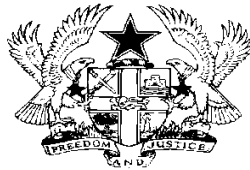


**ATWIMA MPONUA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY  
NYINHIN-ASHANTI**



**REPUBLIC OF GHANA**

**ANNUAL DMTDP PROGRESS REPORT  
(2009)**

**FEBRUARY, 2010**

## **TABLE OF CONTENT**

	Table of Content	1
1.0	Introduction	2
1.1	Processes involved and difficulties encountered	2
2.0	Status of implementation of the 2006 – 2009 DMTDP	3
3.0	M & E Activities Report	4
3.1	Programme/Project/Activities Status for 2009	4
3.2	Update on Indicators and Targets	10
3.3	Update on funding by sources	30
3.4	Update on disbursements	32
4.0	Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues	33
4.1	Recommendations	35

## **1.0 Introduction**

The mission of the Atwima Mponua District Assembly is to see to the improvement of the quality of life of every inhabitant that stays within its area of jurisdiction. This is achievable through the formulation of realistic policies, programmes, projects and activities outlined in the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP), 2006-2009. The DMTDP proposed to realize this aim through the pursuit of a multiplicity of goals and objectives and the implementation of a set of strategies and activities.

To review and give information on achievements and impacts of the programmes and interventions undertaken and to manage the development agenda, a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (M&E) which uses sets of indicators to monitor and evaluate the achievement of the set goals and objectives and the impacts of the programmes, projects and activities undertaken in the District during the plan period (2006 – 2009) was prepared. This Report uses the sets of indicators and targets specified in the M&E Plan to monitor and evaluate the achievement and impacts of key District policies, programmes, and projects undertaken in the 2009 Annual Action Plan.

### **1.1 Processes Involved and Difficulties Encountered**

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the DMTDP was mainly done by the District Monitoring team comprising the District Development Planning Officer, the District Engineer, the District Budget Analyst and the Community Development Officer. The expanded DPCU however met on quarterly basis to deliberate on efforts being made towards achievements of the core indicators of the DMTDP. At such meetings, each member of the DPCU presented progress reports on the sector or units they head.

The major challenge to M&E activities in the district is lack of permanent vehicle for such activities. The importance of M&E has not been fully appreciated and mainstreamed in the scheme of affairs of the Assembly. This usually leads to a situation where the monitoring team has to compete for the use of vehicles with others from the Assembly's pool. This problem often compels the team to reschedule its planned activities.

Other challenges to proper M&E activities in the District include inadequate motivation in terms of field and sitting allowances for team members and difficulty in getting access to data due to improper records keeping in the departments. The level of commitment of the DPCU members towards meetings and general monitoring activities also reduced considerably during the year. This really affected the output of the team and this caused the delay in the preparation of the final report.

## **2.0 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2006 – 2009 DMTDP**

In reviewing the 2006-2009 DMTDP, disaggregated primary and secondary data were collected from stakeholders including Sub-District Councils, Decentralized Departments, Agencies and Organizations and communities in District to assess the implementation of the identified programmes outlined in the three thematic pillars of the GPRS II as well as other interventions implemented during the period.

The review process took into consideration the:

- extent/levels of the implementation of proposed programs and projects; whether the projects were fully implemented, partially implemented or not implemented at all and whether set objective, targets and goals were achieved.
- reasons for any deviations in terms of implementation and set targets.

The review shows that the Plan achieved an average implementation success of less than 60%. Some of the reasons that accounted for the low performance of the District in terms of the Plan implementation include inadequate flow of funds from other anticipated sources such as the Internally Generated Fund, the World Bank and the other Development Partners. The excessive and unplanned deductions from the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) at source also affected the flow of funds for the implementation of the plan. (This is shown in the Financial Performance of the District in section 3.2)

### 3.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

#### 3.1 Programmes/Projects/Activities Status for 2009

Out of a total of 86 programmes, projects and activities proposed for implementation in the 2009 Annual Action Plan, thirteen (19.8%) were rolled over from 2008. Fifteen (17.4%) were not initiated at all or deferred for various reasons. Seventy-One (82.6%) were initiated out of which forty-two (48.8%) were fully completed and twenty-nine (33.8%) were partially completed. Table 2 below shows the level of implementation of the 2009 Annual Action Plan outlined in the three thematic areas of the DMTDP.

#### THEMATIC AREA I: PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS

S/N	PROGRAMME /PROJECT/ ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATOR	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION				COMMENTS
				FULLY IMPLEM.	PART. IMPLEM.	NOT IMPLEM.	% COMP.	
1	Create links to credit and ensure timely access to credit and inputs	District wide	NO. of people assisted to obtain support.		√			Repayment
2	Establish/Maintain 5 demonstration farms	Selected Towns	Number of Demonstration Farms established.	√				8 were established.
3	Identify 1,000 farmers for support with inputs.	District wide	Number of farmers assisted with inputs	√				
4	Organize training for farmers in improved agric practices & inputs	District wide	Training Reports. Number of newly trained farmers.	√				
5	Celebrate Farmers' Day	Selected Town	Report on Awards celebration	√				
6	Complete Construction of Small Scale Irrigation Scheme	Adiembra	Completed Irrigation Scheme.		√		85%	
7	Train farmers to adopt and use improved management practices	Zonal Centers	Number of farmers trained. Training Reports.	√				
8	Control cocoa capsid and black pod diseases	District wide	Number of farmers whose farms are sprayed.	√				
9	Create agric data base in the DPCU	Nyinahin-DPCU	Availability of agric information base at DPCU		√		60%	
10	Manufacture/Supply 7 Canoes to riverside communities	Selected Communities	Number of Canoes delivered to riverside communities.		√		71%	5 Canoes provided
11	Complete Rehabilitation/renovation of 3 markets	Wansanmire, Ntobroso etc	Improved market infrastructure		√		70%	

12	Establish internet hub in the District	Nyinahin	Internet service availability.			√		Non availability of service providers
13	Rehabilitate 50km of selected Feeder roads	Selected roads	Length of feeder roads rehabilitated		√		50%	25Km rehabilitated
14	Tar 20km of selected roads	Selected roads	Length of road tarred.		√		24%	4.8 Km tarred
15	Identify and register the unemployed for NYEP	District wide	Number of youth register and employed on NYEP	√				
16	Implement Child Labour on Cocoa Farms Eradication Programme	District wide	Number of children withdrawn from cocoa farms	√				
17	Construct 4 Satellite Markets @ Antwiagyeyi, Agogoso & Adiembra	Sreso Tinpom & others	Market infrastructure constructed			√		
18	Prepare Business Plans for Hotel & Spices/ Animal Feed Industry	Nyinahin	Prepared Business Plans			√		
19	Install 3 Agro-Processing Plants	Selected communities	Installed plants		√			

## THEMATIC AREA II: HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

S/N	PROGRAMME /PROJECT/ ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATOR	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION				COMMENTS
				FULLY IMPLEM.	PART. IMPLEM.	NOT IMPLEM.	% COMP.	
20	Construct 3,500 Household Latrine	District wide	Number of latrines constructed		√		35%	1,300 constructed
21	Construct 35 Institutional KVIP	Selected Inst	Number of latrines constructed			√		Procurement process has just been initiated
22	Construct 120 Boreholes & 23 Hand-dug Wells (RWSSI –PH II)	Selected Communities	Water facilities constructed.		√		60%	
23	Complete the construction of 189 Boreholes (RWSSI PH-I)	Selected Communities	Completed water facilities		√		95%	
24	Enforce sanitation Bye-Laws	District wide	Improved environmental sanitation	√				
25	Conduct environmental sanitation campaigns	District wide	Improved environmental sanitation	√				
26	Celebrate Sanitation Week	District wide	Sanitation week marked	√				
27	Support 3 Senior. High Schools	Selected SHS	Support given to Senior High Schools	√				
28	Conduct My 1 <sup>st</sup> Day in School	District wide	My 1 <sup>st</sup> Day marked	√				
29	Conduct Baseline Exams for P6 Pupils	District wide	Exams conducted	√				
30	Conduct JHS 3 Mock Exams	District wide	Exams conducted	√				
31	Organize District Best Teacher Awards	Nyianhin	Teachers Day marked			√		Fund used for UTTDBE
32	Implement District Sponsorship Scheme	Nyinahin	Established Sponsorship Scheme		√			
33	Construct 3N0. 6-unit Classroom Blocks (@ Ahyiresu, Naagole & Ayinamso)	Selected communities	Constructed Classroom blocks			√		
34	Construct 3N0. 3Unit Classroom Blocks at Kwanfinfin, Wansanmire & Akonkye	Selected communities	Constructed classroom blocks		√		5%	Money was not released on time.
35	Complete manufacture of 1000 Desks for Schools	District wide	School furniture manufactures	√				
36	Complete Phase I of 3-Storey Dormitory Block for NCSHS.	Nyinahin	Constructed Dormitory Block		√		60%	

37	Prepare/Clear Site for Dormitory Block for NCSHS	Nyinahin	Site prepared	√				
38	Complete construction of 3unit Classroom	Debra Camp	Newly constructed classroom block	√				
39	Complete construction of 4uit Teachers' Quarters	Ahyiresu	Newly constructed Teachers' Quarters	√				
40	Conduct immunization on preventable diseases etc	District wide	Immunization conducted	√				
41	Complete construction of 3 CHIP Facilities	Wansanmire, Okyerekrom	Constructed CHP Facilities		√		70%	
42	Procure Books & Computers for Community Library	Nyinahin	Stocks purchased for Library		√		50%	
43	Support District Schools Sports	District wide	District schools sport supported	√				
44	Procure sanitation equipment & chemicals	Nyinahin	Equipment & chemicals procured	√				
45	Complete construction of 3unit classroom block	Akotaa	Completed classroom block	√				
46	Complete rehabilitation of Town Park	Nyinahin	Town Park rehabilitated		√		60%	
47	Complete construction of 4No-6nuint Classroom Block with ancillary facilities @ Donkoto, Ntobroso, etc	Achiase, Bedabour & 2 others	Constructed classroom blocks	√				
48	Complete 2No – 6unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities	Botrampa S/ Tinpom	Constructed classroom blocks		√		90%	
49	Complete construction of 2No-6unit classroom blocks	Adumasa Akonfre	Constructed classroom blocks		√		80%	
50	Support HIV/AIDS activities	District wide	Support given to HIV/AIDS activities	√				

### THEMATIC AREA III: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

S/N	PROGRAMME /PROJECT/ ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATOR	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION				COMMENTS
				FULLY IMPLEM.	PART. IMPLEM.	NOT IMPLEM.	% COMP.	
51	Complete the construction of 10No. Staff Bungalows, 6Bedroom Guest House, Assembly Hall & 40 Room Administration Block	Nyianhin	Constructed Infrastructure ( Offices, Assembly Hall and Bungalow)		√			
52	Conduct public education & enforce building regulations	Nyinahin, Mpasatia etc	Public education conducted		√			
53	Remove unauthorized developments	Nyinahin, etc	Unauthorized structures abated			√		No funds was made available
54	Provide support to Persons with disabilities (PWDs), Destitute, Vulnerable etc.	District wide	PWD support provided	√				
55	Conduct quarterly public education on socio-economic issue	District wide	Public education conducted			√		No funds was made available
56	Establish and equip Client Services Desk	Nyinahin	Created Client Services Desk	√				
57	Develop and publish services charter/ brochures	Nyinahin	Developed brochures	√				
58	Conduct refresher training for Revenue staff	Nyinahin	Training conducted	√				
59	Procure 2No – 25KVA Generators	Nyinahin	Generator procured			√		No funds was made available
60	Procure assorted Office Stationery	Nyinahin	Stationery bought	√				
61	Procure Computer consumables	Nyinahin	Procured computer consumables	√				
62	Renovate DA Staff (Highways) Quarters	Nyinahin	Rehabilitated Staff Quarter -Highways			√		
63	Sponsor Key staff to up-grade skills in Procurement	District wide	Key staff skills up-graded	√				
64	Support Disaster Management	District wide	Disaster management supported	√				
65	Install Internet in Admin block	Nyinahin	Installed Internet facility		√			
66	Recruit/Train staff for Area Council	District wide	Staff recruited for Area Councils			√		
67	Equip Area Councils	District wide	Equipment purchased for AC		√			

68	Strengthen capacity of Area Councils	District wide	Area Councils Training conducted		√			
69	Procure 5No Table Top Fridges	Nyinahin	Fridges procured for office		√		60%	3 Fridges Procured
70	Construct Fence Wall @ DCD's residence	Nyinahin	Constructed Fence wall.		√			
71	Train HOD & Key staff (Report & Minutes Writing)	Nyinahin	Training conducted	√				
72	Recruit PRAAD to install Records Management	Nyinahin	Installed record management	√				
73	Conduct Pay your Levy Campaign	4 locations	Increased revenue collection	√				
74	House & Kiosks Re-numbering	District wide	Houses & Kiosks renumbered	√				
75	Organise Financial Management Workshop	Nyinahin	Workshop held			√		
76	Undertake F&A Study Tour to Kwabre DA & KMA	Mamponten , Kumasi				√		
77	Review Revenue data collection & preparation of 2010 Annual Budget	Nyinahin	Prepared 2010 Annual Budget	√				
78	Conduct Quarterly Review and prepare Reports	Nyinahin,	Review Reports	√				
79	Construct Police Station	Mpasatia	Newly constructed Police Building			√		
80	Complete Landscaping of DCE Residency	Nyinahin	Residency Landscaped			√		
81	Procure Building Materials (1000bags cement and 150pkt of roofing sheets to support Community Initiated Projects (CIP)	District wide	Inputs procured for Community Initiated Projects.	√				
82	Complete construct of Community Market Infrastructure.	Mpasatia	Completed market infrastructure		√		90%	
83	Provide for Land Acquisition	District wide	Amount of compensation paid		√		90%	
84	Review 2006 -2009 DMTDP	Nyinahin	Reviewed DMTDP	√				
85	Construct Warehouse as Assembly Store	Nyinahin	Store facility constructed			√		
86	Project Administration (M&E)	District wide	Projects supervised	√				

## **3.2 UPDATE ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS**

The results of the assessment of the 2009 Performance undertaken at a working session of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) are presented in the following paragraphs.

### **3.2.1 Private Sector Competitiveness**

The objective of strategies adopted under the theme is to improve agricultural production, expand and improve economic and social infrastructure and to develop additional sectors to support growth, increase job creation and expand economic and social safety nets in the District.

- **Increased Agricultural Production**

A total of 14 Indicators were selected to track the status of the three main policy objectives prosecuted to improve agricultural production. The objectives were:

- Ensuring 20% and 10% increase in the production of grains and staple food crops respectively by 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2009.
- Assist 1,000 farmers with credit and inputs by 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2009.
- Ensure a 2.5% annual growth in agric production in the District by 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2009.

- **Percentage increase in the production of specified food crops and grains**

There were marked improvements in the production of all specified crops except cocoyam. The bumper crop harvests are the result of good rainfall, the 'Tunja farming' of the Forestry Services Commission which has released fertile land to more than 200 farmers to plant food crops, improved technologies, credit and inputs. The decline in cocoyam was attributed to the increased use of weed killers which kill the cocoyam when sprouting. Table 4 below shows the achievements the food crop production sub sector.

Table 3: Summary of Increased Food Crop Production Indicator Achievements

Policy Objective	Indicators	Target	Indicator Level 2005	Indicator Status	Progress
				2009	
Ensuring increase in staple crops and grain production.	Percentage increase in production of specified crops and grains.				
	• Maize	20%	5,985mt	13,164m/t	All crops except cocoyam experienced significant production increases (above 200% in all indicators).
	• Paddy Rice	20%	-	196m/t	
	• Plantain	10%	85,242mt	346,176m/t	
	• Cocoyam	10%	76,127mt	57,170m/t	
	• Cassava	10%	11,418mt	289,476m/t	
	• Yams	10%	-	-	

Source: District Directorate, MOFA & DPCU

• **Policy Recommendations:**

The major challenge facing the production of food crop in the District is inadequate marketing avenues and proper pricing mechanisms for the produce. Marketing needs to be improved to assure farmers of good prices. Strategies must be implemented to reduce post harvest losses. This could include the strengthening of post harvesting management activities especially to increase the capacity of farmers in the area for cereals. The District Directorate should also begin to find the solution to the causes of the decline in cocoyam production.

**Policy Objective II: To support farmers with credit and inputs**

Farmers in the District received credits and technical support/inputs from varied sources to promote production. These included the cocoa hi-tech which sprayed 8,785 cocoa farms; a total credit of GH¢40,000.00 to 200 farmers under various micro finance schemes. Table 5 below summarizes the current achievements of the specific objectives.

Table 4: Summary of Farmers' Credit Policy

Policy Objective	Indicators	Targets	Indicator Level 2005	Indicator Status	Progress
				2009	
Assist farmers with credit and inputs.	Number of farmers supported with credit/inputs etc.	1,000	-	600	Encouraging achievement.
Ensuring the adoption of improved technologies	• Farmer: Extension Officer ratio	1:1,500	1:3,344	1:8774	
	• Number of Demonstration Farms	120	40	12,522	
	• Number of Farmers using improved technologies.	10,000	-	14,182	

Source: District Directorate, MOFA & DPCU

### Performance of Policy Indicators

- Number of credit beneficiaries.

A total of 600 farmers received credits during the year under review. This achievement depended heavily on external credit facilities. More District based credit products must be developed to sustain the gains. Loan repayment and retrieval constitute huge challenge to farmers micro finance scheme in the District.

- District Farmers: Extension Officer Ratio

The number of extension staff has reduced from 12 to 10. This has worsened the Farmers: Extension Officers ratio fell from 1:3,344 in 2005 to 1:8,774 in 2009. This means that each extension officer will have to deal with much more farmers and therefore have less time for each farmer. The problem of staffing at the District Directorate must be pragmatically solved. The DCE and the District Director must lobby for more personnel and also optimize the existing staff through stringent supervision and motivation.

- Number of Demonstration Farms Established.

12 Agricultural Demonstration farms have been established in the District thus increasing the total from 40 to 52.

- Percentage reduction in post harvest losses.  
Data could not be provided by the District Directorate of MOFA. The management unit in the District has to be strengthened to reduce losses in the cassava, cereals and plantain.
- Establish an Agriculture Information Centre  
The absence of the centre in the District continues to hinder access to agric information.
- Number of Farmers trained to adopt improved technologies  
A total of 14,182 farmers were trained by the District Directorate of MOFA and some agro-chemical distribution outlets.
- Irrigation Scheme Constructed.  
The Adiembra Irrigation has not been completed due to delayed fund flow from the donors. This notwithstanding, there were over 200 all year round vegetable cultivators in the District who relied on small water pumps to irrigate their vegetable farms.

### **3.2.2 Support Services**

The policy objective is to improve technical and economic infrastructure to support growth. This is to be achieved through the establishment of nine agro-processing facilities, improve communication and ICT in the District, improve market infrastructure and to improve social interaction through improve accessibility.

Significant improvement was recorded in roads infrastructure as a total length of 156.2Km of the total District feeder road network saw some rehabilitation/up-grading or spot improvement from 2006 – 2009. During the year under review, 25Km of feeder road was rehabilitated and 4.8km was tarred.

Significant achievement was also recorded in the Energy sub sector as 63 communities in the district were connected to the National Grid. Preparatory work is also on going to connect 40 more communities. A total of 660 low tension poles have been procured extend electricity coverage in the communities.

Only modest improvement was achieved in Science and Technology. The Assembly funded the annual District STME of the Ghana Education Service. The Policy and Indicator performances are summarized in the Table below.

**Table 5: Support Services Indicator Achievement**

Policy Objectives	Indicators	Target	Indicator Level 2005	Indicator Status	Progress
				2009	
To facilitate set up of Agro-processing facilities by 31/12/09.	No of plants established.	9	-	<b>3</b>	The 2 facilities were cassava based. A Palm oil mill was revamped at Barniekrom
To facilitate cellular phone coverage by 31/12/07.	Cellular mast in the District.	-	0	<b>4</b>	Over 60 communities receive MTN, Vodafone, Tigo & Kasapa signals.
To construct 2 new markets by 31/12/09.	Constructed markets	2	-	2	
To rehabilitate feeder roads by 31/12/09.	Length of roads rehabilitated /upgraded	200km	-	<b>156.2 km</b>	
To tar roads.	Length roads tarred	50km	96km	<b>4.8 km</b>	2 roads, 36km in length have been selected for tarring.
To construct new feeder roads	Length new feeder roads constructed.	40 Km	-	<b>4.5km</b>	

Source: Dept of Feeder Roads & DPCU

- **Policy Recommendations:**

The planned market infrastructure projects were commenced together with infrastructure up-grading of the Nyinahin market. There is however the need to develop other satellite markets to reduce the drudgery of farmers and the exploitation of middlemen. The management of road contract needs to be improved to reduce the inconveniences caused to road users by the long suspension of works during implementation. Additionally, nuisance mitigation must be put in place when required. A culture of maintenance must be made integral part of all infrastructure development programmes in the District.

## Development of Additional Sector to Support Growth

The policy objectives in the sector were to ensure the expansion of the local economy through the under listed:

- To facilitate the set-up of one hospitality facility.
- To facilitate the exploitation of bauxite deposit.
- To develop tourism site in the District
- Connect the District to the ICT super highway.

Only modest gains were made in the area of growth support. The performances in the District for the sub-theme are shown in the Performance Indicator below.

**Table 5: Growth Support Indicator Achievement**

Policy Objectives	Indicators	Target	Indicator Level 2005	Indicator Status	Progress
				Dec 2009	
To facilitate the set-up of one hospitality facility.	One standard hotel constructed.	1	0	1	Process is on going
To facilitate the exploitation of bauxite deposit.	Bauxite mining plant constructed	1	0	0	Facilitation roll of the DA is on course
To develop tourism site in the District.	Developed Tourism Site	2	0	0	Yet to be implemented.
To improve ICT	ICT facilities/connection in the District.	1	0	1	The building to house the facility is has been completed. Internet is yet to be procured.

Source: DPCU, 2010

### **3.2.3 Human Resource Development**

The broad objective of strategies pursued under the Human Resource Development pillar is to ensure sustained improvement in the quality of life and capacity through enhanced access to basic welfare services, facilities and information. The District priority in the 2006 – 2009 MTDP was to expand and improve her efficiency in the delivery of basic services underpinned by geographical, social and gender equity considerations. The priority areas of concern were identified as Education, Health, Population Management, Safe Water and Sanitation, Housing and Social Policy on Vulnerability and Exclusion.

- **Performance of the Education Sector**

Significant progress has been registered with access to basic education indicator since 2006 and this was continued in 2009. While there has been modest improvement in basic school academic performance, the school environment has benefitted from massive capital injection that has resulted in improvement in the quality of school infrastructure as well as accommodation for teachers. Enrollment at the kindergarten and the Net Admission Rate are still low and needs to be increased. The Gender Parity Index and Pupil: Teacher Ratios at various levels of the basic school structure require improvement.

It is indicative that the sector continues be confronted with a number of policy issues and gaps that have to be addressed. They include insufficient enrollment at all levels of the education including Senior High School and Vocational, persistent disparities in geographical and gender disparities in access to education and distribution of teachers; and less than satisfactory quality of education. The sector performance is shown in the Table 6 below.

**Table 6: Education Sector Indicator Performance.**

Policy Objectives	Indicators	Target	Indicator Level 2005	Indicator Status	Progress
				Dec 2009	
Increased jobs and employable skills acquisition.	Number of job created Number of youths given employable skills training	2,500 300	- -	894 40	Cumulatively over 1500 job have been created through the activities of the Assembly
Enhance access to basic school	Gross Enrolment Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-School</li> <li>Primary</li> <li>JHS</li> <li>SHS</li> </ul>	95% 95% 95% 40%	42.5% 73.0% 56.5% 23.5%	109.0% 97.8% 69.80%	The achievements were the result of policies such as National School Feeding, Capitation Grant, improved infrastructure and accessibility, improved teaching and school supervision etc.
	b. Net Admission Rate in Primary (1 at 6years) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-School</li> <li>Primary</li> <li>JHS</li> <li>SHS</li> </ul>		30.05%	37.05% 48.95% 19.72%	
Improved academic performance	Improvement in BECE Pass rate.*	96%	75%	68%	
Improved gender enrolment	Gender Parity Index (Ratio between boys' and girls' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kindergarten</li> <li>Primary</li> <li>Junior High School (JHS)</li> </ul>		1:0.95	1:0.85  1:0.97 1:0.90 1:0.76	
Improved quality teaching	Improvement in Pupil :Teacher ratio: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-School</li> <li>Primary</li> <li>Junior High School</li> </ul>		30:1 35:1 -	42:1 33:1 15:1	The spatial distribution of teachers is skewed towards communities with electricity and along the tarred roads.
Improved school environment	Improvement in School Infrastructure* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New school buildings</li> </ul>		18	2	Slow procurement and cash flow delayed completion

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>School Buildings Rehabilitated</li> <li>New Sanitary Facilities.</li> </ul>		15	1	of projects started in 2007.
Motivation of Teachers	Number of Teachers accommodation constructed.*		53	3	
Improved quality teaching	Increase in percentage Trained Teacher/ untrained Teacher ratio.*		6	2	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kindergarten</li> <li>Primary</li> <li>Junior High School</li> </ul>		2:1	1:4 1:1.4 2:1	

## Policies Objectives Implemented

### A. Enhanced Access to Education

- Rehabilitate/Construct Basic School Blocks (Classrooms)*

During the year under review, Twenty-four (26) Classroom Blocks with sanitary facilities were completed while two (8) School Feeding Facilities were completed. Two new schools were also established. In addition, various communities were supported with building material by the Assembly to rehabilitate 26 classrooms through self help project.

- Improving School Enrolment*

The various strategies undertaken to achieve improved general enrollment, improved Gender Parity Index and Net Enrollment were:

- o Enrolment drives in communities.
- o National School Feeding Programme.
- o Capitation Grant
- o Organization of My First Day at School celebrations.

## **B. Ensuring Quality Education**

- *Improving Teacher Pupil Ratio (DPTR)*

A number of activities have been undertaken to improve the Teacher: Pupil Ratio and the quality of teachers in the District. These include ensuring equity in the distribution of teachers particularly to remote schools in the District by posting Teaching Assistant under the National Youth Employment Programme and the National Service Scheme.

Four (6) Teachers' Living accommodations of 4units each have been constructed to-date while Three (2) others are on-going.

- *Improving Availability of Core Text Books, Exercise Books and Furniture.*

Pupil: Core Text Book Ratio improved in the District through the supply of free copies to pupils in the District. A total of 15,402 pieces of exercise books were also supplied free to pupils by the District Assembly and the District Directorate of Education.

The Assembly, the Honorable Member of Parliament and the District Directorate of the Education manufactured and delivered to Schools more than 1500 pieces of basic school dual desks and Junior High School mono-desks.

- *Enhancing School Management and Performance*

Among the activities implemented to achieve the policy objective were;

- Revamping of the District Education Planning Team and the District Education Oversight Committee.
- Provision of means of transport to some Circuit Supervisors and Assistant Directors to improve school supervision.

- **Policy Recommendations**

Analysis of the sector bring to the fore the need to reinforce and strengthen efforts to improve primary school enrolment and retention, while closing the gender and geographical disparities and gaps if the national goal of achieving universal primary education by 2015 is to be attained.

The District should continue to forcefully pursue policies that will enhance the quality of education in the District by:

- Accelerating the rehabilitation/construction of classrooms, libraries, sanitary facilities etc.
- Promoting pre-schooling
- Rolling out the National School Feeding Programme

- Rationalizing the deployment teachers in the District and ensuring that incentive package is achieving results.
- Promoting community engagement in the education process to improve efficiency and performance.
- Increase resources to the post Junior High School level.
- Review the Trainee –Teacher Sponsorship programme.
- Provide scholarship and incentive scheme for girls and tilt to favor progression.
- Design and pursue police to promote post Junior High School education in the District.

### 3.2.4 Health Care

The goal of the health sub-sector in the District is enhancing access to quality healthcare and malaria control. The policy measures implemented so far have focused on easing the gaps in access to health care and improving financial arrangements that make healthcare affordable the citizens.

- **Performance of the Health Sector.**

The District’s performance in the health sector is shown in Table 7 below.

**Table 7: District Health Sector Indicators**

Policy Objectives	Indicators	Target	Indicator Level 2005	Indicator Status	Progress
				Dec 2009	
Improved access to health care	Doctor: Patient Ratio	1: 50,000	<b>1:121,71</b>	<b>1:45,170</b>	
	Number of new health facilities constructed	-	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	
	Population Nurse Ratio	25,000:1	<b>5,131:1</b>	<b>6,776:1</b>	
	DM/Insurance coverage	85%	<b>20%</b>	<b>35.2%</b>	
Enhanced public health and education promotion.	Reduction in mortality rates:				
	• Infant mortality	10/1000	<b>18/1000</b>	<b>11/1000</b>	
	• Mortality of under 5year olds	25/1000	<b>30/1000</b>	<b>4/1000</b>	
	• Maternal mortality (of supervised births).	20/1000	<b>21/1000</b>	<b>22/1000</b>	

	Malaria fatality of under 5year olds per 10,000	27/10,000	<b>58/10,000</b>		
Enhanced health delivery efficiency.	-HIV Sero-prevalence (among reproductive age)	2.0%	2.7%	2.3%	
	-Family Planning acceptors	-	31.2%	7.8%	
	-% Supervised Deliveries	50%	49.2%	-	

Source: Directorate of the District Health Services Administration Dec2009.

The measures implemented in the period under review focused in the following areas:

- *Health Infrastructure Development.*

Two (2) health delivery facilities were completed at Kotokum and Sreso Tinpom to help bring service close to the client. A health staff accommodation was renovated at Bayerebon and another initiated at Tano Dumasi. Three (3) Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) compounds at Kuffour Camp, Okyerekrom and Wansamire are under construction in pursuit of the policy objective to improve access to health delivery.

- *Improved Service Delivery*

Under the strategy training of 70 auxiliary Health Assistants commenced. They will be posted to assist in basic health delivery in selected communities. The District Management also succeeded in getting 2 Cuban Doctors posted to the District to improve the Doctor: Patient ratio of the District from 1: 127,717 to 1:45,170. The Assembly is sponsoring 4 trainee Nurses who on graduation will come to work in the District.

- *Expansion of District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme*

The Assembly succeeded in weaning the District Scheme from the Atwima Nwabiagya Scheme in September 2006. Total registered clients of the District as the end of 2009 was 85,927 representing 60% of the 2009 projected population. Some 65,766 clients had benefitted from the Scheme by December 2009.

- *Early Identification of communicable diseases*

Among the strategies prosecuted were appointment of Surveillance and Community Based Growth Promoters and frequent support visits by the District Directorate to Sub-District health facilities.

- *Health Education and Promotion*

Various activities were carried to educate the public and to ensure good preventive health practices. They included:

- Education on the use and sale of ITN in communities, school based environmental campaigns and formation of Environmental Clubs.
- Onchocerciasis Treatment in the 11 endemic communities in the District.
- Reproductive and Adolescent Reproductive Health campaigns.
- Iodated Salt Promotion

### **Policy Recommendations**

Despite the interventions made the health sector in the District continues to be plagued by issues of both financial and geographical access to health care, rising cases of preventable diseases especially malaria, low levels of supervised births, anaemia, late release of budgetary allocation and inadequate professional and technical staff.

The following is suggested to improve performance of the sector:

- Accelerate the implementation of the CHPS facilities in the District.
- Equip and staff constructed health facilities in the District.
- Expand and sustain the sponsorship of the training of health workers.
- Intensify support and visits to sub-District facilities especially by the Medical Officers.
- Increase the District Assembly Health support budget and
- Advocate political commitment to health programmes
- Expand and sustain public health education and promotion.

### **3.2.5 Safe Water and Sanitation**

The District goal for the sector is to increase the percentage of the citizens with access to safe water and sanitation facilities. Interventions made to improve safe water and sanitation facilities access include;

- Construction of new safe water points and rehabilitation of broken down facilities.
- Implementation of Sanitation interventions
- Construction and rehabilitation of sanitation facilities.

- *Construction of new water points/rehabilitation of broken down facilities*

A total of 294 boreholes and 36 hand dug wells fitted with hand pumps have been constructed since the inception of the water and sanitation interventions under the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Intervention RWSSI (ADB) and the Rural Water and Sanitation Programme, RWSP-IV (KfW). During the year under review, 190 boreholes and 13 hand dug wells were completed. These interventions helped raise water coverage in the district to 82% by December, 2009 which is worth noting.

- *Implementation of Sanitation interventions*

About 4200 Household Latrines were expected to be constructed by December 2009 under the two on-going interventions (RWSSI and the RWSP-IV) in the District, only 1,480 of the latrines have been successfully completed. Management has reviewed the implementation difficulties and has rolled out new arrangements to fast track the construction.

A total of 53 KVIP Latrines with hand washing facilities was expected to be constructed by December, 2009. Only 15 have been completed to date due to slow inflow of funds. Contract for the construction of 34 have been awarded and is expected to be completed by December, 2010. Various environmental sanitation management activities including refuse evacuation in 5 selected communities were undertaken.

During the year under review, the Assembly completed the preparation of a comprehensive District Environmental Strategic Action Plan (DESSAP).

**Table 8: District Water & Sanitation Indicators**

Policy Objectives	Indicators	Target	Indicator Level 2005	Indicator Status	Progress
				Dec 2009	
Increase in access to safe water and Sanitation facilities coverage.	Increase in access to safe water coverage (Boreholes)	75%	42%	82%	
	Number of safe sanitation facilities constructed (Household Latrines).	4,200	-	1,480	
	Number of Communities with organized Refuse Management site.	5	-	-	

SOURCE: DWST AND DEHO

- **Policy Recommendations:**

The Assembly should continue to pursue the objectives outlined in the DMTDP through:

- Strengthening the Community Water and Sanitation Committees and stakeholders collaborations.
- Tidy up the financial flow bottlenecks that have slowed construction activities for Water and Sanitation
- Solicit support to rehabilitate broken-down water facilities in the District.
- Strengthen the coordination of the sector (especially the expensive facilities)
- Ensure the implementation of the strategies outlined in the DESSAP.

### **3.2.6 Urban Development, Housing & Slum Up-Grading**

The District goal is to ensure planned development and to increase the housing stock and quality.

- **Performance of Policy Objectives**

The specific objectives being pursued includes:

- Increasing the stock of accommodation for workers.
- Ensuring planned development in selected major communities -Nyinahin, Mpasatia etc.
- Strengthen the enforcement of building and development regulations.

- *Increasing Stock of Accommodation*

In addition to the various accommodation facilities constructed, the Assembly improved staff accommodation by continuing with the construction of 6 housing units for 12 senior staff and a 40-Unit Office accommodation at a total cost of **GHC12,000,000.00**. A number of facilities were also rented for other officials.

- *Ensuring Planned Development in Major Communities.*

The District Statutory Planning Committee was inaugurated in June, 2009 and members held their maiden meeting to approve a number of building permits in November. The District Town and Country Planning Office was refurbished. Notwithstanding, development in most communities are unplanned and without permits.

- **Policy Recommendations**

The District has to double its efforts if the goal and objectives set out in the DMTDP are to be realized by:

- Strengthening the capacity of the District Statutory Planning Committee and the sub-structures of the Assembly to enhance the enforcement of development regulations.
- Community sensitization should be conducted to canvass the support of all partners and stakeholders particularly traditional authorities.

### 3.2.7 Good Governance and Civic Responsibility

The goal of the District for the pillar is deepened local governance, civil society participation and accountability. This is to be achieved through the implementation of the strategies and interventions under Political Governance, Economic Governance, and Promotion of Evidence based Decision – making sub-pillars. The performance of policy objectives of the Assembly under each sub-pillar is reviewed in the ensuing paragraphs.

- **Progress on Political Governance.**

Activities undertaken under this sub-pillar were proposed to help the Assembly enhance decentralization and local governance, protect individual rights, ensure public safety, women empowerment, enhancing development communication and promoting civic responsibility. The performance of the Assembly is detailed out in the paragraphs and Table 9 below.

**Table 9: District Political Governance Indicators**

Policy Objectives	Indicators	Target	Indicator Level 2005	Indicator Status
				Dec. 2009
Deepened local governance, participation and accountability.	Number of women participating at various levels of the Assembly Structure	100	13	45
	Number of community forums held.	At least 1 in each community	12	35
	Number of District Departments with requisite <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heads.</li> <li>• staff</li> </ul>	12 12	6	7
	Police Citizen ration.	1:2,500	1:3,870	1:3,116
	Number of functional Area Councils.	12	4	6

Source: DPCU, December 2009

- ***Local Governance***

In pursuit of the policy objective of deepened local governance, all 11 Area Councils, the Nyinahin Town Council and all legally constituted Unit Committees have been inaugurated. Three of the Area Councils have had their capacities built to be able to identify, plan, procure and manage the implementation of development projects.

At the time of compiling this report only 6 Area Councils could be said to be operating though not very effectively. The Assembly is in the process of finding office accommodation and Secretaries for the 6 remaining Councils. Some office equipment has been acquired and distributed to the Area Councils.

Four (4) Assembly sittings were held in 2009. Area Council meeting have been erratic and far in between. Equally, Assembly Member/Electorate meetings have been irregular where they are held but in most electoral areas they have not taken place at all since 2006.

- ***Enhancing Development Communication***

To promote good governance and dissemination of information, the District Chief Executive led delegations to attend public forums in 35 communities during the year under review. Community forums by the Honorable Member of Parliament have been commendably regular. To enhance development communication the District has rolled out a participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

- ***Rule of Law, Public Safety and Security***

Crime rate in the District has recorded some decline. This can be attributed to various activities that were embarked on to fight crime. Safety has improved in the District due to policies such as the posting of additional Police personnel to augment the number in the District; provision of living accommodation, increased collaboration between the Assembly and security agencies in the District, improved policing and proactive security methods by the District Security Committee.

To promote the rule of law, the Assembly facilitated the posting of a substantive Magistrate by providing accommodation. The local magistrate court has also been rehabilitated and equipped with furniture and a computer to facilitate the delivery of justice.

- *Empowering Women*

Gender issues have been mainstreamed into all activities of the District Assembly. This is helping realize the benefits that accrue when the sexes are given equal opportunities in development pursuits. The programmes into which gender have been mainstreamed are Water and Sanitation, National Youth Employment Programme, Vulnerability advocacy, Assembly sub-structure governance and education. Micro finance and plant support have been given to 5 women groups of 46 members to date.

30 Females students have been supported to pursue courses at various Teacher/Nursing Training Colleges in the country.

### **Summary of Policy Recommendations for Political Governance**

- *Local Governance*

To consolidate the gains made and further democratic local governance, the frequency of interaction between Assembly Members and their constituents, the Political and Departmental Heads and communities and traditional authorities in the District should be increased. Bottlenecks which impede interaction such as lack of resources must be removed.

The Assembly should build a feedback mechanism into all programmes to enable managers in the District benefit from local knowledge.

A Public Relations Unit must be created and the supported to offer a ready conduit for interaction with denizens.

The capacity of Civil Society and Community Based Organization must be built to help formulate development agenda in the District.

A District Network of Non-Governmental Organizations, Civil Society Organizations and Faith-Based Organizations must be established to coordinate activities to ensure effective use of resources and to enhance their engagement in local governance.

- *Rule of Law and Public Safety*

Proactive policies must be adopted to reduce vulnerability in the District. Social support for the victims of insecurity and disaster must be established.

Community policing must be strengthened in remote communities to assure life and property especially of farm produce.

The Department of Social Welfare must be supported to handle the increasing number of family issues they are currently handling and to implement programmes that reduce vulnerability, denial and exclusion.

- *Empowerment*

The gains of development do not automatically benefit all groups equally. The most affected are the poor and women. There is the need to consciously strengthen policies to:

- Reduce gender disparities in education
- Enhancement of women's access to and control of economic and productive resources.
- Ensure the attainment of social justice and equity for all.
- Create a designated budget line for gender equity activities.

### 3.3 Update on Funding by Sources

The Atwima Mponua District Assembly received a total of **GH¢3,655,418.15** in the 2009 fiscal year from a multiplicity of sources including the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), Internally Generated Fund (IGF), Donor Support from Development Partners including the African Development Bank (AfDB), KfW and others through the Community Water & Sanitation Agency (CWSA), Community Based Rural Development Projects (CBRDP), Government Grants. Notwithstanding the large deductions at source, receipts from the DACF remain the single largest source of investment fund inflow into the District. Table 2 below shows a summary of the trend of revenue performance of the District from 2007 to 2009.

Table 9: Revenue Performance: 2007 - 2009

<b>SOURCE</b>	<b>2007 (GH¢)</b>	<b>2008 (GH¢)</b>	<b>2009 (GH¢)</b>	<b>TOTAL (GH¢)</b>
<b>DACF</b>	997,747.50	756,022.76	1,012,424.75	2,766,195.01
<b>IGF</b>	129,011.66	213,214.76	159,433.53	501,659.95
<b>HIPC</b>	128,040.97	-	-	-
<b>GOG GRANT</b>	20,240.33	6,594.80	83,054.27	109,889.40
<b>DONOR SUPPORT</b>	50,909.28	39,366.00	59,357.60	149,632.86
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	1,325,946.74	1,015,198.32	<b>1,314,270.15</b>	3,655,418.15
<b>EXPECTED REVENUE</b>	1,164,200.13	3,139,136.30	<b>6,037,818.40</b>	10,341,154.53
<b>VARIANCE (Shortfall)</b>	<b>161,746.61</b>	<b>2,123,937.98</b>	<b>4,723,548.25</b>	<b>6,685,736.38</b>

Source: AMDA, DPCU- 2010

From the table, out of a total of **GH¢10,341,154.53**, only **GH¢3,655,418.18** was realized. This limited the Assembly's ability to implement its projects and programs. From the yearly releases, apart from 2007, all the individual years witnessed huge falls necessitating the rolling over of projects into the ensuing years. In order to be able to generate enough IGF, the Assembly has revalued properties in some selected communities. Measures have also been put in place to educate the public on the need to pay taxes.

During the year under review, several actions were taken by the Assembly to improve revenue collection and management. These included establishment of a Revenue Task Force, compilation of revenue items register for major towns in the District; installation of financial management software etc. However, the Assembly experienced more than 40% shortfall in its Internally Generated Funds (IGF). The internal mechanisms for revenue collection are still very weak. The level of aggregated achievement is deceptive as most of the revenue mobilized came from sources independent of the local collection machinery e.g. Stool Lands Revenue and Mineral royalties. These items exceeded their target by over 200%.

A number of revenue improvement policies remained unimplemented including the inability of the Assembly to establish a comprehensive property rate register, a District wide revenue data base and a Revenue Improvement Plan. Software installed to improve financial management is underutilized.

- **Recommendations for Improved Revenue Mobilization**

The following recommendations can help improve the revenue mobilization drive and financial management of the Assembly:

- Establishment of comprehensive Revenue Register
- Preparation and implementation of a Revenue Improvement Plan
- Ensuring strict compliance with appropriate directives, regulations and enactments in financial transactions at all times.
- Implementation of the directives on revenue sharing/contract with Area Councils.
- Improvement in Budget compliance/execution and reporting.
- Improvement in the supervision of Revenue Collection/mobilization mechanisms
- Empowering the Budget Implementation Committee to advise management on compliance.

### 3.4 Update on Disbursements

Table 3 below also shows the expenditure pattern of the District over the last three years.

Table 10: Expenditure Pattern

	<b>2007 (GH¢)</b>	<b>2008 (GH¢)</b>	<b>2009 (GH¢)</b>	<b>TOTAL (GH¢)</b>
<b>ADMINISTRATION</b>	53,669.03	150,188.61	190,734.72	394,589.36
<b>SERVICES</b>	178,363.30	143,796.14	333,782.76	655,942.20
<b>INVESTMENT</b>	1,036,644.08	627,787.49	661,534.50	2,325,996.07
<b>SPECIAL PROJECTS</b>	140,537.92	108,739.19	58,219.85	307,858.98
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	21,248.84	37,416.50	38,219.85	96,885.19
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	1,430,468.17	1,067,924.93	1,282,853.70	<b>3,781,241.80</b>
<b>PROPOSED EXPENDITURE</b>	1,142,323.00	3,139,136.00	6,037,818.40	<b>10,319,277.40</b>
<b>VARIANCE</b>	<b>288,140.17</b>	<b>2,071,211.007</b>	<b>4,754,964.70</b>	<b>6,538,035.60</b>

Source: AMDA, DPCU- 2010

A total of **GH¢6,037,818.40** was earmarked for disbursement during the year under review but only **GH¢1,067,924.93** was actually disbursed. This means funds were seriously inadequate for the implementation of planned programmes and projects. The major challenges in terms of fund disbursement included the delays in the release of the DACF and unplanned deductions at source. The funds were however disbursed in strict accordance with the approved budget.

#### **4.0 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues**

- *The National Youth Employment Programme*

The national youth employment job programme was initiated by the government to addressing the youth unemployed. Five modules out of ten were carried out in the District. They include

- Youth-in Agric business
- Waste and sanitation management
- Rural education teachers assistants
- Auxiliary health care workers assistants
- Paid internships and industrial attachment

The table below shows the types of modules and number of youth employed under each

S/N	MODULE	NO. OF YOUTH EMPLOYED
1.	Agric	250
2.	Teaching assistants	328
3.	Environmental health & sanitation	10
4.	Zoomlion	123
5.	Health extension	70

#### **Challenges**

- Allowance for workers are not paid regularly
- Inadequate logistics for effective monitoring

#### **Recommendation**

- The programme needs to be continued to reduce unemployment
- Keep the active youth at post to increase productivity
- Supply of adequate logistics to ensure effective monitoring

- **National School Feeding Programme**

The School Feeding Programme as a policy intervention to promoting enrolment growth and providing one hot nutritious meal for pupils in schools was piloted in the District in Adupri D/A K.G and Primary school. It began in June, 2005 with enrolment of 139. Currently, the District has seven (7) schools on the programme. The number of caterers has increased over the years from one to four. The table below shows the number of pupils being fed in the district.

	<b>Name of Schools</b>	<b>NO. Of Pupils being Fed</b>
1	Addaikrom	287
2	Nsuontem	205
3	Akotaa	159
4	Adupri	222
5	Asuontaa	134
6	Botrampa	174
7	Ataso	159

### **Challenges**

- Feeding grant is not released on time.
- The number of pupils fed is more than the number of pupils grant is paid on.
- Locally produced food stuff is expensive.

### **Recommendations**

- Feeding grant to be released on time based on the current enrolment
- Cooks and caterers are to be paid from separate coffers rather than using part of the 40p per child per meal to aid the provision of enough nutritious balanced diet with accompanying desert to be served at all times

- ***The Capitation Grant***

Another policy intervention which was enforced in Ghana was capitation grant. The policy took off in 2005 in Atwima Mponua District. The following were the pupils enrolment with capitation grant released.

Date (academic yr)	enrolment	Date grant was released	term	Amount released Gh ¢
2008/2009	35,115	8/05/2009	1 <sup>st</sup>	55,040.50
2008/2009	35,115	7/08/2009	2 <sup>nd</sup> & 3rd	107,352.00
2009/2010	36,095	14/12/2009	1st	56,897.00

Currently the District has 113(K.G) 115(Primary) and 62 (JHS) with total enrolment of 37,806.

### **Challenges**

- Grant is not released on time
- Enrolment figures need to be up dated to commensurate the amount released to each school.
- The grant does not favour schools with less enrolment

### **Recommendation**

- There should be timely release of the grant with imprest added to aid schools with less enrolment to function proper.