

1. INTRODUCTION

Under the Growth and poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS 11) the Ahafo Ano South District prepared a 4- year Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) for 2006-2009.

To ensure smooth implementation of the Plan, there was the need to prepare a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the Plan Period.

1.1 GOAL AND OBJECTIVES OF THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP), 2006-2009

DISTRICT GOAL

To achieve rapid and sustainable growth and improved living conditions through provision of socio-economic infrastructure. This would be done through extensive participation of the entire citizenry with guaranteed freedoms and protection within the confines of the decentralized democratic principles.

OBJECTIVES

The Following objectives were set for the 2006-2009 MTDP. These have been arranged according to three (3) thematic areas of the GPRS II as follows:

Table 1.2 Objectives of the Medium Term Development Plan- 2006-2009

THEMATIC AREA	OBJECTIVE
<p>1. PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETIVENESS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads/Energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase production of major food crops from the current 273,705 to 320,500 metric tons by the end of 2009 • To increase contribution of industrial sector from 8.1% to 10% by the end of 2009. • Increase acreage of cash crops under cultivation from current 60,500 hectors to 65,000 by the end of 2009. • Increase the existing fish ponds from 25 to 30 by the end of 2009 • To increase access to electricity from 6.1% to 12% by the end of 2009 • To rehabilitate 15no. feeder roads by the end of 2009 • To upgrade two major roads (Mpasaso & Sabronum roads to 2nd class roads) by the end of 2009.
<p>HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the percentage pass at BECE from 41% to 55% by the end of 2009. • Increase the percentage pass at WASSCE from 55.4% to 65% by the end of 2009. • Increase access to secondary education from 20.1% to 25% by the end of 2009 • Increase enrolment in primary school

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Water, Sanitation and Waste Management • Good Governance and Civic Responsibility 	<p>from 80.9% to 90% by the end of 2009.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sponsor 30 unemployed youth in apprenticeship training and 200 in snail and grass cutter rearing by the end of 2009. • Increase the use of family planning methods from current 27.1% to 35% by the end of 2009. • Increase access to basic health care from 47% to 55% by the end of 2009. • Increase access to safe and good drinking water from 78% to 90% by the end of 2009. • Clear existing refuse heaps in 10 major communities • Increase revenue generation from 80.25% to 90% by the end of 2009. • To upgrade the skills of 14no. District Assembly Staff by the end of 2009. • Train Assembly Members and Area Councilors in participatory planning and management skills by the end of 2009 • To provide 2no. Residential accommodation for District Assembly Staff by the end of 2009 • Provide office and residential accommodation for police by the end of 2009
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PURPOSE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan for 2006-2009 is a continuation of the successful and collaborative effort to develop efficient-results based monitoring and evaluation system for the Growth Poverty and Reduction Strategy II (GPRS II).

It will facilitate the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on performance and outcomes and enable National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDA) to feed the analysis from the District and Regional Annual Performance Reports (APRs) directly into policy and decision making process.

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

The District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) though was endorsed by the Assembly as a working document or blue print for the Assembly in December, 2006, the period of implementation started in January, 2006 as it contains all development programs and projects undertaken in 2006.

This happened because of administrative bottlenecks regarding the issuing of guidelines and resource constrains. This implies that the plan has gone through the first year of its implementation whilst the second year has only seen the first quarter of implementation.

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A stakeholder analysis is very critical to the successful monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP. It is therefore necessary to identify the various stakeholders and their respective needs and responsibilities.

Table 2.2 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Stakeholder Analysis in Ahafo Ano South District

NO.	STAKEHOLDERS	INFORMATION NEEDS/ RESPONSIBILITIES
1.	Traditional Authorities	Release of land, monitoring and evaluation of development activities.
2.	Political Parties	Evaluate performance of Government
3.	Civil Society groups, CBOs, NGOs, CSOs, TAs and people with Disabilities	To demand accountability and transparency, information dissemination and advocacy. Community mobilization
4.	Development Partners	To monitor utilization of fund inflow
5.	Local Communities	Demand accountability and support data collection and community participation
6.	Market Women	Support data collection, monitoring and evaluation
7.	District Assembly/ Assembly Members	Bye- laws and Development Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation
8.	Ministries, Departments and Agencies	Policy formulation and co-ordination
9.	Parliament/ Member of Parliament	Inform and educate constituents
10.	Contractors and Consultants	Implementation of programs and projects
11.	Regional Co-ordinating Council	Policy, planning and Development Co-ordination
12.	Area Council Members	Educate the public, Assist in revenue mobilization and monitor projects
13.	Unit Committee	Community Mobilization and Monitoring and Evaluation
14.	Media	Information to the general public
15.	Research Institutions	Input for Research
16.	Trade Association	Community Mobilization and Revenue collection
17.	Security Agencies	Provision of Security and law enforcement.

PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS

		2009 Target	2007 Indicator level	2008 Indicator level	2009 Indicator level
1.	Percentage % increase in yield of selected crops livestock and fish	Increase by 10%	Increase by 3%	Increase by 6%	Increase by 9%
2.	Proportion / length of roads unattained /Rehabilitated -Trunk Roads (m Km) -Urban Roads (“) - Feeder Roads (“)	Increase by 12%	15Km Nil 20Km	20km Nil 25km	25km Nil 30km
3.	% changes in number of households with access to electricity	Increase by 15%	Increase by 5%	Increase by 8%	Increase by 12%
4.	Hectares of degraded forest, mining dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored a). Forest b) Mining c) Dry and wetland	Increase by 5% Nil Nil	Increase by 1% Nil Nil	Increase by 3% Nil Nil	Increase by 5% Nil Nil
5.	% Increase in Tourist arrivals	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Tele density / Penetration rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT				
7.	HIV/AIDS Prevalence rate (%) of adult Population 15-49 years HIV Positive)				
8.	Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births	Reduce by 10%	100,000:50	100,000:30	1000,000:10

	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	2009 Target	2007 Indicator level	2008 Indicator level	2009 Indicator level
9.	Under five mortality rate (number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	Reduce by 5%	1000:60	1000:30	1000:15
10.	Malarial case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 Population	Reduce by 5%	10,000:50	10,000:30	10,000:10
11.	Percentage of Population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Increase by 10%	Increase by 4%	Increase by 6%	Increase by 8%
12.	% of Population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilet KVIP household latrine)	Increase by 10%	Increase by 3%	Increase by 6%	Increase by 10%
13.	Cross 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	Increase by 10%	-Increase by 3% -Increase by 2% Increase by	Increase by 4% Increase by 3% Increase by	Increase by 8% Increase by 6% Increase by

	- SSS Net admission Rate in Primary schools (Indicates Primary one enrolment).		1%	2%	5%
14.	Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls and boys enrolment rates, the balance of Parity 15 1.00	Reduce by 5%	Reduce by 6%	Reduce by 4%	Reduce by 2%
15.	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills /apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	Reduce by 5%	Reduce by 6%	Reduce by 4%	Reduce by 2%
	GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY				
16.	Total amount of internally generated revenue	Increase by 10%	Increase by 4%	Increase by 7%	Increase by 9%
17.	Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds Contribution to DMTDP Implementation	Increase by 5%	Increase by 2%	Increase by 3%	Increase by 5%
18.	% of District Assembly expenditure within the DMTDP budget (How much of District Assemblies expenditure was not in the annual budget 3)	2%	Nil	Nil	2%

19.	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women & men)	To be reduce by 5%	Reduce by 2%	Reduce by 3%	Reduce by 4%
20.	Police Citizen Ratio	Increase by 5%	Increase by 2%	Increase by 35	Increase by 4%

UPDATE ON FUNDING SOURCES (GH.....)

DISTRICT.....

	2007	2008	2009	TOTAL
DACF	124,561.17	241,666.27	321,323.88	
IGF	56,247.20	70,431.11	90,321.90	
HIPC FUNDS	60,142.20	-	-	
GOG GRANTS	-	-	-	
DONOR GRANTS	101,243.60	203,145.00	361,241.00	
TOTAL REVENUE	342,194.17	515,242.38	772,886.78	

COMMENTS ON ADEQUACY OF FUNDS

Ahafo Ano South District Assembly is a deprived District with a lot of problems to be solved. When even one compares the problems with amount of funds, the District received, it can be said that the amount is inadequate.

Under this condition, the District remains deprived, so the living condition of the people are very low. It is therefore suggested that more funds are needed to undertake development projects in the District.

UTILIZATION OF FUNDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BUDGET.

In the beginning of every year, the amount of funds to be given to the Assembly is made known.

With this information, the Assembly prepares her budget. Unfortunately, much deduction are made at source, so it becomes very difficult for the budget to be followed.

I am therefore suggesting that a law has to be passed that expenditure can be made on only projects and programmes in the District Medium Term Plan.

CHALLENGES WITH REGARD TO DISBURMENT

The only challenge is that the release of funds is not reliable.

THE CAPITATION GRANT IMPLEMENTATION IN THE DISTRICT

The idea of this grant is very good but how the grant is being used need a second look. The programmes and activities upon which the grant is to be used may not be in the District Medium Term Plan.

THE SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

This programme has come to increase the benefited school's enrolment but if the proximity of a benefited school is closer to a school which has not benefited, the enrolment in the non-benefited school reduces because parents prefer to send their wards to benefited school. I would like to suggest that all schools should be made to benefit from the programme.

LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT PROJECT

The financial assistance given to those who need help is a good move to improve the living condition of the people but the problem is that the amount is too small to better off the life of the benefited people. Moreover, whenever the funds are not given to them at the right time, it can be use for the objective upon which the funds was given.