

# SEKYERE SOUTH DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The National Development Planning Commission guidelines require that all Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies produce annual progress report in order to ascertain the level of implementation of Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II) 2006-2009. It is against this background that this report is being prepared.

Sekyere South District like any other district has been implementing the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategies (GPRS 2) since 2006. This report covers the level of implementation, challenges encounter as well as strategies adopted to overcome these challenges.

## **1.1 PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT**

Sekyere South District is one of the twenty seven administrative districts in the Ashanti Region of Ghana; with a total land area of 584 square kilometers. This represents about 2.4 % of the total landmass of Ashanti Region. The district lies between latitude 6° 50'N and 7° 10'N and Longitude 1° 40'W and 1° 25' W.

It shares boundaries with Ejura-Sekyedumase to the North Mampong Municipal to East, Sekyere East and Kwabre East to South and Afigya Kwabre to the West.

## **1.2 CLIMATE**

The district experiences equatorial climate type with double rainfall maxima regime. The major rainy seasons occur between March and July with the minor rainfall season occurring between September and November.

Mean annual rainfall ranges between 855mm and 1,500. In some months of the dry season of December to February little or no rainfall is recorded. The onset of the rains comes on in early March. There is more frequent rainfall in June-July with a prolonged dry spell in August. The onset of rains is usually characterized by storms and are very torrential which brings about destruction of some crops especially plantain. This usually brings about food shortage and thereby high food stuff prices.

Temperatures are very high especially during the dry periods with mean monthly temperature hovering around 27<sup>o</sup>c. The dry season is characterized by hamattan wind which is dry, dusty and cold. This aids drying of vegetation which aids bush fires. During the rainy seasons the district experiences high humidity however during the months between December and February very low humidity is recorded.

During the months between December and February Non-farming activities take place as farmers tend to engage in other activities rather than farming. Community Mobilization is easier during such times.

Most rivers either dry up or dwindle in size thereby increasing the number of hours people use to search for water.

### **1.3 VEGETATION**

The vegetation of the district can be best described as moist-semi-deciduous. The rain forest abounds in different species of tropical woods of high economic value. The major tree species are Wawa, Odum, Sapele, and Mahogany. The vegetative cover is dictated by the soil type and human activities. Some trees shed their leaves during the dry season. The vegetation supports crops such as Cocoa, Coffee, Plantain, banana, citrus, Cassava, Cocoyam and maize.

#### **1.4 TOPOGRAPHY**

Greater part of the district falls within a dissected plateau with heights between 800m to 1200m above sea level. The only high land can be found in the northern portion which happens to be the Mampong Escarpment stretching from Jamasi to Boanim Major rivers in the district includes the Offin, Oyon and Abankro.

These rivers serve as source of water for most settlements in the district. Human activities such as farming along the banks and attachment areas have negatively impacted their flows.

#### **1.5 SOIL AND GEOLOGICAL FORMATION**

The voltaian and Dahomeyan formation are the two major geological formations. Geologically the district is underlain by rocks belonging to Birimian and granites. Other rock types include sandstones, shale, mudstone and limestone.

The main soil types of the district consist of Kumasi-Offin compound Association, Bonso-Offin Compound and Jamasi simple Association Boaman Simple Association Bediesi-Sutawa Association. The Kumasi Offin Compound soil is ideal for

the cultivation of tree crops such as cocoa, citrus, coffee and palm oil. Such soil type can also support crops such as plantain, cassava and cocoyam.

Bodiesi-sutawa Association has adequate water holding capacity that can support the production of crops such as maize, yams, and legumes, cassava, plantain and groundnuts.

The granite which covers greater part of the district has ground water potential. The depths of most bore holes vary between 37-57 metres while screen positions range from 29-55 metres. This means that water bearing layers in the granites can be tapped within the range of 29-55 metres. Water quality is generally satisfactory except few cases with high iron levels above WHO standard (Hydrological report 2007, Bezalel).

The Birimian Formation in certain localities may compose varying amounts of carbonaceous, ferrous, manganiferrous and Calcareous materials. The occurrence of these materials in the Birimian Formation poses water quality problems in some localities around Agona.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROCESSES IN THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

#### **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

It is an indisputable fact that the realization of the goals and objectives of the District Medium Term Development Plan to a large extent depends on effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism. The purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation is to keep track of progress as well as bottlenecks in the course of implementation of the projects, programmes and activities. Reports had been produced which covers the findings and observations and suggestions and copies of these reports had been disseminated to the relevant stakeholders. A participatory M and E Plan for the DTMDP has been prepared to improve the management and achievement of stated objectives and to ensure that resources are applied as prescribed in order to stimulate the achievement of national social and economic targets. Additionally, the M & E Plan is purposed to demonstrate through evidence based information, the attainment of expected impacts of interventions to transform the lives of beneficiaries and to ensure that the interventions contribute towards the achievement of national development goals.

The DMTDP-M&E Plan therefore commits the Assembly to deepening the quest to link resources to District and national development policy objectives and the delivery of specified outputs and outcomes. Above all, it provides a one stop shop to the queries to show results of monitoring and evaluation as well as the demand for results-based monitoring and evaluation.

### **2.1 IMPORTANCE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

Specifically, systematic monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP and reporting will help to:

Assess whether the DMTDP targets are being met.

Reinforce ownership of the DMTDP and build M&E capacity within the District.

Identify achievements, constraints, and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs altered to achieve better impacts.

Provide all stakeholders (District Authorities, Government, development partners, civil societies etc) with better means to learn from past happenings.

- Improve service delivery and influence resource allocation in the District while demonstrating results to deepen transparency.
- Provide information for effective coordination.

## **2.2 CHALLENGES AND DIFFICULTIES IN MONITORING OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**

There is no much importance attached to the monitoring projects. This is normally so as no vehicle had been assigned purposely for District Planning and Co-ordination Unit which is solely responsible to undertake monitoring.

Inability to co-ordinate effectively at the district level had resulted in a situation where basic data is very difficult to obtain to enable or one keep track of projects in the district.

Inadequate motivation such as fuel, stationery to undertake the exercise leaves much to be desired.

Busy schedules of the relevant stakeholders make it difficult to undertake regular monitoring. The overreliance on the Common Fund has greatly affected the execution of the projects. Continuous deductions at source of the District Assemblies Common Fund had led to a situation where most of the projects go beyond the estimated completing period.

Though an M&E Plan is in place, the monitoring and evaluation of the

Implementation of the DMTDP will face the following constraints which must be resolved immediately:

- Low monitoring and evaluation skills and human resource capacity in the District.
- Inadequate resource allocation for monitoring and evaluation activities.
- Low appreciation of the importance of Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Inadequate logistic and resources to monitor and evaluate the DMTDP.
- Inadequate reporting systems and ineffective information management.
- Incomplete integration and dual allegiance of some Departments of the Assembly.
- Ineffective DA sub-structures (i.e. Area Councils and Unit Committees).

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 2009**

The District as at December 2009 has sixteen (16) on-going projects spread all over the district.

#### **3.1 SOURCE OF FUNDING**

Out of the sixteen (16) projects, five (5) of the projects representing 31.2% were funded by District Assembly Common Fund with Getfund and CBRDP supporting five (5) of the projects each constitute 31.2%. African Development Bank under Community Water and Sanitation funding one (1) representing 6.3%.

#### **3.2 SPREAD OF PROJECTS**

From the attached table it could be said that projects are fairly distributed in the district as four (4) of the projects are located at Agona the district capital which represents 25% with the remaining twelve (12) projects representing 75% located in the other parts of the district.

### **3.3 SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROJECT**

Education sector continues to attract a lion's share of the district assembly's resources as eleven (11) of the projects fall directly under this sector. This represents 68.75% with water and sanitation supporting three (3) projects representing 18.75% and health sector getting 6.25%.

### **3.4 PAYMENTS TO DATE**

Out of a total amount of **One Million One Hundred and Forty Six Thousand Three Hundred and Eighteen Ghana Cedis Fifty Seven Pesewas (GH¢1,146,318.57) Five Hundred and Twenty Four Thousand Five Hundred and Ten Ghana Cedis Eighty Five Pesewas (GH¢524,510.85)** had been paid . This means that the District Assembly has to settle the difference which stands at **Six Hundred and Twenty One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven Ghana Cedis Seventy Two Pesewas (GH¢621,807.72)**.

### **3.5 PACE OF WORK**

The pace of work is not anything to go by as a critical look at the table below indicates that all the sixteen (16) projects had gone beyond their completion period due partly to inadequate funding arrangements.

## **ON-GOING DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN SEKYERE SOUTH**

<b>NO</b>	<b>NAME OF THE PROJECT</b>	<b>CONTRACT SUM</b>	<b>CONTRACTOR</b>	<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	<b>DATE COMMENCED</b>	<b>PAYMENT TO DATE</b>	<b>% OF COMPLETION</b>	<b>EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION</b>
1	Construction of ICT laboratory at Konadu Yiadom	50,940.51	Ideas Venture	DACF	27/11/08	37,983.48	64	27/02/09
2	Construction of NHIS office complex at Agona	73,336.04	Kwadasia Ent	DACF	27/11/08	32,783.28	45	19/04/09
3	Construction of a library complex at Agona	129,719.70	Jakwaku Ltd	DACF	27/11/08	53,197.44	22	27/12/09
4	Construction of 1 no. 6-unit staff quarters at Agona	82,543.79	Gyensua Co. Ltd	DACF	27/11/08	44,116.85	35	19/03/09
5	Construction of 1 no.6 Unit Classroom block at Din Islamic	75,000.02	B.A.D. Ltd	DACF	01/04/08	47,663.40	95	01/10/08

	Primary School at Wiamoase							
6	Construction of 3 unit class room block at Tano Odumase	35,269.48	Tender Crown Ltd	CBRDP/DACF	20/02/08	32,596.63	86	20/05/08
7	Construction of 3 unit class room block at Tabre	59,948.13	Asenstec Const.	GETFUND	20/07/08	20,546.67	45	20/11/08
8	Construction of 12 seater KVIP at Wiamoase	15,000.00	Communal labour	CBRDP/DACF	23/11/07	16,500.00	100	20 <sup>th</sup> December 2008
9	Construction of 12 seater KVIP at Kokoteasua	14,500.00	Communal labour	CBRDP/DACF	23/11/07	16,000.00	100	20 <sup>th</sup> December 2008

## ON-GOING DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN SEKYERE SOUTH

NO	NAME OF THE PROJECT	CONTRACT SUM	CONTRACTOR	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE COMMENCED	PAYMENT TO DATE	% OF COMPLETION	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION
10	Construction of 1No.2-Unit Classroom Block at Domeabra	15,000.00	Direct Labour	CBRDP/DACF	23/11/07	16,500.00	100	20 <sup>th</sup> December 2008
11	Construction of 1No.6-Unit Classroom Block with other facilities at Wiamoase Savior	118,848.91	Gyensuaa Co.Ltd	GetFund	20/07/08	41,198.27	45	20/01/09
12	Construction of 1No.6-Unit Classroom	110,298.00	Safe Base Est.	Getfund	20/07/08	21,787.22	30	20/01/09

	Block with other facilities at Jamasi Islamic							
13	Construction of 1No.3-Unit Classroom for Bedomase D/A Prim Sch.	57,394.41	Akabi Const.Ltd	CBRDP	2/11/09	28,802.18	15	2/2/10
14	Drilling of 120 bore holes	80,000.00	Western Waters Ltd	AfDB	1/7/09	25,000.00	36	31/12/10
15	Construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block with other facilities at Kona Methodist Prim.	79,998.42	Gyasi Construction Works	Getfund	22/11/2007	27,822.19	45	05/08/08
16	Construction of 4-Unit Kindergarten at Agona	140,520.25	Dandu & Sons Co.Ltd.	Getfund	1/12/2008	62,013.24	49	15/6/09

## CHAPTER FOUR

### CORE INDICATORS SOURCES OF FUNDING AND SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

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

	<b>PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS</b>	<b>2009 Target</b>	<b>2007 Indicator level</b>	<b>2008 Indicator level</b>	<b>2009 Indicator level</b>
1	Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish		Rice 9.01 Cassava 0.26 Yam 10.93 Cocoyam 0.02 Plantain 1.97	8.05 0.31 11.24 0.04 1.85	
2	Proportion/length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated - Trunk Roads (in km) - Urban Roads (in km) - Feeder Roads (in km)		- - 20km	6km  14.4km	- - -
3	% change in number of households with access to electricity		80	80	85
4	Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated /restored: a. Forest				

	b. Mining c. Dry and wetland				
5	% increase in tourist arrivals		N/A	N/A	N/A
6	Teledensity/Penetration rate:				
	<b>HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT</b>				
7	HIV AIDS prevalence rate (%)				2.6
8	Maternal Mortality ratio (%Number of deaths due to Pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)				0
9	Under- five mortality ratio (number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)				23
10	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population				0
11	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	90	55	70	80
12	% of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP household	50	30	34	41

	latrine)				
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 Pupils aged 6 years)		103.5 84.1 81.1	102.8 84.9 92.8	
14	Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boy' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	0.97 0.89 0.97	0.97 0.88 0.85	0.99 0.88 0.95	
15	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training				
	GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY				
16	Total amount of internally generated revenue		115,657.94	150,105.52	189,941.18
17	Amount of Development Partner and 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)				
19	Numbers of reported cases of abuse (children , woman and man)				N/A
20	Police citizen ratio				1:2534

### 3. UPDATE ON FUNDING BY SOURCES (GH)

	2007	2008	2009	TOTAL
DACF	854463.77	1,108,640.15	813,706.17	2,76,810.63
IGF	115,657.94	150,105.52	189,941.18	455,704.64
HIPS' FUNDS	1,100,396.20	884940.58	188,516.90	2173,853.60
GOG GRANTS	208,305.75	245,259.72	365,804.88	819,370.35
DONOR GRANTS	-	-	-	
DDF				
TOTAL REVENUE	2,278,823.66	2,388,945.97	1,557,969.67	6225,739.22

## **4.2 GHANA SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME**

Twenty six (26) basic schools had been enrolled onto the Ghana School Feeding Programme with a total of 15,321 pupils being fed daily on the programme. This has also created employment for twenty three (23) cooks and indirectly for one hundred and twenty-two (122) assistants.

The programme which seeks to provide one squared meal a day for deprived and underserved schools was not fairly distributed. Most Deprived Schools did not have the chance to benefit from the programme. As a result most deprived schools had suffered in terms of enrolment as beneficiary schools continue to attract pupils from schools that are not benefiting from the programme. This has resulted in a situation where the beneficiary schools experience overcrowding whereas non beneficiary schools facilities are underutilized.

**GHANA SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME**  
**SEKYERE SOUTH DISTRICT. ENROLMENT-2009/2010**

<b>No.</b>	<b>NAME OF SCHOOL</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>ENROLMENT</b>	<b>NO. OF WORKERS</b>
1	S.D.A Primary A & B	Wiamoase	1081	6
2	Presby Primary	Wiamoase	1200	6
3	Methodist Primary	Wiamoase	490	5
4	Salvation Army	Wiamoase	961	6
5	Dinn Islamic	Wiamoase	1230	9
6	Saviour D/A Primary	Wiamoase	864	5
7	D/A primary	Tutu	262	4
8	Presby Primary	Jamasi	580	5
9	R/C Primary	Jamasi	620	5
10	Methodist Primary	Jamasi	587	-
11	S.D.A. Primary	Jamasi	305	3
12	Salvation Army	Jamasi	242	3
13	Rashadiyya Primary	Jamasi	455	-
14	D/A Experimental	Tabre	715	5
15	R/C Primary	Dawu	415	5
16	D/A Primary	Agona	568	5
17	Methodist Primary	Agona	370	5
18	S.D.A. Primary A&B	Agona	1051	9
19	R/C Primary	Asamang	661	5

20	S.D.A Primary	Akrofonso	450	5
21	Methodist Primary	Kona	767	6
22	D/A Primary	Kona	521	5
23	D/A Primay	Bipoa	315	-
24	D/A Primary	Kofikrom	235	5
25	Presby Primary	Amenase	530	5
26	S.D.A Primary	Dome	487	5

#### **4.3 CAPITATION GRANT IMPLEMENTATION**

All the public schools in the district are accessing the Capitation Grant with thirty 3.00 per head per year. As a result of the introduction of the Capitation Grant schools enrolments had seen a considerable improvement which is evident in Gender Parity Index, Gross Enrolment Rate ,Pupil Teacher Ratio, Gross Admission Rate to mention but a few.

In 2009 alone a total amount of One Hundred and Eleven Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Two Ghana Cedis (111,822.00) was released by the government. Some of the major challenges associated with its implementation are late releases of the funds and wrong perceptions by certain parents that the grant covers everything hence shirking their responsibilities to the detriment of their wards welfare in schools.

#### **4.4 RELEASES OF FUNDS**

The erratic flow of the main source of revenue for the district is the District Assemblies Common Fund affects most of the programmes, projects and activities outlined for the year. Deductions at source by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development are a great source of concern. The late releases also have a great effect on projects implementation periods.

The internally generated fund is not reliable as there is no political commitment to prosecute tax defaulters to serve as a deterrent.

Inadequate and scattered data for the revenue items to guide projection and revenue generation in the district.

The fee fixing Resolution of the assembly is not backed by laws as a result most tax payers evade taxes. Most of the revenue collectors lack the relevant skills in revenue mobilization while others connive with the tax payers to evade taxes.

#### **4.5 SOME STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE REVENUE**

**The underlisted strategies have been outlined to raise revenue**

- Establish a Revenue Register
- Determine property rate for all properties in Agona, Jamasi, Wiemoase, Bepoase, Asamang, Kona and all Institutional/commercial properties throughout the District.
- Prepare a Revenue Improvement Plan
- Ensure strict compliance with appropriate directives, regulations and enactments in financial transactions at all times.
- Develop and deploy an effective financial management system.
- Implement the directive on revenue sharing/contract with Area Councils.
- Improve Budget compliance/execution and reporting.
- Supervision of Revenue Collection/mobilization must be strengthened.
- Constitute a Budget Implementation Committee to advise management on compliance.