

NADOWLI-KALEO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

UPPER WEST REGION



Agenda for jobs: creating and equal opportunity for all (2018-2021)

2019 DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT

February, 2020

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Annual Progress Report of the Nadowli-Kaleo District Assembly for the year 2019 presents a summary of activities and programmes implemented from the Composite District Annual Action Plan which was model out of the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP). The activities or development interventions were initiated to facilitate qualitative improvement in the living conditions of the people of the District. This Progress Report is prepared from an assessment of status of indicators and targets adopted for monitoring and evaluating the achievements of activities/interventions earmarked for the Annual of the 2019 Financial Year. It also documents key interventions implemented during the quarter to bring about the desired changes in the indicators.

This report is organised under three main chapters. The background, including the physical and geographical characteristics of the district, purpose of monitoring and evaluation for the period under review (2019) and summary of achievements and the proportion of 2019 composite Annual Action Plan and implemented are captured under chapter one. Chapter two contains monitoring and evaluation activities, updates on funds and disbursement, updates on critical development and poverty issues and other cross cutting issues and conclude with updates on achievements of district core indicators. Chapter three identifies major development issues, how they were addressed and the critical ones yet to be addressed. The recommendations and conclusions are aptly presented in this chapter. In sum this report brings to light the background of the Nadowli-Kaleo District Assembly, the progress made so far with regards to development activities, projects and programmes within 2019 implementation period.

CHAPTER ONE (1)

1.0 Introduction

The Local Governance Act (936) 2016, enjoins all MMDAs to plan, implement and source for funding for their development programmes in their respective jurisdictions. In line with the above objective, MMDAs are mandated to prepare their development plans execute such plans, monitor and evaluate the programmes and activities in those plans as a way of ensuring that those activities and programmes achieve the desired impact. The report therefore, examines all the funding sources available to the District and the extent to which these sources were utilized for the benefit of the District's development efforts.

1.1. Location and Size

Nadowli-Kaleo District is centrally located in the Upper West region of Ghana. It lies between latitude 11' 30' and 10' 20' north and longitude 3' 10' and 2' 10' west. It is bordered to the south by Wa Municipal, west by Burkina Faso, north by Jirapa District and to the east by the Daffiama-Bussie-Issa District. It covers a total land area of 2,742.50km² and extends from the *Billi* Bridge (4km from WA) to the *Dapuori* Bridge (almost 12km from Jirapa) on the main Wa – Jirapa Hamile road and also from West to east it extends and bordered by Daffiama-Bussie-Issa District. Section 82 (1) of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act, 936), that District Assemblies are the Planning Authorities of the various districts in Ghana. Following this, Nadowli-Kaleo District Assembly has been preparing Medium Term Development Plans (MTDPs) for the District, with the 2018-2021 MTDP being the six in the series.

1.2. Sub-District Sub-structure

The District is divided into Seven (7) sub-districts or Area Councils, namely Nadowli, Kaleo, Sankana, Sombo, Jang, Takpo and Charikpong Area Council. The District capital, Nadowli, is approximately forty-three (43) kilometres to the regional capital Wa. Traditionally, the district The Nadowli Kaleo District has Five (5) Traditional Councils: That is Kaleo, Sankana, Takpo, Nadowli, and Charikpong traditional areas.

1.3. Population Size And Growth

The Nadowli-Kaleo district has a total population of 61, 561 are made up of 46.7 per cent male and 53.29 per cent female and an estimated population (2019) of 74,498. Out of this figure 36,639 are males while 37,859 are females with a growth rate of 1.9%. The age group 10-14 has the highest population representing 14.0 per cent with the age group 85+ having the lowest population of 0.1 per cent. About 58 per cent of the population are 15 years and older. (PHC, 2010) The district has a sex ratio of 87.6 with a very youthful population (40.5% of persons below 15 years) this has implications on the development programming, path and policy of the district. The district needs to invest more in basic and pre-tertiary education in terms of provision of A Growth rate of 1.8%

1.4. Vision Statement

The vision of the Nadowli-Kaleo District Assembly is to create a just, free, productive and prospective society for sustainable development

1.5. Mission Statement

The Nadowli-Kaleo District Assembly exists to ensure optimum improvement in the quality of life of the people through the efficient, effective mobilization and utilization of resources with the participation of the people on sustainable basis

1.6. Summary of achievements and challenges (Status of indicators in 2019)

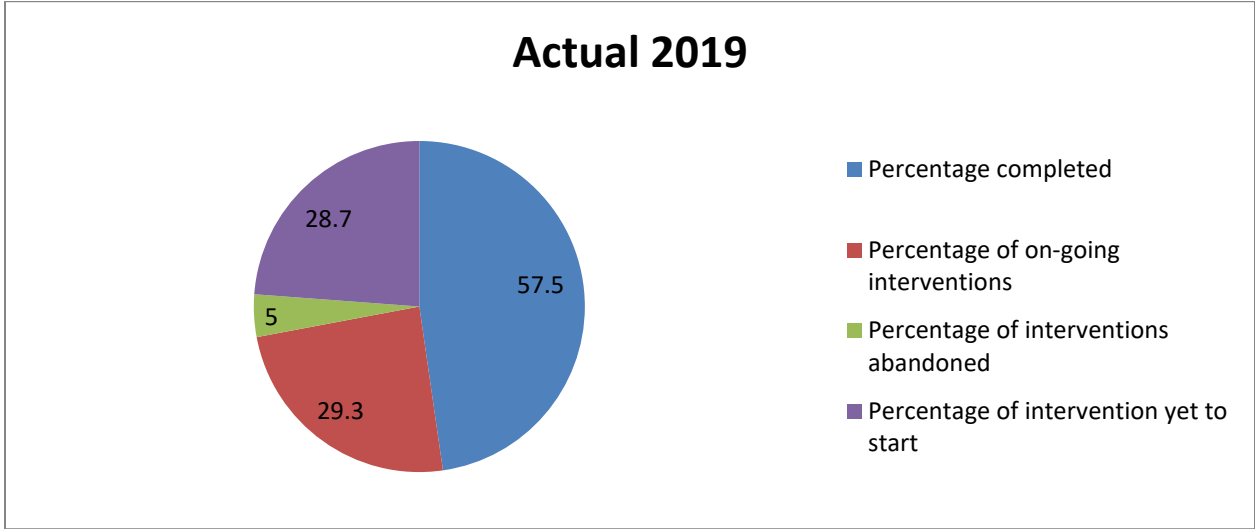
Assessment of progress of implementation of the **agenda for jobs: creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all, of the 2019 composite annual action plan** is based on the analysis of indicator achievement, as well as progress made in implementing key programmes and activities outlined in 2019 composite action plan.

Data gathered in respect of the set targets and actual indicates that, 86.1% of planned programmes in the District's 2019 Composite Annual Action Plan have been implemented. The level of success chalked in the implementation of the plan was due to active participation of key stakeholders in the planning, implementation and monitoring of programmes and projects. The table below shows proportions the level of implementation in 2019.

Table 1:1 Proportion of DMTDP implementation in 2019

No.	Indicator	Baseline2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019
1.	Proportion of annual action plan implemented by the end of the year	85.4	90	86.8
a.	Percentage completed	64.1	75	57.5
b.	Percentage of on-going interventions	21.3	15	29.3
c.	Percentage of interventions abandoned	3.2	2	5.0
d.	Percentage of intervention yet to start	11.4	8	28.7
2.	Proportion of overall MTDP implemented	21.5	43.9	43.1

Percentage of completion of development projects



Comparism of implementation status of projects and programmes

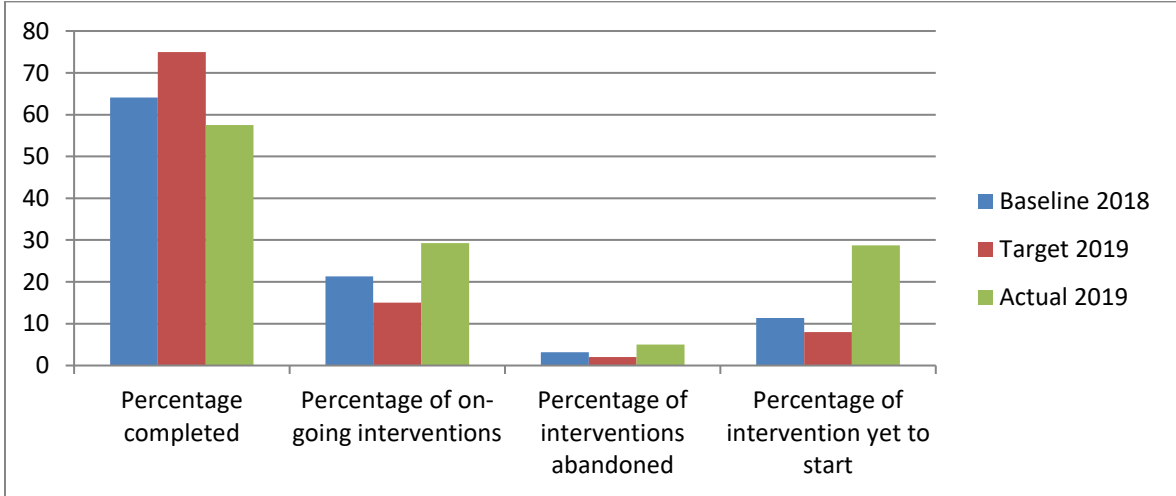
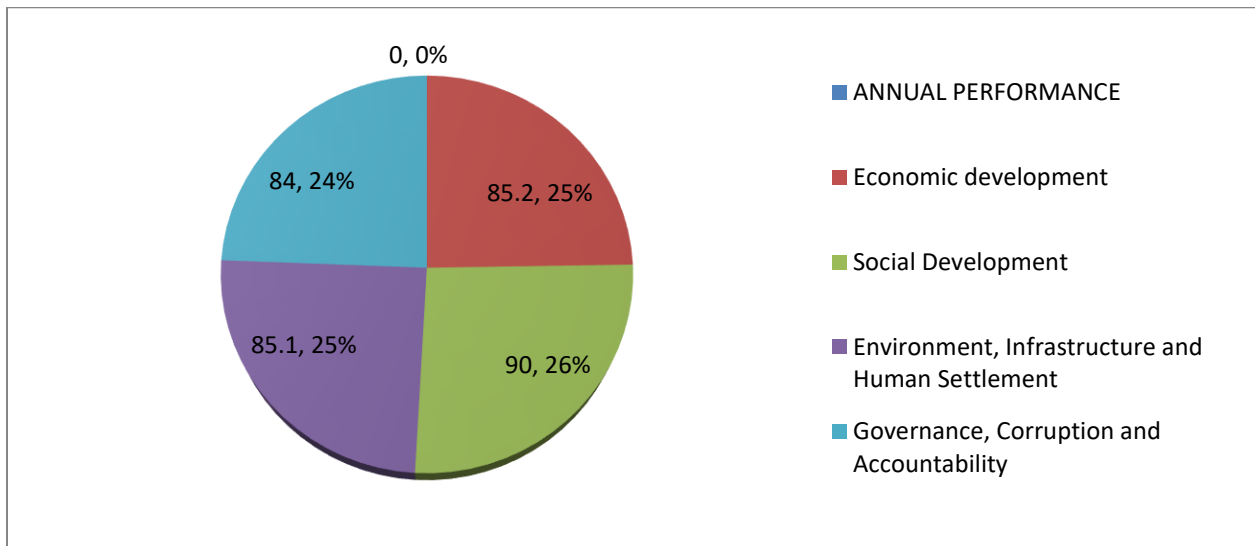


Table showing details on 2019 annual action plan implemented

S/N	Development Dimension	2019	
		Plan	Executed
1	Economic development		
2	Social Development		
3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement		
4	Governance, Corruption and Accountability		
	TOTAL		

Figure 1 pie chart showing percentage of plan implementation based on development dimensions



1.2.1 Challenges Encountered in the Implementation of the Plan Including

- ✚ Inadequate and unreliable data for planning, Monitoring and Evaluation purposes.
- ✚ Delays in submission of reports by departments of the Assembly.
- ✚ Inadequate logistics for monitoring and evaluation e.g. Motorbikes, vehicles
- ✚ Limited funding to cover monitoring and more especially to undertake evaluation of programme and projects.
- ✚ Ineffective Sub-structures to aid in IGF mobilization
- ✚ Untimely and irregular from of fund to implement project and programme

1.3 Purpose of the M&E for the stated period

The main purpose of M&E as clearly set forth in the 2018-2021 DMTDP was to guide on the implementation of the 4-year MTDP. The M&E seeks to facilitate an inclusive approach to measuring development interventions in order to ensure that, projects and programmes are delivered to the fulfillment of all stakeholders.

The specific purpose of monitoring and evaluation for year are stated as follows:

- ✚ To ensure the implementation of planned projects and programmes and ascertain the status of development projects and programmes in the District
- ✚ To document and share key lessons learnt from the implementation of programmes and projects
- ✚ Demonstrate result to stakeholders as part of accountability and transparency.
- ✚ Give stakeholders a sense of ownership of development programmes.

1.4 Processes involved and difficulties encountered

The process of preparing the 2019 Annual Progress Report took the approach of Participatory M&E (PM&E) where all key stakeholders are as practicable as possible are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. This was done to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met their expectations, especially the poor and the vulnerable in society.

The methodology adopted in the report preparation included a desk review of previous progress reports (quarterly reports), meetings of DPCU and M&E team and mid-year and end of year review

sessions. Data was collected from Departments, Agencies and other development partners operating in the district. The Annual performance review session was organized and it served to main purposes: assess collectively the district performance and also validate information or data collected

The difficulties encountered during the preparation of this report included but not limited to the following;

1. Inadequate means of transportation to enable movement to sites and other departments far away from the Assembly for information gathering.
2. Lateness and poor attendance by stakeholders during the monitoring exercises.
3. DPCU was faced data collection challenges during the exercise as some departments could not provide reliable data on key indicators.
4. Non-adherence to planning guidelines attributable to different planning and reporting regimes.

CHAPTER TWO (2)

Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

2.1 Programme/Project Status for the Year, 2019

This section presents the M&E activity report on development programmes/projects as contained in the 2018 district composite annual action plan. It gives the status of physical and non-physical development projects as well as updates on funding sources and disbursements. Updates on core indicators and an analysis of critical development and poverty issues, evaluations conducted and their findings including Participatory Monitoring and Evaluations (PM&E) undertaken and their results are considered in this chapter.

Table 2.1: IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS UNDER VARIOUS FUNDING SOURCES (DACF, DDF & MPCF, GETFUND, AND OTHER DONOR SUPPORT) AS AT 31ST December, 2019

DACF PROJECTS

Project Description	Location	Devt. Dimension	Contractor	Contract sum	Date Awarded	Expected completion date	Status of project/Program	Expenditure to date (GHC)
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT								
Construction of 1N0. Neonatal & Intensive Care Unit (NICU) & Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC)	Nadowli Hospital	Social Dev't	Our Turn Logistics & construction Ltd.	199,971.11	16/03/18	16/09/18	Completed	60,000.00
Servicing of Street light	Dist. wide	Social Devt.	E.K Senkyire	38,600.00	30/11/18	30/05/18	Completed	38,600.00
Supply of 200 mono & 100 dual desk	Dist. wide	Social Devt.	JAB Great is Jehovor Ent.	95,000.00	30/11/17	30/01/18	Supplied	40,000.00
Renovation of DCE's Residence	Nadowli	Governance	Trembling Enterprise.	80,208.53	30/11/17	30/05/18	Completed	40,000.00
Renovation of District Coordinator's Residence	Nadowli	Governance	AzimpeX Limited	67,553.44	30/11/17	30/05/18	Completed	20,000.00
Renovation of District Assembly Conference Hall	Nadowli	Governance	Dagati Kofi Adams Ltd.	133,639.32	30/11/17	30/05/18	45% completed	10,000.00
Furniture supply to DA Hall and DCD'S RESIDENCE	DA	Governance	Total supplies	154,880.42	30/11/17	30/05/18	Not Supplied	82,244.76
Upgrading and completion of community initiative police station	Takpo	Governance	S. Fatah Enterprise	29,679.55	30/11/17	30/05/18	40% completed	Nil
Servicing of Street light	Nadowli, sombo, Kaleo	Governance	Hen-Mens Electricals Services	59,822.78	30/11/17	30/05/18	Completed	59,822.78
Renovation of Quarters No. 6 at SSNIT	Nadowli		District Works Dept.	3,493.00	30/11/17	30/02/18	Completed	3,493.00
Ugent renovation of st. Norbert prim school	Da-iru		District Works Dept.	3,493.00	30/11/17	30/02/18	Completed	3,493.00

Construction of 1No. 3 Unit Classroom block with office, store and staffroom, 4-seater KVIP and 2-Unit urinal	Korinyiri	Soc. Devt	Super B.G Ent.	201,082.50	18/03/16	18/09/16	Lintel level (Stalled)	50,162.40
Construction of 1No. 3 Unit Classroom block with office, store and staffroom, 4-seater KVIP and 2-Unit urinal	Chaang	Soc. Devt/ Education	Bayoug-NawongEnt.	198,809.50	18/03/16	18/09/16	Roofing level (stalled)	67,110.39
Construction of 1No. CHPS with 4 –Seater KVIP and 2-unit Urinal	Dapuoh	Soc. Devt/ Health	Golivil Company Ltd	155,503.44	11/03/16	11/09/16	Lintel level (stalled)	43,325.52
Construction of 1No. CHPS, 4-seater KVIP and 2-Unit urinal	Papu	Health	Issahaku LatifEnt.	154,880.42	18/03/16	18/09/16	Finishing (stalled)	82,244.76
Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound	Ombo-Kahaa	Health	Mwinin Era Ent.	132,985.73	18/03/16	18/09/16	Lintel level (stalled)	40,967.47
Construction of 3-unit classroom block	Goli	Education	Zintang Ent.	157,311.84	18/03/16	18/09/16	Finishing (stalled)	117,889.87

Table 2.3: DDF Sub-Projects

Project Description	Location	Development Dimension /focus Area	Contractor	Contract sum	Date Awarded	Expected completion date	Status of project/Program	Expenditure to date
Construction of Semi-Detached Teachers Quarters	Da-iru	Social Devt	Multi wave Const. Works	195,165.50	05/07/18	25/08/16	completed	185,114.61
Furnishing of 2No. Community Health Planning Service	Meguo, biire and Kpagadinga	Soc. Devt	JAB Great is Jehovah Ent.	44,831.00	26/02/18	26/06/18	Completed and in use	44,831
Construction of District Magistrate Court	Nadowli	Governance, corruption and accountability	Azimpex Limited	195,165.50	05/07/18	05/01/19	Completed	85,198.15
Construction of Fire Service Station with a Mechanised borehole	Nadowli	Governance, corruption and accountability	Dagati Kofi Adams	195,163.50	05/07/18	05/01/19	Completed	171,943.34

Renovation of agric extension staff bungalow	Charikpong	Eco. Devt/ Agric	Sunarash Ent. Ltd	50,267.64	26/02/18	26/06/18	Completed	49,010.95
Renovation of agric extension staff bungalow	Sankana	Eco. Devt/ Agric	Midland Habitat Consult	47,616.55	26/02/18	26/06/18	Completed	46,426.12
Supply of 100N0. Mono desk and teachers furniture	Sankana Model Girls JSH.	Social Devt	K.A.B Brother Com. Ltd	28,853.50	26/02/18	26/06/18	Completed	28,853.50

Table 2.4: GET FundSub-Projects

Project Description	Location	Sector/Area of intervention	Contractor	Contract sum	Date Awarded	Expected completion date	Status of project/Program	Expenditure to date
construction of 6-units classroom block with ancillary facilities	Serekpere Prim	Education	F.B Investment Ltd	397,159.78	3/08/15	3/08/16	Finishing	172,696.37
construction of 6-units classroom block with ancillary facilities	Zupiiri primary	Education	Ramsid Ghana Ltd.	396,650.73	3/08/15	3/01/17	Lintel level	188,874.85
construction of 6-units classroom block with ancillary facilities	Kpagadinga Prim	Education	Golivil Company Ltd.	394,847.77	3/08/15	3/05/17	Gabel level	180,008.12
Construction of 12 – unit classroom block	Queen of peace	Education	Jacob 78 Ent. / DekomwiniEnt.	649,457.99	19/03/14	19/09/17	Painting	508,410.53
Construction of 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Jang Primary	Education	Messrs Bayoug-NawongEnt	496,405.27	27/06/16	27/03/17	Lintel level	182,722.42
Construction of science laboratory block	Kaleo SHTS	Education	Matson Co. Ltd	1,375,213.32	11/11/15	11/11/17	Upper flow block and dressing of beams and columns	903,243.07
Construction of fence wall and security post	Queen of peace SHS	Education	DagatiKofi Adams	1,039,635.97	11/11/15	01/03/17	block walling	679,409.03

Construction of 3- unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Guree	Education	Messrs Hambros construction Ltd.	496,405.27	27/06/16	27/03/17	lintel level	182,722.42
Construction of 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Tebani	Education	Messrs Ambrose construction Ltd.	497,682.06	27/06/16	27/03/17	Roofing level	-
Construction of administration/library and ICT block	Queen of Peace SHS	Education	Belmax Ltd	1,356,862.67	11/11/15	14/04/17	superstructure block work	570,657.84
Rehabilitation of 1no. 3-units classroom block at St Louis Prim school Lot 2	Kaleo	Education	M/S Sancrest Const. Ltd	192,873.54	09/11/16	9/08/17	furnishing	188,146.31
construction of single storey girls dormitory	ST. Augustine SHS	Education	Kalgaston	739,728.30	8/01/14	2/08/17	plastered	709371.33
construction of 12 units 2 storey classroom block	ST. Augustine SHS	Education	Kwame Believers	723,135.28	8/02/14	2/08/17	roofed	456,576.76
construction of 2 storey dormitory block	St. Basilides Tech/Voc	Education	Maarong Ent.	1,499,766.13	29/01/15	29/07/17	substructure	643,441.54
Construction of Dinning Hall with Kitchen	St. Basilides Tech/Voc	Education	Dinchin Ltd	1,480,119.86	29/01/15	29/07/17	substructure	417,899.36

2.2 UPDATE ON FUNDING SOURCES AND DISBURSEMENTS

The funds received from the various sources as mentioned above are spent mainly on services, investment and administration. The table 1.2 below indicates the source of revenue for the district from 2019.

Table 2.5: SOURCES OF REVENUE

Fund source		baseline 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Variances
INTERNALLY GENERATED FUNDS	RATES	8,380.00	40,000.00	154,357.12	-114,357.12
	RENT	30,323.12	12,000.00	3,685.00	+8,315.00
	LAND	29,000.00	12,000.00	31,859.05	19,859.05
	FEES/FINES	24,093.50	10,772.42	21,478.00	-10,705.58
	LICENSE	43,700	40,000	52,471.82	-12,471.82
	MISCELANEOUS	1,623.44	3,000.00		+3,000
SUB-TOTAL		137,120.06	117,772.42	263,850.99	-146,077.58

GRANTS- GOG	FUND SOURCE	ACTUAL 2018	TARGET 2019	ACTUAL 2019	VARIANCE
	COMMON FUND	2,196,423.22	3,579,338.69	2,224,170.90	+1,355,167.79
	GOG(OTHERS) COMPENSATIONS/ SERVICES	1,664,618.22	1,820,049.98	1,932,745.71	-60,837.31

SUB-TOTAL		3,861,041.44	5,399,388.67	3,983,285.57	-1,416,003.10
DONORS	FUNDSOURCE	ACTUAL 2018	TARGET 2019	ACTUAL 2019	VARIANCE
	DDF	701,933.00	101,400.00	548,219.64	
	CLGF	343,129.14	1,174,716.58	348,745.09	
SUB-TOTAL		5,043,223.64	1,276,116.68	5,053,881.34	

SOURCE: DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, 2019.

2.2.1 EXPENDITURE

The main areas of expenditure of the District can be conveniently grouped into capital and recurrent. The capital expenditure of the District includes all social and economic investments while the recurrent expenditure entails expenditure made for the smooth running of the District administration. The table below shows the expenditure pattern of the District from 2019

EXPENDITURE PATTERN FOR THE YEAR 2019

ITEM	RECURRENT EXPENDITURE
-------------	------------------------------

	2018 BASELINE	2019 TARGET
COMPENSATION	1,664,618.22	1,813,161.67
GOODS AND SERVICES	612,665.03	190,027.70
ASSETS	2,658,403.72	3,357,692.79
GRAND TOTAL	4,935,686.97	5,360,882.16

SOURCE: DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, 2019

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2019

ITEM	2018 APPROVED BUDGET	RELEASED	EXPENDITURE	2019 APPROVED BUDGET	RELEASED	EXPENDITURE
compensation	1,532,505.00	1,691,410.37	1,691,410.37	1,865,974	1,813,161.67	1,813,161.67
Goods and services	32,500	67,622.39	67,622.39	97,000	190,027.70	190,027.70
Investment (non-financial assets)	4,738,471.31	3,244,269.93	3,244,269.93	4,291,912.90	3,357,692.75	3,357,692.75

IGF PERFORMANCE FOR 2019

AREA COUNCIL	JAN	FEB.	MAR.	APR .	MA Y	JUN E	JUL Y	AUG .	SEP.	OCT .	NOV .	DEC .	TOTAL
Nadowli	1,276	1,113	3,314	1,725	-	1,882	-	1,205	-	2,105	150	900	13,600
Jang	-	-	-	-	-	382	-	-	-	-	1,650	1,875	3,905
Tapko	1,013.50	-	-	-	-	-	292	-	-	-	-	-	1,305.50
Charipkong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sombo	800	446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,246
Sankana	964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	964
Kaleo	-	-	-	245	519	1,216	943	-	695	1,835	3,000	-	9,456
office	19,155	76,647.82	96,445	590	2,035	1,173	1,746	1,340	13,200	580	460	-	213,372.32
Investment (canteen and grader)													20,005.69
													263,850.99

2.2.1 Challenges of Revenue Mobilization

The district currently faces a number of challenges in relation to funds and internal revenue mobilisation. These include;

1. Lack of expertise in planning, valuation and revenue forecast among others.eg property valuation problems and its collectors
2. Physical infrastructure with the area council and non-existence of data base on rate payers.
3. Low capacity of the revenue collectors and some of the commission collectors are very old, less educated and some cannot read and write.
4. Leadership commitment and local political interference hinders IGF collections.
5. Collusions between revenue collectors and taskforce

2.2.2 Measures to Address Revenue Challenges

1. Chiefs, opinion leaders, assembly members, unit committee, heads of department etc. should help in improving revenue mobilization
2. The area councils should be looked into seriously in both infrastructure and their operations
3. Capacity of revenue collectors should be build
4. Leadership should be more committed

2.2.4 Other Challenges of Fund Inflow and Utilization

Deduction from Source

A huge deduction from source creates lots of development challenges. This puts more pressure on the District to mobilize extra resources internally which is already non-existent to augment the external inflows. Consequently, this causes the District to be indebted heavily.

Utilization of Funds in Accordance With Budget

The case of poor programme or project management where programmes and projects are usually planned and budgeted for, but disbursements of funds not done according to the plan and budget. There is therefore the need to strengthen internal control mechanisms so as to effectively utilization of funds in accordance with the budget.

2.3 Updates on Indicators and Targets

Generally, the district was provided with twenty (20) core indicators. The district devised specific indicators and target to supplement the core indicators to track the performance of the implementation of the 2081-2021 DMTDP and by extension the 2019 Composite Annual Action Plan Budget. Table 2.4 shows the performance indicators and targets for the implementation of 2019 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget.

Table 2.6: Shows the performance of core and district specific indicators and targets in 2019

Development Dimension: Economic Development						
Focus Area: Agriculture Modernization						
NO.	Indicator	Indicator Definition	Baseline (2018)	Target (2019)	Actual (2019)	Remark
1	Maize	Total quantity of maize produced in the district in a given year in metric tones	4227	3960.8	4327	
	Rice(milled)	Total quantity of Rice produced in the district in a given year in metric tons	331	409	410	
	Groundnut	Total quantity of Groundnut produced in the district in a given year metric tons	8395	9604	9467	
	Yam	Total quantity of yam produced in the district in a given year				
	Millet	Total quantity of millet produced in the district in a given year metric tons	2976	3954	4632	
2	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	Area of land (in hectares) put under agricultural production expressed as a percentage of total arable land within the district	50%	70%	65%	

3	Number of new industries established	Count of industries established in the district including cottage industries, IDIF etc.	734	840	823	
4	Number of new jobs created	The count of new jobs created per sector including those under the special initiative	973	1050	1004	
Development Dimension: Social Development						
Focus Area: Health						
10	Number of operational health facilities	Hospitals				
		Health centers				
		Clinic				
		CHPS Compound				
11	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	The population with valid NHIS card, expressed as a percentage of total district population	72%	74%	73%	
		Indigents	823	900	872	
		Informal	15,983	15983	16754	
		Under 18 years	20735	25432	21345	
12	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	Share of population with access to basic sanitation services expressed as a percentage of total district population	87%	92%	91%	
13	Number of births registered	Count of births registered at registering institutions	1459	1672	1543	
	Number of deaths registered	Count of deaths registered at registering institutions	61	120	92	
14	Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live births in the district	0.0016	0	0	
15	Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	Total malaria deaths expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions in health facilities	0	0	0	
16	Under-five mortality ratio reduced by 0.1 each of the planned period	Number of deaths occurring between birth and age five per 1000 live births	0	0	0	
Focus area: Water and Sanitation						
25	Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water sources	Share of the district population with access to basic drinking water sources including boreholes, standpipes, protected dug wells etc. expressed as a percentage of total district population	87%	92%	91%	
Focus area : Social Welfare and Community Development						
30	Total number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse	Count of recorded cases of child trafficking and child abuse cases in the district	2	0	0	
Development Dimension: Social Development						
Focus Area: Education						

36	Net Enrolment Rate at KG	Measure of total number of. children in KG with the right age (4yrs)	101.3%	117%	112.8%	
37	Net Enrolment Rate at Primary	Measure of total number of. children in primary within the right age			112.4%	
38	Net Enrolment Rate at JHS	Measure of total number of. children in JHS within the right age			68.9%	
40	Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER KG	boys' to girls' ratio in KG			1.07	
41	Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER Primary	boys' to girls' ratio in Primary			0.99	
42	Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER JHS	boys' to girls' ratio in JHS			1.04	
43	Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER SHS	boys' to girls' ratio in SHS			0.44	
48	Percentage of Annual Action Plan implemented	Total number of activities implemented divided by the total number of planned activities in a given year expressed as a percentage	75%	85%	83%	
Focus Area :Disaster Management						
52	Number of communities affected by disaster	Count of floods incidents recorded at the district	43	20	58	
		Count of bush fires incidents recorded at the district	26	20	32	
53	Percentage of communities covered by electricity	The number of communities in the district connected to the national grid divided by total number of communities in the district expressed as a percentage	75%	86%	80%	
54	Percentage of road network in good condition (feeder roads)	The total km of classified road network in good condition expressed as percentage of total road network	42km	50km	46km	

2.4 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

2.4.1 Introduction

Social protection programmes have been designed to provide a social safety net for the poor and vulnerable in Ghanaian society. To address critical development and poverty issues Government designs these programmes to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labour markets, and building capacity of the vulnerable to manage economic and social risk such as unemployment, exclusion, sickness, disability and old age.

Currently, there are about six (6) social protection programmes being implemented in the Nadowli-Kaleo District. They include; Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP), Ghana School Feeding Program, National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), Capitation Grant and Youth Employment Program and Free Senior High School Project. Besides other cross cutting issues such as climate change, Local Economic Development, Gender and HIV/AIDS highlighted.

2.2.2 District HIV/AIDS Control Programme

HIV Testing Services has improved tremendously as compared to the previous years. The year 2019 saw an increase in the number of HIV status. Community based health education was intensified.

A total of 97% (2,112) percent of pregnant women were tested for HIV for the year 2019 as compared to 96.3% (2,106) pregnant registrants tested for the HIV in 2019. This significant achievement over the years is attributed to a multi approach to health education at levels of interaction with community members especially couples, pregnant women, and relatives of pregnant women. The district current prevalence rate stands at 2.7% in the 2016 HIV Sentinel Survey (HSS).

Table 2.7: Top five causes of deaths in the District in 2019

No.	2018	2019
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	Condition	No	%	Condition	No	%
1	Pneumonia	18	19.7			
2	Septicemia	16	17.0			
3	Liver cirrhosis and other liver disease	11	12.0			
4	Anemia	10	10.9			
5	HIV/AIDS related condition	10	10.9			

Table 2.8: Top Ten OPD Diseases

2.5 WATER AND SANITATION

Table 2.9: REPORT ON WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE District-2019

Area Council	No. Of Public Toilets	N0. With Lights	No. Of Institutional Latrines	No. Of House Hold Latrines	No. Of Homes With W.C
Nadowli	9	0	129	1376	44
Sombo	11	0	13	127	9
Kaleo	8	0	19	148	79
Jang	4	0	5	96	0
Takpo	4	0	10	489	4
Charikpong	2	0	8	486	2

Sankana	3	0	7	54	4
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2.4 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

2.4.1 Ghana School Feeding Programme

The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) as one of the social protection programmes was initiated in 2006. The objective of the programme is to improve school attendance at the basic level through the provision of one hot meal per day for all pupils in the various beneficiary schools. In Nadowli-Kaleo district two schools was enrolled at the pilot stage in 2006 and by 2015 the programme was extended to cover all 72 basic schools in the district. The total beneficiaries in 2019 were 19,057 made of 9,557 boys and 9,500 girls. One major challenge of the programme in the district is inadequate water facilities or supply for cooking and decent kitchens for the preparation of meals.

2.4.2 One Village-One Dam Programme

One Village-One-Dam is one of the government’s Infrastructural for Poverty Eradication Programmes which seeks to provide water for dry season farming and other purposes throughout the country. In the Nadowli-Kaleo District, ten (10) communities have been earmarked to benefit from the initiative under first phase. These communities are Kulpieni, Beeli,Kpazie,Chaang, Kuuri, Serekpere,Siruu, Janguasi, Tangasia and Nanville.

Currently, five (5) communities were handed over for construction and work has since started in one of the sites (Beeli).

2.4.3 Capitation Grants

All 72 Public Basic schools in the district are covered by capitation grant. The MOE set up the **Capitation Grant Scheme** in 2005/2006 and an amount of GH¢ 3.00 was initially paid per head in the Public Basic Schools. The amount has since been revised twice to GH¢ 4.50 and now GH¢ 9.00 per head. The institution of the grant was necessitated by the inability of most parents to afford levies charged in schools made some children of *school-going-age* not enrolled in schools in spite of the *free tuition* in basic schools.

2.4.4 One District-One Factory Programme

The One District-One-Factory Programme is one of the policies under the government Infrastructural for Poverty Eradication Programme. It seeks to establish at least one factory in each of the 216 Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies in Ghana to create more job employment opportunities for the youth. The district has conducted a needs assessment and has selected both shea nuts processing and shea butter production and soya beans production and processing for consideration. Again an area of about 263 acres have been earmarked or made available in the Jang traditional area for the IDIF programme.

2.4.5 National Health Insurance Scheme

The National Health Insurance Scheme continues to provide universal coverage to ensure equity in access to health services. The Scheme continues to support a greater proportion of the population in the district. As at 31st December, 2019, the scheme had a total active membership of 42,468. The figures recorded in the various categories are indicated in the table below:

Table 2.10: Categorization of NHIS Beneficiaries

S/N	CATEGORY	ACTIVE MEMBERS REGISTERED
1	Informal	11,928

2	SSNIT Contributors	1,478
3	SSNIT Pensioners	44
4	Indigents	8,265
5	Under 18 Years	19,014
6	70 Years And Above	1,740
Total		42,468

Table 2.11: Indigents categorization

INDIGENTS CATEGORIZATION –JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2019		
S/N	Category	Active Members Registered
1	LEAP Beneficiaries	3,745
2	Children Under school Feeding Programme	978
3	Indigents (Core Poor)	3,498
4	Mentally/Physically challenged persons	44
Total		8,264

Table 2.12: Credentialed Health Facilities by Levels

S/N	Category	Number
1	District Hospital	1
2	Clinic	1
3	Health Centers	10

4	CHPS Compound	22
5	Chemical Shop	1
Total		35

Table 2.13: Claims payments as at 31st December 2019

RELATED MONTH OF CLAIM	AMOUNT PAID (GH¢)
2018	
JANUARY	317,508.37
FEBRUARY	472,508.10
MARCH	24,140.72
APRIL	31,360.50
MAY	231,439.77
JUNE	262,806.71
JULY	219,348.20
AUGUST	329,137.56
SEPTEMBER	0
OCTOBER	19,569.82
NOVEMBER	31,838.06
DECEMBER	77,624.03
TOTAL	2,017,281.84
2019	
JANUARY	199,589.23
FEBRUARY	185,250.47
MARCH	283,246.41
APRIL	343,806.03

MAY	403,433.91
JUNE	154,914.07
JULY	163,296.48
AUGUST	72,942.11
SEPTEMBER	98,247.21
OCTOBER	46,814.80
NOVEMBER	77,597.64
DECEMBER	40,502.51
TOTAL	2,069,640.87

2.4.6 One Constituency-One Million Dollars Programme

Again as part of government's Infrastructural for Poverty Eradication Programme. The One Constituency-One Million Dollars programme is aimed at providing an amount of One million US dollars to each district to embark on its development programme of choice. The District in the year under review did not receive any fiscal transfers under the programme. However, the district did receive a number a number of development projects under the one constituency on million dollars programme. The projects included 6N0. Institution WC latrines with solar panel and borehole, 6No.Mechanized boreholes and 2No. KG blocks.

2.4.7 Nations Builders Corp (NABCO) Program

Table 2.14: models and NABCO and number of Beneficiaries

S/N	Model	Number Of Beneficiaries		Total
		Male	Female	

1	Educate Ghana	70	29	99
2	Feed Ghana	27	10	37
3	Heal Ghana	6	12	18
4	Civil Ghana	15	7	22
5	Revenue Ghana	25	10	35
6	Digitize Ghana	15	0	15
7	Enterprise Ghana	8	3	11
Total		166	71	237

Challenges

- ✚ Inadequate logistics for effective monitoring of trainees/ beneficiaries
- ✚ Inadequate office equipments and other logistics for administrative purposes (Furniture, computers, printer and paper)

2.4.8 Planting for food and Jobs (PFJ)

Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) is one of the government's flagship projects which aim at revitalizing the agriculture sector and bringing the interest of the youth into agriculture thereby increasing agriculture productivity and creating jobs. The programme makes available farming inputs at a subsidized price to farming. Under the PFJ the total number of beneficiaries recorded in 2019 in the district was 1,881 made up of 1,477 males and 404 Females. Details on fertilizer and seed distribution under the PFJ are shown in the table below

Table 2.15: Depot Fertilizer Distribution

Type Of Input	Quantity Received (50kg Bag)	2018 Distribution (50kg Bag)	2019 Distribution (50kg Bag)	Total Distribution (50kg Bag)	Damages	Balance	Remarks
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NPK	15195	7185	7753	14923	93	257	
SA	6330	2606	3599	6205	240	0	240 converted into 115 bags sold. 6 damaged bags left
UREA	1873	569	1301	1870	3	3 damaged	
Yara legume	38	38	-	-	-	-	

Table 2.16: Seed Distribution

Input	Quantity Received In 2017	Quantity Distributed	Quantity Left	Quantity Received In 2018	Quantity Distributed	Quantity Left
Maize	430 bags	430 bags	0	980 bags	9 bags	971 bags
Rice	6 bags	1.2 bags	4.8	120 bags	25 bags	95 bags
Soybean	4 bags	3.5 bags	0.5 bags	102 bags	5 bags	102 bags
Sorghum	50 bags	0.24 bag	49.76 bags	-	-	-
Pepper	-	-	-	160 sachets	0 bags	160 bags
Tomato	-	-	-	130 sachets	2 sachets	128 sachets

Table 2.17: Fertilizer Coupon Distribution

Type Of Fertilizer Coupon	Qty Rcvd	Qty Distributed	Qty Left	Beneficiary	
				MALE	FEMALE
NPK	41000	41000	0	5171	2309
UREA	18200	18200	0	2387	1418

2.4.9 Free Senior High School (SHS)

The free SHS policy is a flagship programme introduced by the government of Ghana. There are three (3) boarding schools and two (2) day schools in the district under the programme. All schools the schools are also running the double track system introduced by the Ministry Of Education (MoE) in 2019. The enrollment for the first and second years (under the FSHS) programme is captured in the table below;

Table 2.: Enrolment for Schools under FSHS (year 1&2)

School/Institution	SHS 1			SHS 2			Grand total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
TAKPO SHS	32	7	39	26	32	58	97
QUEEN OF PEACE SHS	220	221	441	183	153	336	777
ST.AUGUSTINES' SHS	128	106	234	62	98	160	394
KALEO SHTS	339	306	645	321	243	564	1,209
ST. BASILIDE'S SHS	320	120	440	175	35	210	650
GRAND TOTAL	1,039	760	1,799	767	561	1,328	3,127

2.4.10 Local Economic Development (LED)

LED has been high on the district development agenda. The district recognizes local economic development is a tool and approach to achieving its development priorities as well as other national and global development indicators such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the agenda 2063. The objective is to empower local communities and the private by creating an enabling environment

for business to thrive. The district has been fortunate to benefit from a local economic development programme by Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF).

The Business Advisory Center (BAC) of the district has conducted several skills training for groups and organization in various income generating areas including Soap making, Batik tie and dye, shea butter production, soya bean processing, smock making etc.

Under the Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF) support programme, the district has been supported in terms of promoting local economic development-empowering communities through small community projects while creating awareness on LED and the SDGs. Among the activities undertaken under CLGF in 2019 are captured in the table below.

Table 2.18: LED activities undertaken under CLGF programme

Activity	Objective	Target Group	Status	Remark
Training on local resource mobilization and management	To improve resource mobilization and management at the district level	District Core staff (including agric, health and Education)	Training completed	Successful and has impacted positively on IGF generation
Sensitization of localization of the SDGs and LED approaches	Increase awareness and sensitivity to LED and the SDGs	Heads of departments in the district	completed	It culminated into the district prioritizing 5 targets of the SDGS
Support and promotion for vegetable production	Provide alternative livelihood and income source	Local communities	On-going	8 model gardens established
Training on basic records keeping- financial records, or book keeping group dynamics etc	To improve record keeping behaviors of SMEs	Small scale business, trade association (dressmakers,	Carried out successfully	520 people benefited from the training

		beauticians, artisans etc)		
Technical support to village saving and loans association- (VSLA) Formation, Operations	To empower VSLA groups to improve fund mobilization	Women groups	On-Going	About 25 groups received training

2.4.11 Climate Change

Climate change has become one of the major development concerns and the Nadowli-Kaleo district over the year has developed and implemented programmes to help respond to the challenging and emerging issues of climate change. The main areas of concern as contributors to climate change in the district is deforestation (charcoal production and rose wood harvesting), bush burning, farming along rivers and water bodies etc. the resultant issues are conflicts among local people and against Fulani herds men, erratic rainfall pattern, heat stress, drying up of water bodies etc.

The Assembly implemented a number of activities to combat and adapt to the effect of Climate change. Key among them are; Sensitization on flood risk disaster prevention, training disaster volunteers, Dialogue session with Nadowli and Kaleo traditional council on bush burning prevention, conducted Community Vulnerability And Risk Assessment (CVRA) for Climate Change Action plan formulation, Alternative livelihood training, organization of Participatory Scenario Session (PSP) etc.

Table 2.19: Critical Development and Poverty Issues In 2019

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocation GH¢	Actual receipt GH¢	No of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actual
Ghana School Feeding Programme	-	-		19,057
Capitation Grants	-	-	-	-
National Health Insurance Scheme		2,069,640.87	40,000	42,468
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	-	-	-	4,069

Nations Builders Corp Program	-	-	400	239
One District-One Factory Programme	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
One Village-One Dam Programme	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
One Constituency-One Million Dollars Programme	\$1,000,000.00	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
Planting for food and Jobs	-	-	2,000	1,881

2.5 Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations

The Nadowli-Kaleo District Assembly in 2019 did not conduct any major evaluation exercise. However, consciously or unconsciously some forms of evaluations were conducted as well as quarterly reviews held by DPCU and other stakeholders during which all decentralised departments of the Assembly reviewed the implementation status of the 2019 Annual Action Plan of the Assembly.

The purpose of these reviews and evaluation was to ascertain the level of implementation of Planned Programs, projects and activities and to assess the impact of these interventions on the intended beneficiaries.

The methods employed in undertaking the evaluation were the design of a check list by the DPCU to track the progress of implementation of planned activities. The DPCU reviewed implementation reports of various Departments in a bid to assess the level of progress of planned interventions in 2019. Table 6 presents details of the evaluations conducted.

Table 2.20: Update on Evaluations Conducted

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/programme/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
Mid-Term	Construction of 1 No. CHPS compound at Kaaha	Community Development Initiative(CDI)	Community engagement Interviews with opinion leaders and DA staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in completion of project due to poor flow of funds • Inadequate fund flow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA to pay contractor for works done
Mid-Term	Construction of 3-unit Classroom block at Chaang	Community Development Initiative(CDI)	Community engagement Interviews with opinion leaders and DA staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of works • Community members unhappy about the progress of works • As a result of the delay project not yielding the needed benefit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor tasked to correct building defects • DA to pay contractor for works done
Impact Evaluations	Construction of CHPS compound at Dah	Auditor General Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview with key DA staff • Visit to project site • Interview with key community member and health personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project yielding the needed benefit • Improvement in the health status of the people • Major defects on building due to poor works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Impact Evaluations	Construction of 3 Unit classroom block at Korinyiri	Auditor General Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview with key DA staff • Visit to project site • Interview with key community member and education personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project yielding the needed benefits • Quality of works very good • Increase in enrolment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

2.6 Participatory M&E

The core principle of participatory monitoring and evaluation is the improvement of services by informed decision making through the direct involvement of all stakeholders in the M&E design and implementation process. It helps to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met expectations, especially of the poor and the vulnerable in society.

The main purpose of participatory monitoring and evaluation exercises will be to get the perceptions of community members and other key stakeholders about what official statistics and reports say. The involvement of all stakeholders in monitoring and evaluation activities was aided by the use of the following PM&E methods/ tools: Community Score Card (CSC), Citizen Report cards (CRC) and Transect Walk

The results of the participatory monitoring and evaluation were very effective in addressing the needs of the people. For instance, a project currently being implemented by USAID and the District Assembly known as Ghana's Strengthening Accountability Mechanism provides community members the opportunity to interact with service providers. The community members are trained on how to set their own indicators to assess service providers such as the district Assembly, Contractors and consultants and to monitor the implementation of projects and programmes in their areas. as well as using Community score cards and Citizen Report Cards to explain to the service provider the reasons for scoring very low in certain aspects of a project being implemented while responses from the service providers and duty bearers leading to better or improved service delivery in the beneficiary communities.

Table 2.21: Update on PM&E Conducted and results.

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/programme/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
Community score cards	Construction of CHPS compound at kahaa	Community Development Initiative(CDI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Community District Assembly interface meeting ○ Citizens generate their own indicators for assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Project monitoring not regularly carried out ● Monitoring reports not shared with stakeholders 	DA improve and conduct regular monitoring
Community score cards	Construction of 3unit classroom block at Korinyiri	Community Development Initiative(CDI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open forum and Durbars ○ Contractor, DA Community interface session ○ Site meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Communities were involved in project selection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Contractor tasked to correct building defects ● DA to pay contractor for works done
Transect walk	Community Led Total Sanitation	District inter agency committee on sanitation (DICS)	Cross sectional walk in community involving opinion leaders, community leaders	Familiarized with community	Identified key community resources and locations
Citizens Report card	Construction of 2 No. CHPS and 2NO. KGs	DPCU	Community Durbars with services provides and service beneficiaries	<p>Community Health doesn't stay at CHPS</p> <p>No house to house visits by community health workers</p> <p>KGS blocks not furnished as expected</p>	<p>District health director to take appropriate action</p> <p>Contractor of KGs to provide furniture as required by contract TOR.</p>

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 The Way Forward

The implementation of the 2018 Composite Annual Action Plan as discussed in the preceding chapters has brought to the fore a number of constraints and challenges. The challenges including Untimely disbursement coupled with unexpected deduction from the DACF, Weak internal revenue generation and high debts burden of the district have either prevented the smooth execution of certain projects and programmes and for that matter delayed or slowed the implementation process. This chapter presents the way forward to addressing key issues raised and make recommendations to ensure effective process of achieving project benefits.

3.2 Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed

The Key Issues Addressed was as follows:

- ✚ Identification and analysis of respective stakeholders who were reported to have not carried out their role as expected e.g. contractors who failed to supply furniture were approached and the furnishing have been carried out
- ✚ Disagreements during community interface meetings have resulted into a consensus on appropriate indicators and setting of achievable targets in relation project execution for both beneficiaries and service providers
- ✚ Enhancing stakeholder involvement in monitoring and evaluation (participatory monitoring and evaluation).

The issues yet to be addressed include:

- ✚ Timely availability of data for the preparation of APR is yet to be addressed. DPCU members delay in providing data for compilation of the report.
- ✚ Inadequate funding for programme/projects
- ✚ Inadequate logistics and budget support for M&E

3.3 Recommendations

With the foregoing, the DPCU recommends the following measures to facilitate the implementation and achievement of M &E objectives and other stated objectives in its MTDP 2018-2021 under the jobs for all.

- ✚ Continuous involvement of stakeholders in project/programme, identification, design, implementation, M&E to enhance projects/programme sustainability.
- ✚ Departments of the Assembly should, as a matter of urgency, appreciate the essence of timely submission of reports to the DPCU Secretariat to avoid delay in the preparation and submission of and evaluation reports as well as Annual Progress Report.
- ✚ The contract of non-performing contractors should be terminated and re-package and awarded to serious contractors
- ✚ There should be a conscious efforts on the part of the Assembly to implement at least 60% of its capacity building plan

3.4 Conclusion

The goal of improving socio-economic conditions of people will be reached through continuous development and implementation of social and economic infrastructure and the development of human capital whilst enhancing good governance. The realization of this goal requires however, will depend heavily on effective mobilization of local resources and efficient utilization of same. Monitoring and evaluation is key to the realization of development meeting both short and medium term objectives and goals.