

# **ADAKLU- ANYIGBE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

**(AADA)**

## **ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT (DEC, 2011)**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AADA	Adaklu-Anyigbe District Assembly
APR	Annual Progress Report
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
DDCD	Deputy District Coordinating Director
DFO	District Finance Officer
DM&E	District Monitoring and Evaluation
DMTDP	District Medium-Term Development Plan
DPCU	District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit
DPO	District Planning Officer
EU	European Union
EU	European Union
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GES	Ghana Education Service
GPRS (II)	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (2006-2009)
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission

NGOs	Non- Governmental Organizations
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
PWD	Public Works Department
TCPO	Town and Country Planning Officer

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

This Annual Progress Reports for 2011 is an assessment of progress made in the implementation of programmes and projects outlined in the District Medium Term Development Plan 2010-2013. It is a statement of progress made in respect of activities planned to be implemented in the Adaklu Anyigbe District Assembly Annual Programme of Work for 2011 and in further assessment of progress made in the achievement of specific objectives outlined in the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2010-2013).

This Annual Progress Report (APR) is prepared from an assessment of status of indicators and targets adopted for monitoring and evaluating the achievements of activities/interventions earmarked for the year 2011.

Annually, Government and development partners commit resources to support development interventions that are designed to improve the living conditions of people in the country. As a result of this, it is necessary to ensure that implementation of plans; projects and programmes are directed towards the achievement of these desired goals and objectives. The role of monitoring and evaluation in the achievement of the above is therefore vital as it provides useful information for effective management of the plan implementation process. It also ensures the judicious use of the limited resources available in the country.

### 1.2 THE KEY MONITORING AND EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

The basis for conducting District Based Monitoring and Evaluation stems from the fact that services can be continually improved through informed decision making. Systematic Monitoring and Evaluation of the DMTDP is key to providing the needed data that informs and shows the extent of progress made towards the achievement of specific programme objectives as outlined in the District Annual Action Plan and the relative contribution of the yearly progress to the achievement of the broader Medium Term goal. In sum the 2011 Monitoring and Evaluation exercise seeks to pursue the following specific objectives:

- ✓ Assess the extent to which specific DMTDP targets for 2011 were met
- ✓ Identify achievements, constraints and failures to inform future preparation of DMTDP and project design to achieve better impacts
- ✓ Provide information for effective coordination of District development at the Regional level
- ✓ Provide District authorities, the government, development partners, community project management teams and the general public with better means for learning from past experience.
- ✓ To improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the District.

## **Processes Involved and Difficulties Encountered**

The District Monitoring and Evaluation exercise was preceded by a number of DPCU meetings to discuss and agree on the focus, tools and expected outcomes of the M&E and to develop an M&E budget. A working team of the key stakeholders was formed including the following:

1. District Development Planning Officer
2. District Budget Analyst
3. District Engineer
4. District Directorate of Ghana Health Services
5. Rep. of Traditional Authorities
6. Rep. of Civil Society Organisation
7. District Directorate of Agriculture

These key stakeholders visited the project sites and collected relevant data in order to measure progress of project implementations against planned target. A report is then given to other stakeholders, to inform them about issues identified.

## **Data Collection and Collation**

The DPCU undertook quarterly monitoring visits to all project/programme sites to collect relevant data on the status of implementation of planned projects and programmes. This was followed by a debriefing of the District Chief Executive on the outcome of the exercise.

There were two (2) levels of monitoring on each occasion; the first was the sector specific by sector Departments of their programmes and projects. Joint monitoring by two or more Departments was encouraged in situations where an intervention is cross-cutting in nature. The second level of monitoring was undertaken by the DPCU on the overall District development programmes, projects and activities.

In executing the monitoring task, there was an assessment of the extent to which indicators of programmes, projects and activities have been achieved. To ensure effective work and use of available human resources, the DPCU formed monitoring teams depending on the focus of the monitoring event.

## **Data Analysis and Use**

The DPCU lack the skills in using scientific methods and data analysis software such as MicroSoft Excel, Scientific Package for Social Scientist (SPSS), etc to analyze and interpret both primary and secondary data collected from the field and other relevant data sources. As such a rather slow manual means was employed to analyze the data. This however did not compromise the quality of the data analyzed.

The main objective behind the preparation of the District Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is to facilitate the tracking of the progress of development projects (on-going and completed) implemented in the District. The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the Adaklu-Anyigbe District Assembly aims at achieving the following:

- To ensure accountability for the use of scarce resources
- To find out if the projects implemented have solved the problems identified.
- To ensure sustainability of project.
- To ensure result based implementations



## CHAPTER TWO

### MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

#### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the key M&E activities. It includes the summary of the status of programmes, projects, disbursements of funds, indicators and target of the DMTDP, development and poverty issues.

#### 2.2 PROGRAMME/PROJECT STATUS FOR THE YEAR

Here, the programme and projects implemented in the District in the year 2011 are shown. It gives the summary of the status of the projects.

**Table 1. Implementation Status of Development Projects (January–December, 2011)**

<b>NO</b>	<b><u>PROJECT TITLE</u></b>	<b><u>LOCATION</u></b>	<b><u>CONTRACTOR</u></b>	<b><u>COMMENCEMENT DATE</u></b>	<b><u>Status/Level of Completion</u></b>	<b><u>CONTRACT SUM GH</u></b>	<b><u>FUNDING SOURCE</u></b>
1	Construction of 1 No. 6-Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store and Library	Ziope	MS/Benekacha	August, 2009	100%	123,657.00	CBRDP & DACF
2.	Rehabilitation of Toilet Facilities at Ziope and Markets	Ziope & kpetoe	Direct Labour	Feb, 2011	100%	13,000.00	DACF
3	Construct 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Blk., Off., Store & Staff Common Room	Akwetey	M/S Benekacha Const. Ltd	March, 2011	100%	68,500.00	DACF
4	Construct 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Blk., Off., Store & Staff Common Room	Adaklu-Kpodzi	Good Friends Cons. And Trading Enterprise	Feb, 2011	100%	61,500.00	DACF
5	Construct 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Blk., & Library	Dohia	M/S Wakass Co. Ltd.	Feb. 2011	100%	67,955.96	DACF
6	Construct 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Blk., & Library	Adaklu-Sofa			100%	48,677.78	DACF
7	Construct 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Blk., & Library	Batume Junction					

8	Rehabilitation 1 No. 6-Unit Classroom Blk., & Library	Akpokope	M/S Eddimour and Westin Ent.	Jan. 2011	100%	28,665.41	DACF
9	Construct of 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Blk., & Library	Hilhave	Yet Start		0%	48,665.41	DACF
10	Completion of 1No. 3 Unit Classroom Block	EP JSS Kpetoe	M/S Good Friends Trad. and Const.	March, 2011	100%	12,000.00	DACF
11	Rehabilitation of a Health Centre	Keyeme	Direct Labour	July, 2011	100%	7,986.00	DACF
12	Completion of a health Centre	Apegame	Direct Labour	March, 2011	100%	22,234.00	DACF
13	Construction of a Laboratory	Ziope	M/S Front Line Cons. Ltd.	Feb. 2011	100%	21,100.00	DACF
14	Completion of a 3 Unit Class room Block, Staff Common Room and 6 Unit WC Toilet	EP School Kpetoe	Direct Labour	March, 2011	100%	22,100.00	DACF

**Source: AADA, Dec. 2011**

## 2.3 UPDATE ON DISBURSEMENTS FROM FUNDING SOURCE

Sources of funding for the implementation of projects and the disbursements of funds in the district are shown in the table below.

**Table 2.Update on Funding Sources**

SOURCES	2009 (GH¢)	2010(GH¢)	2011(GH¢)	TOTAL(GH¢)
DACF	1,327,503.61	1,244,417.71	1,212,317.31	3,784,238.63
MP's Fund	60,625.76	96,841.17	111,570.40	269,037.33
IGF	97,248.14	168,847.52	108,945.75	375,040.81
HIPC FUNDS	11,875.18	53,700.00	25,000.00	90,527.18
GOG GRANTS	20,641.95	155,595.81	138,828.00	315,065.76
DONOR GRANTS(E.U, CBRDP, MSHAP)	211,385.40	67,751.94	209,814.99	488,952.33
TOTAL REVENUE	1,668,654.28	1,787,154.15	1,806,475.85	5,322,910.04

Source: AADA, 2011

**Table 3. Update on Disbursements**

SECTORS	2009GH¢)	2010(GH¢)	2011(GH¢)	TOTAL(GH¢)
ADMINISTRATION	192,247.10	168,256.27	291,084.93	651,588.10
INVESTMENT	1,345,166.22	1,371,461.17	1,406,890.83	4,123,518.22
SPECIAL PROJECTS	178,809.73	106,593.32	132,135.50	417,538.55
MISCELLANEOUS	5,907.00	121,238.20	179,159.80	306,305.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,722,130.05	1,767,458.96	2,009,270.86	5,498,859.87

Source: AADA, 2011

UPDATE ON CORE DISTRICT INDICATORS (Categorized by GPRS 11 Thematic Areas)

	<b>PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS</b>	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	2010 Indicator level	2011 Indicator level
1	Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish <b>CROP</b> -Maize -Cassava -Tomato -Groundnut -Mango -Yaw <b>ANIMAL</b> -Cattle -Small Ruminants -Poultry				
2	Proportion/length of roads Maintained /Rehabilitated -Trunk Roads (in Km) -Urban Roads( in Km) -Feeder Roads(in Km)	N/A N/A 125km	N/A N/A 20km	N/A N/A 20km	N/A N/A 92km
3	% change in number of households with access to electricity				
4	Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored: a. Forest b.Mining c.Dry and wetland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	% increase in tourist arrivals	24%	32	9%	22%
6	Teledensity/Penetration rate:				
	<b>HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT</b>				
7	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate(% of adult population,15-49 yrs.HIV positive )	0.9%	1.1	1.1	
8	Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and child birth	0	0	0	0

	per 100,000 live births )				
9	Under-five mortality rate (Number of death occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births )	0	0	0	0
10	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	0	0	0	0
11	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water sources				
12	% of population with access to improved sanitation(flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine )	32%	2.0%	6%	12.0%
13	Gross Enrolment Rate(indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling-regardless of age-as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group) -Primary -JSS -SSS Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools(Indicates Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6 years )	  68.5% 22.02% 55.5%	  60.3% 20.9% 76.6%	  67.0% 22.02 47.4%	  60.03% 20.9% 76.60%
14	Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girl's and boy's enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00) -K G -Primary -JHS -SHS	 1.02 0.95 0.81 0.99	 1.0 1.17 0.93 0.94	 1.02 1.0 0.94 0.93	 1.0 1.0 0.98 1.0
15	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training				
	<b>GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY</b>				
16	Total amount of internally generated revenue	216,696.00	97,247.88	168,847.52	120,117.45
17	Amount of Development Partner and	100,000.00	178,859.73	67,751.94	209,814.99

	NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation				
18	% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget?)	2%	5.12%	4.23%	-
19	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men )				
20	Police citizen ratio				

## Employment

The problem of unemployment in the District has also being reduced due to National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP). The total number of people employed under the various modules is 358.

Table 5: Summary of Employment of NYEP Modules

MODULE	NUMBER of Employed Youth			
	2009	2010	2011	District Total
Community Education Teaching Assistants (CETA)	201	55	55	55
Health Extension Workers	57	45	45	45
Dress Making/ Tailoring	-	24	90	90
Prison Service Support	-	2	3	3
Fire Service Support	-	-	4	4
Hair Dressing	-	-	40	40
Community Protection Assistants	-	2	2	2
Zoomlion			147	147
Total				386

Source: AADA, 2011

## **2.5 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES**

For development to take place in the District there must be a qualitative and quantitative change in the lives of people. Adaklu Anyigbe District has recorded such changes in the past one year. Some the development issues that the District can boast of are as follows;

### **Agriculture**

There has been some improvement in the production of crops in the District, resulting in increase in the income level and standard of living of these farmers. For instance, all the major crops except yam and mango had grown more than 2% in 2011. Although most of the targets were not met, substantial gains were made in the farming season. Tomatoes and cattle exceeded the yearly target. The critical challenge in the growth of the sector has remained the lack of irrigation facilities to support dry season farming especially in vegetable cultivation

### **Governance**

On the issue of good governance, there have being some measures put in place to improve security and peace in the District. One of these measures is increase in the number of Police officers in the District. DISEC meetings have also been regularly held to discuss matters bothering peace and security in the District. The regular police patrols on the major roads have also helped restored residence confidence against robbers attacks.

### **Health**

In terms of health, there have being improvement. As at December 2010, 39,676 representing 63.38% of the total population had registered under the Mutual Health Insurance Scheme in the district. This has improved access to Health care delivery; about 2,949 pregnant women were able to benefit from this scheme in 2010. This has also helped to reduce child mortality in the District. As at December 2009, 21,103 under 18years were able to register under the Scheme. This system has afforded members in the District to minimize the healthcare component of their household budget to enable them have more disposable income.

### **Education**

Major investments have been made to improve School Infrastructure District-Wide. This has improved teaching and learning. The implementation of the School Feeding Programme has also enhanced school participation rate and improve enrolment at primary school. Similarly, the issue of low teacher-pupil ratio in the District is a thing of the past due to the services being rendered by the National

Service Personnel in schools in the District. The introduction of the Capitation Grant to Basic schools has also lessen the burden on parents over their wards' school fees and this has added to the impressive school participation rate.

Despite the achievement made in the education in the District, there are some challenges. These include the following:

- ✓ In adequate decent classrooms , some classes are held under trees and sheds
- ✓ In adequate trained teachers in the district.
- ✓ Failure of some parents to cater adequately for their wards in school, this result in poor academic performance and drop out.
- ✓ Preference of some parents in engaging their wards in kente weaving instead of enrolling them in school.
- ✓ Teenage pregnancy is another main challenge.

## **2.6 EVALUATION AND PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

The District implement participatory M&E by deploying the knowledge resources of its stakeholders including NGOs, Civil Society Organizations and the community especially, poor people in the monitoring and evaluation processes through focus group discussion, data collection among others. It will also be achieved through consultative mechanisms including Area Council reports and Annual Progress Reports, which periodically assesses the performance of District's and Area Council's interventions and their impacts on growth and poverty reduction



## 2.5 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

For development to take place in the District there must be a qualitative and quantitative change in the lives of people. Adaklu Anyigbe District has recorded such changes in the past one year. Some the development issues that the District can boast of are as follows;

### Agriculture

There has been some improvement in the production of crops in the District, resulting in increase in the income level and standard of living of these farmers. For instance, in 2008 2,804.00 metric tonne of maize was recorded and it increased to 3,420.00 tonne this year. There was also an increment in the production of cassava and yam by 14.2% and 21% respectively this year.

### Governance

On the issue of good governance, there have being some measures put in place to improve security and peace in the District. One of these measures is increase in the number of Police officers in the District.

### Employment

The problem of unemployment in the District has also being reduced due to National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP). The total number of people employed under the various modules is 358.

Table 5: Summary of Employment of NYEP Modules

MODULE	NUMBER
Community Education Teaching Assistants (CETA)	201
Environmental Health	57
Zoomlion	100
Total	358

Source: AADA, 2011

### Health

In terms of health, there have being improvement. As at December 2009, 39,676 representing 63.38% of the total population had registered under the Mutual Health Insurance Scheme in the district. This has improved access to Health care delivery; about 1,949 pregnant women were able to benefit from this scheme in 2009. This has also helped to reduce child mortality in the District. As at December 2009, 21,103 under 18years were able to register under the Scheme. This system has afforded

members in the District to minimize the healthcare component of their household budget to enable them have more disposable income.

## **Education**

The issue of low teacher- pupil ratio in the District is a thing of the past due to the services being rendered by the National Service Personnel in schools in the District. Over the past two years enrolment rate had increased. For instance, in 2007 8392 pupils were enrolled at the Primary School and this increased to 10010 in 2009. This may be partly due to School Feeding Programme in some schools in the District and also as a result of the introduction of the Capitation Grant to Basic schools.

Despite the achievement made in the education in the District, there are some challenges. These include the following:

- ✓ In adequate decent classrooms , some classes are held under trees and sheds
- ✓ In adequate trained teachers in the district.
- ✓ Failure of some parents to cater adequately for their wards in school, this result in poor academic performance and drop out.
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## **2.6 EVALUATION AND PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

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## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **THE WAY FORWARD**

#### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter expatiates on the key issues considered in the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan of the District. It also includes recommendations given by the Monitoring Team.

#### **3.2 KEY ISSUES**

In the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, some of the key issues considered were, poor road network, inadequate potable water supply system, inadequate accommodation for offices and residential accommodation for workers, high incidence of bush fires, low internally generated revenue, low level of women participation in decision making.

However, after monitoring and evaluation was done, it was realized that some of these issues have been addressed. The addressed issues include reduction in unemployment rate through the National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP).

Other issues that are yet to be tackled are; low revenue generation by the Assembly, high incidence of bush fires, inadequate accommodation for offices and residential facilities for workers among others.

Even though, the introduction of NYEP in the District has reduced unemployment, the workers do not receive the salaries on regular basis. According to the NYEP Coordinator, the workers have not being paid for the past four months. The irregular payment of their allowances discourages them to work diligently.

#### **3.3 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following recommendation were made by the Monitoring Team

- Creation of data base information system. This will help the district and development partners as well as the Government to access information whenever they need them. The reason is to provide reliable information for planning and implementation management. Without reliable information, development managers cannot manage the implementation process effectively and efficiently.
- There is also the need to conduct another Poverty Profiling and Mapping for the newly created district. This will help to know how poverty manifests itself among the different groups in the District.

- A maintenance plan should be developed for physical projects to ensure their long term sustainability in the various communities in the District
- Approved DMTDP. There is the need for the General Assembly to approve the DMTDP in order to help the district and the DPCU to follow the programmes and projects in the plan.

### **3.4 CONCLUSION.**

To achieve the Ghana shared Growth and Development Agenda, which would lead to poverty reduction, will require transparency and accountability in the implementation of projects and programmes in the District. There is also the need for all stakeholders concerned with the development of the district actively participate in the development processes to enable the attainment of the desired goals.