

BIA EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

2021 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

PREPARED BY: DPCU, JANUARY 2022

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAP	Annual Action Plan
APR	Annual Progress Report
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
FBOs	Farmer Based Organizations
CLTS	Community Lead Total Sanitation
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DDF	District Development Facility
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GSFP	Ghana school Feeding Programme
GSOP	Ghana Social Opportunity Project
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NABCO	Nation Builders Corps
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
PFJ	Planting For and Jobs
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
RELCs	Research Extension-Farmer Linkages Committees

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) is required by Acts 480 and L.I 2232 to issue guidelines to Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as well as Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to prepare medium-term development plans. MDAs and MMDAs are also required by the law to periodically report on progress of implementation of their plans to the Commission.

Bia East District Assembly prepared its Medium-Term Development Plan was prepared and implemented based on the “*Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all*” for implementation from 2018-2021 of which Annual Action Plans were developed for effective implementation.

The Assembly adopted four goals in the ‘Agenda for jobs’ and four development dimensions based on the development issues in the district.

The goals adopted in the framework are;

- Build a prosperous society
- Create Opportunities for all
- Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
- Maintain a stable, united and safety society

The four development dimensions focused on and number in activities includes;

- Economic Development: 12 activities
- Social Development: 16 activities
- Environment, infrastructure, and Human Settlement: 8 activities
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability: 22 activities

The Progress Report presents an account of the interventions implemented on Quarterly and Annually basis. The Annual Progress Report shows the progress made towards the achievement of goals and objectives in the Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) and serves as a single source of information on implementation, financial performance, progress made on monitoring indicators, elaborates on key achievements, highlights challenges that threatened the achievement of targets as well as recommendations for development.

The 2021 Annual Action captured 58 programs and projects for implementation and at the end of the year 2021, a total of 57 projects representing approximately 98.2% were implemented or being implemented.

The preparation of this report included, data collected and collated from all the Departments and Units, Agencies as well as Institutions through a consultative process, processed and analyzed to make a comprehensive annual report.

This report is organized into three chapters. Chapter one is on the general introduction while chapter two consists of the reports on Monitoring and Evaluation activities and chapter three focuses on conclusions and the way forward.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The 2021 Annual Progress Report (APR) focuses on the implementation status of programs/projects/ activities implemented in the Bia East District under the “*Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all*” for implementation from 2018-2021. It also includes the processes involved in conducting Monitoring & Evaluation, purpose of Monitoring & Evaluation, dissemination of the progress report as well as the difficulties encountered in monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes for the period under review.

1.1 PURPOSE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- To ensure that projects and programs were implemented per approved plan and budget
- To promote public accountability and transparency in utilization of public resources
- To provide single source information on the progress made on achieved goals and objectives under the *Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all*.
- To identify and address challenges which impeded the achievement of the goals and objectives.
- To make informed decisions to influence future projects and provide opportunities for stakeholder feedback.
- Lastly, to promote and sustain citizen participation, involvement and ownership of implemented programs, projects and activities.

1.2 PROCESSES

The DPCU facilitated the preparation of the 2021 Annual Progress Report with the involvement of all the decentralized, non-decentralized departments and agencies of the Bia East District Assembly. Monitoring and Evaluation data were compiled from both primary and secondary sources. The secondary data were compiled from the various quarterly reports of various departments and sub-structures of the Assembly. The primary data were also obtained from the quarterly Site Meetings, Public Hearings, Town Hall Meetings, Social Accountability Forums and the quarterly meetings with the various stakeholders involved in the plan implementation and

monitoring. The data collected was checked for completeness, after which it was collated and analyzed. To improve the quality of the report, Head of Departments were contacted to provide clarity on some of the information that was not clear in their respective reports.

The final report was disseminated to the public by the District Development Communication Committee at the Town Hall meeting of the Assembly.

The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) held meeting and took members through the prescribed templates and format and later distributed the templates to collect relevant data from all departments for collation and analysis.

Other processes included;

- Routine visits made to projects, program and activity sites by the monitoring team to ensure that the right things were done and that interventions were properly executed.
- Regular site meetings were held with contractors and beneficiaries to discuss progress of work, challenges, sharing of experiences and ideas and updates of work.
- Financial Monitoring was conducted to account for cost by inputs and activities within predefined categories of expenditure.
- Results Monitoring was carried out to determine if the project, programs and activities were on target Process. Activity Monitoring was conducted to track the use of inputs and resources, the progress of activities and the delivery of outputs.
- Compliance Monitoring was conducted to ensure compliance with regulations.

1.3 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DMTDP

The 2021 Annual Progress Report looks at the implementation status of the MTDP for year 2021 with emphasis on the level of progress of the implementation of interventions or activities outlined in the Composite 2021 Annual Action Plan.

This section of the report presents the targets and actual implementation status of 2018-2021 Medium-Term Development Plan and the 2021 annual action plan respectively. The table 1.1 presents the details on the proportion of the MTDP implemented by the end of the year, 2021. It also presents percentage of the Annual Action Plans performed in diverse levels of completion in the yearly basis.

Table 1.1: Level of Implementation of the AAP and the MTDP

Indicators	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
Proportion of annual AAPs implemented	78%	90%	75.6%	100%	89.4%	100%	69.4%	100%	98.2%
Percentage of project completed	26.9%	30%	20.19%	10%	22.2%	15%	26.3	15%	do-
Percentage of on-going interventions	0	10%	24%	10%	15%	10%	54%	10%	25%
Percentage of interventions yet to start	23.1%	10%	27.89%	10%	18%	3%	8.8%	1%	1.75%
Percentage of interventions abandoned	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented	70%	25%	20%	50%	44.6%	75%	67.7%	100%	93.9%
Proportion of the yearly achievement of implementation of the medium-term development plan	56%	25%	20%	25%	24.6%	25%	23.1%	32.3%	26.2%

Source; DPCU, 2021

From the table above, the district could not achieve the implementation of the 2021 MTDP target of 32.3% largely due to inadequate funds for the implementation of the activities. However, despite the financial challenges encountered, the proportion of Annual Action Plan implemented was 98.2%. this milestone was achieved as a result of the review of the programmes and projects captured in the composite action and budget in relation to the resource availability.

1.4: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2021 AAP

A total number of 58 programs/projects were captured in the 2021 Annual Action Plan. By the end of the year 2021, a total of 57 programs/projects representing 98.2% projects were implemented or being implemented. 73.2% of the implemented interventions completed, 25% on-going and 1.8% not implemented.

1.2: Details on the AAP Implemented under the Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework

S/N	Development Dimension	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec
1	Economic Development	7	6	9	5	9	7	12	12
2	Social Development	19	15	15	3	29	21	16	16
3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	7	4	12	1	10	3	8	8
4	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	8	6	11	3	24	19	22	21
	Total	41	31	47	42	72	50	57	56

Source; DPCU, 2021

The table 1.2 shows that the overall implementation status of the 2021 Annual Action Plan was 98.2%. The table also shows that the implementation of the 2021 AAP according development dimensions was remarkable. The breakdown of the implementation status of the Economic Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements were 100% and Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability was 94.2%. This implies that the successful implementation of interventions in all the development dimension areas contributes substantially to the achievement of the goals and the policy objectives under the Agenda for Jobs. It also implies that the standard of living of the people in the district has improved significantly as a result of the successful implementation of interventions of the 2021 Annual Action Plan.

1.5: DISSEMINATION OF THE 2020 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

The report would be disseminated to DPCU members, Assembly members, National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) and other identified stakeholders and development partners.

1.6: DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED

1.6.1 Difficulties encountered in implementing the 2020 AAP and MTDP

The implementation of the 2021 Annual Action Plan and the four-year Medium Term Development Plan was without challenges. The Assembly was faced with the challenge of inadequate funding for the implementation of activities in the plan. Funds earmarked for the period were not all accessed due to the delay in releases and also deductions at source on the central government transfers such as the DACF among others. This hindered the ability of the Assembly to implement all the said projects.

Another challenge encountered was the inability of the Assembly to mobilize enough IGF and lack of funding support from development partners.

1.6.2 Difficulties or Challenges of M&E

Monitoring and Evaluation in the District was hindered by several challenges during the period under review. Among these were:

- The bad nature of road network in some parts of the district made it very difficult for monitoring activities.
- Inadequate logistical support and other resources for monitoring and evaluation activities in the district and at the Area Council levels.
- Lack of assigned permanent vehicle for monitoring and evaluation of programmes, projects and activities in the district.
- Lack of sustainable funds to conduct DPCU meetings and activities, Social Accountability Programmes, Evaluation and Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Inadequate training programmes organized by NDPC on the preparation and reporting of Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports.
- Collecting updates from some of the departments on the indicator levels delayed the process because in most cases the formats used by the departments for submission of the same information were different.

CHAPTER TWO

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

2.0 Introduction

Chapter two provides highlights on the monitoring and evaluation activities carried out during the period under review. It starts with programmes/projects/activities implementation status, performance of indicators against targets and update on disbursements from funding sources. The chapter also presents an update on critical development and poverty issues, evaluations conducted, findings and recommendations and ends with participatory monitoring and evaluation approaches used and the results.

2.1 PROGRAMME/PROJECT STATUS FOR THE YEAR, 2021

The implementation of the 2021 Annual Action Plan (AAP) was largely successful. From the Action Plan, 58 activities were planned and budgeted for in accordance with the development dimensions relevant to the development of the district and captured in the MTDP (2018 -2021). By the end of the year 2021, a total of 57 programs/projects representing 98.2% projects was implemented or being implemented thereby recording a great achievement of its goals and objectives adopted from the Agenda for Jobs the District. 73.2% of the implemented interventions completed, 25% on-going and 1.8% not implemented. Therefore, with available resources (both human and financial), the Assembly would be able to achieve over 90% implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018 -2021) by the end of the plan period.

The details of the programmes and projects in the 2021 AAP completed have been presented in annex 1 and 2. The project register contains the projects, the development dimension of the policy framework, location, contract sum, contractor executing the work. Others includes funding, expenditure to date, start date, expected date of completion and remarks.

The programmes have also been outlined in annex 2. It also contains the title of the programme, source of funding, date started, implementation status and beneficiaries in a sex disaggregated data.

2.2 UPDATE ON FUNDING SOURCES AND DISBURSEMENTS

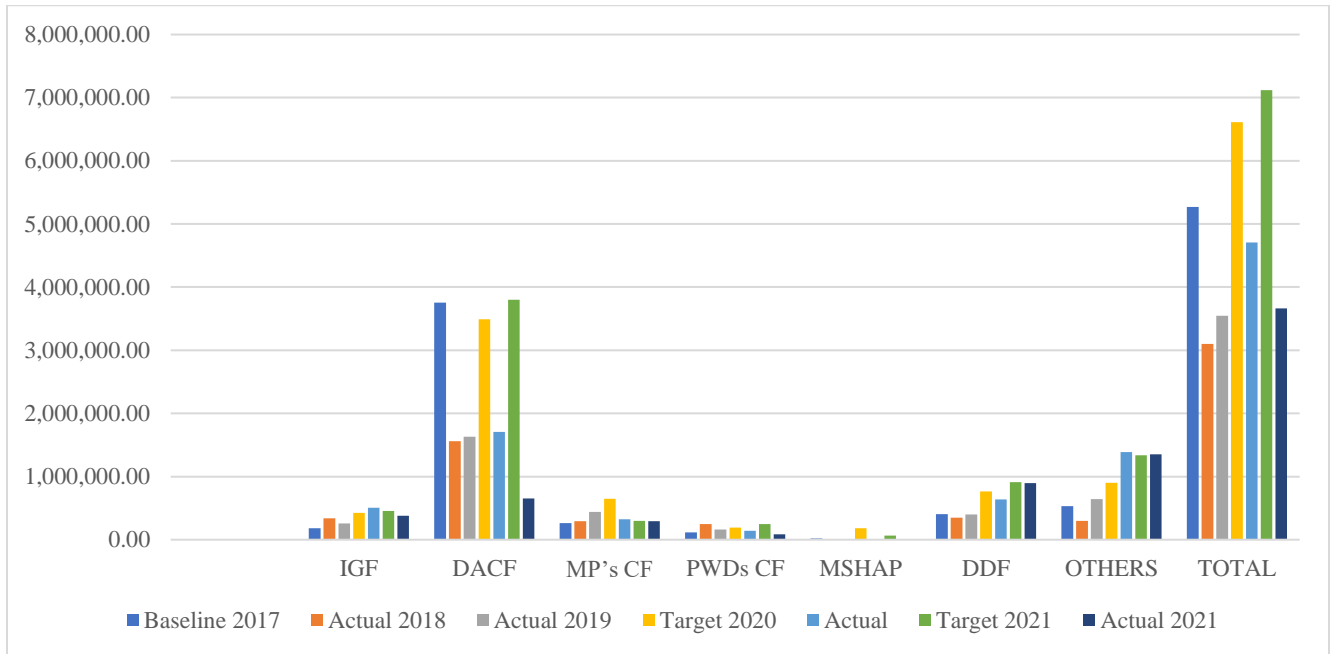
To ensure effective implementation of every plan and budget, revenue and expenditure plays a key role for successful implementation. This section of the progress report provides revenue and expenditure for the year under review. It demonstrates the total revenue generated within the year and how funds were released to finance the expenditure of the 2021 composite annual action plan and budget as shown in table 2.1 and annex 2.1.

2.2.1 UPDATE ON REVENUE SOURCES

Table 2.1: Revenue sources from all sources

Expenditure Item	Baseline 2017	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
IGF	180,744.00	339,929.55	259,805.71	427,386.00	508,038.65	456,000.00	380,733.98
DACF	3,752,245.00	1,561,060.19	1,629,289.80	3,488,473.27	1,704,973.87	3,800,404.00	652,643.17
MP's CF	263,000.00	293,143.28	439,407.68	650,000.00	321,412.27	300,000.00	294,852.07
PWDs CF	114,418.87	249,662.08	163,857.84	193,327.21	143,009.84	250,000.00	86,594.39
MSHAP	21,659.00	10,364.28	11,788.38	183,603.86	7,766.76	64,500.00	1,817.69
GSFP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SRWSP	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
DDF	403,125.00	351,132.00	397,409.69	766,869.00	638,429.56	909,464.00	895,161.00
GSOP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
UNFPA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
UNICEF	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
UDG	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
LEAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHERS	530,648.00	296,403.35	644,940.32	903,526.50	1,385,284.23	1,336,526.4	1,349,949.6
TOTAL	5,270,839.8	3,101,694.7	3,546,499.4	6,613,185.8	4,708,915.1	7,117,394.4	3,661,751.9

Figure 2.1 Update on revenue sources



From table 2.1 and figure 2.1, it is observed that the collection of Internally Generated Funds (IGF) was not the best in 2021 in spite of reduced covid-19 restrictions. The Assembly was able to collect about 83.49% of the budgeted IGF compared to 118.87% performance in 2020. Juxtaposing the two fiscal years IGF performance shows that 2021 performance fell short of 35.38%. The Assembly’s total budget estimate for the government transfer for 2021 was 6,661,394.40 of which 3,281,017.92 was the actual receipt whilst the total budget estimate for the government transfer for 2020 was 6,185,799.80 of which 4,708,915.1 was the actual receipt. This represents 49.25% and 67.91% of government transfer performance for the year 2021 and 2020 respectively. Comparing 2021 and 2020 fiscal years of government transfers performance shows that 2021 performance fell short of 18.66%.

It is very clear from the analysis that the Assembly performed well from all revenue heads in 2020 as compared to 2021. This explains why the assembly is owing contractors and was not able to initiate new projects in 2021. The inability of the Assembly to complete most of the on-going projects affects social delivery and achieving the goal of creating equal opportunities for all. The fall in total revenue was attributed to the dwindling cocoa business and the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic which resulted in the loss of livelihoods and closure of businesses and developments in the district. The decrease in government transfers could also be linked to the post impact of covid-19 and 2020 post-election effects.

With regards to expenditure management, management complied with Public Financial Management Act 921, 2016 by using GIFMIS in the disbursement and implementation of 2021 Annual Action Plan. This made the Assembly to spend within its budgetary allocation of the plan. That means that no expenditure was incurred on unplanned projects and programmes in the period under review.

The revenue mobilization efforts encountered some challenges during the period under review. These included limited data and number of businesses operating in the district, inadequate revenue collectors, unavailability of dedicated means of transport, apathy toward tax by citizen, lack of development scheme.

In light of the above challenges, the District Assembly came out with strategies to improve the various revenue items such as property rates, licenses, fees and investment as a means to boost the revenue base of the Assembly and to also achieve the 2022 revenue target. The strategies included organization of regular radio sensitization programs, stakeholders meetings on Assembly's approved 2021 fees and rates, recruit more revenue collectors, form revenue taskforce, procure uniform and ID cards for the revenue collectors, training of revenue collectors, update economic data, complete the preparation of the local plans and collect data on properties at Adabokrom and camp 15 junction with the support from GIZ, print stickers and issue them, erect more revenue check points, and issue demand notices.

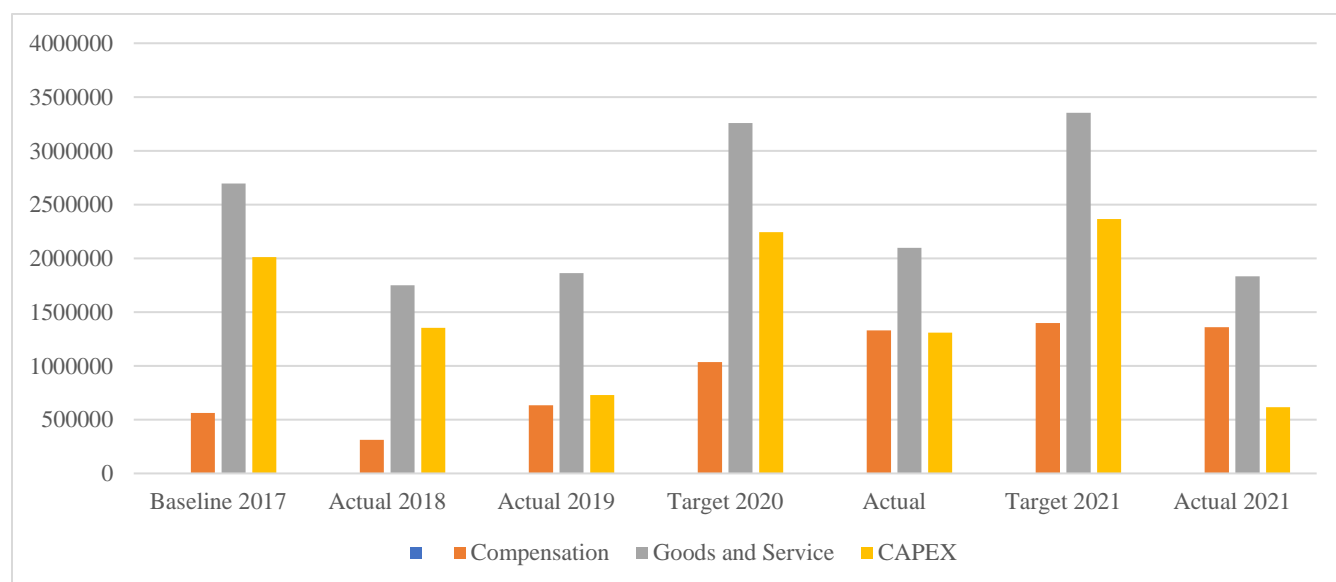
2.2.2 UPDATE ON EXPENDITURE

This section provides details on funds received and disbursed. The expenditure items of the Assembly include compensation, goods and services, CAPEX and other grants. Table 2.2 presents an update on disbursement of funds including 2021.

Table 2.2 Expenditure

Expenditure Item	Baseline 2017	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
Compensation	561,648.00	313,795.81	633,399.31	1,036,013.10	1,331,417.05	1,399,876.49	1,359,417.80
Goods and Service	2,697,121.06	1,748,175.91	1,862,063.46	3,259,232.04	2,098,132.33	3,353,367.00	1,832,882.61
CAPEX	2,012,070.78	1,353,786.93	727,741.60	2,243,000.00	1,310,431.46	2,364,151.00	615,839.50
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5,270,839.84	3,415,758.65	3,223,204.37	6,613,185.84	4,739,980.84	7,117,394.49	3,808,139.91

Figure 2.2: Expenditure



The Assembly had been able to perform about 53.50% of its total expenditure for the 2021 fiscal year. The higher proportion of expenditure went to goods and service and compensation for the period under review. The trend was the same for the previous years.

From the table and the chart, it is observed that the actual expenditure on compensation for 2021 increased slightly as compared to the actual expenditure for the year 2020. This was due to the fact that new staffs were recruited and posted to the District Assembly. The situation was different when it comes to expenditure on goods and services and CAPEX since the actual expenditure was higher than the previous year.

It is also clear that there was huge expenditure shortfall of about 1,748,311.50 (73.95%) on CAPEX since the Assembly planned to spend 2,364,151.00 but rather spent 615,839.50 at the end of the year. The District Assembly also ended the fiscal year with a budget deficit of about 3,309,254.50. This low expenditure level by the Assembly was as a result of shortfalls in revenue received for the year. The expenditure gap implies that certificates of some of the contractors executing some projects could not be honored hence causing delay in the completion of such projects.

2.3.0 UPDATE ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS

The updates on National Core Indicators and District Specific Indicators were adopted to monitor the contribution of the Assembly to the overall national development. Both the national and the district specific indicators are tracked to measure the performance during monitoring and evaluation exercises. The measurement of these indicators was done on the annual basis. Annex 3 and 4 present the details of the indicator levels.

Tracking of the achievement of these indicators are linked to the assessment of progress of implementation of the 2021 Annual Action Plan and the MTDP (2018-21) of the Assembly.

2.3.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Build a prosperous society.

Under Economic Development Dimension, there are four (4) main national core indicators adopted to monitor the performance of the district in terms of economic development to the overall national economic development. Among the indicators under this development dimension included total output of agricultural production of major crops, percentage of arable land under cultivation (hectares), number of new industries established, number of new jobs created; agriculture, industry, services.

All the selected crops witnessed significant increase in outputs. There was significant positive change in the productivity of plantain because of the rehabilitation of cocoa farms which planted plantain in all the rehabilitated farms. The exercise started from 2019 which resulted in the increase in plantain production from 2020 to date.

The district could not meet its target for rice production in 2020. The negative change in the productivity of rice was as a result of bad seed rice supplied to farmers by spark farms through the special rice initiative and the planting for food and jobs to the rice farmers.

In the area of livestock as shown in annex 3, there are better prospects for the development and the production of both big and small ruminants in the district. However, there are certain operational areas where some specific animals are tabooed and so restricting their rearing in those communities. There is restriction of sheep and goat production in Kaase, Amanfokrom, Achiasse, Adabokrom among others which has affected the production of sheep and goats in the district.

The annex 3 also shows that less arable lands are being used for cultivation for all the years. Therefore, there is the need for the Assembly and other corporate institutions to invest in agriculture in all forms and shapes.

The district has not performed well in the industry and services sectors when it comes to establishment of new industries and job creation. However, agriculture sector recorded substantial number of jobs and also established one industry in the district. The District Assembly needs to put in much efforts by supporting the growth of services and industry sectors since these sectors if well-developed could employ majority of people in the district.

2.3.2 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Create Opportunities for all.

Under this development dimension, indicators which sought to measure the services being rendered by the district includes net enrolment ratio, Gender Parity Index, Completion rate, number of operational health facilities, proportion of population with valid NHIS card, number of

births and deaths registered, maternal mortality ratio (Institutional), malaria case fatality (institutional), number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse

Annex 3 shows that net enrolment ratio indicator sought to measure the ratio of appropriately aged pupils enrolled at a given level of schooling expressed as a percentage of total population in that age group. In respect of targets and achievements, there have been improvement in net enrolment ratios for Kindergarten and Primary except JHS for the year 2020. Net Enrolment ratios for the kindergarten and primary has increased astronomically compared to JHS. This increased net enrolment was largely due to improved school infrastructure, recruitment and posting of more teachers into the district, regular school supervision and monitoring among others. The reason attributed to the district inability of the district to meet 2020 year net enrolment target at the JHS level was as a result of the outbreak of covid-19 and its related effect.

It is therefore imperative for the district education directorate to pursue more measures to improve the situation in the years ahead.

All the levels have recorded positive parity index outcome except target for kindergarten for the year 2021. However, none of this level has achieved a parity index of 1.00. The Assembly therefore needs to sustain its efforts at improving the Gender Parity Index at all levels especially at the JHS level.

Completion rate at all levels have witnessed significant improvement from 2018 to 2021. However, completion rate for Kindergarten and Primary in 2017 was better than the subsequent years. Completion rate at the JHS level has seen consistent improvement over the years although the 100% target has not been met. Annex 3 provides details.

Inadequate school infrastructure, furniture, teaching and learning materials, teachers and irregular training is still negatively affecting quality teaching and learning in the district. There are some schools with deplorable infrastructure conditions that need both major and minor repairs. The Assembly needs to sustain its efforts at improving completion rate at JHS level and make improvement at the Kindergarten and Primary levels.

From Annexes 3 and 4, there has not been much changes in health facilities from 2017 to 2021 in the district. The health infrastructure is under-developed. It is sad to note that the district has to lose the only doctor because of lack of operational theatre and that he was gradually losing his surgical skills. Despite the challenges with the health infrastructure, there was no maternal death record, zero neonatal mortality & still births. There was also increased deliveries in the district with around 99.3% skilled deliveries. The DHMT liaised with RMS and Zipline to ensure availability of medicines and other logistics. The last mile distribution also helped with its regular supply of drugs to the DHA. The year under review saw an improvement in staff strength to population indicator ratio as compared to the previous three years because of increased in the number of posted staffs.

The assembly needs to prioritize improvement in the health infrastructure to achieve the Universal Health Coverage.

2.3.3 ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment.

The indicators under this development dimension include percentage of road network in good condition, percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources, proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services, percentage of communities covered by electricity and number of communities affected by disaster. *The entire district is rural.*

Annex 3 shows that there has been marginal increase in the percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources from 2017 -2021 although targets were not met.

The district has improved safe water coverage level from about 55% in 2017 to about 71% in 2021. It also means that there is about 29% of the population without access to potable water. Despite the efforts to improve access to potable water in the district, there are still many unserved communities because of lack of funds and development partners to construct additional boreholes and wells.

Feeder roads constitute about 80% road network and trunk roads constitute 20%. Few roads have been engineered but now in a deplorable state. A total of about 18km roads have been tared while construction and taring of Kwasare Junction-Sowodadiem Road of about 19.3km and

rehabilitation of Adabokrom-Kaase feeder road of about 24km are on-going under cocoa roads. The District Assembly continuously maintain the feeder roads, farm tracks, which often become impassable during the raining season.

Annex 3 also shows that there is consistent increment in percentage of road network in good condition in the district. 45% of road network was in good condition in 2018 and 65% in 2021.

Despite the efforts of the district and the central government, poor road network remains one of the major development issues that affect agriculture, health, business development, security and among others. This calls for more investment in road development in the district.

Efforts are made every year to improve the expansion of electricity supply to unserved communities. The electricity coverage only moved from 70% in 2017 to 75% in 2021. Annex 3 shows that, there has been small increment in electricity coverage in the district only through the rural electrification project. The District Assembly itself could not initiate its own project due low revenue generation.

2.3.4 GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safety society.

The indicators that sought to measure the performance of level of implementation of planned interventions in the 2021 AAP are percentage of Annual Action Plan implemented, reported cases of crime, number of communities affected by disaster

At the end of the year 2021, a total of 57 programs/projects representing 98.2% projects was implemented or being implemented thereby recording a great achievement of its goals and objectives adopted from the Agenda for Jobs the District. 73.2% of the implemented interventions completed, 25% on-going and 1.8% not implemented.

The challenges encountered during the implementation of the 2021 Annual Action activities are; low GIF, untimely releases of statutory funds to execute projects at their stated time schedule, huge deduction from DACF secretariat, low capacity of M & E of some members of the DPCU and inadequate funds and means of transport for M & E activities.

Generally, there is low level of crime in the district. The record details are in annex 3.

To conclude, from the table under Annex 3 and 4, indicators such as Total output in agriculture production, Gender Parity Index, Number of operational health facilities, Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources, Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation service, Percentage of Road network in good condition among others saw improvement due to some good policies initiated by the Assembly and Central Government such as Planting for food and Jobs, Planting for Export and rural development, one district one factory, among others. The commitment of staff towards the achievement of set targets and constant monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects have also contributed immensely to the performance of the indicators.

2.4.0 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

The pursuit to reduce poverty and promote development, Government introduced a number of interventions in the Country. Among these interventions in the district include Ghana School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme, National Youth Employment Programme, the National Health Insurance Scheme, One Constituency – One Million Dollars Programme. The rest are Planting for Food and Jobs, Planting for Export and Rural Development, Free SHS Programme, National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP), Implementation of Infrastructure for poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP) and the Nations Builders Corps (NABCO) Programme.

The Bia East District Assembly has made efforts in addressing some critical development and poverty issues which are also part of the governments prioritized social intervention areas. This report covers those whose implementation had started and have progressive information on.

Annex 5 shows the update on critical development and poverty issues. The relevant information includes critical poverty development issues, the allocations, actual receipt and the number of beneficiaries.

2.4.1 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme, is a social cash transfer programme that provides financial assistance and health insurance to the extremely poor

households across the country. Its main aim is to alleviate short-term poverty and encourage long-term human capital development.

There are 322 household beneficiaries. They comprise 74 males and 248 females in the district. During the period under review, five (5) out of the six (6) cycle payments was carried out. A total amount paid to beneficiaries for all the cycle amounted to 126,030.00. This was done by Staffs of Kaaseman Rural Bank electronically through the interbank CHIPS (E-zwich) Payment system.

2.4.2 Persons with Disability (PWDs) and NHIS Registration

The department in collaboration with the District PWD Association Executives registered and compiled the list of all PWDs in the district during the year under review. The collection of data on PWDs was done in the four area councils of the district.

Table 2.3: Breakdown of area councils and beneficiaries

No.	Area Council	Male	Female	Total
1.	Adabokrom	74	59	133
2.	Asemnyinakrom	46	40	86
3.	Fosukrom	54	38	92
4.	Kaase	69	48	117
	Total	240	188	428

During the year under review, the department facilitated the disbursement of funds and working tools and equipment totaling 40,000.00 to 32 PWDs members in the district. 19 beneficiaries received 1,000.00 cash grant each. 8 people received 8 deep freezers, 1 person received wheel chair, 2 people received 2 laptops, 1 person received generator and 1 person received cargo tricycle.

During the year under review the Department in collaboration with National Health Insurance office at Bia West registered beneficiaries of the Disability fund unto the Scheme. At the end of the year 2021, a total number of 494 PWDs have been registered with the Department. Out of this total number, 291 females and 203 males of the disability fund have been registered unto the National health Insurance.

Quarterly monitoring on the activities of PWD were undertaken by some selected members of the DPCU.

2.4.3 Capitation Grant

The trenches of the 2021 Capitation Grant received by the Education Directorate amounted to 37,639.17 against the total allocation of 45,000. The total number of beneficiaries stands at 13,065. This comprises 6,878 boys and 6,185 girls.

2.4.4 Free SHS Programme

Government commenced implementation of free secondary education in September for 2017/18 academic year. Although, there is no SHS or TVET in Bia East District but there is a good number of SHS students from the district that are benefiting from the Free SHS programmes. The construction of Community Day Senior High School is completed. Inspection was carried out on 2nd August, 2021 prior to the handing over of the facility by the Inspectorate Team from the Ghana Education Service. The handing over was held on 19th November, 2021 after which the approval for the operationalization of the school as a Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institution was given to admit students for 2021/2022 academic year. Operationalization of the school will provide opportunities to students living in and around the district have access to secondary education.

2.4.5 Ghana School Feeding Programme

Table 2.4: Ghana School Feeding Programme

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	ENROLLMENT		TOTAL
		BOYS	GIRLS	
1	Kaase R/C Primary A School	131	111	242
2	Kaase R/C Primary B School	136	111	247
3	Fosukrom D/A Primary A	100	198	298
4	Fosukrom D/A Primary B School	149	135	284
5	Adabokrom English and Arabic Primary School	165	160	325
6	Achiase D/A Primary A	199	177	376
7	Achiase D/A Primary B	167	144	311
8	Kaasenyamebkyere D/A Primary A School	206	191	397

9	Kaasenyamebekyere D/A Primary B' (Alhajikrom D/A Primary) School	110	115	225
10	Kwabena Nketaa D/A Primary School	165	169	334
11	Kwasare R/C Primary School	249	267	516
12	Akonansa D/A Primary School	154	131	285
13	Ahimakrom D/C Primary School	111	100	211
14	Sebebia D/A Primary School	214	132	346
15	Nkwatakesse D/A Primary School.	186	150	336
16	Amangoase D/A Primary School	131	135	266
17	Ntesere D/A Primary School	172	152	324
18.	Ahinfukrom D/A Primary School	221	213	434
19.	Camp Junction English and Arabic Primary	130	125	225
20.	Camp Junction D/A Primary A School	111	96	207
21.	Camp Junction D/A Primary B School	134	107	241
22.	Asemyinaakrom D/A Primary School	149	161	310
23	Adabokrom D/A Primary A School	185	195	380
24.	Adabokrom D/A Primary A School	234	223	457
TOTAL		3909	3698	7607

Source; GES, December, 2021

2.4.6 Nation Builders Corps (NABCO)

The NABCO Program started in January, 2018 under 7 modules. 70 of trainees made up of 57 males and 13 females are presently at post. The current number of the trainee for the period under review stood 51. The number comprised 39 males and 12 females. However, 13 trainees have been permanently employed into various public and private institutions, 4 males exited and 2 males deceased. Below is the table for the above details.

Table 2.5: NABCO beneficiaries

Module	No. Beneficiaries		
	Total	Male	Female
Educate Ghana	18	10	8

Heal Ghana	1	1	0
Feed Ghana	25	21	4
Civic Ghana	0	0	0
Digitize Ghana	2	2	0
Enterprise Ghana	0	0	0
Revenue Ghana	5	5	0
Total	51	39	12

NABCO Secretariat, December,2021

2.4.7 Planting for Food Jobs (PFJ)

The Planting for Food and Jobs programme is one of the Presidents special initiatives launched in 2017 to increase production in food; maize, rice, soybean and sorghum. The programme among other things aimed at providing jobs for local indigenes and youth. A total of 1,065 people comprising 916 males and 149 females has benefited from planting for food and jobs.

The effect of the incidence of Fall Armyworm invasion remained a thread to the intervention although incidents of warm infestation was minimal for the period under review. This was as a result of the availability of chemicals to affected farmers. Chemicals were sent to operational areas to make is close to farmers. Farmers who bought maize seeds from the department were educated to immediately apply the chemicals when they see signs of the insect in their farms. 345 farmers with a total of 349.92 ha reported of invasion in their maize farms. Farmers were given insecticides and had their farms sprayed with AEAs supervision. No farm was destroyed during the reporting year.

2.4.8 Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)

The Department of Agriculture with support from the Tree Crop Development Authority (TCDA) distributed 1,050 hybrid coconut seedlings to 18 beneficiary farmers.

Table 2.6 Quantity of first batch of seeds and number of beneficiaries

Seedling	Q'ty Received	Q'ty Distributed	Male	Female	Total	Area (Ha)
Coconut	1,050	1,050	15	3	18	8.4

The Department of Agriculture with support from the Ghana Export Promotion Authority also received and distributed 600 hybrid coconut seedlings to Bia East Coconut Farmers Association anchor farmers.

Table 2.7 Quantity of second batch of seeds and number of beneficiaries

Name of anchor farmer	Location	Q'ty received
Nyarko Gyan Abranomah	Nkwanta Kesse	300
Kenneth Asare	Bamoah	300

2.4.9 One District One Factory (1D1F) Programme

Bia East District Assembly established Rice Processing Facility at Camp 15 Junction. The establishment of the rice processing facility is part of the on-going national industrialization policy of the Government, particularly, the One District One Factory (1D1F) initiative. It also forms part of the concept of the Common User Facility (CUF) as the agro-industrial processing facility seeks to enhance the ability of farmers and other agricultural value chain actors, with low or no financial strength, to own individual or group processing facilities under the 1D1F scheme. However, the facility is yet to be operationalized although a report on the management structure of the facility was submitted to management for consideration.

2.4.10 One Constituency One Million Dollars Programme

The district has benefitted from a number of initiatives in line with the One Million Dollars per constituency. The current on-going projects include the following;

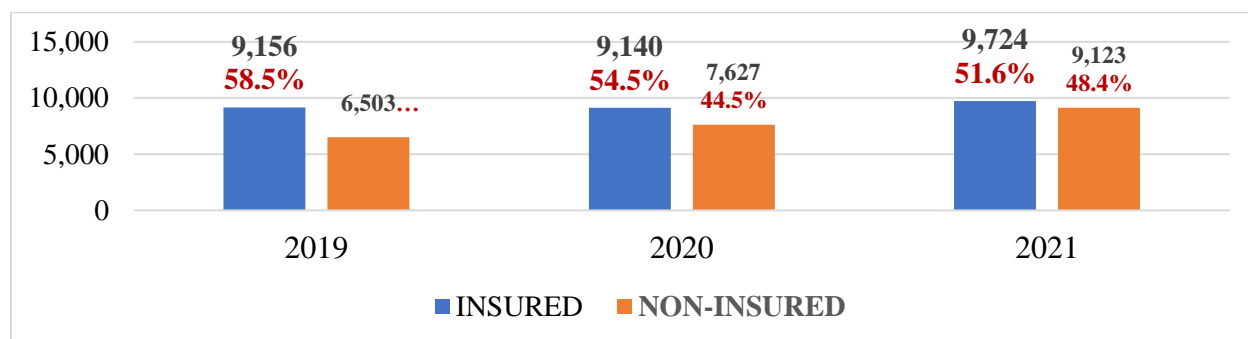
- Construction of 3-unit classroom block with store room, staff common room and toilet at Nyamebekyere.
- Construction of 3-unit classroom block with store room, staff common room and toilet at Nyamebekyere.
- Construct 1no. 6unit Classroom blocks, with store room, staff common room, toilet at Atuakrom.
- Construction CHPS compound at Ahimakrom.

- 3No. Solar mechanize boreholes at Adabokrom, Mansakrom, Brenykwa
- Construction of market shed, 4-seater WC, mechanized borehole & warehouse at Camp 15 Junction

2.4.11 National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

The district now has temporal health insurance office. This has made it easy for the people to register and resolve some issues relating to NHIS registration and access to health care services.

Figure 2.3: National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)



Source: GHS & NHIS

The presence of health insurance office will significantly increase subscribers in the district.

2.4.12 HIV/AIDS

The District Assembly and the development partners continue to intensify activities of HIV&AIDS in the district in the area of sensitization, testing and counselling, training of peer educators, stigma reduction and support to PLHIVs. The efforts of the District Assembly are dwindling with regards to provision of resources to fight the menace.

The factors that influence the spread of HIV&AIDS in the district are unprotected sex, belief systems, unemployment, poverty, poor borders, broken homes among others.

Stigmatization and discrimination against PLHIVs are still high in the district and this is preventing people from voluntary testing to know their status. It is therefore important for people in the district to prioritize and be desirous of knowing their HIV/AIDS status so that they can live productive lives. The table 2.8 shows incidence of HIV in the district.

Table 2.8: Incidence of HIV/AIDS in the District

Years	Total No. of persons tested	Total No. tested positive	
		Male	Female
2018	1,583	1	0
2019	2,835	33	48
2020	875	1	19
2021	1,153	7	34

Source: GHS, 2021

2.4.13 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Available safe water sources in the district consist of hand pump boreholes, hand-dug wells, and mechanized boreholes. The district has improved safe water coverage level from about 55% in 2017 to about 71% in 2021. This means that there is 29 % of the population without access to potable water. Potable water sources are supplemented with other non-potable sources such as streams, ponds, springs, rivers and rain water. Despite the efforts to improve access to potable water in the district, there are still many unserved communities. The Bia East District cannot boast of a single Small Town Water supply system as well.

Generally, environmental sanitation in the district leaves much to be desired. Although, the consistent efforts to improve the condition, poor environmental sanitation still exist.

Management of solid is carried out by Zoomlion Ghana Ltd. Managing solid waste in the district remains a major challenge. As a result, there has always been spillage from communal containers due to irregular emptying of the containers.

Table 2.9 Number of latrines

Types of latrines	Actuals (2017)	Actuals (2018)	Actuals (2019)	Actual (2020)	Actual (2021)	SOURCE OF DATA
WC	56	63	71	86	439	EHU
BIO DIGESTER	0	0	0	2	82	EHU
KVIP	9	15	34	45	315	EHU
VIP	91	118	193	214	1127	EHU
Acqua privy	4	4	4	4	4	EHU
Pit latrines	1055	1313	1339	1348	1348	EHU

Total	1215	1513	1641	1699	3315	
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Source: DEHU, 2021

2.4.14 Participation of the marginalized (young persons, women, PWDs) in governance

Participation of the marginalized, excluded (young persons, women, PWDS) in governance in the district has improved due to the activities of NCCE and the Gender Desk Officer. They sensitized this category of people on the need to actively participate in the day-to-day activities of governance. They were motivated to take up leadership roles in governance at the local level. Special appeal was made to the traditional authorities to modify or do away with superstitious beliefs that prevent women from taking part in governance.

2.5.0 EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED; THEIR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Evaluation plays a vital role in the life of every project implementation as the feedback always determines the success or failure of the project. Therefore, the evaluation of the achievements of the 2021 Annual Action Plan was conducted using Ex-ante Evaluation of the implementation of the projects based on the M&E Calendar and Budget in the DMTDP, 2018-2021. This was performed by the DPCU with the involvement of the relevant stakeholders.

Four (4) evaluations were conducted as per details in table 2.10. These include: Assessing the impact of mechanized borehole at Adabokrom, 6-unit classroom block and supply of dual desk furniture at Jinijinkofi and planting for food and jobs programme.

The Purpose of these Evaluations were to ascertain the outcomes of these programs on their intended beneficiaries, identify the implementation weaknesses and recommend measures to ultimately achieve the intended benefits.

The method implored in executing above involved the update of check list designed by the DPCU in 2021 to include important questions for 2021 with the goal of using the checklist to collect data to track the progress of implementation of planned activities. Detailed questionnaires were also designed to collate the views of program beneficiaries in order to measure their degree of satisfaction with respect to utilization of the projects and programs. The DPCU further reviewed implementation reports of various departments concerned with the utilization of the projects and programs. The findings and recommendations are presented in Table 2.10 below.

Table 2.10: Update on Evaluations Conducted

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/programe/ project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
Terminal Evaluation	Construction of water facilities – boreholes and mechanization	DPCU Members; DCD, DPO, DBA, DFO, DWE, DEHO, DDA, Directors of GHS and GES, Assembly member, community members	Field Surveys including Data Collection and Analysis, observations, dissemination, report writing	High pressure on the facility, WATSAN committee not given refresher training, WATSAN committee not gender sensitive enough, WATSAN not accounting for the revenue they collect	Provision of additional mechanized borehole, train WATSAN committee members, audit their account and make them more accountable and increase female membership in the committee
Terminal Evaluation	Construction of 6-unit classroom block and supply of dual desk furniture	DPCU Members; DCD, DPO, DBA, DFO, DWE, DEHO, DDA, Directors of GHS and GES, Assembly member, community members	Observation, Review Meeting, Reports	The project completed and handed over and in use, the quality of execution was good, some classrooms were empty or with small number of pupils because of low enrolment, no school feeding programme in the school	Embark on enrolment drive and enrol the school onto the school feeding programme
Terminal Evaluation	Implementation of planting for food and jobs programme at Kaase, Camp 15, Fosukrom, Atuakrom, Amanfokrom, Camp 15 Junction, Besease, Donkorkrom, Bediitor, Bredi, Ahimakrom, Alhajikrom and Achiasse.	DPCU Members; DCD, DPO, DBA, DFO, DWE, DEHO, DDA, Directors of GHS and GES, Assembly member, community members	Field Surveys including data collection and analysis observation, review Meeting, reports	Late arrival of inputs, lack of processing machines, bad road network to their farms, lack of readily availability aggregators, processors, along the value chain	Make farming inputs available to farmers before the commencement of the season, maintenance of roads, support farmers with processing machines, and linked them to the ready market
Mid-term Evaluation	Construction of 2-bed room semi-detached staff bungalow	DPCU Members; DCD, DPO, DBA, DFO, DWE, DEHO, DDA, Directors of GHS and GES, Assembly member,	Field Surveys including Data Collection and Analysis Observation, Review Meeting, Reports	Concrete work completed, Metal work completed, plastering work completed, Tiling, Plumbing, electrical, painting and external works	Full payment of the work executed for the certificate raised The contractor should also resume work immediately

		community members		not executed, No activity at site, Overall completion status was 80%, project completion behind schedule	
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Source: DPCU, 2021

2.6.0 PARTICIPATORY M&E UNDERTAKEN AND THEIR RESULTS

Participatory Monitoring is a process through which stakeholders at various levels are engaged in the development processes, share control over content and results in taking or identifying corrective actions. It ensures that all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M & E design and implementation process. The goal of participatory P & M is to identify what works, what does not work and create a feedback loop that directly connects project performance with Monitoring and Evaluation.

Participatory Monitoring activities were carried out throughout the plan period of 2021. Site meetings, projects inspections, programs monitoring were organized with the active participation of key stakeholders such as Assembly Members, Chiefs, User Agency Representatives, Unit Committee Members among others.

In the execution of projects, before a contractor is paid, the Assembly has a monitoring team which goes to project site to ascertain the level and quality of works executed before payment is affected with a written report.

Also, Project outputs were compared with the design and the plan to unveil any deviations to aid in future plan implementation. The evaluations revealed that, generally, all projects and programs implemented were in line with all set targets towards its intended purpose. Detailed findings and possible recommendation are presented in table 2.11

Table 2.11: Update on PM&E Conducted

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/programe/ project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
Participatory Rural Appraisal	LEAP	DPCU members/DCLIC	Focus Group Discussion and observation Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund for the 5 cycles were disbursed to the beneficiaries. Some members' complaint about the challenges they have 	The program was very helpful and needs to be expanded, funds should be released timely

			Involved were LEAP beneficiaries and community members. The assessment was conducted on 14 th October 2021	<p>with the e-switch cards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People appealed for the program to be expanded to cover more communities and households. • Monthly disbursement too small • Delay in the release of funds from the source 	
Participatory Rural Appraisal	Ghana school feeding program	DPCU members	Focus Group discussion Participants Involved were pupil, teachers, and community members. The assessment was conducted on 10 th November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 schools were benefiting from the program. • Enrolment has increased in the beneficiary schools. • Absenteeism has also reduced in the beneficiary schools. • The caterers procured food staff locally • COaterers complaint about the delay in payment 	Government should try and expand the program to cover more schools and also pay the caterers early enough
	Completion of abandoned 6-unit classroom block	Ghana Integrity Initiative Social Audit Club	Stakeholder engagement or interface meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils still use delapidated wooden structure • There has been consider school dropout • Disruption of contact hours during windy or raining days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders must ensure the contractor goes back to site as a matter of urgency • Sensitize community folks to patronize the school • Provide temporal structure that is good enough for the children to school • Introduce school feeding to entice pupils back to school

Source: DPCU, 2021

CHAPTER THREE

THE WAY FORWARD

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This section summarizes the 2021 Annual Progress Report by exhibiting the key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed as well as the recommendations for successful implementation of subsequent Annual Action Plans.

3.1 KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED

1. Poor supervision of projects affected quality of output particularly project execution leading to huge public outcry in the district. This challenge has been addressed by the inclusion of community members and other stakeholders in the monitoring team and the enhanced site visits and meetings.
2. Lack of co-operation from some key members of DPCU to attend meetings in person. The management and the DCD took serious exception of that attitude and all DPCU members now attend meetings without fail.
3. None/late submission of departmental reports. Most department now submit their quarterly report timely.
4. Low capacity of some members of the district monitoring team. Capacity building workshop was organized for DPCU members and simple and quarterly progress report template was developed and shared to them. Logistics and other resources were provided to enhance office and field work. The district environmental health unit was provided with two (2) motorbikes for field work and printers and laptops were procured for some departments. NALAG in collaboration with the ministry of local government, decentralization and rural development supplied 17 motor bikes to the assembly members. The motor bikes were received and distributed to the beneficiaries after the necessary documentation was completed.
5. Preparation of local plans for Adabokrom and camp 15 junction and data collection on properties commenced to improve IGF generation.
6. Office and residential accommodation secure for some departments and agencies. The District Assembly secured office accommodation for NIA, CHRAJ and NHIA. Similarly, residential accommodation for the District Police Commander and the District Director of Agric has been completed and in use.

3.2 KEY ISSUES YET TO BE ADDRESSED

1. Low internally generation fund (IGF).
2. Delay in release of statutory funds
3. Uncompleted CODA and IPEP projects.
4. Lack of dedicated vehicle for Project Monitoring and supervision.
5. Inadequate health and education infrastructure
6. Poor road network and inadequate water supply.
7. Inadequate central refuse containers for proper waste management.
8. Indiscriminate springing up building structures.
9. Poor road network contributing to post-harvest losses.

3.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. An official vehicle should be dedicated to the works Department to enhance their activities particularly project monitoring which should be on regular basis and timeous
2. All uncompleted GETFund projects should be handed over to the Assembly for on-ward completion and use of the facilities.
3. Pragmatic efforts should be made by the statutory institutions such as the DDF secretariat and the Administrator of District Assemblies Common Fund to release funds on time.
4. Provision of additional health and education infrastructure and renovate existing ones in deplorable state.
5. Rehabilitation of roads leading to agricultural production centers and provide new boreholes.
6. Regular preparation and updating of settlement planning schemes.
7. Undertake periodic public hearing fora and Town Hall Meetings to promote social accountability.

3.5 CONCLUSION

The Bia East District Assembly made significant progress towards the achievement of national and district specific indicators of the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All 2018-2021. The District Assembly would continue to work assiduously to ensure that the development goals and objectives of the district are achieved.

The implementation of the 2021 Annual Action Plan of the district was above average even despite the resource constraint. Regular inspection and supervision of projects was carried out by the District Works Department. Radio sensitization, community durbars and town hall meetings were organized to keep the citizenry informed on the progress of the implementation of the Assembly's programmes and projects.

ANNEX 1: PROJECT REGISTER

S/N	PROJECT DISCRPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR/CONSULTANT	CONTRACT SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE OF AWARD	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	REMARKS
1	Supply and installation of rice mill machine	Economic development	Camp 15 junction	M/S YIOGO LEBADINNI	95,500	DDF				95,500	0.00	100%	Completed
2	Reshaping and spots improvement of 23 km feeder roads and maintenance of 1 culvert	Environmental infrastructure and human settlement	Adabokrom, Semeia	Phimos S/M Ltd	180,000.00	DDF	09-11-21	17-11-21	17-02-21	120,000.00	60,000	80%	On-going
3	Construction of 3-unit classroom block with store room, staff common room toilet	Social Development	Akwabeng krom	M/S KINGSCOM CO LTD	275,867.17	DACF	12-12-19	12-12-19	12-6-20	80,139.71	195,727.46	40%	On-going
4	Construction of theatre at the health centre	Social development	Adabokrom	OX VENTURES	99,145.76	DACF				42,678.00	56,822.00	100%	Completed
5	Construction of 2-storey district police compound	Governance, corruption and public accountability	Adabokrom	M/S YIOGO LEBADINNI	546,198.00	DACF	12-12-19	12-12-19		354,240.25	191,957.75	78%	On-going
6	Construction of 2-bed room semi-detached staff bungalow	Governance, corruption and public accountability	Adabokrom	M/S YIOGO LEBADINNI	315,754.95	DDF	01-06-21	01-06-21	01-12-21	299,838.05	15,916.90	100%	Completed and in use

Source, DPCU, December, 2021

ANNEX 2: PROGRAMME REGISTER

S/N	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	REMARKS
1	Modernize agriculture in Ghana (MAG)	Economic Development	67,342.01	MAG	January, 2021	December, 2021	67,342.01	0.00	98%	1,096	Implemented
2	Implement Planting for Export and rural development programme	Economic Development	10,000.00	DACF	January, 2021	December, 2021	67,342.01	0.00	98%	1,096	Implemented
3	Build capacity building to technical staff in the agric. Department	Economic Development	28,000.00	28,000	January, 2021	December, 2021	15,000	13,000	100%	16	Implemented
4	Planting for food and Job	Economic Development	67,342.01	MAG	January, 2021	December, 2021	67,342.01	0.00	98%	1,096	Implemented
5	Promote climate smart agriculture	Economic Development	12,000	MAG	April, 2021	July, 2021	10,000.00	2,000.00	100%	1,125	Implemented
6	Organize one District RELC & two zonal planning sessions for Agriculture sector	Economic Development	4,500.00	MAG	July, 2021	July, 2021	4,500.00	0.00	100%	8	Implemented
7	Organize 4 radio sensitizations for farmers on PFJ improved rice/maize/vegetable seeds others	Economic Development	2,500.00	IGF	February, 2021	December, 2021	2,000.00	0.00	100%	General public	Implemented
8	Organize farmers day Celebration	Economic Development	50,000.00	DACF	3 rd Dec., 2021	3 rd Dec., 2021	50,000.00	0.00	100%	General public	Implemented
9	MAG 2022 Web-Based Annual Workplan and Budget Training workshop	Economic Development	5,000.00	DACF	2 nd Nov, 2021	2 nd Nov, 2021	4,500.00	500.00	100%	2	Implemented
10	Formation and training of sector association and financing and logistic support.	Economic Development	351,000.00	Rural Ent.	August, 2021	September, 2021	115,000.00	236,000.00	100%	250	Implemented
11	Support business with credit facility	Economic Development	20,000	Rural Ent.	May, 2021	Nov., 2021	20,000.00	0.00	100%	13	Implemented
12	Provide 1000 pieces of school furniture (KG-	Social development	114,000	DDF	5 th May, 2021	5 th June, 2021	114,000	93,440.00	100%	330	Implemented

	300, Primary-600 & JHS-100)										
13	Strengthen the capacity of SMC, PTA, support BECE exams & learning materials	Social development	350,000.00	DACF	February, 2021	December, 2021	101,000	249,000.00	100%	1,000	Implemented
14	Provide scholarship and bussaries to brilliant but needy students	Social development	38,654.04	DACF	September, 2021	December, 2021	35,000.00	3,654.04	100%	17	Implemented
15	Acquire 15-acre land for construction of district hospital	Social development	60,000	DACF	August, 2021	Nov. 2021	0.00	60,000.00	50%	28	Negotiation for compensation is On-going
16	COVID-19 responsive actions and Maleria & T. B	Social development	50,000	DACF	January, 2021	December, 2021	37,000.00	13,000.00	100%	24,121	People attitude thwarting fight against covid-19
17	Organize HIV counselling, testing and Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation	Social development	10,000	DACF	November, 2021	December, 2021	8,000.00	2,000	100%	650	Stigmatization still high hence more education
18	Implementation of DESAP	Social development	200,000.00	DACF	April, 2021	November, 2021	223,000.00	(23,000.00)	100%	District-wide	Implemented
19	Implementation of the LEAP programme.	Social development	151,236.00	GoG	January, 2021	December, 2021	126,030.00	25,206.00	100%	428	Late payment of beneficiaries
20	Implement PWDs improvement projects	Social development	120,000	GoG	January, 2021	December, 2021	40,000.00	80,000	100%	32	Successful
21	Community mobilization and self-help programmes	Social development	50,000	DACF	March, 2021	September, 2021	35,105.00	14,895.00	85%		Implemented
22	Support implementation of social protection and vulnerability interventions	Social development	15,000	DACF	January, 2021	November, 2021	12,000.00	3,000.00	100%	428	Implemented
23	Promote female participation in political activities	Social development	5,000.00	DACF	April, 2021	October, 2021	5,000.00	0.00	100%	45	Implemented

24	Ensure gender equity in seedlings and farm input distributions	Social development	3,000.00	DACF	July, 2021	September, 2021	3,000.00	0.00	100%	3	Implemented
25	Orientation for departmental heads on gender mainstreaming	Social development	2,000.00	DACF	16 th June, 2021	16 th June, 2021	2,000.00	0.00	100%	27	Implemented
26	Planting of trees in Towns	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	5,000.00	IGF (stool land)	September, 2021	October, 2021	4,500.00	500.00	100%	Adabokrom township	Implemented
27	Anti bush domestic fire campaign	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	2,000.00	IGF	9 th Nov. 2021	10 th December, 2021	3,000.00	(1,000.00)	100%	105	Implemented
28	Hazard mapping & identification of save heavens	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	5,000.00	DACF	21 st may	20 th December, 2021	5,000.00	0.00	100%	District-wide	Implemented
29	Reshape of 130km feeder Road/spot improvement	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	200,000.00	DACF/DDF	October, 2021	December, 2021	180,000.00	20,000	70%	-	On-going
30	Completion of drilling and construction of 5no. boreholes	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	100,000	DACF/DDF	February, 2021	December, 2021	90,000.00	10,000.00	100%	-	Completed
31	Develop planning scheme	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	91,000.00	DDF	November, 2021	March, 2022	60,000.00	31,000.00	55%	-	On-going
32	Implement the digital and property address project	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	10,000.00	DACF	November, 2021	December, 2021	5,700.00	4,300.00	80%	-	On-going
33	Renovation of Fosukrom & Kaase Area Council Offices	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	50,000.00	IGF (stool land)	11 th March, 2021	13 th August, 2021	34,000.00	16,000.00	100%	-	Completed
34	Procure revenue stickers and logistic	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	15,000.00	IGF	December, 2021	December, 2021	6,800.00	8,200.00	100%	24	Completed
35	Train and equip the area council to mobilize revenue	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	15,000.00	IGF	October, 2021	October, 2021	7,500.00	7,500.00	100%	10	Completed
36	Organize 3no. Town hall meetings	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	25,000.00	DACF	October, 2021	Nov. 2021	15,000.00	10,000.00	100%	560	Completed
37	Have regular engagement with the public through media platforms.	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	30,000.00	DACF	March, 2021	December, 2021	10,500.00	19,500.00	100%	General public	Completed

38	Preparation of 2022-2025 DMTDP	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	50,000.00	DACF	July, 2021	December, 2021	20,000.00	30,000.00	100%	1,005	Completed
39	Prepare 2021 CAAP	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	10,000.00	DACF	September, 2021	October, 2021	5,000.00	5,000.00	100%	325	Completed
40	Prepare 2021 composite budget	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	20,000.00	DACF	September, 2021	October, 2021	6,000.00	14,000.00	100%	325	Completed
41	Furnishing of director of agric and Police commander residents	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	25,000.00	DACF	December, 2021	December, 2021	23,000.00	2,000.00	100%	2	Completed
42	Provision of Office consumables	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	35,000	DACF	January, 2021	December, 2021	35,000.00	0.00	100%	-	Completed
43	Travelling, workshop, conference, seminar and fuel expenses of officers	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	150,000.00	IGF/DACF	January, 2021	December, 2021	130,000.00	20,000.00	100%	35	Completed
44	Implementation of Maintenance plan	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	150,000.00	IGF/DACF	January, 2021	December, 2021	79,000.00	71,000.00	100%	-	Implemented
45	M&E Activities	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	25,000	IGF/DACF	April, 2021	December, 2021	5,000.00	20,000.00	100%	12	Implemented but Inadequate funds and lack of means of transport
46	Protocol services	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	50,000.00	IGF/DACF	January, 2021	December, 2021	65,000.00	(15,000.00)	100%	-	Implemented
47	General Assembly and other mandatory meetings	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	76,000.00	IGF/DACF	January, 2021	December, 2021	54,000.00	22,000.00	100%	-	Completed
49	Prepare and gazette bye laws	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	40,000.00	DACF	June, 2021	December, 2021	20,000.00	20,000.00	100%	-	On-going
50	National day celebration	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	50,000.00	DACF	6 th March, 2021	6 th March, 2021	45,000.00	5,000.00	100%	-	Completed
51	Stores room to keep equipment, logistic & consumables	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	230,000.00	DACF	-	-	0.00	230,000.00	0%	-	Not implemented

52	Offer capacity building training to staff of the assembly	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	50,000.00	DACF/RFG	July, 2021	July, 2021	27,000.00	23,000.00	100%	48	Implemented
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ANNEX 3: PERFORMANCE CORE INDICATORS

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
CORE INDICATORS								
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT								
1.	Total output in agricultural production							
	i. Maize	4,813.9	-	11,286	30,000	25,218.6	25,000	30,767
	ii. Rice (milled),	1,290	-	2,840	5,000	4,471.6	5,000	5,835
	iii. Millet	14,145	-	21,781	30,000	36,352	40,000	41,805
	iv. Cassava	7,750	-	12,195	25,000	25,922	25,000	28,514
	v. Yam	11,169	-	12,067	20,000	23,412	25,000	29,499
	vi. Cocoyam	39,192	-	57,307	100,000	134,815	150,000	182,000
	vii. Plantain	305	400	689	700	707	750	793
	viii. Groundnut	6,667	7,004	7,145	8,000	8,067	8,500	9,389
	ix. Shea butter	7,008	7,509	7,556	8,000	8,324	8,600	9,813
	x. Oil palm	865	915	1,200	1,500	1,607	1,800	2,129
	xi. Cashew nut	61,478	61,584	63,790	65,000	65,816	70,000	78,446
	xii. Cotton							
	xiii. Cattle							
	xiv. Sheep							
	xv. Goat							
	xvi. Pig							
	xvii. Poultry							
2.	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	6.36	7.54	8.67	9	9.86		10.12
3.	Number of new industries established	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
	i. Agriculture,	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	ii. Industry,	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	iii. Service							
4.	Number of new jobs created	N/A	394	315		749		915
	iv. Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	v. Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	vi. Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021	
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT								
5.	Net enrolment ratio iii. Kindergarten	69%	104.9%	159.2%	67.0%	114.3%	67.1%	161.8%	
		84%	127.9%	154.3%	77.4%	134.8%	67.1%	151.6%	
	ii. Primary	44%	67.1%	64.3%	41.7%	65.4%	76.3%	66.5%	
	iii. JHS								
6.	Gender Parity Index	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.04	1.1	1.1	1.04	
	i. Kindergarten	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	ii. Primary	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.08	1.2	1.1	1.2	
	iii. JHS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	iv. SHS								
7.	Completion rate	97.6%	82%	85.3%	100%	91%	100%	92.3%	
	i. Kindergarten	92.6%	72.3%	72.7%	100%	82.1%	100%	86.2%	
	ii. Primary	83.9%	90.1%	92.4%	100%	92.6%	100%	94.5%	
	iii. JHS								
	iv. SHS								
8.	Number of operational health facilities	12	12	13	16	13	16	13	
	i. CHP Compound	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	
	ii. Clinic	2	2	3	6	3	6	3	
	iii. Health Centre								
	iv. Hospital	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
9.	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card								
		Male	18.7%	21.2%	23.5%	25.5	37.1%	50%	38.5%
		Female	53.2%	58.8%	62.2%	70%	60.4%	70%	55.2%
	i. Total (by sex)	Male	1.3%	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%	1.8%	5%	1.5%
	ii. Indigents	Female	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%	2.1%	5%	1.6%
	iii. Informal	Male	11.4%	11.9%	12.7%	13.2%	13.7	15%	11.2%
	iv. Aged	Female	19.8%	21.4%	22.7%	23.7%	24.5%	25%	20.0%
	v. Under 18years	Male	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	5%	1.2%
	vi. pregnant women	Female	1.3%	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%	2%	1.4%
		Male	21%	20.3%	17.8%	19.0%	20.1%	25%	24.6%
		Female	24.2%	26.0%	26.5%	28.7%	29.7%	20%	24.3%
		Male	7.9%	8.2%	7.6%	8.9%	9.2%	10%	7.8%
		Female	1.5%	1.8%	2.0%	2.2%	2.5%	3%	3.6%
10.	Number of births and deaths registered								
	i. Birth (sex)	M	M: 213	M: 350	M: 450	M: 380	M: 500	M: 426	
		F	F: 200	M: 265	M: 340	M: 220	M: 420	F: 381	
	ii. Death (sex, age group)	M: 134	M: 126	M: 120	M: 153	M: 107	M: 150	M: 145	
		F: 127	F: 104	M: 125	M: 120	M: 128	M: 133	F: 112	

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
11.	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources¹	55%	68	70	75	71	80%	71%
	i. District	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ii. Urban	55%	68	70	75	71	80%	71%
	iii. Rural							
12.	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	55%	59%	64%	70%	68%	75%	68%
	i. District	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	ii. Urban	55%	59%	64%	70%	68%	75%	68%
	iii. Rural							
13.	Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	0	112.6	0	100	0	125	0
14.	Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	0	0	0	0.015/1,000	0	0.015/1,000	0
	i. Sex							
	ii. Age group	0	0	0	0.015/1,000	0	0.015/1,000	0
15.	Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	i. Child trafficking (sex)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	ii. Child abuse (sex)							
16.	Percentage of road network in good condition	10%	45%	65%	80%	65%	80%	65%
	Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Urban	10%	45%	65%	80%	65%	80%	65%
	Feeder							
17.	Percentage of communities covered by electricity	70%	70%	70%	80%	75%	80%	75%
	District	70%	70%	70%	80%	75%	80%	75%
	Rural							
	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
18.	Reported cases of crime	84	138	102	75	116	70	73
	i. Men,	65	98	78	60	86	60	64
	ii. Women							
	iii. Children	92	109	77	50	90	50	49

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
19.	Percentage of annual action plan implemented	78%	75.6%	89.4%	100%	69.6%	100%	98.2%
20.	Number of communities affected by disaster	N/A	10	6	10	7	11	6
	i. Bushfire	N/A	4	3	5	2	5	3
	ii. Floods							

ANNEX 4: PERFORMANCE DISTRICT SPECIFIC INCLUDING INTEGRATED SOCIAL SERVICES (ISS) INDICATORS

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
DISTRICT SPECIFIC INDICATORS								
Start with the underlisted Integrated Social Services (ISS) indicators								
1	Number of trainings conducted on ISSOPs	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
2	Proportion of case workers trained in child protection and family welfare	1	1	2	3	2	3	3
3	Number of child violence cases benefitting from social welfare/social services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Number of children reached by social work/social services	200	210	305	500	309	500	290
5	Number of people reached with child protection and SGBV information	380	400	410	550	560	560	600
6	Number of LEAP household members on NHIS	650	750	820	820	820	820	820
7	Number of households with adolescent girls benefitting from LEAP Programme	32	33	34	35	36	38	41
8	Number of outreach visits to communities with LEAP households	3	4	5	4	5	5	5
9	Number of referrals received from GHS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
10	Proportion of referrals receiving adequate follow-up	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
11	Number of DSWCD's that have shared their MMDA's LEAP Household data with both NHIS and GHS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	Number of regional intersectoral monitoring visits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Number of meetings to discuss integrated services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Number of girls reached by prevention and care services	300	350	400	500	556	600	700
15	Number of CP/SGBV cases referred to other services and followed up	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
16	Number of NGOs, including RHCs, trained	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Number of children in RHCs profiled and reunified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Proportion of sub-standard RHCs closed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Number of children placed in foster care	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20	Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water sources	50%	50%	60%	70%	80%	95%	80%
22	Pupil teacher ratio	103	72	71	52	40		72
	KG	74	70	72	1	35		74
	Primary	58	64	64	60	35		58
23	School dropout rate	2.4%	18%	14.7%	0%	9%	0%	7.7%
	GK	7.4%	27.7%	27.3%	0%	17.9%	0%	13.8%
	Primary	16.1%	9.9%	7.6%	0%	7.4%	0%	5.5%
JHS								
24	BECE pass rate	N/A	99.9%	87.5%	100%	91.6%	100%	N/A
25	Percentage of public schools with water	22%	31.2%	31.2%	50%	31.2%	50%	31.2%
26	Percentage of public schools with improved sanitation	35%	37.3%	20.19%	20.2%	40%	21.3%	
27	Number of mock exams organised	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
28	Percentage of rural population with access to health facilities	70%	75%	79%	90%	80%	90%	85%
29	Family planning acceptance rate	-45	59.5%	79.07%	85%	77.37%	85%	83.91%
30	Maternal Mortality Ratio (Per 100 live Births)	0	0.113	0	0	0		0
31	Maternal Mortality Ratio (Instructional, per 100,000 live births)	0	112.6	0	0	0	125	0
32	Proportion of OPD cases attributable to malaria	37.4%	38%	41%	40%	41%	20%	40.1%
33	Percentage increase in family planning acceptor rate	-45%	59.5%	19.57%	30%	-1.7%	40%	6.54%
34	Doctor population ratio	0:36,032	0:36,505	0:37,108	1:7000	1:37,510	1:7000	1:53,075
35	Nurse Population Ratio	1:946	1:789	1:697	1:420	1:399	1:450	1:596
36	Improvement in skilled/supervised delivery	52%	61.2%	66.8%	60%	63.1%	60%	61.9%
37	Midwife to women in fertility age population ratio	1:1259	1:1,000	1:925	1:800	1:894	1:700	1:796
38	IPT 1	1,016	1,176	1,001	1,200	1,103	1,490	1,119
39	IPT 2	778	967	795	1,115	735	1,290	986
40	IPT 3	474	692	637	750	494	1,090	769
41	Percentage of rural population with access to health facilities	70%	75%	79%	85%	80%	90%	85%
42	Number of farmers who received extension service	7,943	5,197	6,516	7,000	7,598	8,000	8,953

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
43	No. of communities sensitized on government flagship programmes and other policies			6	10	8	15	14
44	Extension worker to farmer ratio		1:2200	1:1000		1:1000		1:3000
45	Number of post-harvest losses management programs organized	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
46	Number of improved Technology demonstrated to farmers	27		14	15	18	15	24
47	Number of Farm / home Visits Organized	6,651	4,589	4,760	2,125	6,160	2,125	7,198
48	Number of Farmers' Day Organized	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
49	Number of livestock production programmes organized	3	4	2	2	2	1	1
50	Number of soil fertility improved programmes organized	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
51	Number of climate change programmes organized	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
52	Percentage of IGF performance	205.05%	95.86%	86.14%	100%	118.87%	100%	83.49%
53	Number of M & E carried out	4	5	4	6	3	6	4
54	Number of town hall meetings	2	2	3	4	4	4	4
55	Number of General Assembly held	3	3	3	4	3	4	3
56	Number of DPCU meeting organized	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
57	Number of radio sensitization on revenue mobilization and plan and budget implementation	2	3	3	5	6	6	4
58	Procurement and distribution of street light bulbs	N/A	N/A	N/A	200	250	150	178

N/A; not available

ANNEX 5: UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES IN 2021

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocation GH¢	Actual receipt GH¢	No of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
Ghana School Feeding Programme	N/A	N/A	7,175	5,355
Capitation Grants	45,000	37,639.17	13,065	13,065
National Health Insurance Scheme	N/A	N/A	18,847	9,724
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	151,236.00	126,030.00	428	428
Nation Builders Corps (NABCO)	N/A	N/A	70	51
One District-One Factory Programme	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
One Village-One Dam Programme	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	67,342.01	67,342.01	2,500	1,065
Planting for export and rural development	N/A	N/A	50	20
Free SHS Programme	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Others				

N/A; not available

ANNEX 6: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER FUNDING PROJECTS

S/N	PROJECT DISCRPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR/CONSULTANT	CONTRACT SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE OF AWARD	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	REMARKS
1	Construction of 3-unit classroom block with store room, staff common room and toilet	Social Development	Kaase	CODEY CO. LTD	451,907.00	GetFund	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50%	Project abandoned
2	Construction of Community Day SHS	Social Development	Adabokrom	ALHAJIL CO. LTD	N/A	GoG	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	Completed and handed over
3	Construction of 3-unit classroom block with store room, staff common room and toilet	Social Development	Nyamebikyere	ANOINTED CONSTRUCTION	N/A	CODA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40%	No activity at site
4	Construction of 3-unit classroom block with store room, staff common room and toilet	Social Development	Nyamebikyere	ANOINTED CONSTRUCTION	N/A	CODA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20%	No activity at site
5	Construct 1no. 6unit Classroom blocks, with store room, staff common room, toilet	Social Development	Atuakrom	BABACO CO. LTD	868,230.69	CODA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56%	No activity at site
6	Construct 1no. 6unit Classroom	Social Development	Amoatengkrom	DANTOZ ENT.	N/A	GETFund	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40%	Project abandoned

	blocks, with store room, staff common room, toilet												
7	Construction CHPS compound	Social Development	Ahimakrom	N/A	N/A	CODA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	55%	On-going
8	Construction and taring of 19.3km road	Environmental infrastructure and human settlement	Kwasare Junction - Sowodadiem	N/A	N/A	GoG (Cocobod)	2020	2020	2021	N/A	N/A	52.85%	On-going
9	Rehabilitation of 24km feeder road	Environmental infrastructure and human settlement	Adabokrom-Kaase	N/A	N/A	GoG (Cocobod)	2021	2021	2021	N/A	N/A	41.6%	On-going
10	3No. Solar mechanize boreholes	Environmental infrastructure and human settlement	Adabokrom, Mansakrom, Brenkwa	N/A	N/A	IPEP	2020	2020	2020	N/A	N/A	Solar pumps yet to be installed	Project abandoned
11	Construction of market shed, 4-seater WC, mechanized borehole & warehouse	Environmental infrastructure and human settlement	Camp 15 Junction	Oforisante Plus Co. Ltd	N/A	IPEP	2020	2020	2020	N/A	N/A	88%	Gates to warehouse & WCs not fixed. Contractor not on site
12	Construction of 1no. Judicial service bungalow	Governance, corruption and public accountability	Adabokrom	MESSRS SYNERGY IMPEX LIMITED	N/A	GoG	N/A	N/A	2019	N/A	N/A	80%	On-going
13	Construction of 1no. single court complex	Governance, corruption and public accountability	Adabokrom	MESSRS SYNERGY IMPEX LIMITED	N/A	GoG	N/A	N/A	2019	N/A	N/A	45%	On-going

Source, DPCU, December, 2021

N/A; not available

