

KETA MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT (APR) 2020



THEME: AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING AN EQUAL
OPPORTUNITY AND PROSPERITY FOR ALL

JANUARY-2021

MPCU

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ACRONYMS

APR	Annual Progress Report
AAP	Annual Action Plan
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CBRDP	Community Based Rural Development Programme
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DDF	District Development Facility
DFO	District Finance Officer
DM&E	District Monitoring and Evaluation
DMTDP	District Medium-Term Development Plan
DP	Development Partners
DPO	District Planning Officer
DTST	District Teacher Support Team
GES	Ghana Education Service
L.I	Legislative Instrument
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
MPCU	Municipal Planning AND Co-ordinating Unit
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
KeMA	Keta Municipal Assembly
M&E	Monitoring And Evaluation
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal And District Assembly
MOFA	Ministry Of Food And Agriculture
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
UDG	Urban Development Grant

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Annual progress Report (**APR-2020**) is one of the key instruments for reporting on the progress made towards achievement of the goals and objectives of the DMTDPs and the Policy framework on an annual basis

It serves as a single source of information on progress being made and assists in identifying weaknesses and constraints to the attainment of the goals and objectives of the DMTDPs and the policy framework. It also makes recommendations to help address the bottlenecks

It presents the status of indicators and targets that were adopted by stakeholders for tracking the achievements of key policy objectives, programmes and projects of the DMTDPs

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is the main instrument for assessing the extent to which government policies, programmes and projects are being implemented at all levels. It helps the government to assess whether its development aspirations are being achieved or otherwise.

The national M&E system provides the basis and data for the analysis of the relationships between inputs, the activities that lead to the delivery of public goods and services (outputs) and their associated outcomes and impact.

Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the national development agenda has been provided for in the National Development Planning System Act, 1994 (Act 480), and every government implementing agency is enjoined by law to undertake monitoring and evaluation of their respective policies, programmes and projects.

The total amount that was available from all the funding sources for the implementation of the plan in 2020 was **Three Million, Nine Hundred and Ninety Thousand, Three Hundred and Ninety Eight Ghana Cedis, four Ghana pesewas (GHC3,**

990,398.04).The majority of these fund comes from DACF, LEAP, and Disability Fund and MPCF.

1.2 Background of Keta Municipality

Keta Municipal, with Keta as the capital is one of the 18 Administrative Municipal/Districts of the Volta Region of Ghana. The Keta Municipal Assembly was established by the Establishment Instrument (L.I.) 1868 of 2007. Assembly Membership: Appointee 8 (2females & 6 males) Elected 22 (all males) Seven (7) Zonal Councils. The Municipality lies within Longitudes 0.30E and 1.05W and Latitudes 5.45N and 6.005S.

It is located east of the Volta estuary, about 160km to the east of Accra, off the Accra-Aflao main road. It shares common borders with Akatsi South District to the north, Ketu North and Ketu South Districts to the east, Anloga Districts to the west and the Gulf of Guinea to the south.

- **Status of implementation of MMTDP and AAP (2020)**

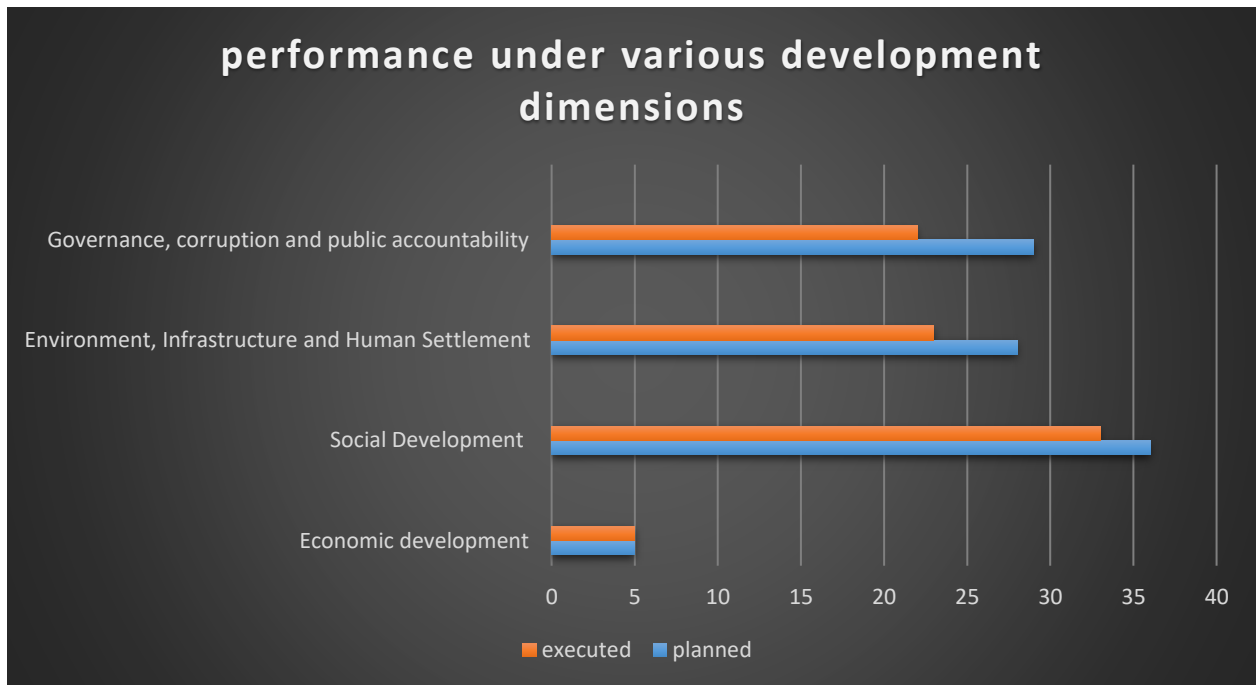
Table1

S/N	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	2019		2020		
		planned	executed	planned	executed	% Executed-2020
1	Economic development	7	6	5	5	100
2	Social Development	53	45	36	33	91.7
3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	24	20	28	23	82.1
4	Governance, corruption and public accountability	23	18	29	22	75.9
	TOTAL	107	89	98	83	84.7

Out of the four dimensions under consideration within the planned period, Social development programmes and projects are 36 in number .Out of this 33 has been implemented making 91.7%.This was followed by the Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

programmes, 82.1% implemented Governance, corruption and accountability as well as Economic development programmes followed respectively. The overall performance of the AAP within the MTDP 2018-2021 is 84.7%.

Chart 1: showing performance under the various development dimensions



1.3 IMPLICATION OF THE RESULT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE VARIOUS PROGRAMMES ON THE VARIOUS DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS.

All the economic development projects and programmes planned for 2020 were implemented. This implies that efforts aimed at achieving economic development objectives was on course. This will help improve the economy financially to achieve more development.

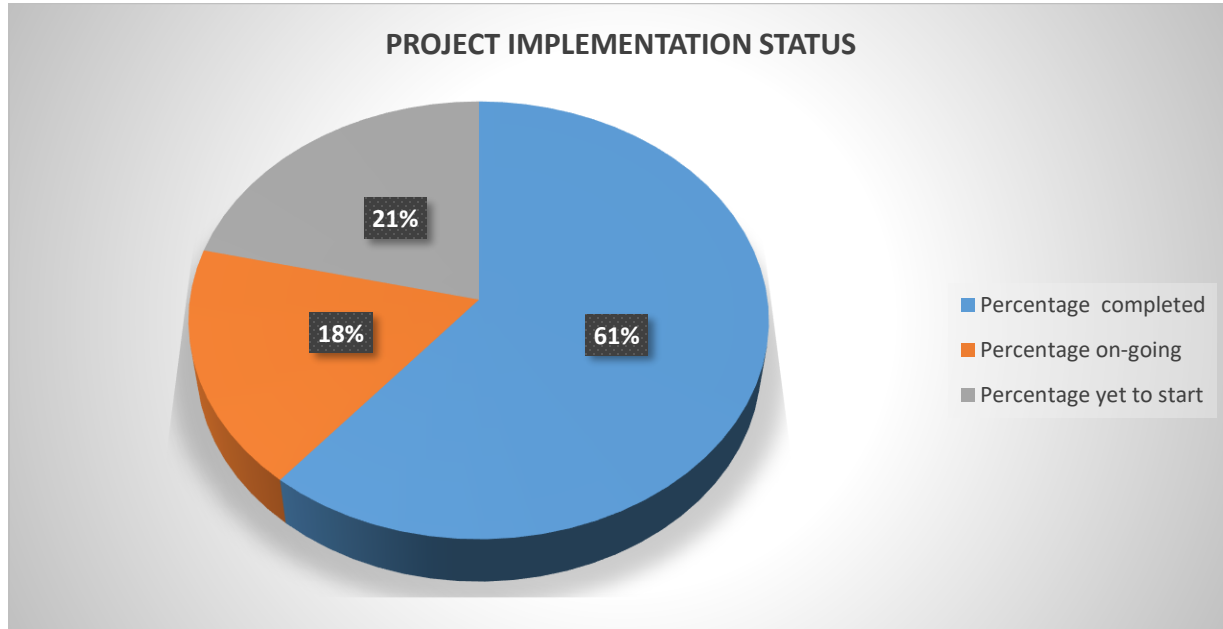
The other development dimensions also saw significant number of their projects and programmes implemented for the achievement of set objectives for 2020

Out of Ninety eight (98) projects and programmes in the Annual Action Plan (AAP) for the 2020 fiscal year under the four main thematic areas (development dimensions), the municipality has done its best to use the scarce resources at its disposal to tackle most of the projects. Under the economic development, 100% of the initiatives have been implemented. This means that efforts are being made to see to attaining economic stability. 75.9% of the projects and programme under Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement have been tackled. Under social development 82.1% social issues including education, health, agriculture, and sanitation are given serious attention within the planned period. Overall assessment of the implementation of the projects and programmes is 84.7%.

Table 2:

S/N	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
(1)	Proportion of the Annual Action Plan implemented by the end of 2020	2018	2019	2019	2020	2020
	Activities					
a	Percentage completed	55%	75%	75%	92%	65%
b	Percentage on-going	15%	0	15%		15%
c	Percentage Abandon	-	-	-	-	-
d	Percentage yet to start	30%	25%	10%	-	20%
(2)	Overall Percentage of the DMTDP implemented	31%	28%	25%	100%	84.2%

Chart 2: *Project Implementation status*



1.3.1 Implications of the results of the status of implementation of the AAP and the MTDP

The implication for the level of activities implementation shows that there is an improvement in the delivery of the activities earmarked for the year. This also means that other social intervention such as LEAP, YEA, NABCO, GSFP, Planting for food and jobs (PFJ) are yielding result. **The following are some of the numerous impacts that the proportions of activities implemented in the DMTDP had on the people**

- **Pupils benefitting from GSFP increased tremendously to about 68% from its initiation signifying that the programme is yielding result and should be upgraded to cover all basic schools throughout the country.**
- **Reduction in Malaria fatalities was zero in 2020. This means that there was no death recorded with malaria case.**
- **Maternal mortality reduced from 2/100,000 to 0/100,000. This is a strong indication that our health system is working and also shows clearly that people are conscious about their health needs.**
- **Increase in job creation due to implementation of Government flagship programmes and implementation of Rural Enterprise Programmes within the**

- municipality. This has given some hope to the youth in the various training programme that were rolled out. One of such is the training in leather works,
- **Reduction in Poverty due to expansion of the LEAP programme. Thus, LEAP beneficiaries increased .Currently, it 714 households within 35 communities have benefited.**
 - **Increase in enrollment at the SHS due to the introduction of free SHS.This programme has really taken a burden on parents and guardians as paying of exorbitant school fees is now a thing of the past.**
 - **Increase in production of some vegetables produce and other food crops. As a result of the planting for food and jobs programme introduced by the current government, the result has showed that productivity within the agriculture sector**
 - **There is a 100% coverage of electricity within the municipality. The only challenge is to increase extension within the various communities.**

1.4 PURPOSE OF THE M&E FOR THE STATED PERIOD.

The Government of Ghana is committed to prudent management and accountability practices within the public service that result in effective and efficient delivery of services for the benefit of all people living in the country.

Annually, Government commits significant resources to support a wide range of development interventions that are designed to improve the general standards of living in the country.

All government agencies responsible for the implementation of these programme and projects should demonstrate, through evidence-based information, that these interventions are having the desired impacts in terms of positively transforming the lives of all targeted beneficiaries. In the context of good public sector governance, the application of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) tools is becoming increasingly relevant in generating reliable and accurate information to help government make sound policies and decisions. The core values of the M&E is to:

- Learn from experience
- Increase transparency and accountability

- More informed policies and decision
- Improve goods and services deliver

The National Development Planning Systems Act, 1994, Act 480 defines the MPCU's planning, programming, monitoring, evaluation and coordinating functions. The core argument for M&E is that services can be continually improved through informed decision making, leading to improved standard of living.

In the pursuant of the above, the MPCU of the Keta Municipal Assembly embarked on project monitoring visits to on-going projects in the Municipality. Systematic collection of data on specified indicators to track the use of resources and progress towards the achievement of stated goals, objectives and outputs

The main purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation is to track the progress or otherwise of projects and programmes as designed in the Medium Term Development Plan of the Municipality. It is also to measure the degree of success of implementation and the need to incorporate issues that may crop up in the projects and programmes path.

Notwithstanding the above, it is important to note that although many development experts and evaluators make a clear distinction between monitoring and evaluation, in reality, we tend to use them together because of the way they are intricately linked and this is strongly reflected in the guide. For us, M&E is a continuous process of gathering and assessing information, the findings of which are used to support development initiatives/organizations in various ways.

For example, the findings could be used: to support strategic decision-making processes to steer and improve an initiative/ organization for impact; to influence policy; and to get stakeholder support to implement change.

Purpose relates to why you want to carry out the M&E. The most common reasons include:

Accountability: This has to do with reporting on predefined deliverables. Although complementary in nature, reporting is often seen as being at odds with learning (Guijt, 2010). Accountability can be seen at different levels. Upward accountability involves accounting to funding agencies; internal/sideward accountability is to staff and stakeholders involved in a

particular development initiative/ organization, and downward accountability means reporting on performance to intended clients.

Strategic management: This relates directly to the improvement of the initiative/ organization. Here information is used to make strategic decisions for change, for example, in relation to the improvement of the Theory of Change of a particular initiative, sector, policy or organization.

Operational management: M&E information is also used to adapt operational plans and processes to ensure objectives are being reached within a given time frame.

Policymaking or influencing: M&E data can be used to show what is happening in a particular area or sector and in relation to a particular topic. For example, budget monitoring which has been defined as ‘a continuous process by which we ensure an action plan is achieved, in terms of expenditure, and income’ can be used as a powerful tool to advocate and promote human rights.

Knowledge generation: Information can also be collected on issues that you would wish to understand better and share with others. For example, specific studies can be undertaken to better understand the application of a rights-based approach to development initiatives.

Other reasons for undertaking M&E include:

Empowerment of stakeholders: By being actively engaged in M&E, stakeholders can, for example, increase their capacity to carry out self-assessments, and as a result, they can more effectively influence their own change processes and contribute to a particular development initiative on a timely basis.

Development of learning organizations and the generation of knowledge: When M&E monitoring and evaluation is carried out in a culture of learning where success and failure are both valued, this can help to improve the performance of an initiative/organization

Enhancement of practical wisdom and good practice judgments: There are many things you can learn from M&E that do not necessarily result directly in the improvement of the development initiative/organization, but instead help those engaged in these processes to learn lessons that they can apply in different situations.

1.5 PROCESSES INVOLVED AND THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED

1.5.1 DIFFICULTIES/CHALLENGES

There are many challenges that confronted the implementation of the 2020 Annual Action plan (AAP) of the Medium Term Development Plan and these challenges has prevented the smooth implementation of the programmes /projects earmarked for the period.

- Delay in the release of the Central government funds (DACF, DPAT etc.)
- Inadequate logistics to undertake constant routine monitoring and evaluation of programmes (vehicles, stationeries etc.).
- Poor Monitoring and evaluation attitude
- Poor coordination of the various decentralized department.
- Environmental degradation especially in the area of coastal sand winning
- Absence of layout in major towns
- Poor quality and inadequate road networks
- The fear of COVID-19 affecting the working force and productivity
- Poor record keeping by departments of the assembly
- Lukewarm attitude of some DPCU members towards DPCU activities
- Non-availability of dedicated vehicle for monitoring
- Inadequate and untimely release of funds for M & E activities
- Lack of Monitoring vehicles and other logistics for effective monitoring
- Difficulty in obtaining data from some Departments of the Assembly
- Lackadaisical attitude of some contractors towards projects execution.

1.5.2 PROCESSES INVOLVED

This section looks at the various Methods and the processes that were taken into consideration in conducting the Monitoring and Evaluation exercises in the preparation of quarterly and annually progress report.

The Assembly has a District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit with its statutory members and other co-opted members who are supposed to be doing this exercise.

On quarterly basis the team is formed with the help of the Chairman who is the Coordinating Director with the help of the Development Planning Officer (DPO) as the secretary, draw up the routine monitoring plan.

With the release of logistics, the team moves to the selected project sites for verification and status and assess reasons why projects are lagging behind or otherwise.

CHAPTER TWO
M&E Activities Report

2.0 Programme /Projects status

Table 3

PROJECT REGISTER-2020

No	PROJECT DESCRIPTION/TITLE	SECTOR	PROJECT LOCATION	CONTRACTOR	DATE OF AWARD	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	CONTRACT SUM	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	SOURCES OF FUNDING	PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	REMARKS
1	Construction Fence Wall at Abor Magistrate Judge's Bungalow	Security	Abor	Spashay Limited	July, 2016	December, 2016	80,523.30	60,000.00	20,523.30	DACF	100%	Completed
2	Construction of 2-Unit KG Block with Ancillary Facilities at A'afia Basic School	Education	Anyako	O-C-100 Works Express	August, 2017	November, 2017	277,959.4	277,959.4	0.00	DACF	100%	Completed and in use
3	Supply 500 No.Mono desks	Education	Muni.wide	Zomef Ent	April 2019	May 2019	200,000.00	200,000	0.00	DDF	100%	Supplied and distributed
4	Supply of 670No.of mono desks,160 No.teachers arm table,320 No Teacher arm chairs,16 No swivel chairs	Education	Mun.wide	Kwaneth com.ltd	June 2019	July 2019	499,648.88	499,648.88	0.00	DPAT1	100%	Supplied and distributed
5	Supply of 500No.dual desks for KG	Education	Mun.wide	Ablo's comp.ltd	July 2016	Sept 2016	197,505.00	197,505.00	0.00	DACF	100%	Supplied
6	Supply of 500No.chairs ,167 No.tables for KGs	Education	Muni.wide	Gakas comp ltd	July 2016	Sept 2016	113,393.00	95,450.00	17,943.00	DACF	100%	Completed

7	Construction of 2No.open shed	Economic	Anlo Afiaden yigba/Anyanui	Ozigidee ent	17 Aug,2018	April 2019	122,864.34	110,577.90	12,286.44	DDF	100%	Completed
8	Construction Of 3-Unit Classroom Block, Office and store at Horvi Basic School, Horvi	Education	Horvi	Ahamu constructi on ltd	17 August 2018	Dec 2019	283,135.80	183,973.60	99,162.20	DACF	40%	Completed
9	Construction of Kedzikope community centre	Governance	Kedzikope	O.C-100 works Express	Nov.2019	Aug.2020	375,349.00	315,490.00	59,858.00	MPCF/SIF	55%	Finishing
10	Construction of 1 No.open market shed	Economics	Keta	Alimar supreme Venture	June 2020	Sept 2020	61,080.00	61,080.00	-	DPAT2	100%	Completed
11	Drilling and mechanization of 2 No.boreholes	Water&Sanitation	Atiavi/Afiasec	Seagel company ltd	June 2020	Sept 2020	40,000.00	-	40,000.00	DPAT 2	40%	On-going
12	Construction of 1 No.6 seater WC toilet	Water &Sanitation	Tsiame	Ahamus Constructi on ltd	July,2020	Dec.2020	74,080.00	-	74,080.00	DPAT2		ON-GOING
13	Renovation of Old PWD Yard for other Offices accommodation.	Governance	Keta	Justdan Comp. Ltd	March 2020	Dec,2020	1,789,714.14	250,000	1,539,714.14	DACF	80%	On-going
13	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Education	Laworshime	Simef Gold Ltd	March 2020	Dec.2020	No Document	-	-	CODA		Sub-structure
	Construction of 1No.6 Unit classroom block	Education	Abor	Outside Ghana	March,2020	Dec.2020	599,333.00	100,000	499,333.00	DACF	80%	ROOFING LEVEL
14	Construction of Maternity Ward at Kedzi Health Center	Health	Kedzi	O.C – 100 works Express	May, 2018	February, 2019	156,884.35	60,000.00	96,884.35	MP'SCF/NHIF	42%	Gable level

Table 4

PROGRAMME REGISTER-2020

S/N	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	SECTOR	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR	DATE OF AWARD	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	CONTRACTOR SUM	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROJECT STATUS	REMARKS
1	Celebration of farmer day	Governance	Doveme	Mun, Assembly	7/11/2020	7/11/2020	50,000	50,000	0.00	DACF	100	Day celebrated
2	Training of revenue collector in in mobilization skills and strategies	Economic	Keta	Mun. Assembly	March,2020	March 2020	10,000.	10,000	0.00	IGF	100	Improve IGF collection
3	Capacity building/Inauguration of Zonal Councils members	Governance	Keta,	MPCU/PM	20/05/2020	22/05/2020	30,000	30,000	0.00	DACF	100	Done
4	Capacity building for Assembly members	Governance	Keta	HR-VRCC	June 2020	June 2020	15,000	15,000	0.00	DPAT	100	Done
5	Technical improvement and packaging training in leather works	Economic	Dzelukope	NBSSI/DA	April,2020	April 2020	15,500	15,500	0.00	DACF	100	Training conducted
6	Business Counselling	Economic	Keta	NBSSI	March 2020	March 2020	3,500	3,500	0.00		100	On-going process
7	Organization of 2020 investment promotion activities	Economic	Keta	Municipal Assembly	9/11/2020	15/11/2020	50,000	50,000	0.00	GPHA/VRA	100	Done
8	Screening of food /drink vendor	Health/Sanitation	Mun.Wide	Consultant/Env't health Unit	Sept,2020	Sept 2020	5,000	5,000	0.00	IGF	60	On-going
9	Monitoring and evaluation of projects and programme Capacity	Governance	Mun.wide	Monitoring Team	Quarterly,2020	Quarterly,2020	15,000	10,000	5,000	DACF	90	On-going

10	building on environment and fisheries impact assessment	Environment	kedzikope	FoN	Jul 2020	July 2020	2,500	2,500	0.00	NGO	100	Done
11	Organization of fisheries stakeholder	Governance	Keta	Municipal Assembly	July 2020	Jul 2020	5,000	5,000		MoFA	100	Done
12	Organization of INSET refresher courses for 46 primary Head teachers	Education	Keta	Education Directorate	Sept,2020	Sept,2020	11,000	7,000	4,000	DACF	100	Done
13	Awareness creation on disability issues in schools	Education	Keta	Education Directorate	March,2020	March 2020	3,000	3,000	0.00	DACF	80	On going
14	Organize quarterly supportive supervision of CHNC meeting and community durbars	Health	Keta	Health Directorate/CHP S Cord.	May,,2020	June,2020	1,000	1,000	0.00	DACF	100	Done
15	Collaborate with MSIG and health keepers network to carryout community based family planning services	Health	Mun.Wide	HPO/MPHN	May,,2020	June,2020	1,000	1,000	0.00	DACF	100	Done
16	Celebration of national and internal health day of public health interest.	Health	Mun.wide	Health Directorate/CHP S Cord.	June,2020		3,000	3,000	0.00	DACF	100	Done
17	Capacity building for AEAs and 20 farmers on steps in rice production	Agriculture	Mun.wide	MOFA	June,2020	June,2020	1,290	1,290	0.00	DACF	100	Done
18	Conducting								0.00	DACF	100	Done

	farm and home visits by AEAs	Agriculture	Mun.wide	MOFA	Quarterly,2020	Quarterly,2020	20,160	20,160				
19	Conducting pest and disease surveillance	Agriculture	Mun.wide	MOFA			600.00	600	0.00	DACF	100	Done
20	Facilitate and monitor the establishment of coconut plantation under PERD	Agriculture	Mu.wide	MOFA	June,2020	June,2020	800	800	0.00	DACF	100	Done
21	Digitization of properties /Parcels	Infrastructure	Mun.wide	PPO	March,2019	March,2020	3,000.00	3,000.00		GIZ	70	On-going
22	Education on land use planning ,street naming and property address system	Infrastructure	Mun.wide	PPO	March,2020	March,2020	1,000	1,000	0.00	DACF/IGF	100	Done
23	Facilitate the development of Human Resource capacity building for staff/Assembly members	Governance	Keta	HR UNIT	Feb.2020	Feb,2020	25,000	20,000	5,000	DPAT/DACF	80	On-going
24	Tax education on rate payer stakeholders	Economic	Mun.wide	Finance Department	March 2020	March,2020	17,500	17,500	0.00	IGF/DPAT	70	On-going
25	Public Education on climate change, bush/industrial/domestic fire preventions and flood	Environment	Mun.wide	NADMO	March,2020	March,2020	2,500	2,000	5,000	DACF	85	On-going
26	Sensitization of people on tidal wave disaster , enforcement of indiscriminate sand winning	Environment	Mun.wide	NADMO	April,2020	April,2020	2,000	1,000	1,000	DACF	78	On-going

	bye laws along the coast											
27	Conducting of training of 10 paralegal staff on the children Act and juvenile justice Act	Social	Keta	DSW/Judicial /Police service	Sept,2020	Sept,2020	1,500	1,000	500	DACF	80	Done
28	Conducting of home visits for the supervision of 6 probationers after care cases	Social	Mun.wide	DSW/Assembly members/Police	June,2020	June ,2020	2,000	2,000	0.00	DACF	75	On-going

**UPDATE ON THE FUNDING SOURCES
SUMMARY TABLE FOR IGF REVENUE PERFORMANCE AS AT DECEMBER 2020**

Table 5

S/N	REVENUE HEADS	BASELINE 2018 (ACTUAL) GHC	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	REMARK
			2019 GHC	2019 GHC	2020	2020	
01	Rates	58,557.25	81,500.00	104,387.50	81,500	21,911.54	Below budget expectation
02	Lands & royalties	20,196.75	56,207.00	88,159.50	56,207	50,168.23	There must be an improvement in the coming year
03	Rent of land, building & houses	34,784.00	95,200.00	57,410.00	70,200	191,831.94	There was an improvement in this area.
04	Licenses	132,290.49	169,000.00	153,419.85	169,000	54,868.78	Effort must be made to improve on collection.
05	Fees	218,621.95	278,830.00	159,803.55	278,830	71,660.18	Unrealistic target was set

06	Fines, penalties- forfeits	-	1,300.00	-	1,300	0	No effort in this area
07	Misc./unidentified rev.	4,350.00	7,000.00	7,670.00	7,000	60,000	Other revenue
	TOTAL	943,761.28	1,339,037.00	650,850.40	664,037	450,440.67	64.4% collection. We can do better

Source: Finance Department

Comments:

On the IGF, the Assembly did not meet its revenue target. This can be attributed to the fact that, Keta Municipal Assembly is not putting in much effort to collect it. There is therefore the need for the Assembly to organize and strategize in the quest for sufficient revenue mobilization. The Assembly has marked the following steps and strategies to enhance revenue mobilization;

- i. Widening the revenue base to bring in more revenue items which were not covered previously
- ii. Engaging more commission revenue collectors to work in communities where there are no collectors.
- iii. Continued and sustained its tax education to widen the tax net in the informal sector
- iv. Formation of revenue mobilization team or /revenue task force to improve the IGF.
- v. Motivating hard-working collectors and supervisors to improve the IGF
- vi. Improving the data base of the District, which include the enumeration of the ratable population and the preparation of valuation list of all properties?
- vii. Re-valuing our properties to know the actual property rates to be paid by landlords, as the property rate forms the chunk of the IGF.

- viii. Ceding certain revenue items to the Area councils for collection
- ix. Design and implement holistic Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP).

Table 6									
FUNDING SOURCES FOR THE MUNICIPALITY									
S/N	SOURCES OF REVENUE	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	% 2020 Achievement
1	IGF	471,784.40	507,518.80	468,800.44	689,037.00	570,850.40	699,533.00	450,440.67	64.4
2	DACF	1,509,664.29	4,568,805.00	1,216,612.90	3,172,534.47	1,415,338.89	3,172,534.49	1,857,704.98	58.6
3	MPCF	238,201.66	600,000.00	584,261.32	691,726.04	687,788.33	691,726.04	321,412.27	46.5
4	PWDCF	5,000.00	111,236.10	291,981.94	300,000.00	177,611.74	300,000.00	206,860.89	68.9
5	MSHAP	-	22,000.00	13,036.62	33,412.82	12,236.32	33,412.82	8,350.82	24.9
6	DDF	-	679,434.00	580,061.00	774,000.00	418,601.94	774,000.00	51,588.65	6.6
7	DPAT	-	-	-	-	527,074.00	-	372,065.93	-
8	LEAP	110,000.00	142,000.00	120,000.00	145,000.00	130,000.00	366,360.00	549,540.00	150
9	GOG – DECENTRALISED DEPT	98,685.26	91,726.04	180,140.09	90,000.00	178,534.85	90,000.00	66,933.04	74.4
10	MAG-MOFA	-	75,000.00	75,000.00	144,125.44	144,125.44	50,000.00	105,500.79	211
11	OTHERS	2,287,084.00	1,093,377.09	474,960.89	650,000.00	80,000.00	-	-	-
	TOTAL	4,720,419.61	7,891,097.03	4,004,855.20	6,689,835.77	4,342,161.91	6,177,566.35	3,990,398.04	64.6

As at the year ending 31st December, 2020, the Assembly realized a total revenue of GH¢450,440.67 as against an approved budget estimate of GH¢699,533.00 representing 64.4% percent of its revenue target.

The Assembly performed poorly in generating income from revenue sources such as Rates, fees, license which fetched the Assembly greater revenue. Notwithstanding these short comings, the Assembly performed appreciably well in areas such as lands & royalties and rent.

Analysis of fund flow to the District

The District received a number of development funds from the Government of Ghana for programmes and projects implementation. For instance, the District Development Facility which was received in the year 2020 has been used in the implementation of various projects including COVID-19 prevention infrastructure. The Assembly also received funding in the form of District Assembly Common Funds, for the implementation of its programmes and projects. In 2020 Keta Municipal Assembly received an amount of One Million, Eight Hundred and Fifty seven Thousand, Seven Hundred and four Ghana Cedis, Ninety Eight Ghana pesewas GHC1,857,704.98 However, one major limitation of this particular source of funding is the delays and inconsistencies in the amount released, which affects the budgetary system and implementation of planned interventions.

The inability of the District Assembly to implement most of its programmes is partly attributed to deductions and non-releases of the DACF on time. The effect of non-performance in project implementation could affect its score on the DPAT assessment as percentage of work done on the annual plan is often below the number of planned interventions.

UPDATE ON DISBURSEMENT

Table 7

EXPENDITURE ITEM	TARGET 2018	ACTUAL 2018	TARGET 2019	ACTUAL 2019	TARGET 2020	ACTUAL 2020
COMPENSATI ONS	2,297,218.00	2,000,325.9 1	2,311,859.00	2,472,838.79	2,233,218	3,393,755.28
GOODS AND SERVICES	91,726.04	179,930.29	90,000.00	174,317.04	90,000.00	58,713.76
INVESTMENT/ ASSETS	102,510.80	1,580.00	120,000.00	-	120,000.00	0.00
OTHERS	1,015,377.09	61,690.00	650,000.00	-	-	-
TOTAL	3,506,839.39	2,243,526.2 0	3,171,859.00	2,602,155.83	2,443,218	3,452,469.04

Looking at the expenditure pattern for the 2020 fiscal year, Compensation expenditure continue to increase from 2018, 2019 to 2020 .This was due to increase in recruitment of new officers by the government who are being paid through the consolidated account. In 2019 and 2020 the actual compensation expenditure was more than the target which shows the 106.9% and 151% increase respectively.

Expenditure on Goods and Services also increase in 2018 and 2019 but saw a downward trend in 2020.The poorest area of expenditure within the year under review was Investment/Asset. The Assembly is not focusing on improving the asset base of the municipality. Most of the Assembly’s expenditure are into recurrent items more than capital assets that can generate future income.

2.3 UPDATES ON THE 20 CORE INDICATORS & TARGETS AND THEIR PERFORMANCE WITHIN THE YEAR

To enable Central Government and the donor Community to assess performance in the

Implementation of the Agenda for Jobs, creating prosperity and equal opportunities for all at the international level and also, Assembly's Medium Term Development Plans (2018-2021) based on

Development Dimensions, strategic medium-term National Indicators have been set. Assemblies are enjoined to develop district specific indicators.

The indicators which are quantitative or qualitative provides information on performance and achievements. Simply put, it forms the basis for the collection of data to monitor progress with respect to inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts.

Table below shows the performance of the Assembly in 2020 with respect to the strategic medium term national indicators and Assembly's performance in the case of district specific indicators.

Development Dimension: Economic Development

Goal: Build a prosperous society

SDG2 –ZERO HUNGER

Indicators	Total output of agricultural productions	Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Baseline (2018)	Targets 2019	Actual 2019	Targets 2020	Actual 2020	Targets 2021
Staples	2306.25 mt	Maize	Annual	478.9 mt	530 mt	576.15mt	591mt	584mt	655mt
		Rice	Annual	36.4mt	50mt	26.1mt	40mt	70mt	55mt
		Cassava	Annual	3204mt	3588mt	1701mt	4019mt	2268mt	4501mt
Indicators	Total output of agricultural production	Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Baseline (2018)	Targets 2019	Actual 2019	Targets 2020	Actual 2020	Targets 2021
Cash Crops	25302.2mt	Tomatoes	Annual	23769mt	26145.90mt	21672mt	29283.4mt	2466mt	32797.4mt
		Pepper	Annual	1164.8mt	1281.1mt	1122mt	1434.83mt	208mt	1607mt
		Shallot	Annual	1912mt	1126.4mt	1689.2mt	1261.57mt	-	1412.96mt
		Onion	Annual	1024mt	2103.2mt	819mt	2355.58mt	308mt	2638.42mt
Indicators	Total output of agricultural production	Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Baseline (2018)	Targets 2019	Actual 2019	Targets 2020	Actual 2020	Targets 2021
Livestock &	44191counts	Cattle	Annual	3279	4150	3725	5000	3500	6000

Poultry		Sheep	Annual	2350	2650	2674	3000	2300	3500
		Goat	Annual	5270	5515	5405	6002	5200	6850
		Pig	Annual	2074	3800	3044	4450	3150	5000
		Poultry	Annual	24866	29015	29343	35000	23000	41560
Indicators	Percentage of Arable Land under Cultivation	Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Baseline (2018)	Targets 2019	Actual 2019	Targets 2020	Actual 2020	Targets 2021
Staples	1.14%	Maize	Annual	0.8%	1.5%	0.75%	2%	0.76%	2.5%
		Rice	Annual	0.03%	0.07%	0.02%	1%	0.05%	1%
		Cassava	Annual	0.7%	1.0%	0.37%	1%	0.5%	1%
Indicators	Percentage of Arable Land under Cultivation	Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Baseline (2018)	Targets 2019	Actual 2019	Targets 2020		Targets 2021
Cash Crops		Tomatoes	Annual	3.1%	3%	2.66%	4%	0.32%	5%
		Pepper	Annual	0.57%	1%	0.5%	1.5%	0.1%	2%
		Shallot	Annual	0.5%	0.7%	0.38%	1%	-	1.3%
		Onion	Annual	0.94%	1%	0.81%	1.2%	0.15%	1.5%

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Create opportunity for all Ghanaians (SDG 4-QUALITY EDUCATION)						ACTUAL TARGET		
Indicator	Indicator definition	Disaggregation	Monitoring	Baseline	2018	2019	2020	2021
			g	2017				

			frequency					
Net enrolment ratio (SDG 4)	The ratio of appropriately aged pupils enrolled at a given level expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group	Kindergarten	Annually	68.7%	63.6%	63.3%	62.9%	63.3%
		Primary		104.1%	94.6%	95.3%	96.6%	96.7%
		JHS		49.3%	44.9%	44.5%	44.4%	44.5%
Gender Parity (SDG4)	Ratio of male to female enrolment rates	Kindergarten	Annual	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03
		Primary		1.02	1.04	1.06	1.08	1.10
		JHS		1.03	1.04	1.05	1.04	1.05
		SHS		1.08	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.06
Completion rate (SDG4)	Ratio of the total number of boys/ girls enrolled in the last grade of a given	Primary	Annual	M105.5% F-110.8%	M-106.1% F - 111.7%	M105.8% F110.4%	M105.9% f-110.5%	M-106.9% F-110.6%
		JHS		71.5%	70.5%	65.5%	65.8%	66%
		SHS		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Number of operational health facilities (SDG 3)	Total number of health facilities able to deliver basic health care	CHPS	Annual	3	3	3	3	7
		Clinics/Health center		9	9	9	5	8
		Hospital		2	2	2	2	2
					2018		2020	
					Male	female	Male	female
Proportion of pop. With valid NHIS card (SDG3)	The population with valid NHIS card expressed as a % of total district population	Total	Annual		18,878		22,777	35,594
		Indigents		760	936	4,822	6,622	
		Informal		5,282	12,373	6,101	12,956	
		Aged		1,194	3,347	1,143	3,135	
		Under 18yrs		11,642	11,914	10,711	10,898	
Pregnant women	–	2,287	–	1,983				
Proportion of population	Share of district population	District						

with access to basic drinking water sources (SDG 6)	with access to basic drinking water sources. Borehole Standpipes Protected dug well. In % of total district population.	Urban	Annual	45	62	66	69	75
		Rural						
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services. (SDG6)	Share of population with access to basic sanitation services including ventilated improved pit latrines	Rural	Annual	9.4	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.4
	Flush toilets	Urban						

	to sewer systems	Urban						
	Septic tanks or pit latrines							
	Composting toilets.	rural						

Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability								
Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society					Actual			
indicators	Indicator definition	disaggregation	Monitoring frequency		2018 Baseline	2019	2020	2021
Reported cases of crime (SDG 16)	Total No.of reported cases of major crimes	Rape			1	2	2	–
		Armed robbery			4	5	6	–

		Defilement			1	2	3	-
		murder			0	0	0	-
				Baseline 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 (proj)
Number of communities affected by disaster (SDG 13)	Count of disaster incidents recorded	bush fire		3	6	2	2	2
		Domestic fire		8	12	10	5	3
		Rainstorms		4	18	7	3	3
		Tidal waves		1	0	2	2	1
				2	0	2	2	1
		Building collapse		18	36	23	14	10
				Baseline 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Percentage of annual action plan implemented	Total no.of activities implemented by divided by the total No.of planned activities.	District	Annual	93.4%	94.6%	85%	100%	100%

Dimension Development: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements								
Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment								
					Actual			
Indicators	Indicator definition	disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Baseline 2017	2018	2019	2020	
Percentage of road network in good condition (SDG 9)	The total km of classified road network in good condition expressed as percentage of total road network	Feeder	Annual	68	69	70.1	71.2	
		Urban		67	69	70.1	71.4	

Percentage of communities covered by electricity (SDG7)	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	Rural	Annual	100	100	100	100
		Urban					
No. of births/deaths registered (SDG3)	Count of births and deaths registered	Birth	Annual	Total			
		Male				298	542
		Female				244	
		Death				65	125
		Male				60	
		Female					

Total no. of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse (16)	Count of recorded cases of child trafficking and child abuse cases	Child trafficking Male	Total=15 Total =9	2017	2018	2019	2020
				2	2	5	0
		Female Child abuse Male	Female=6	2	0	4	0
				5	8	6	12
		Female	Annual/quarterly	20	32	52	35
Maternal mortality ratio (SDG3)	Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live births	District	Annual	86/100,000	5/100000	2/100,000	0/100,000
Malaria case fatality (SDG3)	Total number of malaria deaths in %	Sex Male	Annual	1	4	0	0
		Female		0	1	0	0

Comments on Indicators:

- (a) **Maternal Mortality:** This is one of the key Indicators that the sustainable development goals (SDGs) is trying to achieve when the issue of health is mention. The municipality is doing well in this area. The

2020 year 2020 has recorded zero maternal mortality and this has made the sector enviable to other one. This also means that health issues are becoming paramount to the health directorate as well as personal responsibility.

(b) **Malaria Fatality cases:** This area has also done well within the year under review. Malaria fatality rate was also zero within the year. This is an area where more attention was placed and it is one of the indicators for measuring health status of the people. Malaria is one of the killer diseases in the past, but now it has been reversed. People continue to use mosquito net as well as cleaning their environment properly.

(c)

2.4 DISTRICT SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE

Table 8: Improved Major crop Performance (Non PFJ)

No	Crops	Productivity (Mt/Ha)	Area of production (Ha)	Production (Mt)
1	Maize	1.2	206.4	247.70
2	Rice	2.8	25	70.00
3	Cassava	9	252	2,268
4	Tomato	15.0	58	870
5	Pepper	4	51	208
6	Onion	4	77	308
7	Carrot	8.3	67	556.1
8	Okro	5	80	400

SOURCE: DIRECTORATE OF AGRIC

Table 9: Improved Major crop Performance (PFJ)

No	Crops	Productivity/Yield (Mt/Ha)	Area of production (Ha)	Production (Mt)
1	Maize	1.5	384.1	576.15
2	Tomato	16	1354.5	21672
3	Pepper	4.4	255	1122
4	Onion	4.1	412	1689.2
5	Carrot	9.3	340	3162
6	Okro	4.9	261.5	1281.35
7	Rice	2.9	9	26.1

SOURCE: DIRECTORATE OF AGRIC

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS/ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN	BASELINE 2016	ACHIEVEMENT YR 1 2018	TARGET YR 2 2020	ACHIEVEMENTS YR. 2 2020
District Centres for Agriculture, Commerce and Technology established under “One District One Factory Initiative”.	District Centres for Agriculture, Commerce and Technology established and functioning (eg. Coordinator assigned, computer, office desk/ space provided etc (Yes/ No)	nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sensitisation on DCACT and Planting for Jobs and Investments ➤ Proposal on Vegetable Processing Factory written and submitted 	To register farmers to benefit from the programme Group farmers into formidable Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs)	1,476 (883 M, 593F) Registered 72 Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs)
Implementation of Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)	PERD	nil	61 Farmers identified and registered	100 Farmers to be identified and registered (2019)	61 Farmers identified and registered (2019)
	No. of seed banks/nurseries established	nil	Supplier of coconut seedlings identified	4,000 coconut seedlings to be supplied	Seedlings distributed to 101 beneficiary farmers
	No. of seedlings	nil	Nil	4,000	4,000

	supplied to farmers			seedlings procured	seedlings distributed
	No. of hectares under cultivation	nil	22.4 Ha identified	22.86 Ha	22.86Ha
	No. of employment generated under PERD	nil	nil	305 employment to be generated	104
		Actual:	Actual: 75000	Actual: 73,337.08	Actual: 73,337.08

Source: Department of Agric

2.5 DISTRICT SPECIFIC INDICATORS

Table: 10

OBJECTIVE 1: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE, AFFORDABLE, EQUITABLE, EASILY ACCESSIBLE HEALTH CARE SERVICES (UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE)			
INDICATOR	2018	2019	2020
Family planning Acceptor Rate	8.0%	11.9%	17.8%
Total estimated protection by contraceptive methods supplied (CYP)	3256	3378	4469
Proportion of deliveries attended by trained health workers (SKILLED DELIVERY)	17.9%	19.5%	15.7%
Proportion of newborns receiving postnatal care (PNC) within 48 hours from birth	93%	94%	94%
Proportion of mothers who made at least four (4) ANC visits	68%	62%	63%
Out Patient Department Attendance	171,532	182,184	

			193,696
Proportion of OPD patients who are insured	59%	61%	67%
Proportion of functional Community Based Health Planning and Services	32%	32%	32%
OBJECTIVE 2: REDUCE MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, INTENSITY PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES			
Prevalence of Anaemia In Pregnancy at 36weeks	62.7%	66.8%	40.5%
Teenage Pregnancy	17%	16%	15%
Children Under Five (5) Years who are Underweight	1.42	1.61	0.36
Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio Per 100,000	82.2	102.4	126.7
Percentage of Maternal Death Audited	0	0	0
Institutional Neonatal Mortality Rate Per 1000	0	0	0
Still Birth Rate	3.8	1.4%	1.6%
OBJECTIVE 3: ENHANCE EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNANCE MANAGEMENT			
INDICATOR	2018	2019	2020
Proportion of planned integrated district supervisory visits undertaken	100%	100%	100%
Percentage planned data validation meetings held	100%	100%	100%
Proportion of health facilities (public and private) providing data into dhims2	100%	100%	100%
Completeness of reporting by health facilities	100%	100%	100%
Proportion of NHIS claims submitted on time	50%	100%	100%
Proportion of BMC with functional audit committees	100%	100%	100%
OBJECTIVE 4: Intensify Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases and ensure the reduction of New HIV/AIDS and other STIS, especially among the Vulnerable Group)			
Penta 3 Coverage		74%	86%

Measles-Rubella 2 Coverage	62%	52%	71%
BCG Coverage	124.5%	120.6%	186%
Malaria Case fatality Rate	0.22%	1.0%	0.23
SURVEILLANCE INDICATORS	2018	2019	2020
Acute Flaccid Paralysis	2	2	2
Measles	1	2	2
Yellow Fever	2	1	2
Cholera	0	0	0
Neonatal Tetanus	0	0	0
Meningitis	0	0	0
Guinea Worm	0	0	0
Adverse Events Following Immunization	9	3	2
Influenza Like Illnesses	0	0	0
Maternal Death	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	43	36	2
Multi Drug Resistant TB	1	1	0

2.6 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES.

Social Protection is a set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation and promoting individual, household and community resilience to shocks and stresses. The update of these critical development and poverty issues gives the indication of the way these programmes address the structural constraints that tend to perpetuate chronic and transitory poverty by facilitating investment in human and physical assets in order to reduce the risk of future poverty. Example of these critical development issues that are going on in the Municipality include: Livelihood empowerment against Poverty

(LEAD),HIV/AIDs, Ghana School Feeding Programmes(GSFP),Nation Builders Corps (NABCO),National Health Insurance Scheme(NHIS),Free Senior High School(FSHS),Capitation Grant (CG),YEA, People Living with Disability(PLWD),Sustainable development Goals (SDGs-2030) etc.

Table 11: showing critical development issues

CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY ISSUES	ALLOCATION Qty/GHC	ACTUAL RECEIPT GHC	BENEFICIARIES		Remarks
			TARGET	ACTUAL	
LEAP	366,360	549,540.00	5,000	1,824	On- going process
GSFP	-	-	10,000	6,782	On -going process
NHIS (MOBILIZATION)	763,495.00	558,662.00	72,000	67,000	On- going process
CAPITATION GRANT	-	382,623.60			On -going process
PWD FUNDS	300,000.00	206,860.31	1000	566	Assistance is still going –on
NABCO		1,680,000	-	200	On -going process
IDIF	N/A	N/A	-	-	Cassava processing factory started in the district
PLANTING FOR FOOD AND JOBS	N/A		5000	4422	programme still on-going at difference levels
IVID	N/A	N/A	-	-	Yet to start
Planting for export and rural development(PERD)	4000 coconut seedling	20,000	250	Total=101 Male=80 Female=21	This was done by the assembly and distributed by MOFA

(a) LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY (LEAP)

This programme is very effective in the municipality since its introduction in the year 2007 .It aimed to empower the poorest of the poor in Ghana to exit poverty .It is a cash transfer programme currently reaching more than 1,824 households covering 90 communities in the municipality .The beneficiaries within the municipality continue to receive this funds regularly as expected and this has enhance their living status thereby reducing the poverty gap as was formally observed. Total amount of cash that was transferred to the beneficiaries within the year under review was GHC549, 540, 000.00.

Total number of vulnerable persons assisted to acquire NHIS cards were three thousand, eight hundred and thirteen (3,813) persons, involving one thousand, five hundred and eighty-one (1,581) males and two thousand, two hundred and thirty-two (2,232) females). Of these, five hundred and ninety-seven (597) are new registrations and three thousand, two hundred and sixteen (3,216) are renewals. The categories of vulnerability were LEAP beneficiaries, Persons with Disability, Persons Living with HIV, the aged poor, orphans and vulnerable children, women and youth as well as destitute.

(b) GHANA SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME (GSFP).

The introduction of these programme in the municipality since 2005 and administered through the ministry of local government and rural development (MLGRD) aiming to

provide children in a public primary schools and kindergarten with one hot and nutritious meals a day. So far keta municipality has enjoyed the programme with total number of 16 basic schools hooked to the programme with a total number of 6,214 pupils with male 3,221 and female.2, 993.

(c) NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME (NHIS)

The NHIS is a national –level, universal social health insurance through a combination of collecting contributions from those with contributory capacity and exempting vulnerable populations from paying contributions. Currently the municipality is still enjoying the scheme with a total number about 67,000 out of a total target of 72,000 hooked to the programme. The municipality has targeted GHc763, 495.00 as mobilization but was able to mobilized GHc558, 662.00.

(d) CAPITATION GRANT (CG)

The Capitation Grant programme is aim to facilitate universal access to basic schools by abolishing the schools registration fee for parent. Within the year under review, a total amount of Forty Two Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight six Ghana Cedis fifty five Ghana Pesewas GHc42986.55 was received for such purpose. This amount was utilized based on the guideline for its disbursement.

(e) PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITY (PLWD)

The people living with disability continue to enjoy their portion of the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) .The total number of the PLWD currently stands at 566 with males 281 Female 285

The management of the funds has decided to go by the directives from the government to use the money to assist the beneficiaries to acquire tools and logistics according to their expertise so that they can be doing something on their own to end income on a sustainable basis. The total allocation received within the year under review amounted to Two hundred and Six thousand,

Eight hundred and sixty Ghana Cedis, thirty one Ghana pesewas (GHC206, 860.31) out of the target amount of Three Hundred thousand Ghana Cedis (GHC300, 000.00).

The economic activities that most of these beneficiaries used their share of assistance from are in the area of petty trading, kente weaving, tailoring etc

(f) EDUCATION:

FREE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL (FSHS)

The free senior high school programme is on-going in the municipality. Currently there are Nine thousand, Eight Hundred and sixty six (9,866) students are enrolled into the programme.

Since the introduction of the programme, the enrolment at the senior High School continues to increase. It has improved the level of education in so many ways and also has lessened the burden on parents so far as school fees are concern.

Due to inadequate facilities to support the programme at its infant stage, enrolment has put pressure on the existing infrastructure but the effort of the government and the municipal assembly in providing additional infrastructure is yielding result.

PUBLIC					PRIVATE				
LEVEL	NO.	MALE	FEM	TOTAL	LEVEL	NO.	MALE	FEM	TOTAL
KG	41	1,967	1,873	3,840	KG	16	407	398	805
PRIM.	41	5,351	5,279	1,0630	PRIM	14	1,141	1000	2,141
JHS	38	2,261	2,042	4,303	JHS	14	396	431	827
SHS	7	4,903	4,963	9,866	SHS	-	-	-	-
VOC/TECH					VOC/TECH	3	185	255	440

Source: District Directorate of Education-2020

CATEGORY	LEVEL	TRAINED TEACHERS			UNTRAINED TEACHERS			TOTAL
		M	F	SUB-TOTAL	M	F	SUB-TOTAL	
PUBLIC	KG	10	72	82	1	5	6	88
	PRIM.	159	141	300	10	7	17	317

	JHS	194	77	271	16	3	19	290
	SHS	428	82	510	17	7	24	534
PRIVATE	KG	0	0	0	46	40	86	86
	PRIM.	0	0	0	2	27	29	29
	JHS	3	1	4	61	16	77	77
	SHS							

Source: District Directorate of Education-2020

Table:

LEVEL	PUPIL	CLASSROOM	CLASSROOM-PUPIL RATIO	
			MUNICIPALITY	NATIONAL
KG	3,840	81	47:1	35:1
PRIM.	10,630	309	34:1	45:1
JHS	4,303	141	31:1	35:1
SHS	9,866	231	43:1	35:1

Source: District Directorate of Education -2020

TYPE OF SCHOOL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
Pre School	90	30	120
Primary School	88	32	120
Junior High School	77	20	97
Senior high/technical School	10	2	12
Technical /Vocational	1	4	5
Health Assistants (Clinical) Training School	1	0	1
TOTAL	267	88	355

Source: District Directorate of Education-2020

Comments:

(g) CLIMATE CHANGE (CC) AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The low-lying nature of the Municipality has exposed the coastal strip to intense sea erosion and occasional flooding. The Coastal Strip is marked by sand bars with a few sea cliffs bordering the coast. This belt is affected by severe sea erosion, the previously worst hit areas include Keta, Kedzikope, Vodza, Kedzi and Horvi which have been saved by the Keta

Sea Defense Project in 2003. Currently part of the stretches of the coastline is under severe sea erosion resulting in damages to infrastructure, properties and loss of livelihoods to about twelve communities of a population of over 30,000 as result of high tidal sea waves. It is a serious global threat and affects our living on the earth.

The severe disaster issues during the year under review was domestic fires where properties were lost including cash of money. Department of Disaster Management is doing very well educating the public through community engagement and radio programmes.

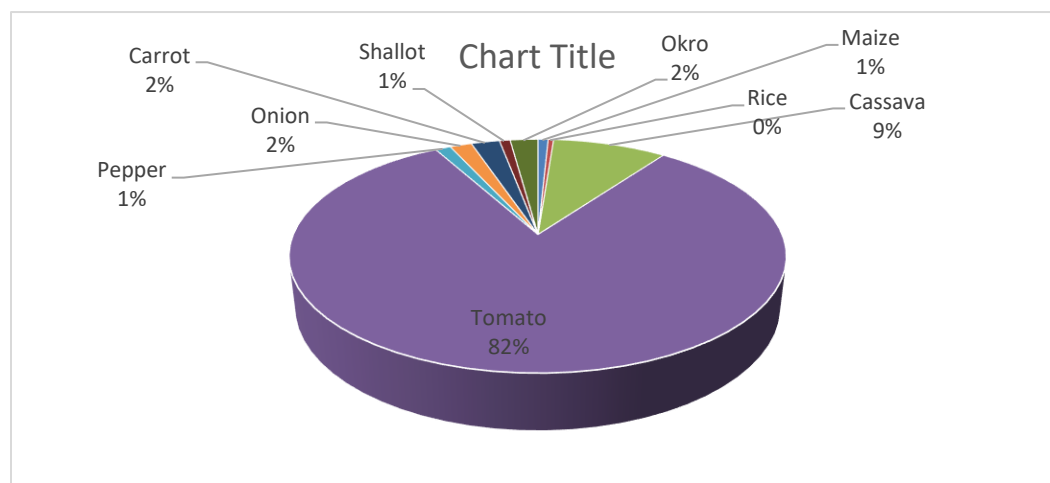
(h) PLANTING FOR FOOD AND JOBS (PFJ)

Activities under the Planting for Food and Jobs programme between 2018-2020 were carried out. Efforts are being made to recover the debts owed from the sale of inputs (fertilizers and seeds) to farmers in 2017, 2018 and 2019. Recovery percentage stands at 74.33% and 28% between 2018 -2019 respectively. Some inputs from 2018 and 2019 are still in stock and the expectation is that when these inputs are sold to farmers and the money paid to the Planting for Food and Jobs accounts, the recovery percentage will go up. On Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD), 4000 seedlings of coconut were procured and distributed to 101 farmers in the municipal, comprising 80 males and 21 females which show that beneficiary farmers were over 41 farmers comparing to the numbers registered under the programme. The land area stood at 22.86Ha of farm land in the municipality

Improved Major crop Performance (Non PFJ)

No	Crops	Productivity (Mt/Ha)	Area of production (Ha)	Production (Mt)
1	Maize	1.2	127	152.4
2	Rice	2.8	29	81.2
3	Cassava	9	189	1,701
4	Tomato	15.0	1051	15,765
5	Pepper	4	58	232
6	Onion	4	81	324
7	Carrot	8.3	51	423.3
8	Shallot	4	40	160
9	Okro	5	83	415

Chart 3 :Models of NABCO recruitment



Improved Major crop Performance (PFJ)

Table: 14

No	Crops	Productivity/Yield (Mt/Ha)	Area of production (Ha)	Production (Mt)
1	Maize	1.5	384.1	576.15
2	Tomato	16	1354.5	21672
3	Pepper	4.4	255	1122
4	Onion	4.1	412	1689.2
5	Carrot	9.3	340	3162
6	Shallot	4.2	195	819
7	Okro	4.9	261.5	1281.35
8	Spring onion	2.4	83	199.2
9	Rice	2.9	9	26.1

: Availability of Agricultural Extension Services

	2018	2019

	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of AEAs required	10	6	16	10	6	16
Number of AEAs at post	5	1	6	9	2	11
% AEAs at post compared to required	50	17	38	90	33	69
% of female AEAs at post			17	0	0	18
Number of farmers	57595	38515	96110	57595	38515	96110
Ratio of farmer to AEAs at post			13730 : 1			8,737 : 1

(i) SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The 17 interconnected SDGs build on the successes and setbacks of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and their scope has been broadened to include new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice. The SDGs call for an integrated approach to address these global challenges. Keta Municipality continue to monitor the progress of the goals and how to integrate it to the district development plan as well as making conscious effort to localize it in our everyday life. All efforts are being made to explain the goals on radio programmes, town hall and public engagements to the populace.

(j) **NATION BUILDERS CORPS (NABCO).**

Solving unemployment in the country is the key headache of the government thereby introduction of the Nation Builders Corp (NABCO) where, as we speak about 200 graduate youth who were hitherto crisps- crossing Accra, Kumasi, all our regional capitals have gained some level of job doing within the municipality. But for the introduction of this policy, these graduate youths would have been at home feeding on and competing with their junior siblings on the meager resources of their parents. Even with this laudable stop-gap programme there are people who are still criticizing it. Meanwhile these critics are yet to come out with alternative sources of jobs for the youths.

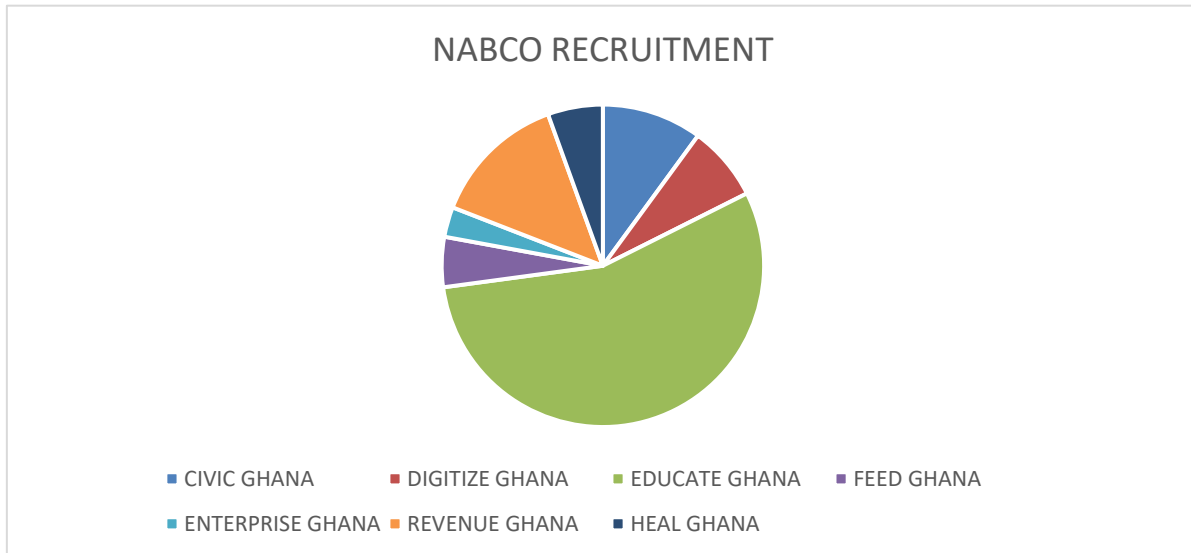
The table below shows the various modules and their corresponding number of employees in the Municipality.

Table 14

S/N	MODULES	NUMBER OF TRAINEES	PERCENTAGE
1	CIVIC GHANA	20	10
2	DIGITIZE GHANA	15	7.5
3	EDUCATE GHANA	110	55%
4	FEED GHANA	10	5
5	ENTERPRISE GHANA	7	3.5
6	REVENUE GHANA	27	13.5
7	HEAL GHANA	11	5.5

TOTAL		200	100
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Chart 4: **Recruitment into NABCO Models**



From the above chart, it can be seen that educate Ghana was the area that most of the recruits are serving within the municipality (55%) and this has really helped to boast teacher student ratio. This was followed by the module, revenue Ghana (13.5%), Civic Ghana (10%) etc.

HEALTH :

The health service operates within 2 sub-municipalities namely; Anyako and Keta. Health services are provided by 2 hospitals, 5 health Centers, 3 CHPS compounds and 4 private clinics. Physician Assistants heads the sub districts and they work with teams of clinical and preventive health workers to provide a wide range of services to community members. The municipality has two main hospitals which serve as the referral centers for other health centers and CHPs compounds. At the

community level, there are about 110 child and maternal health outreach points, 23 trained traditional birth attendants and 19 inactive Community Based Surveillance volunteers (CBSVs). The 2 hospitals have a total bed capacity of 200 (KMH-110. SHH-90). The total staff strength is over 700 with 11 Doctors (1 specialist) and 15 Physician Assistants. Nurses/Midwives constitute about 50% of the staff population with a little over 15% being para medicals and about 150 casual workers. Within this year, the municipality received over 18 newly posted staff mainly nursing category to complement the current staffing situation.



2.7 CHILD PROTECTION ACTIVITIES:

The act of safeguarding the right of all children to a life free from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect; and,

The prevention and responsiveness to violence, exploitation and abuse against children – including commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labour and harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation/cutting and child marriage.

It also includes issues on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) which covers defilement, rape, child marriage and other forms of violence which are driven by gender power dynamics and inequity.

The Keta Municipality rank very high in the issues of child abuses and trafficking and is one of the rampant issues that are being addressed by the department of Social Welfare and Community

Development. The objective of the department relating to the child protection is to ensure effective child protection and family welfare system as well as ensure the rights and entitlements of children.

Some activities that were put in place to curtail this issues are:

- i. Organization of stakeholder engagement to plan Gender –based violence campaign
- ii. Counselling of affected victims
- iii. Conducting social enquiry into reported cases
- iv. Creating public awareness of the right of the child

Table 15: Maintenance, Family Reconciliation and Child Welfare Cases

TYPE OF CASE	B/F	NEW CASES	TOTAL	TREATED	PENDING
<i>Child Maintenance</i>	-	24	24	24	-
<i>Family/Child Welfare</i>	-	11	11	11	-
<i>Custody</i>	-	21	21	21	-
<i>Child neglect / Abandonment</i>	-	1	1	1	-
<i>Paternity</i>	-	2	2	2	-
<i>Child labour/Trafficked</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Adoption</i>	-	2	2	1	1
<i>General Advice</i>	-	(38)	(38)	(38)	-
<i>Total</i>	1	61	62	61	1

Source: DSW-2020

- All the maintenance, custody, paternity, child neglect, family and child welfare cases received totaling sixty-one (61), were handled successfully. On adoption, the relative adoption of a fifteen-year-old girl was finalized at the High Court, Ho. An application for adoption of a 10-year-old special needs girl child has been received and being processed.
- On child neglect and abandonment, the case of a baby girl barely a month old was reported by the police from Anyako and in the care of the man who found the baby. The man was advised to release the child to the Department but he refused to comply and expressed interest in adopting her even though the consequences such actions was explained to him.

2.8 GENDER MAINSTREAMING:

Taking account of gender concerns in all policy, programme, administrative and financial activities, and in organisational procedures, thereby contributing to a profound organisational transformation.” (UNDP.

The municipality under the department of Social Welfare and Community development undertook social education programmes most often aimed at gender mainstreaming. During the year under review, there was a total of ten (10) programmes to promote family life. There were two (2) programmes on adolescent youth behaviours and sexual offences with emphasis on rape, defilement and harassment; two (2) programmes on streetism and child abuse and caring for the aged; three (3) programmes on the upsurge of teenage pregnancy, and early marriages and three (3) programmes on low participation of women in governance. Other areas of concern during the 2020 fiscal year was:

- i. Knowledge in laws affecting women and children
- ii. Formation of LEAP implementation committees in selected communities
- iii. Increase participation of women in decision making
- iv. Organization of community for a to improve family life in the rural areas
- v. Public education and disability related issue

2.9 Evaluations and Participatory M&E conducted

2.9.1 EVALUATION CONDUCTED

This was conducted on an abundant Public works Department building to elicit the views from the service providers (Assembly) and the beneficiaries (Community) the social environmental impact of rehabilitating the infrastructure for re-use. . Even though consultation was done during the project selection processes with approval from the community and other stakeholders, project social benefit and impact must also be assessed.

Name of Evaluation conducted	Policy/Programme/Project Involve	Consultant or resource Person	Methodology	Findings	Recommendations
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment	Rehabilitation of the old PWD Premises to accommodate other decentralized offices	Architectural Engineering services Limited (AESL)	Personal Interviews Focus group discussion	The project was needed to be done to resolve the infrastructural gaps that existed for long time.	The Municipal Assembly was tasked to fix infrastructure deficit issues. Community ownership of projects should be encouraged.

2.10 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION CONDUCTED

During the year under review, it was realized that most of the communities within the municipality do not have layout and this has given way to people to put up structures haphazardly the way it pleases them. This behavior cannot be tolerated if we want development to be orderly.

Name of PM&E Tool	Policy/Programme/Project Involve	Consultant or resource Person	Methodology	Findings	Recommendations
Participatory Rural Appraisal: Community Mapping	Preparation of the community map/layout	Physical Planning Unit With the help of GIZ	Split/zone the community into sectors according to landmark. Assigned team to the expected technical/draftsmen. Sketch the layout of the zone. Teams merge the sketches to form a complete layout/map of the community.	Communities were not properly planned. No layout for the communities. Help identify key community resource	Physical planning department should team up with MPCU to make sure that budget is approved for the exercise is released. Other community maps within the municipality should also be addressed.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 THE WAY FORWARD

3.1 KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED

In Spite of the numerous challenges in 2020, the MHD was able to make a remarkable progress in the area of reproductive health, prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases, maternal and child health services and consistent progress in quality of data that is entered into an electronic database for the GHS.

Logistics were mobilized to ensure that facilities kept running services in the face of delayed reimbursement of NHIS claims.

Medicines and non-medicines that were supplied from the Regional medical stores constituted about 70% of the requirements of the health facilities but the MHD and the Municipal hospital managed to get drugs from the open market to supplement even though there is high indebtedness to them.

The municipal Assembly was able to provide adequate public education and supply of PPEs on the dangers imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic to the general public through the Health service directorate.

Farmers' access to subsidized inputs in the form of seeds and fertilizers have been addressed.

Subsidized fertilizers are available in most of the input shops for farmers to purchase.

Extension services delivery activities has increased due to recruitments of newly trained staff.

3.2 KEY ISSUES YET TO BE ADDRESSED

Due to the inadequacy of the resource for development, there are some issues that have to be addressed to enable the Assembly to run well.

1. Inadequate critical staff such as Doctors, laboratory scientist, pharmacist
2. Delayed NHIS Claims reimbursement
3. There is high burden of arthritis and yet there is no physiotherapy unit in the municipality to offer rehabilitative services.
4. High incidence of teenage pregnancy, anaemia in pregnancy, and low family planning acceptor rate
5. Unavailability of ready markets for the farmers produce making it difficult for farmers to increase productions.
6. Funds not made available to the various departmental heads for their day-to day activities.
7. Still the Assembly is not able to procure enough stationeries for the day-to-day operation.
8. Not adhering to the provisions in the Annual Action Plan for implementation.
9. Not able to address huge indebtedness issues to the Assembly.

3.3 CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATION:

It is undeniable fact that, monitoring and evaluation exercise within the various MMDAs is not encouraging at all. This is due to the poor understanding of the concept by the various stakeholders concern. The level of development within the Keta Municipality should not be taken for granted if monitoring and evaluation is a tool for real development. Also source deductions to pay for some other government intervention on behalf of the district is a threat to the local economy since the needs and aspirations of the beneficiaries are never sought. Projects that were not completed have been rolled over to the 2020 Annual Action Plan (AAP) as the first priority for the year.

It was also observed that, more attentions were given to physical projects as compared to the non-physical one and this does not augur well for equity in development.

In carrying out impact evaluations and other types of evaluation (e.g. for relevance and sustainability), we need to be careful that we are not overly dependent on any one approach or method. Mixed methods are preferred because of their integrated approach to evaluation, resulting in a deeper and broader understanding of issues regarding the initiative. Although M&E is important for accountability and impact purposes, it is also essential for learning in order to

enhance strategic decision-making processes, influence policy, and gain the support of stakeholders to respond and adapt in a complex context and manage towards sustainable development impact.

The way forward is to streamline the various M&E activities to be able to do the right things to achieve the expected results. Take M&E activities seriously to avoid duplication of efforts. Monitoring and evaluation should be treated as a priority to ensure that projects and programmes are implemented to benefit the people within the municipality

ANNEX

Community and Town Hall engagement in perspective

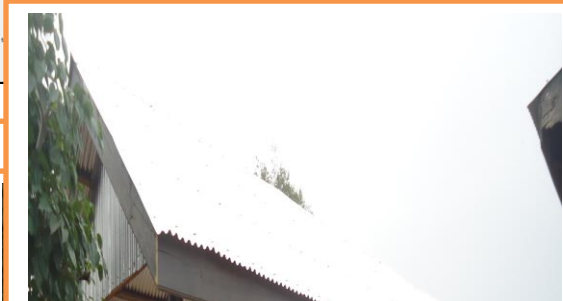
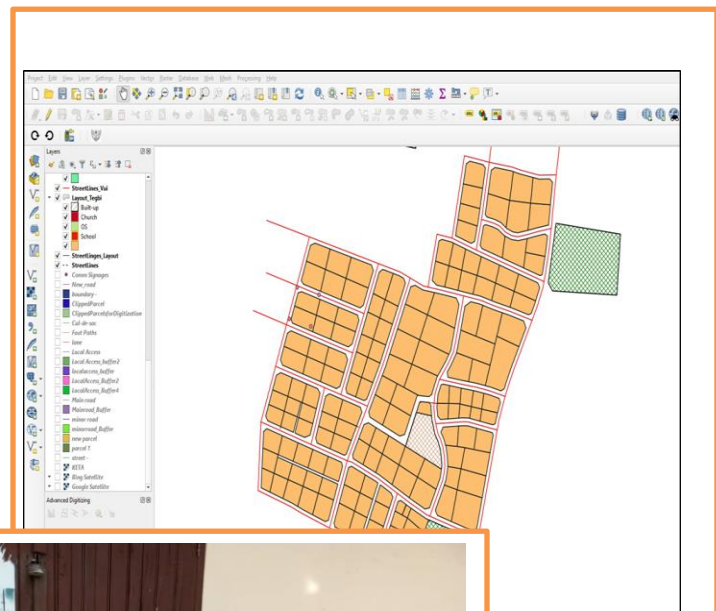
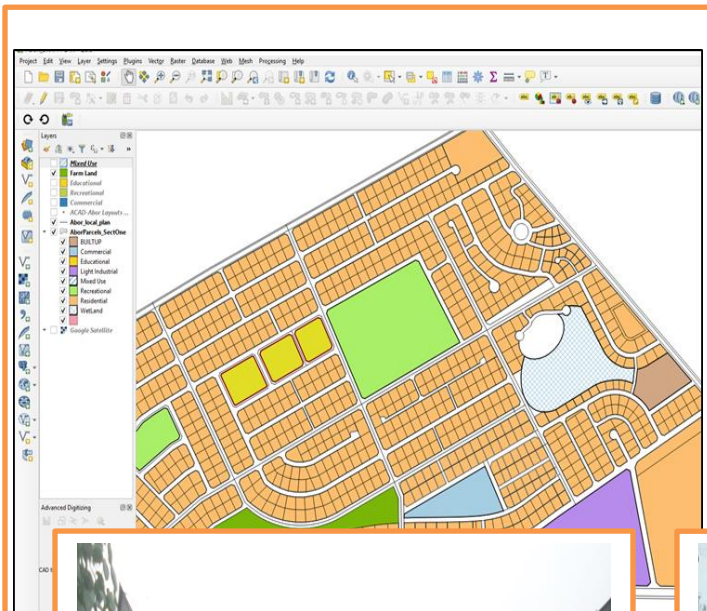




Re-gravelling of Ghana- Kpedzi Road

Community layout through participatory rural appraisal

Techniques (transect walk)



Right -to -Play Donation to some selected



Head Teachers of selected schools receiving the items

