore out of the street and gambling. Income levels have also changed for YEA beneficiaries. Before 2017, YEA beneficiaries were given an allowance of GH¢100 but this has changed over time. Beneficiaries are now being paid about GH¢400 of which the agency deducts GH¢5 each month as exit fund. Famers supported under the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) programmes by the department of agriculture in the Twifo Hemang- Lower Denkyira have indicated that the programme has had positive effects on their lives through increased income. *One participant of the focus group discussions, Mr. Bukoso, indicated that he has built another apartment for himself as a result of the PFJ programme.*

3.6.5 Sustainability

Sustainability in job creation has been a major issue for stakeholders at the national and sub-national levels concerning NABCO and the Youth employment modules. Even though these interventions have created several job opportunities for the youth, they are time-bound in nature. Beneficiaries must exit the programme after many years. There are ongoing discussions among the departments of the Lambussie District Assembly to absorb NABCO beneficiaries and Youth Employment Modules' recipients after they have completed their programmes. Some NABCO beneficiaries in Asokore Mampong have also been assisted to set up their businesses whilst serving the mandatory three years and would have no job issues after the programme. Thirty-One (31) Community Protection Assistant under the NABCO programme in Twifo-Hemang Lower Denkyira have acquired the requisite skills for the job market and secured more lucrative and permanent jobs. Local farmers in the municipality are also being linked to ready markets for their products to ensure sustainability in production. Through the operations of the BACs, associations of artisans and the informal worker have been constituted (e.g. dressmakers) and the executives meet to share information and give direction to members. The executives have helped many women to access loans for their start-ups and the continuity of their businesses. There is a need for the continuation of funding from the Rural Enterprise Fund for BACs to continue creating jobs.

3.7 Water and Sanitation

3.7.1 Relevance and Coherence

In establishing the relevance, the evaluation examined whether medium-term development plans (MTDP) were coherent with provisions in the MTNDF (2018-2021). This was measured through the level of alignment of the MTNDF objectives and strategies with the MTDPs. It also measured how its objectives and strategies addressed the priorities and expectations of beneficiaries on water and sanitation. Further, an analysis of the MTDPs' coherence with international commitments was made.

Policy Objective 1: Improve access to the safe and reliable supply of water services for all

The MTNDPF (2018-2021) seeks to address access gaps and ensure the provision of a safe water supply in both urban and rural areas. To assess the

extent to which interventions and results have been relevant to improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all, the evaluation considered the corresponding policy strategies contained in the MTNDPF. The assessment also ascertained whether implemented interventions were designed based on the strategies for accessing safe and reliable water services as prescribed in the policy framework.

Issues identified in the selected MTDPs focused inter alia on the intermittent flow of drinking water, challenges in access to potable water, and the effectiveness of the water and sanitation management committees to ensure effective functioning of water facilities including boreholes. These issues raised are in line with the issues raised in the policy framework. Some of the policy framework issues include increasing demand for household water supply; inadequate maintenance of facilities; inadequate access to water services in urban areas; and poor quality of drinking water.

The analysis indicated that the programmes and activities implemented within the evaluation period were relevant and corresponded to national water priorities. For instance, the programmes and activities implemented through the MTDPs sought to increase water coverage in both urban and rural areas, address water quality issues, and construct and regularly maintain water systems to ensure the sustainable supply of potable water. The MTDPs as the implementation tools to operationalize the MTNDPF (2018-2021) have made some efforts to address these multifaceted issues that hindered the national policy objective of improving access to safe and reliable supply services. Table 3.20 provides evidence in responses from some stakeholders in the selected districts on water issues. The issues raised by the stakeholders have been linked to the policy framework's drinking water policy objective and strategies.

Table 3.20: Relevance of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) to national water priorities

National Policy objective	Evaluation findings of relevant water priorities in DMTDPs	Relevant MTNDPF (2018-2021) prescribed strategies
Improve access to a safe and reliable water supply to all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The intermittent flow of water Distance to potable water sources is a challenge. Perennial water shortages Inadequate and frequent breakdown of boreholes has led to low water coverage Poor water quality and reliability associated with almost half of the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems Improve water production and distribution systems
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The WSMT committees to ensure maintenance of boreholes that are not functioning. Some rural communities don't pay to access boreholes. However, levies are collected for maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities

Source: Authors Construct, 2020

Policy Objective 2: Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services

The analysis indicated that MTDPs elicited issues on sanitation are coherent with issues in the national policy framework. Participants at the focus group discussions also confirmed some of the notable issues such as deficiency in the supply of sanitation facilities, inadequate maintenance of sanitation

facilities, and increasing open defecation among other issues that were linked to issues in their MTDPs as well as the national sanitation priority issues. Some of the national priority issues include the prevalence of open defecation; high user fees for sanitation services and poor sanitation and waste management.

Planned and ongoing interventions to address the issues were also found to be in line with national strategies. Table 3.21 provides evidence of linkages between environmental sanitation issues identified by participants at the focus group discussions and the national policy objectives and strategies.

Table 3.21: Relevance of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) to National Sanitation Priorities

National Policy objective	Evaluation findings of relevant to sanitation priorities in DMTDPs	Relevant MTNDPF (2018-2021) prescribed strategies
Access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some schools do not have toilet facilities. This has led to truancy as students fail to return when they access toilet facilities outside school premises. Schools with toilet facilities perform better than schools without toilet facilities. Many of the communities do not have toilet facilities, few have toilets in their homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programmes under the IPEP initiative Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership with NGOs to addressing waste management needs. Provision of free garbage containers to communities by assemblies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery plants to move towards elimination of the plastic and electronic waste menace.

National Policy objective	Evaluation findings of relevant to sanitation priorities in DMTDPs	Relevant MTNDPF (2018-2021) prescribed strategies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indiscriminate disposal of refuse because there is no refuse dump site Indiscriminate disposal of waste despite the existence of dustbins provided by the district assembly to communities Providing enhanced knowledge in the disposal of waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide public education on solid waste management

Source: Authors Construct, 2020

Policy Objective 3: Promote efficient and sustainable waste management

The MTNDPF policy objective to promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management was set to address issues including poor collection, treatment, and discharge of municipal and industrial wastewater; frequent outbreak of oral-fecal diseases (e.g., cholera and typhoid); occurrence of wastewater flooding; and presence of faecal matter on urban agricultural produce. Few of the MTDPs noted issues on liquid waste management. Some of the liquid waste management issues identified were: improper disposal of liquid management; inadequate liquid waste management system; and maintenance of liquid waste management sites. Responses from participants also raised issues on both liquid and solid waste management. They include poor management of landfill sites; lack of engineered landfilled sites; lack of liquid waste management; and low participation of NGOs in addressing waste management. The MTDPs planned interventions to address liquid waste management are consistent with national sanitation priority issues and strategies.

Table 3.22: Relevance of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) to National Sanitation Priorities

National Policy objective	Evaluation findings of relevant national education priorities	Relevant MTNDPF (2018-2021) prescribed strategies
Promote efficient and sustainable waste water management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The collection of solid and liquid waste is a major challenge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve liquid waste management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership with NGOs to addressing wastewater management needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attract the private sector to invest in wastewater management

Source: Authors Construct, 2020

Relevance of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) to international development priorities

Water and sanitation issues, policy objectives, and strategies selected in MTDPs have been established to be in alignment with national priority issues, objectives to improve access to potable water supply, and reliable sanitation services. In addition to these linkages, the MTDPs policy objectives and strategies are coherent with the Agenda 2030 (SDG 6) and the AU Agenda 2063 (AU Goal 1). The alignment was facilitated by the MTNDPF which provides alignment of its policies and strategies to both international commitments.

3.7.2 Effectiveness

To determine the effectiveness of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) for the period under review, the mid-term evaluation assessed progress made in achieving objectives in the policy framework using data from the MMDAs annual progress reports; national and specific sector annual progress reports; and surveys (MICS and JMP). The assessment relied on the log frame. The log frame analysis was used to assess the effectiveness of implemented programmes and initiatives related to water and sanitation to achieve its objectives stated in the MTDPs and the MTNDPF. Analysis of the progress of implementation and targets were done through selected indicators.

Table 3.23: Log frame analysis for Water and Sanitation indicators

Intervention Logic (Policy Objectives)	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline		Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework Target (2021)	Indicator Status (2019)	Comments
		Year	Data			
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	1. Percentage of population with access to basic drinking water sources - National - Urban - Rural	2017				The Percentage of the population with access to basic drinking water sources has seen an increase in rural areas than urban. More efforts are required to achieve the target for 2021.
			66.97%		61.80%	
			76%	83.9%	61.30%	
			62.03%	80%	62.29%	

Intervention Logic (Policy Objectives)	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline		Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework Target (2021)	Indicator Status (2019)	Comments
		Year	Data			
	2. Percentage of population with access to safely managed drinking water	2017	27% (JMP National)	36%	36%	Quality of drinking water is a concern predominantly at the rural level
	3. Percentage of distribution losses	2017	51.1%	≤20%	50.52%	Non-revenue water has seen a decrease in both urban and rural areas. Continued efforts will ensure that the 2021 target is achieved.

Intervention Logic (Policy Objectives)	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline		Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework Target (2021)	Indicator Status (2019)	Comments
		Year	Data			
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	1. Percentage of population with access to basic sanitation services	2017	18% JMP	N/A	21% MICS 2017/18	Access to basic sanitation services by the population continued to increase but at a slow pace.
	2. The proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	2017	8%	N/A	21%	Open defecation remains a challenge despite more communities have been declared ODF.

Intervention Logic (Policy Objectives)	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline		Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework Target (2021)	Indicator Status (2019)	Comments
		Year	Data			
	3. Percentage of population with access to improved liquid waste management	2017	15%	30%	21%	An improvement in access to improved liquid waste management was observed though still below the target. More efforts are required to achieve the 2021 target.

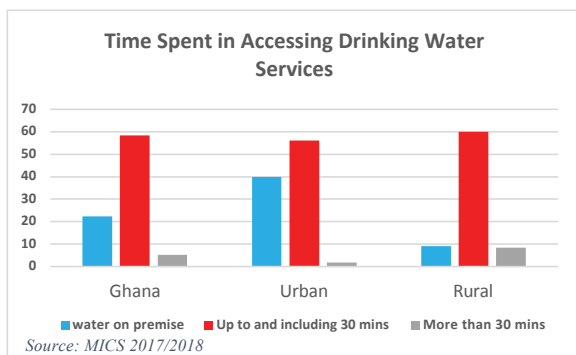
Intervention Logic (Policy Objectives)	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline		Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework Target (2021)	Indicator Status (2019)	Comments
		Year	Data			
	4. The proportion of solid waste properly disposed of (major towns/cities)	2017	70%	≥80%	80%	Although the target has already been achieved there is still the need to continue to implement the strategies to ensure that there is no slip in progress.

Intervention Logic (Policy Objectives)	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline		Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework Target (2021)	Indicator Status (2019)	Comments
		Year	Data			
Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management	1. The proportion of liquid waste (faecal matter) safely disposed of on-site or properly collected transported and treated off-site	2016	3.9%	6.0%	19.0% 43% MICS 2017/18	The proportion of the population disposing of fecal matter in situ has increased. Continues efforts are required to sustain and improve upon the performance.

Source: 2019 National Annual Progress Report; Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2017/18

Safe and reliable water supply

Access to basic drinking services recorded a decline over the period from 66.97 percent in 2017 to 61.80 percent in 2019. However, access improved for rural areas (62.3%) compared to urban (61.3%) in 2019. The Ghana Living Standard Survey (2016/2017) reveals that sachet water (35%), pipe-borne (27.3%), wells (28.5%) and others (36.1%) are the main sources of drinking water by households. The other sources of drinking water include boreholes/pumps/tube wells (23.9%) and public tap/standpipes (11.5%). Urban localities tend to use pipe-borne water for general use while rural residents use water from wells and boreholes. Out of the drinking water coverage (61.8%), only 36 percent is safely managed, with the situation been worse for rural areas.



According to the MICS 2017/18, about 22 percent of the population have access to water on-premises. This includes about 40 percent of the urban population with access on-premises and 9 percent for rural dwellers. About 60 percent of the rural population access water within 30 minutes which means outside their premises.

Ghana Water Company Limited in 2018 increased the number of household connections from 630,000 in 2017 to 675,761 in 2018. This contributed to the increase in water coverage in the urban areas during the period. The percentage of distribution losses improved for both urban and rural areas. Urban losses declined from 51.9 percent in 2017 to 50.5 percent in 2019 while rural losses declined from 50 percent in 2017 to 29 percent in 2019.

Environmental sanitation services

The percentage of the population with access to basic sanitation services in Ghana recorded an improvement. According to MICS 2017/18, 21 percent of the population have access to basic sanitation services which refer to the use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Sharing of public toilets is predominant in households in urban areas (36.2%) than in rural areas (27.2%) according to GLSS 7.

Open defecation remains a concern with over 20 percent coverage. The practice is more widespread in the three regions of northern Ghana where more than 70 percent of the population practice open defecation. Nevertheless, the proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status have increased from 8 percent to 21 percent. The percentage of the population with access to improved liquid waste management increased from 15 percent in 2018 to 21 percent in 2019, exceeding the target of 18 percent set for the year.

The percentage of solid waste collected and properly disposed of in sanitary

landfills in the five major cities Accra, Tema, Kumasi, Takoradi, and Tamale improved from 70 percent in 2017 to 80 percent in 2019.

Waste water management

Though there are limited waste management infrastructure, there was an improvement in liquid waste management in situ and out of site. According to the MICS 2017/2018, the proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services including fecal matter disposed of in situ improved significantly from 3.9 percent in 2016 to 43 percent in 2018 exceeding its 7 percent target. In addition, 19 percent of the population have their fecal matter transported and treated off-site in 2019.

Evidence from the field

Implementing water and sanitation interventions is a priority in many MMDAs. Findings from focus group discussion on improving access to safely managed water services focused more on access than quality and affordability. Information from selected beneficiaries in eight MMDAs confirmed that access to drinking water sources has improved due to the increasing coverage of water systems by both district assemblies and NGOs. While some districts complained about the intermittent flow of water, others were concerned about the lack of water in schools. A number of the water systems at the community level are also managed by Water and Sanitation Management Teams (WSMTs). The WSMTs take care of routine maintenance and management of the systems to sustain the functionality of the water systems. With regards to non-revenue water, it was observed that some people tamper with pipelines and make illegal connections. The act contributes to leakages in some of the pipelines which further causes distribution losses, particularly in urban areas.

It was also noted that some communities were struggling with open defecation because of the limited coverage of the CLTS interventions. Poor behavioral change in some of these MMDAs – like indiscriminate disposal of solid waste due to lack of landfilled sites and in some instances deliberate attempts to avoid payment of sanitation services – are examples of the many issues in the sanitation sector. Safely managed solid waste services seem to be a major priority at the MMDAs than liquid waste management services. Table 3.24 provides some of the selected findings that confirm the level of performance in the water and sanitation sector.

Table 3.24: Field evidence on Water and Sanitation

Policy Objective	Selected District	Evaluation Findings
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Sagnarigu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWCL is present in the municipality, however, there is an irregular flow of water • Boreholes exist, however, the flow is seasonal • MMDA has a planned program to extend boreholes to all rural areas
	Asokore Mampong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WATSAN Committees not in place to manage water and sanitation issues.
	Twifo-Hemang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64% of the district population don't have access to quality and reliable sources of water. • Most of the schools in the villages have Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) • The construction of additional boreholes has helped children who walked for a long distance to fetch water before going to school. • The WATSAN committee to ensure maintenance of boreholes is not functioning.

Policy Objective	Selected District	Evaluation Findings
	Sekondi-Takoradi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASH is not effective in schools. This is due to many of the schools not having access to water • Generally, the water quality is fine but in the dry season some communities do not have water • There is an intermittent (irregular) flow of water. Sometimes the water flow once a week. • WATSAN committees exist in communities. The WATSAN committee members are tasked to collect monthly levies for boreholes maintenance.
	Lower Manya Krobo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pipelines laid years ago, cannot satisfy the needs and demands of the increasing population. • Some households tap illegally, and source water from gutters • Storage of water is a problem as it is not safe and it contributes to some of the communicable diseases

Policy Objective	Selected District	Evaluation Findings
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Asokore Mampong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste bins provided to households, however, dumping fees compel people to dump their refuse in gutters and unauthorized places Twenty tricycles are known as “Aboboyaa” procured to facilitate waste collection There have been improvements in environmental cleanliness due to the enforcement of bye-laws.
	Twifo-Hemang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indiscriminate disposal of refuse because there is no refuse dump site Many of the communities do not have toilet facilities to serve the population but few have toilet facilities in their homes ODF has improved as the assembly encourages the use of local materials to build household latrines through expert guidance and advice. 36 communities out of 97 have currently achieved ODF while the rest are considered ODF basic.

Policy Objective	Selected District	Evaluation Findings
	Sekondi-Takoradi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor drainage leads to flooding Poor management of solid and liquid waste Access to sanitation is better in rural areas than the urban areas. Most of the houses in Takoradi have toilet facilities. However, the outskirts of the metropolis don't have access to toilet facilities

Policy Objective	Selected District	Evaluation Findings
	Lower Manya Krobo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitation bi-laws are enforced occasionally and individuals found culpable are sent to court The assembly supports people who have spaces to build toilet facilities Poor management of solid and liquid waste Drains and gutters are not well constructed so there are problems with stagnant water in some areas. Rural areas have better planning and management largely due to WSMTs. However, some practice opens defecation because of individual beliefs on the usage of public toilets. The landfill site is poorly managed and not engineered.

Source: Authors Construct, 2020

3.7.3 Efficiency

The efficiency analysed the progress of the implementation of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) concerning the resources that were invested to achieve results. The analysis focused on the two-year expenditures attained in the implementation of water and sanitation interventions. The main sources of funding for the sector are GoG, IGF, and donors. The revenue accrued is therefore absorbed under three main expenditure items – compensation, goods and services, and capital expenditures.

The analysis focused on the expenditure of the water and sanitation sector to implementing planned programmes and activities aimed at achieving targets by 2021. However, the lack of a holistic funding picture undermined efforts to do a detailed analysis on the efficient use of resources to achieve the mid-term results. However, an analysis of the funding to the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources (MSWR) shows that there was a 31.2 percent increase in allocation and a 55.2 percent increase in releases between 2018 and 2019. Despite the increases, allocation and releases for capital expenditure decreased by 18.5 percent and 158.4 percent over the same period. This scenario is worrying and needs to be rapidly addressed to help improve access to water and sanitation for all.



Table 3.25: Summary of Approved budget, releases and expenditure for the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources for 2018-2019

Expenditure Item	2018				2019			
	Approved Budget /Appropriation	Revised Approved Budget / Appropriation	Amount Released	Actual Payments Received for the Period	Approved Budget /Appropriation	Revised Approved Budget /Appropriation	Amount Released	Actual Payments Received for The Period
Compensation for Employees	9,081,535	9,081,535	6,600,156	6,600,156	12,177,432.00	12,177,432.00	7,359,895.00	7,359,895.00
Goods & Services	1,613,900	7,613,900	7,270,442	7,270,442	1,869,923.00	13,498,730.00	13,353,049.00	13,353,049.00
Assets	60,000,000	67,521,421	13,715,004	13,715,004	57,000,000.00	57,000,000.00	5,307,908.00	5,307,908.00
Donor	110,757,383.00	110,750,000	72,955,734.63	72,955,734.63	173,523,849.00	173,523,849.00	128,300,166.59	128,300,166.59
IGF	2,182,759	2,182,759	765,585.81	765,585.81	2,394,867.00	2,394,867.00	2,903,049.78	2,903,049.78
GRAND TOTAL	183,635,577	197,149,615	101,306,922	101,306,922	246,966,071.00	258,594,878.00	157,224,068.37	157,224,068.37

Source: Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, 2020

3.7.4 Impact

Programmes, projects, and activities implemented under the three objectives including improving access to safe reliable water supply for all; improve access to reliable sanitation services; and promote wastewater management have had some intermediate effects on beneficiaries. Besides the general improvement in access to safe reliable water supply, access to unreliable sources of water such as rivers, streams generally declined. Findings from some of the beneficiaries indicated a drastic reduction in water-borne diseases. Basic sanitation is also improving with the implementation of CLTS. More toilets have been built at the institutional and household level to curb the menace of open defecation in the country. Open defecation is however prevalent in several communities needing intensified interventions to halt the practice. A significant proportion of the population in urban (36%) and rural areas (27%) use shared toilet facilities (i.e., public toilets) built by MMDAs and donors. In as much as it helps to address access to sanitation services, it could also serve as an avenue to contract diseases.

3.7.5 Sustainability

It is important to sustain the gains made so far at the national, urban, and rural levels in bridging gaps in accessing safe water and sanitation services. Because of that, there is the need to identify synergies across interventions implemented to leverage on their strengths to achieve the targets and sustain gains made. For example, to change the negative behavior on sanitation, awareness creation and education should be continued. The training could provide champions who would be further trained to be agents of change in the communities. These champions would help facilitate the attainment of ODF status. Water and Sanitation Committees should be equipped to deliver their routine management exercise. Findings from the focus group discussions similarly observed the need to build targeted capacity in the committees to maintain water systems. The promotion of the private sector to support the delivery of sanitation services is critical. Preparing water and sanitation plans such as district sanitation action plans and water safety plans can help map out the issues well and provide detailed directives in the implementation.

3.8 International, Regional and Sub-Regional Commitments

3.8.1 Agenda 2030 (SDGs)

The relevance of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) indicated its consistency with the Agenda 2030. The evaluation findings from the discussions showed the corresponding efforts that were championed to attain the goals of the SDGs. Regarding the urge to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour; end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers by 2030, the districts rolled out many interventions which made positive strides within the evaluation periods. For instance, in Sagnarigu, the assembly made strenuous efforts to curb the prevalence of teenage pregnancy, streetism, and child marriage and also eliminate the involvement of women and children engaged in hazardous activities (such as scraps collection at landfill sites, operating unlicensed tricycles, betting, etc.) detrimental to children's education and health. Specific activities like extensive sensitization on child rights issues have helped to reduce some of the child-related issues.

The SDGs recommends for nations to ensure that by 2030, all girls and boys complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes and substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states. These targets were reflected in the activities implemented towards achieving these desired outcomes in the visited districts. In STMA, it emerged that the implementation of the school feeding programme led to increased enrolment. The free SHS policy also contributed significantly to increased enrolments and improved the transition rate from JHS to SHS. Despite these successes, some challenges which require addressing persisted and pose a restraint towards achieving the prescribed targets by 2030. Some schools did not have adequate teachers with overcrowded classrooms due to inadequate school blocks. These challenges and others highlighted need addressing if targets are to be met by 2030.

Issues of water and sanitation were of great concern despite progress made. In Twifo-Hemang, 36 percent of the rural communities did not have access to basic water services. At the district level, 64 percent of the district population

did not have access to quality and reliable sources of water. Indiscriminate disposal of refuse was also identified to be a major issue that confronted the district. Therefore, the goal to implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate and support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management by 2030 requires to be given great attention if targets are to be met. By 2030, nations are urged to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births and end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age. Importantly, efforts have been embarked upon which have yielded significant results. In Lambussie and Asokore Mampong, for instance, there is a recorded reduction in institutional maternal mortality cases. It presents a positive outlook towards achieving the goal by 2030.

3.8.2 AU Agenda 2063

The aspirations of the AU Agenda 2063 were mainstreamed into the MTDPs and specific activities implemented aimed at achieving set targets. The development interventions contributed to the expansion of universal access to quality early childhood, primary and secondary education. The implementation of the free maternal healthcare policy and the NHIS contributed to increasing the levels of access to quality basic health care and services across all districts.

The AU Agenda 2063 envisages for African countries to be amongst the best performers in global quality of life measures. This is to be attained through strategies of inclusive growth; job creation; increasing agricultural production; investments in science, technology, research, and innovation; gender equality, youth empowerment, and the provision of basic services including health, nutrition, education, shelter, water, and sanitation. In line with this, the assemblies incorporated activities in their MTDPs that were consistent with the MTNDPF (2018-2021). The resulting framework for the various broad themes considered in the evaluation captured the progress made thus far towards achieving the aspirations of the AU Agenda 2063.

3.8.3 ECOWAS Vision 2020

The evaluation assessed views of the staff of MMDAs and citizens with regards to the implementation of the Regional Strategic Framework (RSF), 2011 to

2015 and the Community Strategic Framework (CSF), 2016 to 2020 of ECOWAS Vision 2020. The evaluation elicited public perceptions of the performance and implementation of ECOWAS Vision 2020 in terms of progress towards goals as defined in the overall vision and restated in the CSF, 2016 to 2020. The reflective analysis gained from this mid-term evaluation showed minimal knowledge of the implementation of the CSF, 2016 to 2020. This revealed outcome has made it possible to develop a strategic intelligence matrix, based on which, the likely issues and challenges of the future ECOWAS region will be drawn.



CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusions on findings

MTNDPF is linked to local needs and International Commitments

The evaluation results indicate that the Medium-term National Development Policy Framework that served as the basis for the development of the MTDPs was relevant as it addressed pertinent issues on the six focus areas. The Policy Framework also provided a good basis for the linkage of programmes, projects, and activities implemented from the MTDPs to global commitments such as the Agenda 2030 and AU Agenda 2063. The MTDPs were of relevance as they sought to implement projects and programmes that address the needs of the communities and targeted beneficiaries. However, it was observed that some of the issues in the policy framework outlined were not consistent with the local issues at the district level. This was confirmed by concerns raised by some MMDAs regarding the adoption of the national issues for their plans.

Good progress has been made towards the policy objectives

The evaluations conducted indicate that there has been a general improvement in access to education, health, water, and sanitation as well as Job creation. These improvements can be partly attributable to the implementation of key interventions like the Free SHS, Ghana School Feeding Programme, Planting for Food and Jobs, Planting for Export and Rural Development, Nations Builders Corps, award of scholarship schemes, expansion of CHPS zones, National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) among others.

Despite the general improvements, teacher absenteeism, inadequate infrastructure, inadequate teaching and learning materials, the poor state of WASH in schools, and uneven distribution of health professionals continue to blight the education and health sectors. On the WASH front, low quality of drinking water, the prevalence of open defecation, the high user fee for sanitation services, and poor sanitation and waste management persist. On the other hand, child abuse, child labour, and child trafficking are on the rise with higher prevalence in the rural areas.

Inadequate resources for implementing programmes and projects

The evaluation conducted revealed that human, logistics and financial resources committed to projects and programmes implementation are woefully inadequate. This accounted for the delayed completion of most programmes and projects, while others are abandoned. Given this, targets set by MMDAs for the medium-term are unlikely to be achieved. Some assemblies have identified other sources of revenue generation to boost their incomes, and they embark on collective monitoring to ensure judicious use of the limited funds. In addressing the personnel gap, some MMDAs have employed temporal staff who are paid with IGF.

Communities acknowledge the positive impacts of interventions under the policy framework

The implementation of interventions has resulted in improvements in transition rates and pupil-to-trained teacher ratio leading to improvements in BECE pass rates. In health, there have been improvements in doctor to population and nurse to population ratios as well as maternal mortality and stillbirth rate. There was also an increase recorded in the population with access to National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) cards while there was a drop in malaria fatality rate and malnutrition. Over 2,055,010 jobs have been created between 2017 and 2019 through public and private formal sectors, as well as through government critical development initiatives including NABCO and Planting for Food and Jobs which have contributed to a reduction in social vices such as robbery, fighting, among others. Access to basic drinking water sources and basic sanitation services situation continues to improve while the distribution losses decreases.

Sustainability of interventions implemented under the policy framework

Some MMDAs have strategies in place to sustain the gains chalked in the medium-term. There are child protection committees to oversee the welfare of children issues with support from UNICEF. The departments of social welfare and community department at district assemblies have carried out some sensitisation programmes on child rights in communities and schools. MMDAs with support from UNICEF will mainstream integrate social protection projects and programmes into their plans to ensure that child needs are fairly catered for and sustained at the assembly level. The continuous

implementation of the free SHS and TVET programs for all Ghanaian children has increased enrollment, performance, and skill development. To sustain the gains in the health and nutrition sector, some assemblies have plans to train health staff in specialized areas to provide special services to residents with special needs such as psychiatry, dental, among others. The BACs at district assemblies strengthened and supported citizens with technical assistance support, resource mobilization skills, business development strategies, and fundraising techniques by linking citizens to financial institutions to access soft loans. Also, some district assemblies have institutionalized and strengthened mechanisms to provide continuous support for farmers and linked them to a value chain ready market to ensure continuous production and expansion.

4.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations are provided based on the assessment of the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability of the interventions instituted under the focus areas of child protection, health, education, nutrition, water and sanitation, and job creation.

4.2.1 Relevance

Though the policy framework was generally linked to the needs of beneficiaries and international commitments (Agenda 2030 and AU Agenda 2063), in some instances it was observed that the issues were not corresponding to local needs. It is therefore recommended that there should be broader consultation in the development of subsequent policy frameworks to ensure that the issues captured correspond to the local needs.

4.2.2 Effectiveness

Child Protection – It is recommended that the capacity of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development be strengthened to implement child protection and family welfare policies and programmes. It is further recommended that district assemblies in collaboration with their stakeholders strengthen their sensitization programmes on child rights to ensure the worst forms of child labour are reduced. Government and stakeholders including traditional authorities should strengthen policies geared towards addressing child abuse and trafficking, streetism, child online protection, and other neglected conditions.

Education – It is recommended that district assemblies collaborate with the district education office and stakeholders in education to provide modern infrastructure and adequate teaching and learning materials to ensure that the quality of education is attained. In addition, Ghana Education Service must ensure even distribution of teachers to address the high pupil to trained teacher ratio in most remote areas in the country. Government should continue to implement and strengthen the free SHS and TVET programs for all Ghanaian children. The introduction of girl child scholarship schemes has increased performance at both basic and secondary levels. Hence it is recommended that the assemblies collaborate with NGOs to strengthen their support for the girl child. In addition, the government should enhance the construction of WASH facilities in schools as part of the Water for All and Toilet for All initiatives.

Health and Nutrition – There should be stronger collaboration and partnership between the government and key stakeholders to provide health facilities in remote areas to improve access to quality health care services and delivery. It is also recommended that the National Health Insurance Scheme is strengthened to reach all citizens. To improve access to quality healthcare, assemblies should support the health system with adequate logistics. In addition, to improve nutrition programming, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, it is recommended that more collaboration with the agriculture sector is needed, while health and nutrition education is further scaled up. In addition, there should be inter-agency and multi-stakeholder collaboration in implementing and monitoring nutrition-based policies.

Job Creation – It is recommended that NABCO, YEA, and other poverty eradication interventions be redesigned based on state-of-the-art technology to create more decent and sustainable jobs for the teeming youth. Also, the capacities of the BACs located at the MMDAs should be strengthened with technical assistance support, resource mobilization skills, business development strategies, and fundraising techniques, among others to enhance knowledge transfer for job creation in the informal sector. To reduce unemployment, the assemblies should extend their tax net to absorb some temporal workers. Again, youth in community policing could be mainstream into main policing and permanent jobs. It is further recommended that district assemblies institutionalise and strengthen mechanisms that will

provide continuous support for farming and the agric value chain to ensure continuous production. The district assemblies through the BAC should ensure that farmers, PWDs, YEA, LEAP, and NABCO beneficiaries who have acquired some skills are provided with soft credits and low-interest loans to establish and expand their businesses. The government through the agricultural unit should speed up with the construction of the dams and warehouses to ensure farming all year round and reduction in post-harvest losses. Again, civil society organisations and the private sector should augment the government's effort in providing farmers with agricultural inputs.

Water and Sanitation – It is recommended that district assemblies build a strong partnership with NGOs to address water and waste management needs. In addition, there should be the preparation and implementation of a water safety plan to address water quality issues from source to consumption. The district assemblies should strengthen the bye-laws on sanitation to ensure proper hygienic practices. At the national and district level, government and district assemblies should develop and implement sewerage masterplans to improve sanitary conditions.

4.2.3 Efficiency

It is recommended that the requisite financial, human resources, and logistics are provided to district assemblies to enable them fully implement their MTDPs aimed at achieving the needs of the citizenry. In addition, the reporting of finances by MMDAs should be decentralised to provide actual budget and expenditure of various departments of the assembly to allow for detailed analysis of the efficient utilisation of resources.

4.2.4 Impact and Sustainability

To sustain the impacts gained from the implementation of the interventions, it is recommended that district assemblies adopt, integrate, and implement the integrated social services programmes for children, families, and vulnerable adults. It is also recommended that the department of children be decentralised for effective coordination and implementation of child protection interventions. In addition, the government should forge partnerships with the private sector, faith-based organisations, traditional authorities among others to expand infrastructure, increase access to teaching and learning materials for all schools, including technical and vocational schools. In addition, water

and sanitation committees should continue to be strengthened and synergies identified across interventions implemented to leverage their strengths. In addition, to sustain the gains in job creation, there is the need to consider how the youth employed in temporary interventions like NABCO is transitioned to permanent employment opportunities. To sustain access to healthcare, there is the need for expansion in health facilities utilizing the opportunity provided under the President's commitment dubbed "Agenda 111" and the expansion of coverage of NHIS.



APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1: LIST AND NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS PER DISTRICT

Metropolitan/Municipal/District Planning Coordinating Unit

No	Position	Number of Participants
1.	Coordinating Director	1
2.	Economic Planning Officer	1
3.	Budget Officer	1
4.	Director Finance Department	1
5.	Director, Department of Education	1
6.	Department of Health	1
7.	Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	1
8.	Director, Department of Trade and Industry	1
9.	Director Department of Agric	1
10.	Presiding Member of the Assembly	1
11.	Representative Civil Society Organizations	1
12.	Representative Youth Employment Agency (YEA)	2

Beneficiaries

No	Intervention Area	Number of Participants
1.	One District One Factory (1D1F)	2
2.	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	2
3.	National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA)	2
4.	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	2
5.	Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	2
6.	Free Senior High School	2
7.	School Feeding Programme	2
8.	Nation Builders Corps (NABCO)	2
9.	Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ)	2
10.	Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana (MAG)	2
11.	Others	2

APPENDIX 2: DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

Focus Group Discussions at the DPCU level

Facilitators' Guide

A. Relevance and Coherence

Assess the extent to which the DMTP is compatible with the local context, problems, and needs of the beneficiaries

1. Were you satisfied with the processes used by the Commission in formulating the Agenda for Jobs Medium-Term Development Policy Framework? **Probe for reasons for satisfaction and non-satisfaction**
2. What would you say about the scope and clarity of the Agenda for Jobs Medium-Term Development Policy Framework?
3. Describe the issues related to the following themes in the district:
 - a) water & sanitation,
 - b) job creation,
 - c) child protection,
 - d) education,
 - e) health and
 - f) nutrition
4. To what extent have programmes and projects in the DMTP address these issues? (discuss one theme at a time)
5. How will you rate the coherence between your DMTP and the SDG Agenda 2030, ECOWAS Vision 2020, and the African Union Agenda 2063?
6. Are there any additional comments on Relevance and Coherence?

B. Efficiency

Assess how resources/inputs (funds, expertise, etc) are converted to outputs

1. How would you describe the resources (financial, human, and material resources) that the district has for implementation, monitoring, and evaluating of the district's medium-term development plan?
2. Were the following resources used in a **timely** and **cost-effective** manner? Please explain.
 - a. Funds (IGF, GoG, and donors)
 - b. The staff of the assembly
 - c. Consultants/external experts
 - d. Office and field equipment
3. Comments on the adequacy of resources (financial, human, and material resources) for the following?
 - a) water & sanitation,
 - b) job creation,
 - c) child protection,
 - d) education,
 - e) health; and
 - f) nutrition
4. Are there any additional comments on Efficiency?

<p>C. Effectiveness</p> <p><i>Assess the extent to which DMTDP has achieved its mid-term development objectives and outcomes</i></p>
<p>1. In your view, has the planned objectives (mid-term) of the DMTDP been achieved in the following areas? Please, provide explanations and examples.</p> <p>a) water & sanitation, b) job creation, c) child protection, d) education, e) health and f) nutrition</p>
<p>2. To what extent did the programmes and projects address any constraints met during the design and implementation phases?</p>
<p>3. Are there any additional comments on Effectiveness?</p>
<p>D. Sustainability</p> <p><i>Assess whether the benefits of a projects or programmes are likely to continue. Think about environmental as well as financial sustainability.</i></p>
<p>1. What measures were put in place in the design and implementation of interventions to ensure that the results are sustained?</p> <p>a) water & sanitation, b) job creation, c) child protection, d) education, e) health and f) nutrition</p>

<p>2. What is your assessment of the effectiveness of inter-agency collaboration in: (a) plan preparation, (b) Implementation and (c) Monitoring and evaluation</p>
<p>3. Additional Comments on Sustainability:</p>
<p>E. Impact</p>
<p>1. What has been the overall effects of interventions in the following thematic areas in the district (business, environment, health, etc)?</p> <p>g) water & sanitation, h) job creation, i) child protection, j) education, k) health and l) nutrition</p>

1. ACCESS, RELIABILITY, AND QUALITY OF WATER SUPPLY

- a) How will you rate the water systems in your community?
 - i. Access – distance and type (borehole, pipe system, etc.). Probe if for the last month, the community has had difficulty with access. Probe about the role of the District Assembly.
 - ii. Quality – probe to find out the current state and the previous state (2017) and why they think so. Also, ascertain
 - iii. Cost – paid or free. probe for the cost and whether it inhibits their access
 - iv. How reliable is the water supply service? Please explain.
- b) How has the water situation impacted households and businesses in the community?

2. ACCESS AND QUALITY OF SANITATION SERVICES

- a) How will you rate sanitation services in your community?
 - i. Access – refuse dumps and bins; and toilet facilities (type – W/C, pit toilet, etc.). Probe to find out how waste (solid and liquid) is disposed off. Probe about open defecation. Probe about role of District Assembly and the benefits from WASH and Community Led Total Sanitation interventions.
 - ii. Quality – probe to find out their view on the service provided by sanitation service providers. Has it improved or worsened? Has WASH and Community Led Total Sanitation interventions contributed to change in quality?
 - iii. Cost – paid or free. probe for the cost and whether it inhibits their access. Probe whether there are penalties for non-payment of levies?
- b) How has the sanitation situation impacted households and businesses in the community?

3. JOB CREATION

- a. What are some of the initiatives in the district to help create jobs? Probe for specific (*One District One Factory, One Village One Dam, NABCO, Youth Employment Modules, Implementation of Infrastructural for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP), and Planting for Food and Jobs*).
- b. What are the effects of the job creation initiatives in the community?

4. CHILDREN'S WELFARE (focus on education, health and nutrition)

- a) What are the major issues and needs of children in your community? (probe whether child labour/abuse/trafficking is an issue).
- b) How are these issues being addressed in the community?
(Probe to see if the *Capitation Grant, School Feeding Programme, Free Senior High School, National Health Insurance Scheme and Free Mass Transit for School Children* and are part of the interventions they aware of)
- c) How will you rate the level of implementation of these child-related interventions in your community and district?
- d) What changes in your community or district will you attribute to these interventions?
- e) Are there child protection committees in your communities or districts? Are they functional and effective?
- f) What are the common diseases that children in your community or district suffer from? Probe to see if the ailments include *cholera, diarrhoea, typhoid, malaria, etc.*

In what ways can the district assembly help in addressing the needs of children?



APPENDIX 3: SPEECHES

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SPEECH AT THE LAUNCH OF THE MID-TERM EVALUATION ON THE MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK- 'AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018 – 2021'

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am very pleased to welcome you today, particularly, the Omanhene and Queen Mother of Twifo Heman Traditional Council, the District Chief Executive, Presiding Member, Assembly Members and Members of the District Planning Coordinating Unit of the Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira District Assembly to the launch of the *Mid-Term Evaluation on The Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF)- 'Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2018-2021.'* I would also like to make a special welcome to the Director-General and staff of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Representatives from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and all invited dignitaries.

The Constitution of the Republic of Ghana and the NDPC Act (Act 479, 1994) requires the Commission to advise the President of the Republic of Ghana on development planning policy and strategy, as well as formulating comprehensive national development planning strategies and ensure that the strategies including consequential policies and programmes are effectively carried out. In line with this mandate, the Commission coordinates the preparation of an MTNDPF which serves as the government's blueprint for national development. The term of the current MTNDPF ends at the end of 2021. NDPC will, therefore, be coordinating the preparation of the next MTNDPF which will span the period 2022-2025.

The NDPC with support from the UNICEF is conducting a mid-term evaluation on the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All,

2018-2021' to assess the extent of progress achieved in the implementation of policies, programmes, and projects, and contributions made towards national development objectives and goals. These will serve as key inputs for the design and implementation of the successor MTNDPF, 2022-2025. The focus of the evaluation is to assess the progress made in the areas of job creation, sanitation, children and women-related issues outlined in the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021; the Sustainable Development Goals; ECOWAS Vision 2020; and Africa Union's Agenda 2063. The NDPC will in the process verify accomplishments; identify obstacles and factors that affected the implementation of the Agenda for Jobs during the period of assessment; and recommend policy measures to key stakeholders (of state and non-state actors) including Ministries, Departments, and Agencies, Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies, Development Partners, and Civil Society Organisations.

I trust the Commission can rely on the dynamism and commitment of everyone, for this Mid-Term Evaluation, to be a huge success. Thank you.

A SPEECH DELIVERED BY HON. ALIDU SEIDU, THE MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF ASOKORE MAMPONG MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY ON THE MID-TERM EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA FOR JOBS.

Mr. Chairman, representatives from NDPC, Hon. Presiding Member, Municipal Coordinating Director, Heads of Department, all protocols observed. It is my utmost pleasure to make time off my tight schedule to be part of this engagement with stakeholders on the Mid-term evaluation of the implementation of the Agenda for Jobs. I would like to take this opportunity to welcome the team from the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and other key stakeholders present. Since 2012, the Assembly has prepared three (3) Medium Term Development Plans, of which two (2) were under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda GSGDA (I and II) and one was under the Agenda for Jobs National Development frameworks. This point to the fact that in our strife for development, the Assembly has not lost sight of the key role of National Development Planning Commission. Madam chairperson, the Assembly has since its inception been touted as the most performing Assembly in Ghana and this is as a result of the impressive performances in areas such as water and environmental sanitation, job creation, child and family welfare, education, health and food nutrition service delivery to the citizenry. All projects and programs under these areas are geared towards improving living standards of the people in the municipality and also, towards achieving the agenda for jobs policy objective.

The Assembly has made conscious efforts to reduce the rate of unemployment in the Municipality by enrolling 870 graduates on to the NABCO program. No Business as Usual (NBU) project, a collaborative project between Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly, SOS children's village Ghana and EU, has also trained 650

(235 males and 424 females) youth in employable and entrepreneurial skills. Out of this number 142 have been equipped with vocational/technical skills, 90 started their own business, 71 on internship and 70 employed into various institutions across the country. Also about 400 youth has been equipped with skills in batik, tie and dye, soap making, leather works, welding and fabrication and auto mechanics under the Rural Enterprise Program. Over 200 youth have also been trained in Bio Digester latrine construction.

In order to promote sanitation, the Assembly has procured twenty (20) tricycles popularly known as 'aboboyaa' to facilitate the collection of waste in the various electoral areas. We have also constructed 13 boreholes and toilets at relevant places. On education we have constructed, renovated and completed 26 infrastructure projects including a vocational training school and a senior high school. This is with the aim of improving teaching and learning in the Municipality.

My speech will be incomplete without acknowledging the impact of child and family welfare programs in the Municipality. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development has been able to manage juvenile court cases, organize family tribunals, family based care and also reunified 7 children with their families and facilitated and arranged family based care packages for children in distressed condition.

With regards to health and food nutrition, the Assembly has been able to establish a health Centre and trained nursing mothers on nutrition.

As indicated earlier, the Assembly as a planning authority has collaborated strongly with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) by following the guidelines in the plan preparation process and also assisted in the monitoring of core National indicators among other things.

APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHS

Launch of mid-term evaluation in Twifo-Hemang





Engagement of DPCU and Beneficiaries at Lambussie-Karni





Engagement of DPCU and Beneficiaries at Asokore Mampong



Engagement of DPCU and Beneficiaries at Krachi East



APPENDIX 4: SUMMARY RESPONSES FROM FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

MMDA	WATER AND SANITATION	JOB CREATION	CHILD PROTECTION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	NUTRITION
SAGANRIGU						
RELEVANCE						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Solid & liquid waste management to reduce diseases. b) Increasing portable water coverage. c) Ensuring the existence of spatial plans. d) Promoting PPPs in the sanitation industry. e) Providing enhanced knowledge in the disposal of waste. f) Distance to potable water sources was a challenge. g) Perennial water shortages. h) Pipe systems were tolled. However, borehole sources were free. i) Perennial drought affects livestock. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Improvement of livelihoods of farmers via PFJ. b) Increased youth employment through NABCO. c) Free SHS has led to increased enrolment and eased the financial burdens of parents. d) More teachers are employed under the double-track system. e) Farmers can cultivate farmlands all year round under 1V1D f) Women retailed water for agricultural purposes in Nyankpala community. g) Youth in afforestation programme has created more jobs for the youth under the green Ghana project. h) Non-involvement of stakeholders for the construction of the dams (1V1D). 	<p>Curb prevalence of teenage pregnancy, streetism, and child marriage.</p> <p>Eliminate the involvement of women and children engaged in hazardous activities (scrap collection at landfill sites, operating unlicensed Tricycles, betting) detrimental to children's education and health.</p> <p>DSW&CD should focus more on their mandate, especially child-related issues.</p> <p>prevalence diseases; Malaria, chickenpox, and Cholera.</p> <p>Girl child migrates to larger towns to play the role as head porters 'Kayaye'.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provision of adequate teaching staff in the urban areas but limited in the rural areas. However, non-teaching staff (security, cleaners, etc) are inadequate. b) Limited infrastructure (library, science, and ICT resource centre, furniture, recreational centres, etc.) in the municipality. c) Limited logistical support for field supervision. d) High rate of teacher absenteeism particularly in the rural areas. e) Declined net enrolment at the basic level. f) A high school dropout at the basic level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Early payments to health service providers due to delay by NHIA. b) No hospitals in the district though, there are other health centres (CHPS zones, private clinics). c) The limited number of cleaners and security staff. d) The dilapidated state of health centres (CHPS zones, clinics). e) Physical access to health centres from the community is a challenge. f) lack of equipment in some CHPS zones for effective health delivery. g) No decent accommodation for most health workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Decreasing mal-nutrition prevalence rate. b) Reducing anaemia prevalence among pregnant women due to unavailable iron tablets.

MMDA	WATER AND SANITATION	JOB CREATION	CHILD PROTECTION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	NUTRITION
EFFECTIVENESS						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) unmet water and sanitation targets. However, there is a landfill site. b) GWCL is present in the municipality, however, there is an irregular flow of water. i. Boreholes exist however, the flow is seasonal. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Extensive sensitization on child rights issues (Plan GH, and Afiri-Kids). b) 50% of child-related issues addressed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Targets set for education were partly achieved due to the introduction of girl child scholarship schemes. b) Increased BECE pass rates. 		
SUSTAINABILITY						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) MMDA has a planned program to extend boreholes to all rural areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) All-year-round water supply needs available for smallholder irrigation via 1V1D. b) Measures put in place to link farmers on the agric value chain. c) Creation of district database for informal operators by NBSSI through the BAC. d) SMEs linked to banks. e) Capacity building for SMEs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote effective advocacy on child-related interventions via CSOs/NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ensure availability of teaching and learning materials. b) Ensure stakeholder (PTAs, SMCs Education authorities, teachers, religious organisations, FBOs) collaboration to develop school curricular (LTMs, double track systems) 		

MMDA	WATER AND SANITATION	JOB CREATION	CHILD PROTECTION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	NUTRITION
IMPACT						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Improvement in overall sanitation though ODF still remains a challenge in some communities. b) Increased awareness in use of household latrines due to CLTS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increased access to business establishments leading to the creation of more businesses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promotion of child protection interventions. b) Reduction in child labour activities. c) Discouraging early child marriages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) High enrolment despite limited educational infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increased private health facilities due to pressure on public health centres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reduction in cases of malnutrition.
OTHERS/EFFICIENCY						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) High incidence of snake bites b) Financial resources are woefully inadequate as the district does not get their full amount of budget allocations released. c) Human and logistical resources are not evenly distributed among departments of the assembly as these resources are woefully inadequate. d) Inadequate skilled personnel across all departments. e) Minimal logistics to support departmental activities. 						

MMDA	WATER AND SANITATION	JOB CREATION	CHILD PROTECTION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	NUTRITION
MAMPRUGU-MOAGDURI						
RELEVANCE						
	<p>a) Mechanized boreholes are situated in the outskirts of some communities that are left unused due to the absence of electricity in those parts.</p> <p>b) WATSAN committees collect levies for minor maintenance of boreholes.</p> <p>c) Boreholes are not well distributed in the district; most are concentrated in Yagaba the district capital.</p> <p>d) The few boreholes in Yagaba are salty. Though very accessible to the community.</p> <p>e) Long commute time to the only other source of water (the river).</p> <p>f) Unavailability of water during the dry season. Community dug boreholes that provide the community with water, dry up during the dry season.</p>	<p>a) Jobs were created in Ghana's productive safety net program: tree planting and dam construction, Zoomlion, (NABCO); and Youth Employment Agency (YEA).</p> <p>b) One village, one dam (1V1D) did not directly involve the locals in the digging of the dams but the locals are the ones mostly using the dams as irrigation facilities for their farms and gardens.</p> <p>c) Planting for food and jobs has increased farm inputs for the farmers, therefore boosting yields, the only problem is the delay in the supply of these farm inputs</p> <p>d) Temporal jobs have been created as farmers have improved their farm sizes and have hired more farmhands on the farms and along with the agric value.</p>	<p>a) Child rights are not very much known or respected in the district. This makes child abuse, teenage pregnancies, rape and other child-related issues rampant in the district.</p> <p>b) Fathers give their young daughter's hand in marriage. Some of which are sent down south as head porters to make and send money back home.</p> <p>c) Guaraba and Kubori have child protection committees established with the help of some CSOs (Plan GH, and Afiri-Kids)</p> <p>d) One major problem with the children is disobedience.</p>	<p>a) Personnel challenge, and there is no director for the GES office, some secondary schools don't have headmasters.</p> <p>b) When teachers are posted they come for a while and leave.</p> <p>c) There is poor educational infrastructure in the district.</p> <p>d) Mothers encourage their girl children to become head porters (Kayaye).</p> <p>e) Job opportunities and are contributing factors to the massive school drop outs in the district.</p> <p>f) The district came first in teenage pregnancies from 2017 to 2019.</p> <p>g) The district has a lot of teaching materials but inadequate Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure</p>	<p>a) Teenage pregnancies are on the ascendency.</p> <p>b) Prevalence of water borne diseases.</p> <p>c) No descent accommodation for health workers.</p> <p>d) Poor access roads to CHPS compounds.</p> <p>e) Public health education should be intensified through local information centres</p> <p>f) Unavailability of medication at the local health facilities. Long delivery period when drugs are requested.</p> <p>g) Snake bite are highly recorded in the district</p>	

MMDA	WATER AND SANITATION	JOB CREATION	CHILD PROTECTION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	NUTRITION
	<p>g) Poor water quality and reliability are associated with almost half of the district.</p> <p>h) Indiscriminate disposal of waste despite the existence of dustbins provided by the district to communities.</p> <p>i) Many of the communities do not have toilet facilities few have toilets in their homes.</p> <p>j) Open Defecation (ODF) has not improved even though the assembly encourages the use of household latrines and has provided household latrines (digni-loo) to most communities.</p> <p>k) There is a refuse dump in the heart of Yagaba. This causes flooding when it rains.</p>	<p>e) Formal sector employment, there was a lot of employment in the GES, OLGS, and GHS.</p> <p>f) Planting for food and jobs (PFJ) can be extended to the dry season. This will curb the migration of the youth to the south during the dry season.</p> <p>g) The number of security forces in the districts should be beefed up, this would positively enhance livelihood of the business women. As the rampant armed robberies will be curbed.</p> <p>h) There are post-harvest losses due to the non-existence of storage facilities in the district.</p> <p>i) Persons with Disability (PWDs) and the aged are assisted by the district in creating self-employment.</p>	<p>e) Illiteracy rates of the children are high and some cultural practices do not encourage child protection.</p> <p>f) The district should collaborate more with the opinion leaders on sensitizing parents on concepts of child abuse and labour and bad exposure for the children.</p> <p>g) Poverty also goes a long way in defining child abuse.</p> <p>h) Girl child education is on the decline in the district due to alternative trades the young girls are encouraged to go into.</p> <p>i) Parents are unaware of the rights of their children; some parents do not know how to legally handle boys/men who get young girls pregnant.</p>			

MMDA	WATER AND SANITATION	JOB CREATION	CHILD PROTECTION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	NUTRITION
			<p>j) The prevalent child related diseases are severe malaria leading to convulsions and a few cases of cholera.</p> <p>k) Anti-venom is hard to come by in the district.</p> <p>l) Bye-laws to punish boys (and parents too) that engage in social vices and who also impregnate teenage girls (Started by ISO-DEC)</p> <p>m)Scholarship schemes should be instituted by the district for needy but brilliant students in basic schools.</p> <p>n) Programs should be instituted to educate and give exposure to the girl child. The assembly should partner more with NGOs</p> <p>o) Information van to enhance the spread of information.</p>			

MMDA	WATER AND SANITATION	JOB CREATION	CHILD PROTECTION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	NUTRITION
			<p>p) Community champions should be trained to serve as a link between the districts and the people on child related issues</p> <p>q) Social welfare operations in the district should be expanded to include children too. Not only the aged and PWDs</p>			
EFFECTIVENESS						
	<p>a) The medium-term objectives of the plan have been largely achieved.</p> <p>b) Toilet facilities have been provided for some communities over the last two years.</p> <p>c) Water coverage is on a gradual rise and this demonstrates that objectives are being achieved.</p>	<p>a) Skills development for youth and women groups has improved the living standard of people.</p> <p>b) The planting for food and jobs as well as the 1V1D has improved yield and has massively provided jobs. Water</p>			<p>a) On the issue of health, health centers have been put in place to ensure people have access.</p>	

MMDA	WATER AND SANITATION	JOB CREATION	CHILD PROTECTION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	NUTRITION
SUSTAINABILITY						
	<p>a) Community champions are trained and put in charge of managing sanitation in the communities after attaining ODF status.</p> <p>b) Community leaders and sometimes the assembly pay for the maintenance of boreholes.</p>	<p>a) Marketing of the farm produce is strong, planting for food and jobs will be sustained.</p> <p>b) Regular payment of an allowance for Nabco, youth were trained in entrepreneurial ventures</p>	<p>a) 36 committees on child protection issues have been formed in the district.</p>	<p>a) Ensure availability of teaching and learning materials.</p>		
IMPACT						
	<p>a) The district achieved ODF status and the overall sanitation has improved.</p>	<p>a) Increased access to business establishments leading to the expansion of existing businesses and formalizing the informal sector.</p>	<p>a) Increase in child protection interventions across the district</p>	<p>a) High enrolment despite limited educational infrastructure</p>		
OTHERS/EFFICIENCY						
	<p>a) Inadequate resources (funds, logistics, and human) to implement, monitor, and evaluate the plan.</p> <p>b) Some departments (SWCD, MPU, Education, Agric) also indicated there is the inadequate staff.</p> <p>c) DACF is the main source of funding but inadequate and often not released on a timely basis.</p>					

MMDA	WATER AND SANITATION	JOB CREATION	CHILD PROTECTION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	NUTRITION
ASOKORE MAMPONG						
RELEVANCE						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increased access to water. b) Strong PPPs and NGOs in water provision. c) Waste bins provided to households, however, dumping fees compel people to dump their refuse in gutters and unauthorized places. d) Twenty tricycles known as “Aboboyaa” were procured to facilitate waste collection. e) Constructed several public toilets. f) Public toilets are not used due to the unclean nature of the place and the closing time of some facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) sensitized, trained, and supported 600 people in dressmaking, shoes, bags, yogurt, kebab, wagashie, tie and dye among others through the Women in Entrepreneurship programme by the BAC. b) Mastercard foundation (young African works) is being introduced to bring on board, unemployed graduates. c) 896 LEAP households in 52 communities. d) COVID-19 and alleviation programmes (CAVAS), Adom, And Anidaso Loans have served as funding sources to some micro-businesses. e) Increased youth employment through NABCo. f) The livelihoods of farmers improved through PFJ and the introduction of new crops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) High incidence of child neglect. b) Inadequate parental care due to unemployment on the part of guardians. c) High incidence of child labour because the municipality serves as the hub for head porters ‘Kayayo’. d) Prevalence of teenage pregnancy at Dagomba land. e) case on child trafficking in the municipality is low. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Net enrolment is high at all levels. However, absenteeism is high. b) Adequate teaching staff. <p>Children with special needs are assisted and all new facilities are disability-friendly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) No hospital in the municipality. However, there are health centres (CHPS zones, clinics). b) Planned programs to start specialize centers (psychiatry, dental, etc), and upgrade one health post to the polyclinic. c) Prevalence of malaria, hypertension, diarrhea, and typhoid. However, there is a reduction in cholera, dysentery, and maternal mortality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Decrease in malnutrition rate through food supplement by JICA and world food programme. b) Sensitised women and teenagers on nutrition.

MMDA	WATER AND SANITATION	JOB CREATION	CHILD PROTECTION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	NUTRITION
		<p>g) More teachers are employed under the double-track system.</p> <p>h) Skill training (bead-making, bags, etc) for PWDs.</p>				
EFFECTIVENESS						
	<p>a) Improvement in environmental cleanliness due to enforcement of bye-laws.</p> <p>b) Water and sanitation targets met. Expansion of water sources to cover 80%. Also, toilet facilities have been provided. However, the cost of refuse collection is still a challenge.</p>	<p>a) Farmers linked to agric production value chain</p> <p>b) Livelihoods of youth and women groups improved through skill development by BAC.</p> <p>c) Increased youth employment through NABCo.</p> <p>d) Easy access to loans with the help of association executives.</p> <p>More teachers are employed under the double-track system.</p>	<p>a) Extensive sensitization on child rights issues (UNICEF, ActionAid etc).</p> <p>b) Reduction in child related issues (abuses).</p>	<p>a) Increased enrolment at all levels of schools.</p> <p>b) However, there is limited infrastructure (library, science and ICT resource centre, furniture, etc) in the municipality.</p>	<p>a) Reduction in water borne and sanitation related diseases.</p>	

MMDA	WATER AND SANITATION	JOB CREATION	CHILD PROTECTION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	NUTRITION
SUSTAINABILITY						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) WATSAN Committees not in place to manage water and sanitation issues. b) PPPs to manage water and sanitation issues. c) Maintenance is done using fees collected at access points. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Association executives (e.g., dress makers) meet regularly to share information and give directives. b) Measures put in place to link farmers on the agric value chain. c) SMEs linked to loans with the help of association executives and BAC. d) Capacity building for SMEs by BAC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Municipal court constructed to fast-track adjudication including child protection interventions. b) Child protection committees exist but are very latent. c) Focal persons in communities to handle child related issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ensure availability of teaching and learning materials. b) Assembly has Institutionalized mock exams to improve academic performance. c) promoted school performance and management meetings. d) Monitoring children reporting and performance. e) Sensitizing parents on the right of child education and supervise homework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Plan programs to start specialize centers (psychiatry, dental etc), and upgrade one health post to polyclinic. b) Proposed site for municipal hospital ready. c) Planned program to train staff in specialized areas to respond to critical needs of beneficiaries. 	

MMDA	WATER AND SANITATION	JOB CREATION	CHILD PROTECTION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	NUTRITION
IMPACT						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Drastic reduction in water borne diseases. b) Improvement in overall sanitation though ODF still remains a challenge in some communities. c) Increased awareness in sanitation has ended perennial flooding for the past two years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increased access to business establishments leading to the creation of more businesses. b) Low crime rate due to improvement in job creation (Aboboyaa) and the introduction of the free SHS. c) Improvement in income levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Sensitisation and law enforcement has reduced child neglect cases. b) Promotion of child protection interventions by Family reconciliation committees. c) Child abuse and trafficking are very low. d) Child labour exist in areas like Pinini, Asawase. e) Reduction in child maintenance cases with UNICEF support. f) No juvenile correctional center (cell) in the region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) High enrolment. However, there is high drop outs (kakaye's, dog chain sellers etc.) all in school. b) Children picked from street doing well and occupy higher positions. c) Assembly has salvaged some girls from marriage back to schools and some are now in nurses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increased accessed to health care delivery. b) Reduction in birth rate due to family planning and awareness creation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reduction in cases of malnutrition.
OTHERS						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Inadequate resources (funds, logistics and human) b) Untimely release of funds (DACF) c) lack of office space remains a major challenge. d) Netherlands corporation assisting the assembly on a project called TREE (tax revenue for economic activities) to widen IGF net. e) Collective monitoring (all departments) to save cost. 						

MMDA	WATER AND SANITATION	JOB CREATION	CHILD PROTECTION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	NUTRITION
LAMBUSSIE						
RELEVANCE						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Improved access to potable water b) Assembly provide most of the sources. However, individuals complemented the assemblies' efforts by creating their own boreholes to assist the communities. c) Lambussie has two (2) water systems and thirty (30) boreholes. d) Community water management (WATSAN) committees in Lambussie. e) Poor road network affect access to water in remote communities. f) Significant progress in sanitation though open defecation is still a common phenomenon in Hamile and Lambussie. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) High unemployment rate among graduates. However, NABCO and YEA have provided employment avenues. b) Difficulty in access to capital to start up a business. c) Migration to larger cities in search for job opportunities. However, few residents resort to farming and charcoal business or loiter. d) Livelihoods of farmers improved through PFJ. e) More teachers and caterers employed under the double track system. f) PWDs and LEAP beneficiaries are into guinea fowl production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Prevalence of teenage pregnancy and child marriage. b) Inadequate child maintenance. Seventy-five (75) percent children live with their weak parents. c) Indiscipline is high due to children staying with weak parents and tradition. d) The district assemblies carried out several initiatives to address child protection challenges. with support of UNICEF, Safe Ghana, Planned Ghana, Action Aid, and Ghana Vibrant Village Foundation among others. e) Children are more engaged in farm work in the rainy season instead of school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) High pupil-teacher ratio due to inadequate postings of trained teachers to the district. b) Limited infrastructure (library, science and ICT resource centre, furniture, recreational centres etc) c) Limited logistical support for field supervision. and monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Access to health services has improved even though poor road network in the district. b) Reduction in institutional maternal mortality cases. c) No descent accommodation for most health workers. d) No hospital in the district. However, there are health centres (CHPS zones, clinics). e) Delay in NHIA payments to health service providers and registration. f) Malaria and typhoid are very common in places where open defecation is still practiced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reduction in malnutrition due to growth monitoring and promotion, Vitamin A Supplementation among children under 5 years. b) Monitoring of school feeding caterers to ensure proper nutrition.

MMDA	WATER AND SANITATION	JOB CREATION	CHILD PROTECTION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	NUTRITION
	g) Solid waste disposal is more of a problem though dustbins were provided by Zoom Lions. Besides, Zoom Lions does not cover all households.	g) A site has been allocated for the construction of groundnut processing factory under the 1D1F.	f) Access to school and quality has improved despite the challenges.			
EFFECTIVENESS						
	<p>a) Unmet water and sanitation targets though there is improvement. However, there is a landfill site.</p> <p>b) GWCL is present in the district, however there is irregular flow and water is usually salty.</p> <p>c) Boreholes exist however, the flow is seasonal.</p> <p>d) Water and sanitation committees exist in some communities.</p> <p>e) Long queues usually as a result of non-functional boreholes.</p>	<p>a) Progress made with limited resources.</p> <p>b) 3000 seedlings nursed and distributed to farmers.</p>	<p>a) Extensive sensitization on child rights issues with support from UNICEF, Safe Ghana, Planned Ghana, Action Aid, and Ghana Vibrant Village Foundation among others.</p> <p>b) Adjudication of child protection interventions done at Nandom.</p>	<p>a) Enrolment in six SHS, one private and five public stands at 22,000. out of which first years are 4,516.</p> <p>b) School feeding coverage has improved</p> <p>c) Student absenteeism increased due to children staying with weak parents.</p> <p>d) Teachers trained on how to handle issues related to children.</p>		

MMDA	WATER AND SANITATION	JOB CREATION	CHILD PROTECTION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	NUTRITION
SUSTAINABILITY						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Water and sanitation committees exist in some communities. b) Zoomlion exist to keep communities clean. c) Assembly has a planned program to extend boreholes to all rural areas. d) Communities without dumping site were taught (dig and bury method) to dig a pit where they dump and burn rubbish and serves as manure for farming purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) NABCO and national youth employment authority has recruited a lot of people. b) Measures put in place to link farmers on the agric value chain. c) A site has been allocated for the construction of groundnut processing factory under the 1D1F. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) CAMFED is into female education and child protection. b) Child protection teams in communities to assist with issues related to child. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ensure availability of teaching and learning materials. b) Ensure stakeholder (PTAs, SMCs Education authorities, teachers, religious organisations, FBOs) c) The assembly constantly monitored child welfare issues in schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Proposed site for the construction of district hospital. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Constant monitoring of school feeding caterers to ensure proper nutrition. b) Growth monitoring and promotion
IMPACT						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Improvement in overall sanitation though ODF still remains a challenge in some communities. b) Drastic reduction in water borne diseases. c) improvement in living conditions of people due to law enforcement on cleanliness. d) Increased awareness in use of household latrines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Improved living standards due to PFJ, NABCO and other jobs created. b) Low crime rate though unemployment is still high. c) Lambussie is the most peaceful district in the whole Upper West region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reduction in child abuse and neglect cases due to increased sensitization and law enforcement. b) Promotion of child protection interventions. c) Increase in child labour cases especially at the border towns. c) Discouraging early child marriages and teenage pregnancy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) High enrolment despite limited educational infrastructure. b) High school dropout at basic level. c) Access to education has improved in some communities like Hamile. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reduction in maternal mortality. b) People attending hospital has increased. However, c) people fail to attend hospital whenever they are referred to Nandom Hospital due to language barrier. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reduction in cases of malnutrition.

MMDA	WATER AND SANITATION	JOB CREATION	CHILD PROTECTION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	NUTRITION
OTHERS- EFFICIENCY						
Financial resources						
a) Financial resources are not adequate as the district does not get their full amount of allocations. Releases are usually not on time.						
b) Due processes are followed before monies are released						
c) The assembly does not generate revenue from property rate.						
d) Funds generated through DDF and IGF are not enough						
e) There are insufficient GOG allocations to support PWDs programmes						
Human resources						
a) Inadequate skilled personnel across all departments						
TWIFO-HEMANG						
RELEVANCE						
	<p>a) 36% of the rural communities don't have access to basic water services</p> <p>b) 644% of the district population don't have access to quality and reliable sources of water.</p> <p>c) Inadequate and frequent breakdown of boreholes have led to low water coverage</p>	<p>a) NABCO and; YEA through Community Protection Assistant (CPA) and kitchen support have contributed to job creation</p> <p>b) The Works Department of the assembly encourages local content in awarded contracts to create jobs for locals</p> <p>c) 1V1D is not implemented in the district and farmers do not have alternative source of water for irrigation.</p>	<p>a) The Department of Social Welfare addresses cases of child maintenance, child custody, paternity cases and child labour issues</p> <p>b) Child labour cases are severe in 12 communities for the past six years.</p> <p>c) Increase in student absenteeism during periods of rice harvest.</p>	<p>a) School feeding coverage has increased from 10 to 47 schools. However, some students do not eat the food served</p> <p>b) The nature of school structures does not benefit the children</p> <p>c) Kindergartens are not considered when building schools for communities</p>	<p>a) The people are able to access free healthcare under the NHIS. However, the scheme does not cover most drugs</p> <p>b) Some communities have built Community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) compounds for themselves but are yet to be commissioned</p>	<p>a) The school feeding programme improves the nutritional status of children. However, Form 1, 2 and 3 students are not beneficiaries of the programme</p>

MMDA	WATER AND SANITATION	JOB CREATION	CHILD PROTECTION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	NUTRITION
	<p>d) The WATSAN committee to ensure maintenance of boreholes are not functioning.</p> <p>e) Some rural communities don't pay to access boreholes. However, levies are collected for maintenance</p> <p>f) Water is fetched from unsafe/unsavoury sources for domestic activities</p> <p>g) Indiscriminate disposal of refuse because there is no refuse dump site</p> <p>h) Many of the communities do not have toilet facilities to serve the population but few have toilet facilities in their homes</p> <p>i) Most of the schools in the villages have Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</p>	<p>d) 1D1F (Central Oil) has created more employment in the district</p> <p>e) The district largely depends on rain fed agriculture.</p> <p>f) Farmers still use the traditional methods to harvest cocoa</p> <p>g) Farmers are forced to sell their produce at low prices because there are no storage facilities/silos to avoid post-harvest loses.</p> <p>h) PWDs are supported (financially and with equipment including fufu pounding machines, dress making machines, deep freezers) to gain self-employment.</p>	<p>d) Children do not go school in the cocoa seasons</p> <p>e) Teenage pregnancy cases are prevalent in the district</p> <p>f) Related issues of deprivation for the hatred of a child's mother or father in periods of divorce are referred to the appropriate collaborative agencies.</p> <p>g) Children take advantage of the double track system introduced under the FSHS) to stay at home.</p>	<p>d) The district has a lot of teaching materials but inadequate Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure</p> <p>e) 73 teachers recruited to augment the number teachers in the district.</p> <p>f) Forty-seven teachers who took the licensure exams have also been posted to the district.</p> <p>g) Five well established ICT facilities but are not enough especially in the villages</p>	<p>c) Ineffective collaboration between community health committees (formed) and district health officials</p> <p>d) Public health education should be intensified through local information centres</p> <p>e) Malaria is the highest recorded disease in the district</p> <p>f) Non-communicable cases are on the ascendency</p>	<p>b) Recorded cases of korshiorkor has reduced because of intensified education on breastfeeding</p> <p>c) Stunting is not equally bad</p>

MMDA	WATER AND SANITATION	JOB CREATION	CHILD PROTECTION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	NUTRITION
EFFECTIVENESS						
	<p>a) The construction of additional boreholes has helped children who walked for a long distance to fetch water before going to school. But the problem persists in villages where there is a water challenge and children still walk for long distances and queue for long periods.</p> <p>b) ODF has improved as the assembly encourages the use of local materials to build household latrines through expert guidance and advise.</p> <p>c) 36 communities out of 97 have currently achieved ODF while the rest are considered ODF basic</p>	<p>a) Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) has increased agricultural production. This has led to increased revenue for farmers.</p> <p>b) The district has recorded 4,888 beneficiaries of the PFJ in 2017 and 2018.</p> <p>c) The number of PWDs who received support from the assembly increased from 14 to 40 in 2018.</p> <p>d) An amount of 700 to 1000 cedis was disbursed to 60 PWDs to engage in petty trading.</p> <p>e) 623 were beneficiaries of the Nations Builders Corps when the programme was rolled out.</p> <p>f) Increased recruitment under Community Protection Assistant in 2018 to 117</p> <p>g) The works department has created 150 local contents for artisans and labourers</p> <p>h) 1D1F has created 50 direct jobs at Jukwa, and 75 at Twifo on factories plantation.</p>	<p>a) Community child protection committees have been formed to address/prevent minor child protection issues</p> <p>b) The Department of Social Welfare collaborates with DVVSU to address major/severe issues of child protection</p> <p>c) The assembly has partnered CSOs to educate the people on child labour issues</p>	<p>a) Teacher to student ratio has improved in the district</p> <p>b) Teacher absenteeism has reduced due to intensified monitoring and has improved academic performance.</p> <p>c) 10. School feeding coverage has improved</p>		

MMDA	WATER AND SANITATION	JOB CREATION	CHILD PROTECTION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	NUTRITION
IMPACT						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Water related diseases have reduced because of wider coverage b) The community led sanitation programme has transformed unhygienic latrines and contributed to the successes of the ODF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The job creation interventions have relieved beneficiaries of financial burden b) Gambling has reduced due to the presence of the Community Protection Assistants recruited under the YEA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Recorded cases of child labour are on descendance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) School feeding programme has led to increased enrolment b) 90% of students who completed basic education are now beneficiaries of the FSHS c) Improved teacher to student population ratio 		
SUSTAINABILITY						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reform the WATSAN committees to resolve the issues of non-functioning of boreholes. b) The assembly continues to educate and support the people with technical expertise to use available local materials to build household latrines. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) introduce family planning in schools as part of efforts to curb teenage pregnancy b) DSW have formed Community Child Protection Committee (CCPC) which is very effective and that have contributed to the successes. c) The committees have enacted their own by-laws to check child labour issues. 			

MMDA	WATER AND SANITATION	JOB CREATION	CHILD PROTECTION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	NUTRITION
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OTHERS/EFFICIENCY

Financial resources

- a) Financial resources are not adequate as the district does not get their full amount of allocations
- b) Due processes are followed before monies are released
- c) The assembly faces challenges anytime the President visits and they are to use the minimal resources to host him
- d) There are insufficient GOG allocations to support PWDs programmes

Human resources

- a) Inadequate skilled personnel across all departments

SEKONDI-TAKORADI

RELEVANCE

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) There are critical issues of water and sanitation in the district b) There intermittent (irregular) flow of water. Sometimes the water flow once a week. c) WASH is not effective in schools. This is due to many of the schools not having access to water d) Generally, the water quality is fine but in the dry season some communities do not have water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Three promoters approved for the STMA under 1D1F. The three projects have successfully gone through the approval processes and are currently seeking financial support b) Farmers have benefitted from the planting for food and jobs programme c) Most of the promoters are not getting the financial support due to demand of non-existent collateral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A lot of children aged 13 to 14 years engage in fishing activities at the expense of going to school b) Most of the children engage in illegal mining (Galamsey) instead of going to school c) The Department of Social Welfare (DSW) addresses cases of child maintenance, child custody, paternity cases and child labour issues d) The highest recorded case is in the district is non-child maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Some schools are overpopulated while others are underpopulated b) School infrastructure especially in the rural areas are in deplorable state c) In an effort to satisfy all the schools' structures are built without providing furniture. d) Most of the educational projects are awarded in centrally without notifying the assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Representatives from the health directorate were not present b) Basic schools don't have health post closer to them. c) There is a difficulty to get free healthcare for children who have come into contact with the law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) SHS students are nourished with free meals served b) Basic school and Kindergartens (KGs) are served free meals to satisfy nutritional needs c) However, children at the JHS level are not served with free meals
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MMDA	WATER AND SANITATION	JOB CREATION	CHILD PROTECTION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	NUTRITION
	<p>e) WATSAN committees exist in communities. The WATSAN committee members are tasked to collect monthly levies for boreholes maintenance.</p> <p>f) Access to sanitation is better in the rural areas than the urban areas.</p> <p>g) Poor drainage leads to flooding</p> <p>h) Some schools do not have toilet facilities.</p> <p>i) this has led to truancy as students fail to return when they access toilet facilities outside school premises.</p> <p>j) Schools with toilet facilities perform better than schools without toilet facilities.</p> <p>k) Children's is threatened when they go to toilet in the bushes.</p>	<p>d) PEG has pushed people into farming with the provision of free seedlings.</p> <p>e) Cockerel production is currently under piloting to be considered under rearing for food and jobs (RFJ)</p> <p>f) Local content is not promoted as contractors do not high local people.</p>	<p>e) The DSW is supported by the UNICEF to address child related issues</p> <p>f) There are recorded cases of missing children.</p> <p>g) There is a challenge getting medical treatment for children who have come into contact with the law.</p>	<p>e) Non-Governmental Organisations providing support to the assembly to solving infrastructure in Senior High Schools (SHS).</p> <p>f) The assembly organise mock exams for BECE candidates. This has improved academic performance for the past two years</p> <p>g) There are issues of security and encroachment on school fields and play grounds</p>		<p>d) The coastal areas experience malnourishment because of low standard of living.</p> <p>e) Takoradi is doing well in meeting nutritional needs.</p>

MMDA	WATER AND SANITATION	JOB CREATION	CHILD PROTECTION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	NUTRITION
	<p>l) Most of the houses in Takoradi have toilet facilities. However, the outskirts of the metropolis don't have access to toilet facilities</p> <p>m)The assembly supports people who have spaces to build toilet facilities</p> <p>n) The assembly has constructed four institutional latrines as against ten that were planned. Again, 100 latrines out of 500 planned have been constructed.</p>					
EFFECTIVENESS						
	<p>a) The assembly has supplied free garbage containers to communities for free</p> <p>b) Reduction in open defecation district wide</p>	<p>a) Dangote Shipments Limited registered under the 1D1F initiative has created 200 direct jobs and 500 indirect jobs.</p> <p>b) Planting for food and jobs (PFJ) has increased agricultural production</p> <p>c) The National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) is resourcing women to create jobs. They are also encouraging people for artisanal training</p>	<p>a) The DSW managed all child protection cases recorded successfully.</p> <p>b) Abandoning children cases have reduced.</p> <p>c) DSW has gone far with fosterage.</p>	<p>a) There has been a steady increase in academic performance for the past three years</p> <p>b) More security men have been hired by school heads due to increased capitation</p> <p>c) Some communities do not have adequate teachers</p> <p>d) Some schools have overcrowded classrooms due to inadequate school blocks</p>		<p>a) The quality of free meals served does not meet the nutritional needs of the children. The quantity served is small.</p> <p>b) There are incidences of food poisoning as foods are not prepared under hygienic conditions.</p>

MMDA	WATER AND SANITATION	JOB CREATION	CHILD PROTECTION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	NUTRITION
		<p>d) The National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) is resourcing women to create jobs. They are also encouraging people for artisanal training</p> <p>e) As a metropolis people are living a little bit above the poverty line</p> <p>f) Provision of free seedlings under PEG has pushed people who own lands into cash crop farming.</p>		<p>e) Classroom furniture are inadequate in some schools. In some cases, the KGs do not even have furniture and the teachers have bought carpet for them</p> <p>f) Schools do not have health posts</p> <p>g) School feeding has led to increased enrolment. It has been extended to cover the KGs, primary and SHS but the JHS are not part. So, there is a gap.</p>		
		<p>g) Community Protection Assistants have been recruited to assist the Ghana Police Service under YEA.</p> <p>h) The planting for food and jobs (PFJ) has increased production and income of farmers but challenges persist.</p> <p>i) Retailers buy and hoard the seeds and resell at higher prices. instead of distributing to the farmers. so, the farmers are not benefiting as the programme meant</p> <p>j) Lack of storage facilities force farmers to sell produce at low prices.</p>				

MMDA	WATER AND SANITATION	JOB CREATION	CHILD PROTECTION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	NUTRITION
IMPACT						
	Generally, water and sanitation services have improved but more need to be done.	Small scale businesses and market women received money depending on their business size to expand their businesses The 1D1F is has created jobs for the people and relieved their financial burden.	Child protection issues have improved as the department of social welfare records less cases	The construction of new schools has led to increased enrolment Academic performance has gone up		
OTHERS/ EFFICIENCY						
<p>Financial resources</p> <p>a. Generally, the STMA has the potential to get enough IGF to carry all our needs</p> <p>b. Resources are effectively and timely used as requested funds go through the right procedures before they are released</p> <p>c. Funds are released timely according to the programmes you submit.</p> <p>Human resources</p> <p>d. The STMA have enough of other resources.</p> <p>e. Logistics</p> <p>f. vehicle is not adequate to enhance movement as a the DSW work mostly requires</p>						

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY OF CHILD PROTECTION ISSUES IN MMDAS AAPs

S/N	MMDA	Activity	Location	Output Indicator	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Indicative budget	Sources of funding	Implementing Agencies
					Time frame						
1.	Krachi East	Promote child right protection and juvenile justice	Municipal wide	Child rights promoted	X	X	X	X	2000.00		SW&CD
		Improve standardisation of Day Care Centres	Municipal wide	Day Care Centres standardised	X	X	X	X	1,000.00		SW&CD
		Undertake education on child labour and human trafficking	Municipal wide	Education on child labour and human trafficking conducted	X	X	X	X	1,000.00		NCCE & SW&CD
2.	Sagnarigu	Provide guidance and counselling service	Selected schools	# of pupils counselled		X			70.00	IGF	MA,GES&DPs
		Identify and Screen children on eye diseases	Selected schools	# of children eye screened	X				2,500.00	DACF, IGF	MA,GES&DPs
		Conduct Social Protection Outreach at the Community Level	Wovoguma Gbalahi, Salamba,Grima,taha,kpawumo,fuo	# of social protection outreach at the community	X	X	X	X	36,248.00	DACF	SW&CD

S/N	MMDA	Activity	Location	Output Indicator	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Indicative budget	Sources of funding	Implementing Agencies
					Time frame						
2.	Sagnarigu	Lobby to expand LEAP communities & beneficiaries.	Wovoguma, Gbalahi, Salamba, Grima, taha, kpawumo, -fuo, Damankunyi, Zagyuri, Guman, kpintalga, Bogkurugu, Sag.-kukuo	# of Lobby to expand LEAP communities	X				2,500.00	DACF	SW&CD
		Organise Mass Meetings on Child Trafficking in communities	Selected communities	# mass meetings organised on child trafficking		X	X		4,170.00	IGF	SW&CD
3.	Mamprugu-Moagduri	Organize community sensitizations on parenting, the need to send the girl child to school and the consequences' of child marriage	Selected communities	No. of community sensitizations carried out in communities on parenting and the need to send the girl child to school	X	X	X	X	17,000		SW&CD
		Establishment of Child Welfare Actors Platform and orientation of Actors on the CFWP		Child Welfare Actors Platform established		X			5,000	IGF	SW&CD & DP
		Training needs assessment and training of child protection Actors on the CFWP and JCP		Training needs of Child protection Actors identified and trained	X	X			25,000	GoG & Donor	SW&CD, DP & ILGS

S/N	MMDA	Activity	Location	Output Indicator	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Indicative budget	Sources of funding	Implementing Agencies
					Time frame						
3.	Mamprugu-Moagduri	Reactivation and training of existing grass root structures for child protection for effective performance	Selected communities	Active child protection grassroots structures		X			28,000	GoG & Donor	SW&CD, DP & ILGS
		Public campaign on harmful traditional practices and early child marriage	Selected communities	No. of public campaigns carried out		X			20,000	GoG & Donor	SW&CD
		Provide treatment and care for abused and neglected children		No. of abused and neglected children that are supported	X	X	X	X			SW&CD
4.	Lambussie	Stakeholder consultation and data collection on major child rights issues in the district		Profile of major child rights issues in the district	X	X	X	X	6,000		SW&CD
		Facilitate regular meetings of CFW stakeholders		Improved child and family welfare management	X	X	X	X	8,000		SW&CD
5.	Lower Manya Krobo	Meeting with 6 different basic schools for the discussion on child right and responsibilities and implications of teenage pregnancy	Amedeka, Mampong, Ayimersu, Kpong, Agorman-ya, Oborpa East, Odumase		X	X	X	X	600		SW&CD
		Sensitize the public on Child protection and family welfare	Municipality wide	No. of sensitisation done	X	X	X	X	600		SW&CD

S/N	MMDA	Activity	Location	Output Indicator	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Indicative budget	Sources of funding	Implementing Agencies
					Time frame						
6.	Twifo-Hemang	Organise Monitoring of Child Labour Activities in cocoa communities and GCLMS	Beneficiary communities	No. of monitoring visit	X	X	X	X	200	GoG	SW & CA
		Social Enquiry Reports (SERs) Field Trips for Supervision and Monitoring	District wide	No. of SERs trips made	X	X	X	X	1,000	GoG	SW & CA
		Organise social and public education on Child welfareRights, Domestic Violence, Social protection		No. of meetings organised	X	X	X	X	1,500	GoG	SW & CA
		Caseworks Settlements (Maintenance, custody, paternity)	Twifo Hemang	No. of cases resolved or referred	X	X	X	X	1,248	GoG	SW & CA
7.	Sekondi-Takoradi	Embark on social education on social issues and create awareness against child labour	Metro Wide		X	X	X	X	10,000	GoG	MPCU/NGOs
		Provide training for 150 Untrained Day Caregivers	Metro Wide		X	X	X	X	50,000	GoG	SWD & MPCU
		Provide Care and Protection for 15 abused and abandoned Babies	Metro Wide		X	X	X	X	100,000	GoG	Global Communities & MPCU
		Provide goods and services for the shelter (Integrated Social Center)	Effiakuma		X	X	X	X	10,000	GoG	SWD & Central Administration
8.	Asokore Mampong	N/A	N/A	N/A				N/A	N/A	N/A	



