

# AFADZATO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



## ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 2020

*Prepared by:*

**District Planning Co-ordinating Unit**

**Afadzato South District Assembly**

**Ve - Golokuati**

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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

AAP	Annual Action Plan
APR	Annual Progress Report
ASDA	Afadzto South District Assembly
CAP	Covid-19 Alleviation Programme
CAPBUSS	Covid-19 Alleviation Programme Business Support Scheme
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CPESDP	Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DDF	District Development Facility/Fund
DED	District Education Directorate
DFO	District Finance Officer
DM&E	District Monitoring and Evaluation
DMTDP	District Medium-Term Development Plan
DPCU	District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit
DPO	District Planning Officer

DDA	District Department of Agriculture
DPMD	Disaster Prevention and Management Department
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GES	Ghana Education Service
GPSNP	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
LIPW	Labour Intensive Public Works
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NABCO	Nation Builders Corps
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non- Governmental Organizations
PERD	Planting for Export and Rural development
PFJ	Planting for Food and Jobs
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) are mandated, to plan, mobilise revenue and carry out development programmes in their respective jurisdictions in accordance with the provisions of the Local Governance, 2016, (Act 936). Consequently, MMDAs are obliged to prepare their development plans, implement such plans, monitor and evaluate the activities and programmes in those plans as a way of ensuring that those activities, projects and programmes achieve the desired result.

This Annual Progress Report (APR) is the assessment of progress made in the implementation of activities outlined in the 2020 Annual Action Plan (AAP) and for that matter, the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) for 2018-2021 of the Afadzato South District Assembly (ASDA). It further assessed the progress made in the achievement of specific objectives outlined in the DMTDP. The ultimate goal of the DMTDP for 2018-2021 is to achieve an improvement in socio-economic development through provision of infrastructure and development of human capital whilst enhancing good governance.

This APR is prepared from an assessment of status of indicators and targets adopted for monitoring and evaluating the achievements of activities/interventions earmarked for the period under review. It further documents key physical project activities implemented during the period under review to bring about the desired changes in the lives of the people.

Chapter One of the report provides a brief profile of the Assembly, Summary of achievements and challenges with the implementation of the Plan, Purpose of M&E for the stated period, including an overview of the M&E objectives and Processes involved. Furthermore, Chapter Two mainly focuses on the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities. It presents a review of Programme/Project/activity status for the quarter, an update on funding sources and disbursements. Additionally, update on critical development and poverty Issues and Participatory M&E undertaken and their results are featured in Chapter Two. The key issues addressed, those yet to be addressed and recommendations to enhance the implementation of the plan are provided in Chapter Three.

The report revealed that, the AAP for 2020, contained one hundred and fifteen (115) activities, projects and programmes. A total of ninety-five (95) No. activities, projects/programmes in the

AAP were implemented, representing 82.6%. Eighteen (18) No. physical projects were on-going during the year under review with educational and water projects forming the majority.

Also, the actual revenue received amounted to four million, one hundred and twenty thousand, five hundred and twenty-seven Ghana Cedis and fifty-four Ghana Pesewas (**GHC 4,120,527.54**), representing **61%** of the total revenue target of six million, seven hundred and fifty-seven thousand, three hundred and seventy-four Ghana Cedis and forty-eight Ghana Pesewas (**GHC 6,757,374.48**).



## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 BACKGROUND

The Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) are officially required, to plan, mobilise revenue and implement development programmes in their respective jurisdictions in accordance with the provisions of the Local Governance, 2016 (Act 936). In line with the above objective, MMDAs are mandated to prepare their development plans, prosecute such plans, monitor and evaluate the activities and programmes in those plans as a way of ensuring that those activities, projects and programmes achieve the desired outcome.

The Afadzato South District Assembly (ASDA), as part of its responsibility to ensuring an all-inclusive development of the District, has been implementing a four-year Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP), spanning from 2018-2021, under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF); Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for All. It is the seventh in the series of development policy frameworks prepared over the past two decades. The framework builds on the successes and addresses the challenges of its immediate predecessor – the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) II, which was implemented over the period 2014-2017.

The purpose of the MTNDPF is to operationalise the vision, policies and programmes outlined in the President's Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policy (CPESDP). This medium-term national development policy framework, 2018-2021, becomes the guide as far as the overall economic and social development of the District was concerned.

Subjects concerning the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), African Union Agenda 2063 and the Paris Climate Change Agreement (COP21) were taken into consideration in the implementation of the Annual Action Plan (AAP) for 2020. The plan was implemented under the five (5) broad Development Dimensions listed below:

1. Economic development;
2. Social development;

3. Environment, infrastructure and human settlements;
4. Governance, corruption and public accountability
5. Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs

The Annual Progress Report for the period under review was prepared by the DPCU in fulfillment of the NDPC Regulation. It is a comprehensive report on the status of development projects/programmes implemented in the district from 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 by the Assembly and its Departments/Units. The financial performance as well as the performance of all Government priority programmes of the Assembly during the year under review were also captured.

## **1.2 PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT**

The Afadzato South District is one of the 46 administrative districts created in 2012 with its capital at Ve-Golokuati, about 58km from Ho, the Volta regional capital, 20km from Hohoe and 200km from Accra. It was inaugurated on 28th June 2012. The District was carved out of Hohoe Municipality and established by Legislative Instrument (LI) 2079. Legally Afadzato South District is backed and governed by two main Acts - Local Government Act, 2016 (Act 936) and PNDCL 327.

The district is located in the middle belt of Volta Region of Ghana and lies along the Eastern Corridor Highway within longitude 0<sup>o</sup> 20' E and 0<sup>o</sup> 35' E and latitude 7<sup>o</sup> 5' N and 6<sup>o</sup> 40' N. It shares boundaries with the Republic of Togo to the East, Ho West District on the southeast. On the southwest of the District is South Dayi District while the boundary on the northern section lies the Hohoe Municipal. The northwest is Kpando Municipal and North Dayi District. The total land area of the District is 553.0 square Kilometres which is approximately 5.8 % total land size of the Volta Region which is 9,504 square kilometres. The location of the district makes it very accessible and has the potential to boost both local and foreign businesses.

The total population of the district per the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 95,030 with males counting 46,272 constituting 48.7 percent whilst female counting 48,758 representing 51.3 percent. The current projected population is 119,971 with 60,932 females and 59,039 males. The population of the district constitutes 6.3 percent of the Volta regional population. There are 18,363

dwelling units/houses in the district with an estimated average household size of 4.2. It is estimated that the District grows at an annual rate of 2.5%.

It is estimated that about 48.8% of the total land area is suitable for agriculture while about 7.6% is suitable for pasture. The climatic conditions and soils types in the district support varieties of crops and livestock. The availability of vast swamps in the District can support very large scale commercial rice farming. Currently, rice is cultivated by peasant farmers largely for subsistence purposes. The soils type in the District is suitable for large scale plantation in oil palm, cocoa, citrus and mango which could be processed locally. Similarly, food crops such as cassava and maize can be cultivated on large scale for both domestic and foreign market.

The eco-tourism sites could be developed and marketed to generate substantial revenue for the communities and the Assembly. Presently, only very few of these sites are accessible to tourists whereas the majority of the sites are underdeveloped. The rampant and widespread degradation of the vegetation naturally calls for programmes that will ensure the sustainable management of natural resources through the implementation of bio-diversity programmes. In the year 2017, for example, five thousand, one hundred and sixty-three (5,163) tourists visited the Afadzato Tourism Centre in the district. Potential investors in the tourism industry are invited to come and invest in the district in view of availability of tourism opportunities in the district.

### **1.2.1 Vision**

The Afadzato South Assembly has a vision to become the epitome of sustainable development and a first-class District Assembly in Ghana. This vision plays significant role in planning and administrative activities of the district.

### **1.2.2 Mission**

The Afadzato South District Assembly exists to improve both social and economic life of her people through efficient and effective resource mobilization, maintaining a strong agricultural base for further industrial development, being a leading tourist centre in Ghana and preserving cultural heritage of her people and the Region at large.

### **1.2.3 Development Goal of the Assembly**

The District's development goal is “*to accelerate the economic growth of the District towards poverty reduction through creation of the enabling environment for private investment*”. This Goal aims at ensuring massive infrastructural development (road, education, water and sanitation, health etc), good governance, agriculture modernization (provision of raw materials), provision of qualified labour force (human resource development) and orderly human settlement development among others.

### **1.2.4 Core Values**

The core values of the District Assembly are: Accountability, Client-oriented, Creativity, Diligence, Discipline, Equity, Integrity, Innovativeness, Timeliness and Transparency.

### **1.2.5 Functions of the Assembly**

The Afadzato District Assembly performs a number of functions. This is stipulated by the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and other legal documents. The Assembly:

- Is responsible for the overall development of the District
- Exercises political and administrative authority in the District and provides guidance, gives direction and supervises other administrative authorities.
- Promotes and supports productive activity and social development in the District.
- Is responsible for the development of infrastructure and provide district works and services such as water, educational, health facilities, etc.
- Is responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment and sanitation.
- In co-operation with appropriate national and local security agencies is responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the District.
- Is responsible for the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage within the District.
- Has the responsibility to guide and support sub- district structures, other public agencies and local communities to perform their functions.

- Promotes and encourage other persons or bodies to undertake development projects, monitor, assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the District and national economy.

### **1.1 SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DMTDP FOR 2018 – 2021.**

Activities and programmes of the AAP for 2020 were taken out of the 2018-2021 MTDP of the Assembly. During the period under review the Assembly focused on health care service delivery (including COVID-19 prevention), sustainable agriculture, HIV/AIDS issues, Support to persons living with Disability, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), strengthening Assembly structures, security, water and sanitation, educational service delivery and completion of on-going projects. Also, government’s flagship programmes including Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ), the Nation Builders Corps (NABCO) and among others were some of the activities and programmes undertaken at the Assembly.

The AAP for 2020, as presented on Table 1.1, contained one hundred and fifteen (115) activities, projects and programmes. A total of ninety-five (95) No. activities, projects/programmes in the AAP were implemented, representing 82.6%. Seven (7) No. physical projects were on-going. The Table 1.1 below presents a summary of the achievements of the 2020 action plan.

**Table1.1: Details on Annual Action Plan (AAP) implemented in 2020**

S/N	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		PLAN	EXEC	PLAN	EXEC	PLAN	EXEC	PLAN	EXEC
1.	Economic Development	21	18	23	19	29	22	20	
2.	Social Development	24	21	25	23	50	42	42	
3.	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	25	23	16	13	13	11	24	
4.	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	36	35	40	35	22	20	34	

S/N	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		PLAN	EXEC	PLAN	EXEC	PLAN	EXEC	PLAN	EXEC
5.	Ghana's Role in International Affairs	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	108	98	96	91	<b>115</b>	<b>95</b>	120	

Fig 1.1: PROPORTION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF AAP FOR 2020

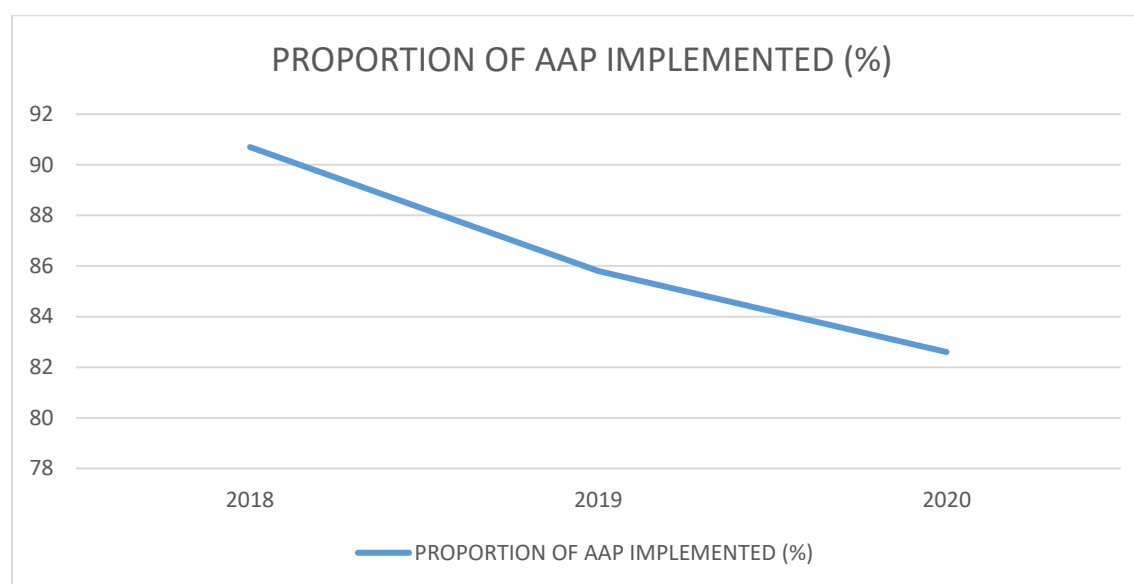


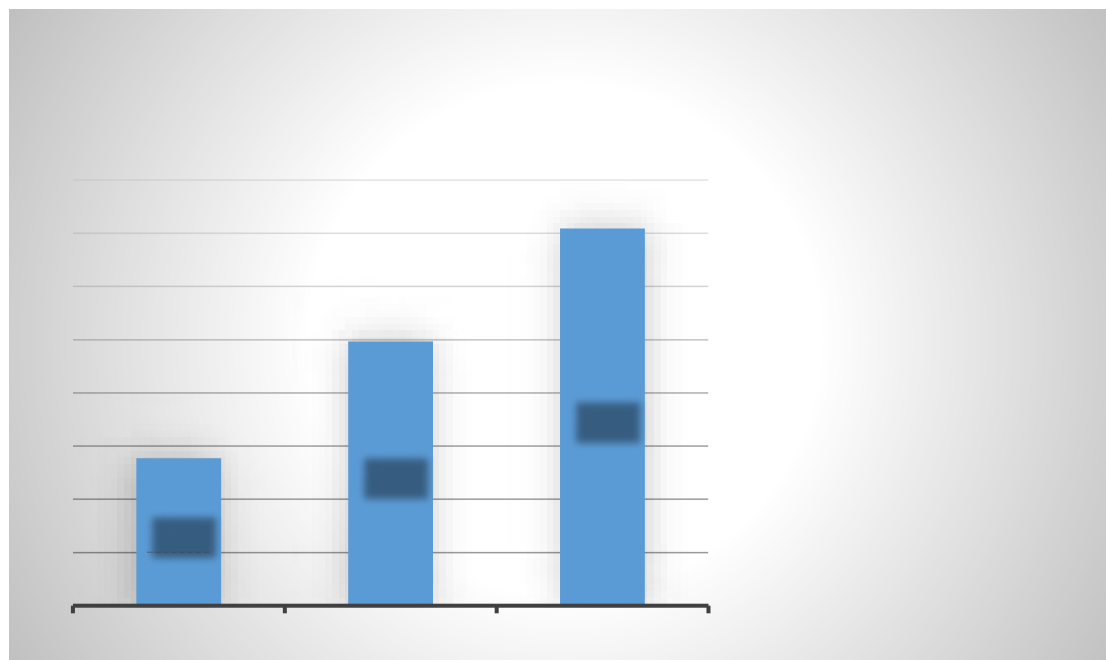
Table 1.2: Proportion of the DMTDP Implemented

Indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021
Proportion of the annual action plan implemented by the end of the year	90.7%	85.8%	82.6%	-
Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented by the end of the year	27.7%	22%	21.2%	-

Table 1.2 above and Fig 1.1 and Fig 1.2 present the percentage implementation of the AAP and MTDP for the four-year term spanning from the year 2018 to 2021. Both AAP and MTDP showed a decreasing trend from 2018 to 2020. In 2018, 90.7% of activities in the AAP was implemented

whilst that of the MTDP was 27.7%. The implementation of both the AAP and MTDP in 2019 decreased to 85.8% and 22% respectively. Furthermore, the implementation of the AAP and MTDP decreased to 82.6% and 21.2% respectively. This could be attributed, generally, to increase in prices of goods and services as well as delay in the release of the District Assembly Common Fund. In addition, it is presented on Fig 1.2 that the cumulative implementation of the MTDP is as at December, 2020 is 70.9%.

Fig 1.2: PROPORTION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MTDP FOR 2018-2021



### 1.2.1 CHALLENGES WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MTDP

- Inadequate and delayed release of Central Government transfers.
- Weak linkage between implementation of approved plans and budget allocations.
- Inadequate staff e.g. Assistant Development Planning Officer.
- Ineffective Monitoring and Evaluation of programs and activities due to inadequate financial resources and logistics (monitoring vehicle).
- Ineffective Sub-structures to aid in IGF mobilization.
- Low levels of Internally Generated Fund.
- Incidence of COVID-19 pandemicity.

## **1.2 PURPOSE OF THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)**

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the DMTDP and reporting will show the extent of progress made towards the implementation of the Action Plan/MTDP and will further help to:

- ✓ Assess whether DMTDP developmental targets were being met.
- ✓ Document lessons learnt from the implementation of programmes and projects.
- ✓ Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the District.
- ✓ Provide information for effective coordination of District development at the regional level.
- ✓ Give stakeholders a sense of ownership of development programmes.
- ✓ Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact.
- ✓ Identify the appropriate interventions that will increase the responsiveness of targeted beneficiaries.
- ✓ Demonstrate result to stakeholders as part of accountability and transparency.
- ✓ Reinforce ownership of the DMTDP and build M&E capacity within the Assembly.

## **1.3 PROCESSES INVOLVED AND THE DIFFICULTIES FACED**

The preparation of this Progress Report started with the collection of data from the Assembly Offices including the decentralized and non-decentralized departments on the status of programmes/projects and activities carried out within the period under review. Generally, Monitoring and Evaluation of completed and on-going projects in the District were also conducted. Information on the poverty eradication intervention programmes by government, in respect of the Ghana School Feeding Programme, Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP), National Health Insurance Scheme and NABCO among others were also solicited from the appropriate offices to be incorporated into the report. The data collected was analysed and compiled into this report.

Monitoring of project formally begins as soon as actual implementation of a project starts, and it is focused at ensuring progress in accordance with schedule, standards and the correct delivery of inputs (including labour) with regard to time, quality and quantity.

At the District level, the activities of monitoring and evaluation are the responsibilities of:



- The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)
- The Sub Committees
- Sector Agencies
- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
- Representatives of Traditional Authorities (TAs)
- Private Sector Actors
- Members of the community

The DPCU at the District level is responsible for undertaking monitoring and evaluation activities together with the sector agencies and other stakeholders.

The DPCU is specifically responsible for:

- ✓ The development and implementation of District M&E plan.
- ✓ Convening quarterly DMTDP performance review meetings with all stakeholders.
- ✓ Undertaking periodic project site inspection
- ✓ Developing indicators and ensure that they are disaggregated by location, age, sex, disability and other socio-economic and environmental issues.
- ✓ Conducting Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluations of the DMTDP.
- ✓ In a nutshell the DPCU was to undertake overall M&E of all development programmes in the District in conjunction with relevant stakeholders.
- ✓ TAs and CSOs are also involved in the M&E Processes to.
- ✓ Provide an independent view on policy formulation and implementation of programmes.
- ✓ Collaborate with RPCU and DPCU to undertake policy, projects and programmes review and performance assessment.
- ✓ Assist NDPC, sectors, agencies and the District to disseminate Progress reports.

The NDPC and the RPCU provided a general overview of Monitoring and Evaluation activities to supplement the monitoring efforts at the District level. However, it is worthy of note that, donor funded projects would be monitored and evaluated according to their own laid-down techniques. This monitoring exercise took place between the months of January - December, 2020. The projects monitored and evaluated were funded from various sources which were DACF, GET Fund, MPs Common Fund, DDF and NGO funded projects and among others.

### **1.3.1 DIFFICULTIES FACED DURING THE M&E PROCESS**

- Inadequate capacity of personnel for M&E activities
- Lack of vehicle for Monitoring and Evaluation
- DPCU encountered challenges with data collection during the exercise but, due to effective co-ordination, the report was carried out successfully.
- Limited financial resources for effective Monitoring and Evaluation of DMTDP.
- Lack of appropriate logistics for performing M&E activities in the District.
- Delays in submission of Departmental Reports as inputs into the compilation of the Quarterly/Annual Progress Reports and inconsistencies in the reporting format over the years.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

Monitoring and evaluation is an indispensable exercise in the implementation of the DMTDP. It enables the District to assess the level of achievement of developmental targets, identify constraints and failures and suggest ways of improving project designs to achieve better impact. This chapter, therefore, entails the status of projects, disbursement of funds, indicators and targets of the MTDP, development and poverty issues etc of the year under review.

#### **2.1 Status of Development Project Implemented (January – December, 2020)**

An analysis of the year revealed that the Assembly focused more on water in view of the COVID-19 pandemic incidence as well as educational projects to increase access to education and learning. projects for implementation in the previous year that were not completed were, as usual, rolled over to the year under consideration. A few new ones were also added for implementation during the period under review. The assessment showed better achievement with the DACF and DPAT physical projects, but moderate with the decentralized departments that is mostly involved in the implementation of non-physical projects.

Status of implementation of physical projects in the district are summarized in the Table 2.1 below. It is indicated on Table 2.1 indicates that 20 physical projects were under implementation as at December, 2020 out of which water and sanitation, and classroom block facilities accounting for about 30% each of the total number of projects. This was followed by bungalow (residential accommodation) 10% and road infrastructure, 20% whilst CHPS compound and ICT also accounted for 10% each of all the projects.

**Table 2.1: Implementation Status of Physical Projects as at December, 2020**

S/N	Project Description/Title	Development Dimension	Project Location	Contractor	Contract Sum (Ghc)	Sources Of Funding	Date Of Award	Date Started	Expected Completion Date	Expenditure To Date	Outstanding Balance	Project Implementation Status (%)
1	Construction of 1No. 2 - Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Nyagbo Odumase	Eyramy Lines limited	195,085.39	DACF	12/10/2016	19/10/2016	7/01/2017	70,794.00	124,291.39	80%
2	Completion of 1No. CHPS Compound	Social Development	Woadze	Manyawo Co. Ltd	154,706.52	DACF	12/10/2016	19/10/2016	7/01/2017	75,355.00	79,351.52	87%
3	Construction of 1No. 10 - Seater Water Closet Toilet with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Wudome	Sam - Ans Limited	186,493.69	MP DACF	12/10/2016	19/10/2016	7/01/2017	52,791.67	133,702.02	80%
4	Construction of 1No. 10 - Seater Water Closet Toilet with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Ve-Koloenu	Sam - Ans Limited	186,493.69	DDF	12/10/2016	19/10/2016	7/01/2017	130,507.22	25,986.47	95%
5	Construction of 1No. 4 bedroom Quarters for District Coordinating Director	Governance	Ve - Golokwati	Estate De - Royals Limited	451,335.76	DACF	10th Apr. 2019	23rd Apr. 2019	23rd Jul. 2019	267,334.63	184,001.13	60%
6	Construction of 1No. 3 - Unit Classroom block with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Leklebi - Dafor	Right First Time Ltd	323,610.65	DACF	4th June, 2019	21st Jun, 2019	21st Sep, 2019	180,280.99	143,329.66	65%

S/N	Project Description/Title	Development Dimension	Project Location	Contractor	Contract Sum (Ghc)	Sources Of Funding	Date Of Award	Date Started	Expected Completion Date	Expenditure To Date	Outstanding Balance	Project Implementation Status (%)
7	Completion of 2No. Bridges at Aveyoryoe & Adzekope and Construction of 1No. Bridge at Tafi Atome	Social Development	Aveyoryoe , Adzekope, Tafi Atome	Proximity Dev. Group Ltd	104,091.39	MP's CF	7th June. 2019	14th Jun. 2019	14th Jul. 2019	53,116.22	50,975.17	50%
8	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Semi Detached Staff Quarters	Governance	Ve - Golokwati	Right First Time Ltd	349,307.52	DPAT	4th June, 2019	21st Jun, 2019	21st Sep, 2019	265,798.91	17,465.48	100%
9	Construction of 1No. 3-unit Classroom block with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Ve-Koloenu R.C JHS	Royal September Limited	329,878.14	DPAT	16th Aug.2019	4th Sep. 2019	4th Jan. 2020	155657.62	174160.52	100%
10	Rehabilitation of a 5km Logba Akusame – Horglikope Feeder Road	Infrastructure devt.	Logba Akusame	Pride Devt. Ltd	334,093.41	*GPSNP Fund	Feb. 2020	Feb, 2020	June, 2021	140,000.00	-	50%
11	Rehabilitation of Golokwati Town Water System	Social Development	Ve-Golokwati	Royal September Ltd	52,654.00	DPAT	16/04/2020	26/04/2020	16/07/2020	46,393.27	6,260.73	100%

S/N	Project Description/Title	Development Dimension	Project Location	Contractor	Contract Sum (Ghc)	Sources Of Funding	Date Of Award	Date Started	Expected Completion Date	Expenditure To Date	Outstanding Balance	Project Implementation Status (%)
12	Construction and Mechanization of 1No. Borehole	Social Development	Leklebi Agbesia	Proximity Dev. Group Ltd	40,825.31	DPAT	16/04/2020	26/04/2020	16/07/2020	38,784.04	2,041.27	80%
13	Construction and mechanization of 1No. Borehole	Social Development	Goviefe Dudome	Proximity Dev. Group Ltd	44,893.39	DPAT	16/04/2020	26/04/2020	16/07/2020	42,648.72	2,244.67	100%
14	Construction and Mechanization of 1No. Borehole	Social Development	Liat Agbonyira	Proximity Dev. Group Ltd	45,315.14	DPAT	16/04/2020	26/04/2020	16/07/2020	-	45,315.14	100%
15	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Sadziko pe	Proximity Dev. Group Ltd	380,758.44	DACF	9/07/2020	23/07/2020	09/01/2021	57,113.77	323,644.67	40%
16	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Have Gboxome	Radet Ltd	376,908.66	DPAT	9/07/2020	23/07/2020	09/01/2021	342,553.47	34,355.19	90%
17	Construction of 1No. ICT Centre	Social Development	Ve-Deme	S. P. K. Kosap	297,930.63	DACF	9/07/2020	23/07/2020	07/01/2021	138,026.60	159,904.03	80%

S/N	Project Description/Title	Development Dimension	Project Location	Contractor	Contract Sum (Ghc)	Sources Of Funding	Date Of Award	Date Started	Expected Completion Date	Expenditure To Date	Outstanding Balance	Project Implementation Status (%)
18	Reshaping of Ve-Golokwati Town, Ve-Koloenu SHS and Leklebi Dafor SHS roads (22km)	Infrastructure devt.	Ve-Golokwati	Visla Invt Ltd	87,000.00	DACF	5/10/2020	12/10/2020	30/10/2020	80,000.00	0	100%
19	Reshaping of Have Town Roads, Adzekope Feeder Road, Sadzekope Feeder Road and Agate SHS roads (20km)	Infrastructure devt.	Have	Euwin Ltd	88,000.00	DACF	10/11/2020	17/11/2020	9/12/2020	80,000.00	0	100%
20	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Ve-Golokwati	Kekom Ventures Ltd	339,126.30	DPAT	2/11/2020	16/11/2020	2/04/2021	0	339,126.30	15%

Source: DPCU, ASDA, 2020

\*GPSNP – Ghana Productive Safety Net Project

## **2.2 UPDATE ON FUNDING SOURCES AND DISBURSEMENT**

Generally, the Assembly's ability to implement development programmes/projects/activities is based on availability of funds. The major sources of revenue are basically from internal and external sources which include, Internally Generated Funds (IGF), District Assembly Common Fund (Act 455), Special Central Government grants (DDF, GETFund etc) and Central Government direct support.

The **Table 2.3** below shows the details of the Revenue status of the Assembly as at the end of December 2020.



## 2.2.1 Revenue

**Table2.3: Revenue of the Assembly as at December, 2020.**

<b>SOURCES OF REVENUE</b>	<b>BASELINE 2017</b>	<b>TARGET 2018</b>	<b>ACTUAL 2018</b>	<b>TARGET 2019</b>	<b>ACTUAL 2019</b>	<b>TARGET 2020</b>	<b>ACTUAL 2020</b>
IGF	171,937.07	179,355.95	167,219.78	182,600.00	168,656.20	202,049.99	214,704.13
DACF	3,892,99.61	3,630,198.00	1,369,674.84	3,892,991.61	1,975,915.04	4,459,947.21	2,178,913.67
MP's CF	560,000.00	560,000.00	292,132.16	560,000.00	342,919.68	560,000	321,412.27
PWDs CF	196,165.74	109,985.94	240,458.17	196,615.74	160,410.21	350,000	159,607.85
MSHAP	39,323.14	36,000.00	12,118.21	39,323.14	11,657.13	45,049.97	9,258.44
GSFP							
DDF/DPAT	823,961.60	613,828.00	545,144.00	823,961.60	1,239,378.60	1,790,000	757,794.21
GSOP			80,000.00		80,000.00	800,000	243,816.72
GoG	75,687.21	26,742.52	27,860.95	75,687.21	11,267.16	82,433.84	64,668.52
MAG	148,928.56	77,755.32	77,755.32	148,928.56	148,928.56	148,928.55	143,963.73
UNFPA							
UNICEF/DACF RESERVE	33,795.78			33,795.78	48,305.00	108,964.92	6,388.00
LEAP							
COVID-19							20,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>171,937.07</b>	<b>5,233,865.73</b>	<b>2,812,363.43</b>	<b>5,953,903.64</b>	<b>4,187,437.58</b>	<b>6,757,374.48</b>	<b>4,120,527.54</b>

Source: Budget Unit, ASDA, 2020

Table 2.3 above shows the various revenue funding sources and the respective amount received as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020. A total amount of four million, one hundred and twenty thousand, five hundred and twenty-seven Ghana Cedis and fifty-four Ghana Pesewas (**GHC 4,120,527.54**) was the actual revenue received, representing **61%** of the total revenue target of six million, seven hundred and fifty-seven thousand, three hundred and seventy-four Ghana Cedis and forty-eight Ghana Pesewas (**GHC 6,757,374.48**).

Thus, the actual revenue received for 2020 was lower (**1.6%**) than that of the year 2019 by an amount of sixty-six thousand, nine hundred and ten Ghana Cedis, four pesewas (**GHC 66,910.04**). This was as a result of reduction in the release of MP's Common Fund, DDF/DPAT Fund etc. as shown on Table 2.3 above. However, the IGF mobilized in 2020 (**GHC 214,704.13**) was more than that of the 2019 (**GHC 168,656.20**) by **GHC46,047.93**, representing an increase of IGF by **27.3%**.

### **2.2.2 Disbursement**

The Table 2.4 below shows how the various revenue mobilized were expended during the year under review. A total amount of five million, two hundred and twenty-six thousand, five hundred and eight Ghana Cedis and forty Ghana Pesewas (**GHC5,226,508.40**) representing **77.31%** of the total expenditure target of six million, seven hundred and fifty-seven thousand, three hundred and seventy-four Ghana Cedis and forty-eight Ghana Pesewas (**GHC 6,757,374.48**) was disbursed during the year under review. This figure was higher than the actual revenue received figure of four million, one hundred and twenty thousand, five hundred and twenty-seven Ghana Cedis and fifty-four Ghana Pesewas (**GHC 4,120,527.54**). This could be attributed to unbudgeted for disbursements from the Central Government in 2020.

Also, the actual expenditure of five million, two hundred and twenty-six thousand, five hundred and eight Ghana Cedis and forty Ghana Pesewas (**GHC5,226,508.40**) spent during the year, 2020 was higher than that of the year 2019 of three million, five hundred and ninety-four thousand, five hundred and twenty Ghana Cedis and eighty-two Ghana Pesewas (**GHC3,594,520.82**) representing an increase in expenditure by **45.4%**.

**Table2.4: Update on Expenditure as at December, 2020.**

<b>EXPENDITURE ITEM</b>	<b>Baseline 2017</b>	<b>Target 2018</b>	<b>Actual 2018</b>	<b>Target 2019</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>
IGF	171,000	179,355.95	154,640.58	152,202.00	152,202.00	202,049.99	211,722.48
DACF	1,594,942.22	3,630,198.00	1,392,169.61	1,696,092.93	1,696,092.93	4,459,947.21	3,457,209.79
MP's CF	172,440.27	560,000	313,142.01	266,258.40	266,258.40	560,000	301,896.52
PWDs CF	5,000.00	109,985.94	153,077.75	269,617.05	269,617.05	350,000	120,684.74
MSHAP	-	36,000	8,613.81	10,884.97	10,884.97	45,049.97	21,252.58
GSFP		-	-	15,736.96	15,736.96		
SRWSP						1,790,000	
DDF		618,828.00	563,760.60	994,950.60	994,950.60	800,000	699,794.40
GSOP				40,000.00	40,000.00	82,433.84	198,871.93
GoG		26,742.52	26,959.99	6,302.95	6,302.95	148,928.55	52,656.82
MAG		77,755.32	77,755.32	99,940.24	99,940.24		137,398.86
UNFPA		-	-				
UNICEF/DACF RESERVE		-	7,725.50	42,534.72	42,534.72	108,964.92	5,770.28
LEAP		179356.73	209,054.26				
COVID-19							19,250.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,943,382.49</b>	<b>5,238,865.73</b>	<b>2,752,259.26</b>	<b>182,600.00</b>	<b>3,594,520.82</b>	<b>6,757,374.48</b>	<b>5,226,508.40</b>

Source: Budget Unit, ASDA, 2020

## 2.3 UPDATE ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Table 2.5 below indicates the performance of core district indicators for the period under review.

**Table2.5: Analysis on core indicators**

	Indicator categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs	Baseline2017	2018		2019		2020	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>								
<b>1</b>	<b>Total output in agricultural production</b>							
	<i>Staple Crops</i>							
	MAIZE	26,160.80	30,000	29,319.84	39,488	30,368	39,488	28,128
	RICE	18,101.25	21,000	20,611.29	22,721	22,750	22,721	21,000
	CASSAVA	171,279.20	200,000	189,838.56	202,376	190,242	202,376	176,122
	YAM	24,079	500	472	30,480	26,704	30,480	23,956
	COCOYAM	413	27,000	26,502.36	531	532	531	443
	PLANTAIN	1,921	2,300	2,135	5,000.00	2,328.00	5,000	2,136

	Indicator categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs	Baseline2017	2018		2019		2020	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	<i>Selected Cash Crops</i>							
	MANGO	16,000	19,000	18,000	20,000	18,200.00	20,000	16,300
	OIL PALM	35,000	38,000	36,000	38,000	37,000.00	38,000	36,000
	<i>Livestock And Poultry</i>							
	POULTRY	18,676	22,824	20,824	22,907	21,270.00	25,000	20,500
	PIGS	801	1000	889	978	902.00	978	910
	SHEEP	4,210	4,700	4,665	5,131	4,701.00	5,131	4,934
	GOATS	7,689	9,000	8,619	9,480	9,006.00	9,480	9,301
	<i>Fisheries</i>						-	-

	Indicator categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs	Baseline2017	2018		2019		2020		
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
2	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	12.35%	15.5%	14.5%	16.95%	16.3%	16.95%	21%	
3	<b>Number of new industries established</b>								
	Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	Industry	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	<b>Number of new jobs created</b>								
	Agriculture	1,050	1,100	1,034	1,137	2,575	3,000	1,562	
	Industry	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>									
5	<b>Net Enrolment ratio</b>								
	Kindergarten	48%	49%	48%	46.6%	47%	47.72%	49.0%	
	Primary	46%	52%	50%	49.3%	53.0%	50.6%	53.0%	

	Indicator categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs	Baseline2017	2018		2019		2020	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	JHS	28%	30%	29%	28.8%	28.4%	29.4	30%
	SHS	15.5%	19.7%	16.0%	21.97%	15.4%	74.5	85%
<b>6</b>	<b>Gender Parity Index</b>							
	Kindergarten	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.02	0.9	1.1
	Primary	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.00	0.9	1.1
	JHS	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.12	0.91	1.01
	SHS	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.54	1.5	1.9

	Indicator categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs	Baseline2017	2018		2019		2020	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
<b>7</b>	<b>Completion rate</b>							
	Kindergarten	96%	97%	96%	96%	60.9%	75%	80%
	Primary	94.5%	64%	63.5%	62.5%	62.3%	64.1%	75%
	JHS	54.5%	57%	56.5%	55.5%	47.6%	51%	63.5%
	SHS	6%	7%	6%	6%	34%	83%	97%
<b>8</b>	<b>Number of Operational Health Facilities</b>							
	CHPS Compound	11	11	11	11	12	1	13
	Clinic	1	1	1	1	2	0	2
	Health Centre	8	8	8	8	8	0	8
	Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>9</b>	<b>Proportion of population with valid NHIS Card</b>							



	Indicator categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs	Baseline2017	2018		2019		2020	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	Total By Sex							
	<i>Males</i>	9,653	10,618	11,175	12,293	13,920	13,293	14,784
	<i>Females</i>	14,121	15,533	15,846	17,431	18,732	18,431	21,255
	Indigents	735	1,200	3,824	5,736	10,104	6,236	11823
	Informal	7,815	8,597	7,978	8,776	7,788	9,276	12377
	Aged	1,811	1,992	1,699	1,869	1,600	2,369	4,035
	Under 18 years	10,332	11,365	10,701	11,771	10,508	11,508	10718
	Pregnant Women	1,291	1,420	2,564	2,820	930	1,430	1307
<b>10</b>	<b>Number of births and deaths registered</b>							
	<b>Birth:</b>							
	<i>Male</i>							
	<i>Female</i>							
	<b>Death:</b>							

	Indicator categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs	Baseline2017	2018		2019		2020	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	<i>Male</i>							
	<i>Female</i>							
<b>11</b>	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources all year round	56%	65%	59%	65%	61%	70%	68%
<b>12</b>	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	69%	70%	71%	75%	36%	40%	38%
<b>13</b>	<b>Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>14</b>	<b>Malaria case fatality (Institutional)</b>							
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>Male</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>Female</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Age Group	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Indicator categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs	Baseline2017	2018		2019		2020		
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
	0-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	20-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	60+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>15</b>	<b>Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse</b>								
	Child Trafficking								
	<i>Male</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	<i>Female</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Child Abuse								
	<i>Male</i>	8	6	14	10	10	10	5	
	<i>Female</i>	10	8	10	7	14	8	3	
<b>SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT, BUILT ENVIRONMENT</b>									
<b>16</b>	<b>Percentage of trunk roads in good condition</b>								
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

	Indicator categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs	Baseline2017	2018		2019		2020		
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
	Feeder	45.3%	50%	61%	70%	61%	75%	70%	
17	Percentage of communities covered by electricity	68.4%	75%	70%	75%	70%	80%	70%	
<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>									
18	<b>Reported cases of crime</b>								
	Men	383	400	528	550	449	200	130	
	Women	44	40	80	90	71	40	25	
	Children	5	10	18	20	10	5	0	
19	Percentage of Annual Action Implemented	78.1%	81.6%	81%	82.3%	85.8%	80%	82.6%	
20	<b>Number of communities affected by Disaster</b>								
	<i>Bush Fires</i>	-	4	12	2	14	10	31	
	<i>Floods</i>	-	9	13	7	5	5	8	

## 2.4 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

Normally, the districts in Ghana have an agenda to considerably reduce poverty and promote the living standards of the people. The assembly implemented and supported a number of social and poverty intervention programmes. These programmes were aimed at ensuring that all persons in the District, irrespective of their social status, were supported to play a vital role in the socio economic development of the District. The following are the details of some of the interventions implemented during the period under review in the District.

### 2.4.1 Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)

Four Hundred and eighty-three (483) Households from forty (40) communities benefited from the LEAP programme in the district bimonthly instead of the Four Hundred and Eight-Seven (487) beneficiary households that benefited from 2020. This means that, there was a reduction of four (4) households compared to that of last year.

There were five (6) LEAP cycle payments during the year under review.

**Table 2.8: Leap Payment Dates in the Year under Review**

#	LEAP Cycle	Date of payment
1	64 <sup>th</sup> Cycle	Wednesday 12 <sup>th</sup> - Friday 14 <sup>th</sup> February, 2020
2	65 <sup>th</sup> Cycle	Monday 18 <sup>th</sup> of May, 2020
3	66 <sup>th</sup> Cycle	
4	67 <sup>th</sup> Cycle	Thursday 11 <sup>th</sup> - Thursday 13 <sup>th</sup> August, 2020
5	68 <sup>th</sup> Cycle	Monday 19 <sup>th</sup> - Wednesday 21 <sup>st</sup> October, 2020

Source: SWCD, ASDA, 2020.

### 2.4.2 Performance of Planting for Food & Jobs (PFJ) and Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD).

The 2020 Planting for Food and Jobs programme progressed in the district. Two hundred and twenty-seven (227) 45Kg bags of Obataampa maize seeds were distributed to 670 beneficiaries comprising 376 males and 294 females. Also, 103.33bags of MAIZE HYBRID seed were distributed to 195 beneficiaries comprising 157 males and 38 females and 300 bags of MAIZE

OPV were distributed to 757 beneficiaries comprising 589 males and 167 females. Furthermore, 106 rice seeds were distributed to thirty-four farmers comprising 27 males and 7 females. More so, eleven thousand eight hundred and ten (11,810) 50Kg bags of NPK fertilizer were delivered to 2,050 beneficiaries comprising 1,703 males and 347 females. Furthermore, four thousand, one hundred and thirty (4,130), 611 Kg bags of urea were distributed to 611 beneficiaries comprising 526 males and 294 females. The Assembly was raising 33,000 oil palm seedlings under the Ghana Productive and Safety Net Project (GPSNP) which were for distribution to farmers under the Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD).

INPUT	QUANTITY RECEIVED	QUANTITY DISTRIBUTED	BALANCE	BENEFICIARIES		TOTAL
				M	F	
NPK	11,810	10,810	NULL	1703	347	2,050
UREA	4130	4,130	NULL	526	85	611
MAIZE HYBRID (bags)	103.33	103.33	NULL	157	38	195
MAIZE OPV (bags)	300	300	NULL	589	167	757
RICE SEED(bags)	106	106	NULL	27	7	34

#### 2.4.2.1 External Forces Impacting on Agricultural Performance

Fall Army Worm infestation was one of the external forces that impacted agricultural impact in the district. The following table presents a snap shot of army worm situation during the year

in relation to chemical distribution: In order to control the Fall Army Worm, chemicals including 50 liters of Eforia, 100 liters of Eradicoat, 55 liters of Emma star and 10.5kg of Bypel were also distributed to farmers under the planting for food and jobs program.

AREA AFFECTED (Ha)	TYPE OF CROP	TOTAL AREA DESTROYED	BENEFICIARIES			ACTION TAKEN
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
1218	Maize	NIL	869	269	1,138	The DOA has distributed the following insecticides i.e Nova BT Adepa, Bypel etc

### 2.4.3 HIV/AIDS Programme

The major activities carried out during the period under review were as follows: The District AIDS Committee held its meeting that focused on issues affecting the district decentralized response as far as HIV and COVID-19 issues were concerned. A total of One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Thirty (1,830) people were sensitized out of which Eight Hundred and Twenty-Five (825) representing 45% are males and One Thousand and Five (1,005) representing 55% are females.

Also, a total of One Thousand and Forty-Six (1,046) individuals, comprising Four Hundred and Twelve (412) males and Six Hundred and Thirty-Four (634) females were voluntarily counseled and tested during the period under review. Out of that, seventeen (17) of them (9 males and 8 Females), representing 1.63% tested positive as show below.

Activity	Total	Number Tested		Number Tested Positive	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Testing and counselling	1,046	412	634	9	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,046	412	634	9	8

Source: SWCD June, 2020

#### 2.4.4 National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

No major activity was conducted except for new registration and renewals of ID cards. A total of 36,039 people, comprising 14,784 males and 21,255 females, within the district held valid NHIS card as at December, 2020, which is 3,387 more than that of 2020.

#### 2.4.5 School Feeding Programme (SFP)

The no of beneficiaries did not change from that of last year's. A total of 39 schools in the District benefited from the School Feeding Programme with a beneficiary population of **10,995** comprising **5,638 boys** and **5,357 girls** as at December, 2020, as shown on Table 2.9 below. Quarterly monitoring of the caterers was conducted to ensure appropriate feeding of the pupils.

**Table 2.9: School Feeding Programme Enrolment as at December, 2020.**

S/N	NO. OF SCHOOLS	NO. OF BENEFICIARY		
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1	39	<b>5,638</b>	<b>5,357</b>	<b>10,995</b>

Source: Budget Unit, ASDA, 2020

#### 2.4.6 Free School Uniform Programme

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there was no distribution of uniforms as the Directorate did not receive same.

#### 2.4.7 Capitation Grant for Basic Schools

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there was no activity under this programme.

#### 2.4.8 Free Senior High School Programme (FSHSP)

Information about the new entrants was not available for 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the following information for last year could provide an idea about the numbers benefitting from the programme on the assumption that they were all promoted to the next class. A total of four thousand, three hundred and fifty-two (**4,352**) students, including two thousand, five hundred and thirty-nine (**2,539**) boys and one thousand, eight hundred and thirteen (**1,813**) girls were enrolled on the Free Senior High School Programme (FSHSP) since its inception to December, 2020. It could be deduced from Table 2.9 that close to 60% of the students enrolled are males whereas the remaining are females. Therefore, it confirms the fact that there are more males



than females in the formal education sector in the country. The breakdown is indicated on Table 2.9 below:

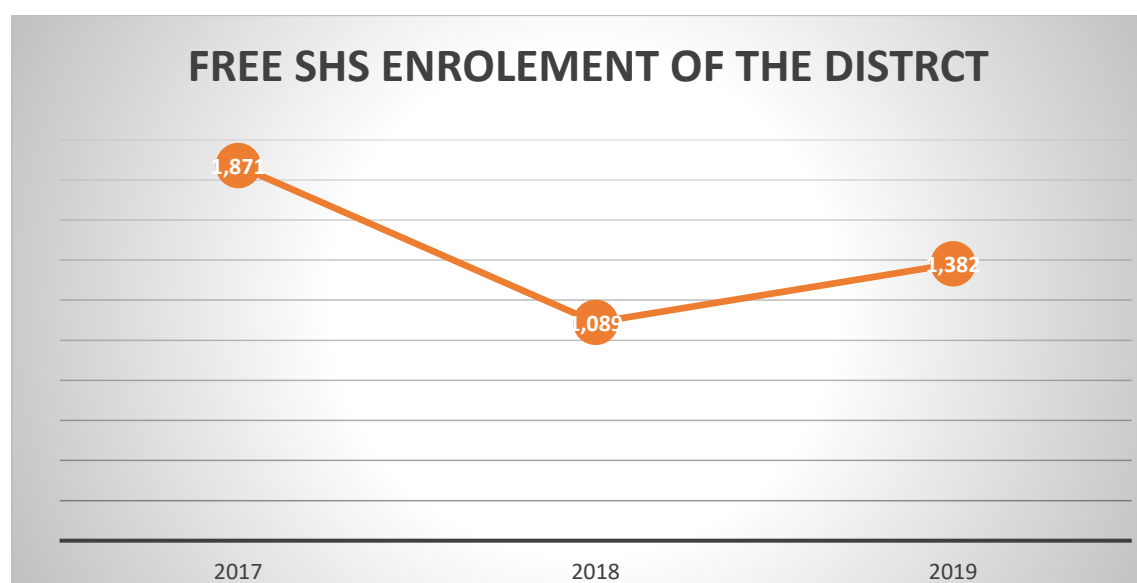
**Table 2.9: Free Senior High School (SHS) Enrolment of the District**

SEX	YEAR ONE (2020)	YEAR TWO (2020)	YEAR THREE (2020)	TOTAL
BOYS	-	700	790	<b>2,539</b>
GIRLS	-	389	602	<b>1,813</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>1,089</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>4,352</b>

Source: GES, ASDA, 2020

The graphical presentation of the Free SHS is displayed on fig 4 below. It shows a declining trend from a figure of **1,871** in 2017 to **1,089** in 2018. However, it increased slightly to **1,392** in 2019. due to COVID-19, there was no enrolment. Thus, information not available for 2020.

**Fig 2.1: Free SHS Enrolment of the Afadzato South District**



Source: GES, ASDA, 2019

#### **2.4.7 Nation Builders Corps (NABCO)**

There are seven (7) modules and an employee population of 100 under the programme as shown on Table 2.10 below. The employee comprised of seventy-two (72) males and twenty-eight (28)

females, thus, a total NABCO trainee of one hundred. All trainees have received their December payments during the period under review, except for seven (7) of the trainees.

**Table 2.6: Nation Builders Corps - 2020**

S/N	MODULE	NUMBER OF TRAINEES		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
1	Educate Ghana	27	11	38
2	Revenue Ghana	15	9	24
3	Heal Ghana	6	7	13
4	Digitize Ghana	6	0	6
5	Civic Ghana	8	1	9
6	Enterprise Ghana	1	-	1
7	Feed Ghana	9	-	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: NABCO Secretariat, ASDA, 2020.

#### **2.4.8 People with Disabilities (PWDs)**

The Department distributed working tools such as Deep freezers, Cassava Grating Machine, Sewing Machines, Fufu Pounding Machines among others to PWDs in the District. In all a total of 48 PWDs benefited from the programme on 24th November, 2020.

### **2.5 BRIEF REPORT ON SECTOR PROGRAMMES**

The following are summarised reports from some of the units/departments:

#### **2.5.1 Environmental Health, Sanitation and CLTS Programme**

The main activities carried out within the period under review included:

- Routine House to House inspection carried in 16 communities.
- Monitored Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in communities and was revealed that 7,311 house toilets were constructed.
- RICCS verification and confirmation of 10 communities as ODF.
- Review of DESSAP for 2019.

- RICCS verification and confirmation of 10 communities as ODF was done.
- Monitored sanitary facilities in communities and schools.
- Supervision of Zoomlion activities conducted during the period under review.
- Medical screening of food vendors was conducted and medical certificates issued

### 2.5.2 Education

The activities conducted included:

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there was no activity under this programme. However, sensitization and distribution of COVID items were done.

### 2.5.3 Health

The activities conducted included:

- Embarked on monthly monitoring and supportive supervision to the lower level.
- Sensitisation of communities on COVID-19 safety and preventive protocols.
- Organized nutrition clinics in the health facilities.
- Conducted active case search in the communities, prayer camps and chemical shops on TB, AFP, YF, Measles among others.
- Conducted monthly data Validation and feedbacks to facilities
- Carried out Community Engagement for Malaria Prevention activities in communities to prevent the incidence of malaria among Children Under Five and Pregnant Women in the district.

### 2.5.4 Agriculture Development

The Table below show activities planned and executed during the period.

S/N	ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENTS	REMARKS
1	Organise One district RELC meeting	Training was conducted in the district for the purpose of engaging farmers and AEA to find out challenges of farmers in the course of production. These challenges were classified into extension, research and policy. There has	All the challenges was addressed by the various stake holders involved.

		been a gradual reduction of Aflatoxin food poisoning in the District due to training conducted by PPRS officer for farmers in the District on Aflatoxin Management.	
2	Strengthen FBOs to serve as input and service supply agents.	15 FBOs in 15 communities were trained in commercialization of Agriculture. Ghana Rice Inter-Professional Body (GRIB) received (20) Power Tillers from Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme GASIP organization to enhance on their production	Due to the support from GASIP to the FBO, members of this group have expanded their acreage cultivation hence higher production
3	Intensify the use of mass communication systems and electronic media for extension delivery		
4	Provision of adequate and effective extension knowledge in livestock management, record keeping and financial management to men and women farmers (treatment	A total of 83 visits were made to livestock farmers. The training needs assessment was conducted successfully. Training was conducted on current Local Government Acts, Scheme of service and correct steps involved in rice production,	
5	Intensifying field demonstrations, field trips and study tours to enhance the adoption of improved technologies	Farmers were sensitized on the conduct of field demonstrations in the 10 operational areas in the district. These skills impacted in farmers has improve the quality of production and high yield	

	with block farm inclusive.		
6	Strengthen the plan implementation and monitoring at District level.	A total of 312 monitoring visits were undertaken by Six District Extension Agric Officers. Farmers received fall army worm chemical from extension officers to curtail infestation.	
7	(Disease surveillance).	Routine disease surveillance for Zoonotic and other livestock diseases were carried out by Veterinary Officers and AEAs during the period.	This surveillance has reduced the spread of disease
8	Celebrate one National Farmers Day	National farmers' day was celebrated on Liati Soba on the 6 <sup>th</sup> of November 2020. A total of Nine farmers and One Agricultural worker was awarded in various categories during the event.	This activity has inspired and motivated a lot of young farmers to put in more effort to improve agricultural production

### **Outbreak of Scheduled Diseases and Vaccination of Animals**

There were no reported cases of outbreak of scheduled diseases in the district during the period. A total of four thousand four hundred and forty (4440) goats and one thousand, two hundred and eighteen (1218) sheep were vaccinated against PPR. Other field treatments such as deworming (247 goats, 185 Sheep and 3 dogs), dipping (4 goats) were carried out, 84 goats, 62 Sheep, 17 Dogs and 19 Cats were also castrated. Field treatments such as Mange, sore mouth, foot rot and dystocia were carried out on goats and sheep.

### **2.5.5 Human Resource Development**

The following activities were conducted during the period under review:

- The Human Resource Management Software System was implemented to ensure the regular payment of salaries of staff.
- Training of staff and Assembly Members in Local Government Protocols and Standing Orders conducted during the period under review.
- Staff performance Appraisals were also conducted.

- Tourism operators were given refresher training to improve their performance on the job.

## **2.5.6 Department of Social Welfare and Community Development**

### **Vulnerability, Social Welfare and Community Development Issues**

During the year under review, the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development offered invaluable social services to its clients and society as a whole. Eight (8) child welfare and maintenance cases were received out of which four (4) have been treated, three (3) are pending and one (1) has been referred to the Police.

A five-member District Child Protection Team made up of three Officers from the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development and an Officer each from the National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) and the Ghana Education Service (GES), undertook phase three of UNICEF's community engagement with the new adolescence toolkit for child protection in ten new communities.

The Gender Desk Unit in collaboration with the National Commission on Civic Education and the Girl Unit of the District Education Directorate, organised a one-day sensitization programme for young girls in Have Ando No.1 on early marriage on 18<sup>th</sup> February, 2020. fifty-six (56) people (48 females and 8 males) were sensitized.

Community Engagement / Sensitization exercise was carried out in the twelve selected communities from Monday 8<sup>th</sup> June, 2020 to Tuesday 16<sup>th</sup> June, 2020 on Teenage Pregnancy, Child Marriage, Excessive use of phone, Smoking and Good Parenting. The topics were selected based on data collected on child protection issues from the twelve communities and the Teenage Pregnancy and Maize plant for Development Toolkits (Cards) were used. The beneficiary Communities were Kpokorfe, Gayidzi, Quarters, Azikorfe, Akrorbortornu, Have Ando No.1, Have Ando No.2, Woadze, Leklebi Agbesia, Liati Central, Ve-Hovi and Logba Horglikorfe.

Also, the Gender Desk Officer and an officer each from the District Health Directorate and the Ghana Education Service, participated in a radio discussion programme on Lukusi Radio on 25<sup>th</sup> June, 2020. The discussion was focused on sexual and gender-based violence. The programme was supported by Plan International Ghana.

To help sustain the child protection agenda, Team Afadzato South decided to form, train and inaugurate Community Child Protection Committees (CCPCs) for the ten selected communities. The selection of CCPCs was done by the Chiefs and Elders of the various communities.

The CCPCs were educated on the following:

- a) The rights of the child as enshrined in the Children's (Amendment) Act, 2016 (Act 937).
- b) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3,4 and 5.

In all, **1,340** people were sensitized in two separate engagements in all the ten new communities out of which **546** representing **41%** are males (359 (27%) men and 187 (14%) boys) and **794** representing **59%** are females (547 (41%) women and 247 (18%) girls). Community members pledged to be Ghanaians Against Child Abuse.

## **2.5.7 Disaster Management, Climate Change and Natural Resource Management**

### **Community Sensitization on Climate Change**

Much was not done due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the celebration of International Risk Reduction Day was marked by clean-up exercise in Have and Logba Alakpeti communities on the 14<sup>th</sup> of October, 2020 in collaboration with Zoom Lion and the Environmental Health Unit of the Assembly. A total of 387 participants (146 females and 241 males) took part in the exercise. Also, the District, during the year organized a sensitization programme on weather/climate change in eight (8) communities. The objective of the sensitization programme includes:

- Greening Ghana/Afforestation.
- Prevent desertification and beautify the environment/tourist attraction.
- To engage the youth in the process of planting trees in depleted areas.
- Reduce the danger of global warming/climate change.
- Prevent erosion and maintain soil fertility.
- Help prevent destruction by heavy storms.

#### **2.5.7.1 Weather Situation During the Period Under Review**

A total of 45 wet days were recorded during the period. In the second quarter of the year, twenty-one wet days were recorded and most farmers took advantage of the rainfall and seeded their field with maize and cassava, vegetables and other crops.

A total of 12 wet days were recorded during the third quarter of the year with September recording the highest amount of rainfall of ten (8) days. The weather was very conducive for minor season crop production. Most farmers took advantage of the rainfall and seeded their field with maize, cassava, vegetables and rice.

In the fourth quarter of the year a total of 11 wet days were recorded during the period and October recorded the highest amount of rainfall. The rainfall recorded in the fourth quarter was not much so most of the crops for the second season failed.

#### **2.5.7.2 Rainfall pattern**

The rain started heavily on 1st April within the second (2nd) quarter. Temperatures were moderate throughout the quarter. The 2nd quarter recorded nineteen (19) different rainfalls; eight (8) heavy rains, four (4) moderate rains and seven (7) slight rains.

The 3rd quarter recorded twenty (20) different rains; with 13 heavy rains, 2 moderate and 5 slight rains. The rains were heavy during this quarter that is from 18th July to 2nd September, 2019. The intensity reduced from 3rd to 10th September, 2019 and increased moderately from 11th September, 2019. In the four quarter a total of fifteen (15) rainfalls were recorded; eleven (11) heavy rains, two (2) moderate and two (2) slight rains. The temperature became hotter during the last month of the fourth (4th) quarter.

#### **2.5.7.3 Tree Planting Exercise**

Between September and early part of October, 2019, NADMO in collaboration with an NGO (Youth for Climate Change) from Liati Central planted two hundred and sixty (260) different species of trees in some schools and their communities to protect their structures from the impact of rainstorm.

#### **2.5.7.4 Climate Change Data Analysis**

Climate change data analysis was conducted where about six (6) communities were at a high risk in terms of *flooding*, about six (6) also in terms of *bushfire* and about four (4) in terms of *illegal chain saw operations*.



The climatic condition of the district is gradually changing and less predictable. The rainfall pattern has become less predictable. The district used to experience two major rainy seasons but in recent years the minor season is largely less noticeable. Rains are now more torrential and compact than previously known. These climatic changes are affecting economic activities of the district such as agriculture.

#### **2.5.7.5 Climate Change Related Vulnerability Issues**

The incidence of climate change as described above has the following potential impacts on the socio-economic development of the district:

- Harvest failures
- Low incomes for farmers
- Loss of timber resources
- Loss of non-timber forest resources
- Loss of animal species e.g. Snails
- Reduction in grazing fields for livestock.
- Food insecurity

The phenomenon of environmental degradation is now a challenge in the district. Besides, the employment of improper methods of farming which exposed the soils to erosion, people have continued to harvest forest resources indiscriminately thus degrading the environment.

There is a need to embark on rigorous sensitisation of communities in the district on the negative effects of their activities on the environment and its long-term impact on the climate. This should include education and sensitization programmes on anti-domestic fire control and prevention, best farming practices and the need to conserve forest cover and water bodies.

#### **2.5.7.6 Disaster Reported Cases**

In the first and second quarter, seven communities were affected by rainstorm and fire outbreak destroying property and infrastructures such as houses and schools. Affected communities are Kpeve Old Town, Tafi Atome, Have Etoe, Ando, Hadzidekorfe, and Have-Sokpokofe. Estimated amount of the total damage is twelve thousand and four hundred Ghana Cedis (GHC 20,000.00).

In the third and fourth quarter, eight communities were affected causing various degrees of damages to 24 houses and rendering 54 victims homeless.

### **2.5.8. Department of Physical Planning**

The following were done during the review year.

#### **2.5.8.1 Statutory Planning Committee Meeting**

Statutory Planning Committee meeting was held in 2020 to consider the various applications. In all, fifty-Nine (59) applications were considered. Details of matters concerning the applications are shown in Table below.

#### **2.5.8.2 Consideration of Development Applications**

LANDUSE	NUMBER APPROVED	NUMBER DEFERRED	NUMBER REFUSED	REMARKS
Residential	36	Nil	Nil	
Educational	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Commercial	2	Nil	Nil	
Civic/Culture	6	Nil	Nil	
Industrial	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Open Space	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Temporary Structure	15	Nil	Nil	
Total	59	Nil	Nil	

### **2.5.9 Business Advisory Center (BAC)**

The following activities were carried out during the year under review:

- The BAC identified forty-one (41) groups including thirty-four (34) Farmer Based Organisations (FBOs) and five (5) Plan International Ghana groups.
- Twenty-one (21) individual business owners and three associations have been registered with the National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) through the Business Advisory Centre (BAC).
- The BAC with support from the National Board of Small Scale Industries (NBSSI), organized a workshop on NBSSI Mastercard Foundation Recovery and Resilience programme for MSME on Friday 9<sup>th</sup> October, 2020 at the Assembly Hall, Ve-Golokuati.

### **2.5.10 Tourism**

The District Assembly focused mainly on creating awareness on the tourism potentials of the district. Thus, various stakeholder engagements including meeting with the opinion leaders of the tourism attraction communities were held. In order that the managers and tour guides deliver effective services to tourists, the Assembly organised training on the history cultural heritage of the communities as well as how to deal with tourists. Documentary on the tourist site was also developed and uploaded onto the Assembly and other platforms for awareness creation. In the same vein, the District Chief Executive visited selected TV and radio stations to hold discussions on the tourism potentials of the district. The Tourism Week was launched in November, where the Afadzato District Tourism Development Fund and its committee inaugurated for the start of the Tourism Week celebration. The Mona Monkey Sanctuary site was given a face lift in the form construction of a state of the art reception, rest stops and twelve seater WC toilet.

## **2.6 EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

An evaluation of the 2020 Annual Action Plan was conducted to find out whether projects and programmes planned for the year were implemented according to plan. The District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit prepared a template based on which data on implementation status of projects and programmes were collected. This is to help track progress of implementation of 2020 interventions for informed decision making by all stakeholders. Also programme and project implementation reports of departments and agencies in the district were reviewed to obtain the necessary information to complement the data collected from the field. Table 2.7 below gives summary of methodology used, findings and recommendations made to enhance policy, programme and project evaluation in the district.

**Table 2.7: Update on Evaluations Conducted on Physical Projects During the Year 2020.**

<b>Name of the PM&amp;E Tool</b>	<b>Policy/programme/projects involved</b>	<b>Consultant or resource persons</b>	<b>Methodology used</b>	<b>Findings</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
Process evaluation	2020 AAP	DPCU	<p>a) The DPCU developed a template for discussions to collect data to track progress of implementation of the various interventions.</p> <p>b) Also programme and project implementation reports of departments and agencies were reviewed to obtain the required information to complement the data collected from the field.</p>	<p>a) Nine physical projects under implementation were on-going</p> <p>b) Two and four of the physical projects under implementation were more than 90% and 80% complete respectively.</p> <p>c) A number of projects were not implemented due to inadequacy of funds.</p>	<p>a) The Assembly should be committed to the completion of on-going projects in the district before awarding new projects.</p> <p>b) The District Assembly should avoid awarding many projects to ensure that available funds are able to complete projects on time.</p> <p>c) Also the District Assembly should plan for few projects that could be implemented.</p>

## **2.7 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION (PM&E) UNDERTAKEN AND RESULTS**

To enhance participatory monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes in the district, the District Assembly adopted community and site meeting approach where the stakeholders, including, service providers and the communities held community and project site meetings to discuss the way forward of projects under implementation. The stakeholders, comprising the opinion leaders and unit committee members were actively involved in monitoring and deliberations on the on-going projects in the district. The monitoring afforded the stakeholders the opportunity to ask questions and express their views on issues concerning slow pace of execution of the projects in their communities.

Also, the community meetings were held in which District Assembly officials, chiefs, Hon. Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, opinion leaders and community members of the project locations were sensitized and provided with information relating to projects under implementation in their various communities. This afforded the communities an opportunity to ask questions and express their views on issues concerning projects planning, procurement, contracting and execution.

In the end, fruitful discussions were held between the community members and the District Assembly on how to accelerate implementation of projects in the district to the benefit of the people. The Table 2.8 below gives summary of methodology used, findings and recommendations made to enhance participatory monitoring and evaluation of projects in the district.

**Table 2.8: Update on PM&E conducted During the Year Under Review.**

<b>Name of the PM&amp;E Tool</b>	<b>Policy/programme/projects involved</b>	<b>Consultant or resource persons</b>	<b>Methodology used</b>	<b>Findings</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
Site and community sensitisation meetings	a) Rehabilitation of 5km Logba Akusame – Horglikope Feeder Road	DPCU	a) Project site meetings were held in which District Assembly officials, assembly members, opinion leaders and unit committee members were sensitised and considered the way forward for implementation of the projects in their various communities.	a) The communities were found to be ready to offer support in the form of labour for the project to be implemented successfully.	a) There should be periodical engagement of communities and key information relating to projects implementation made available to the communities and their concerns addressed.
	b) Establishment of 10 hectare (25km) oil-palm plantation each in Liati Dafornu and Logba Akusame		b) Community meetings were also held in which the project communities and other key stakeholders were sensitized and provided with information relating to projects under implementation in their various communities.	b) The communities were found to be ready to offer support in the form of land and labour for the project to be implemented successfully.	b) There should be periodical engagement of communities and key information relating to projects implementation made available to the communities and their concerns addressed.

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/programme/projects involved	Consultant or resource persons	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
	Establishment of 6 hectare (15km) oil-palm plantation each in Agate, Have Gbohome and Ve-Golokwati.		c) b) Community meetings were also held in which the project communities and other key stakeholders were sensitized and provided with information relating to projects under implementation in their various communities.	c) The communities were found to be ready to offer support in the form of land and labour for the project to be implemented successfully.	c) There should be periodical engagement of communities and key information relating to projects implementation made available to the communities and their concerns addressed.
Site and community sensitisation meetings	a) Rehabilitation of 5km Logba Akusame – Horglikope Feeder Road	DPCU	a) Project meetings were held on site to considered the way forward for implementation of the projects and when to break in view of the rains.	a) The communities were found to offer support in the form of labour for the project to be implemented successfully.	a) There should be periodical engagement of communities and key information relating to projects implementation made available to the communities and their concerns addressed.
	b) Establishment of 10 hectare (25km) oil-palm plantation each in Agate Have.		b) Site meeting was held in to assess the level of project implementation.	b) It was found out that, about 900 seedlings were transplanted successfully.	b) Participants be paid timely for successful implementation of the project..

<b>Name of the PM&amp;E Tool</b>	<b>Policy/programme/projects involved</b>	<b>Consultant or resource persons</b>	<b>Methodology used</b>	<b>Findings</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
Site and community sensitisation meetings	a) Construction of 1No. ICT Centre at Ve-Deme	DPO, DWE	a) Site meeting was held in to assess the level of project implementation.	a) It was revealed that, the project was executed according to standard and at the gable level.	a) It was recommended that the contractor be paid adequately to cover the work done since mobilisation was not given.
	b) Establishment of 10 hectare (25km) oil-palm plantation each in Agate Have.	DPO, DWE	b) Site meeting was held in to assess the level of project implementation.	b) It was found out that, the project was executed according to standard and at lintel level.	b) It was recommended that an apron be constructed around the entire building due to the undulating nature of the land.
Site and community sensitisation meetings.	a) Construction of 1No. ICT Centre at Ve-Deme	DPO, DWE	a) Site meeting was held to assess the level of project implementation.	a) It was revealed that, the project was executed according to standard. It was roofed and plastered.	a) It was recommended that the contractor continue with the works since payment had been made to him.



<b>Name of the PM&amp;E Tool</b>	<b>Policy/programme/projects involved</b>	<b>Consultant or resource persons</b>	<b>Methodology used</b>	<b>Findings</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
	b) Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Have Gboxome.	DPO, DWE	b) Site meeting was held to assess the level of project implementation.	b) It was found out that, the project was executed according to standard and was roofed and plastered.	b) It was recommended that an apron be constructed around the entire building due to the undulating nature of the land.
	c) Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Sadzikope.	DPO, DWE	c) Site meeting was held to assess the level of project implementation.	c) It was found out that, the project was executed according to standard and at lintel level.	c) It was recommended that the contractor be paid for the work done to enable him complete the work timely.
	d) Construction of 1No. Borehole at Goviepe Dudome	DPO, DWE	d) Site meeting was held to assess the level of project implementation.	d) It was found out that, the project was completed, but not connected to the grid so not in use.	c) It was recommended that the Assembly provide electricity to the facility for it to be used.

## CHAPTER THREE

### THE WAY FORWARD

#### 3.0 INTRODUCTION

The focus of this chapter are the key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed. Furthermore, the chapter presents recommendations for improvement in the implementation of the plan going forward.

#### 3.1 Key Issues Addressed and Those Yet to be Addressed.

Infrastructure in the form classroom blocks and ICT Centre were at various levels of completion to ease congestions and promote accessibility to education, including that of ICT, in the district if completed. Construction of boreholes was on-going. Some of the boreholes were as well completed to ensure accessibility of potable water in some communities.

Also, the Assembly, to prevent the outbreak and spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in the district, continued with the distribution of Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) and sensitization in the communities, markets and other public centres. In the same vein, Plan International Ghana continued to provided nose masks, sanitizers and veronica buckets to a number of communities in the district. One of the newly constructed health facilities in Tafi Abuipe was set aside and furnished to serve as an isolation centre for the treatment of Corona Virus patients.

Waste Management services and Stray Animal Arrest exercise were conducted to enhance good environmental sanitation, thereby preventing an outbreak of communicable disease in the district. The NBSSI supported clients with loans through the BAC to empower SMEs in the district.

The Assembly ensured that the security of the people was guaranteed through DISEC meetings during the period under review. More so, the statutory and other administrative meetings for administration of the Assembly were held. The Works department through its Building Inspection Unit, enforced the building permit laws for orderly spatial development of structures in the district. Election of a Presiding Member and the constitution of the statutory sub-committees of the Assembly to keep the wheels of the Assembly grinding was successfully conducted.

However, one of the major challenges that needs to be addressed is the poor Internally Generated Fund. Also, most of the people in the district did not adhere to the COVID-19 protocols which could lead to the spread of the disease in the district.

### **3.2 Recommendations**

The recommendations to enhance implementation of the plan include the following:

- ✚ The Assembly should expand its IGF sources to boost its revenue generation.
- ✚ The Assembly should put in efforts must to minimize the spread, if any, of the COVID-19 in the district
- ✚ The Assembly should construct bungalows and offices to accommodate staff.
- ✚ The Assembly should endeavour to complete uncompleted projects for the benefit of its inhabitants.
- ✚ The Assembly should invest in the procurement of office facilities and equipment for effective work by staff.
- ✚ The Assembly should revamp the dormant area councils to function in order to support with revenue generation.
- ✚ The Assembly should provide infrastructure at the tourism sites to boost its IGF.

### **3.3 Conclusion**

The Assembly should address the above-mentioned recommendations, including broadening of its IGF base, enforcement of the COVID-19 protocols and completing the on-going projects before the award of new ones. These, if implemented, would lead to the development of its people.