

KINTAMPO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

KINTAMPO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

BRONG AHAFO REGION

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DISTRICT MEDIUM - TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2006 – 2009)

UNDER THE

GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY

2009 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

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ACRONYMS

%	Percentage
AAP	Annual Action Plan
APR	Annual Progress Report
AIDS	Acquire Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BAC	Business Advisory Center
BAR	Brong Ahafo Region
BECE	Basic Certificate Examination
CBOs	Community –Based Organizations
CBRDP	Community-Based Rural Development Project
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DBA	District Budget Analyst
DCD	District Co-ordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DEHU	District Environmental Unit
DESSAP	District Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan
DFO	District Finance Officer
DFR	District Feeder Roads
DMTDP	District Medium-Term Development Plan
DPCU	District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
DPO	District Planning Officer
DSW	District Social Welfare
DTB	District Tourist Board
E	East
Etc.	Etcetera
FM	Frequency Moderation
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GPRS	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
GTZ	German Development Co-operation
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor County (Funds)
HIV	Human Immune Virus
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
KiMA	Kintampo Municipal Assembly
Km	Kilometer(s)
Km ²	Kilometer square
KND	Kintampo North District
KNDA	Kintampo North District Assembly
KSD	Kintampo South District
Kv	Kilo volts
M	Meter(s)

ACRONYMS

M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLGRD&E	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Environment
MMCs	Market Management Committees
MMHIS	municipal Mutual Health Insurance Scheme
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MPCU	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
N	North
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
OPD	Out Patient Department
PM	Presiding Member
PTAs	Parent Teacher Associations
RCH	Reproductive Child Health
RM&E Unit	Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Unit
RPCU	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit
SMCs	School Management Committees
SMI	Small and Medium-scale Industries
T&CP	Town and Country Planning
VRA	Volta River Authority
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
W	West

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Section 46, sub-section 3 of the Local Government Act, Act 462 established the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) to assist the District Assembly to execute designated planning functions. The National Development Planning (Systems) Act, 1994, Act 480 defines the DPCU's planning, programming, monitoring, evaluation and co-ordination functions.

The Kintampo Municipal's main development goal under the GPRS II is *“achieving sustainable development by creating an enabling environment (including security, gender equity, and empowerment of the vulnerable and excluded) with special emphasis on agriculture and tourism and promotion of active participation of the citizenry in a decentralized environment”*

In order to achieve the main development goal, district objectives were formulated for each of the three pillars of GPRS II.:

Private Sector Competitiveness

- To promote modernize agriculture and develop tourism potentials of the district for increasing productivity, creating employment and improving income levels.

Human Resource Development

- To improve the health status of the people and build their capacity through quality education, and skills development (vocation/Technical and entrepreneurial skills) towards enhancing gender equity and creating wealth.

Good Governance and Civic Responsibility

- To strengthen sub-district structures and improve active participation of the citizenry especially women, the vulnerable and excluded in a decentralized decision making and implementation process.

The purpose of this report is to measure progress towards achievement of the DMTDP goal and objectives in a structured manner. It is also purported to indicate the progress of implementing the GPRS II and will further help to assess whether development targets contain in the DMTDP are being met.

The report hinges on the three key pillars of the GPRS II, namely; Private Sector Competitiveness, Human Resource Development and Good Governance and Civic Responsibility. It is also to show the implementation of Municipal M&E Plan that was prepared in line with the Guidelines provided by the NDPC.

Annual data are updated with the decentralized departments like Health, Education and Agric. These departments and others still submit Annual Reports in one way or the other to their mother agencies. These annual reports together with update on the core indicators and other critical development and poverty issues that were not available were gathered

by the MPCU through a structured template. The data gathered were validated at a MPCU meeting before subjecting it to systematic analysis.

Some of the constraints against the M&E Team in the implementation of the M&E Plan include the availability of funds. Funds required for monitoring the implementation of the DMTDP was not adequate for what was planned. This is largely due to the mandatory deductions made by the Common Fund Administration at source. The available funds were not also release on time. The MPCU has no access to vehicle for M&E and has no documentation center. The MPCU has low M&E capacity and will be more serious if general transfers affect the few who has some level of capacity in M&E. Another constrain the MPCU faced was motivation to work.

The document is presented in three chapters. Chapter one focuses on the brief background of the Kintampo Municipality, purpose of the M&E for the period, process involved and difficulties encountered and the status of implementation of the DMTDP

Chapter two of the document provides detailed information on how specific activities of the M&E Plan of the DMTDP were monitored and evaluated. It provides information on the Programme/Project status for the period, Update on Disbursements from funding sources, Update on Indicators and Targets, Update on Critical Development Issues and Participatory M&E and other studies.

Chapter three focuses on the way forward and recommendations.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BRIEF BACKGROUND OF KINTAMPO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

The then Kintampo District was established in 1988 under LI 1480. However, in 2004 the Kintampo South District was carved out from it, and it was renamed the Kintampo North District by Legislative Instrument of the Local government Act, Act 462, LI 1762, now Kintampo Municipal by Legislative Instrument of the Local government Act, Act 462, LI 1871. The Kintampo Municipal is one of the Twenty-two (22) Municipals/Districts in the BAR of Ghana.

It is located between latitudes 8°45'N and 7°45'N and Longitudes 1°20'W and 2°1'E and shares boundaries with five other districts in the Country: namely; Central Gonja District to the North; Bole District to the West; East Gonja District to the North-East (all in the Northern Region); Kintampo South District to the South; and Pru District to the South-East (all in the Brong Ahafo Region). The District Capital, Kintampo, is about 130KM away by road from the regional capital and lies east of the BAR Capital, Sunyani. The District has a surface area of about 5,108km², thus occupying a land area of about 12.9% of the total land area of BAR (39,557km²).

Kintampo Municipal has an estimated population of 108,271 in 2009 comprising 53,161 male and 55,110 female, representing 49.1% and 50.9% respectively with a growth rate of 2.6%.

Tourist Sites

The main natural attractions are the Kintampo Water falls and the Fuller falls. The Pumpum River flows about 70m down some beautiful rocky steps to form the Kintampo Water Falls and continue its journey towards the Black Volta at Buipe. The Fuller Falls which is 7km west of Kintampo provides a cool swim in a pool; stool- like carved rocks to sit.

The other tourist attractions in the Municipal are the historical heritage which includes the Geographical Centre of Ghana located at the Municipal capital, Kintampo; the Slave Market, Caves and Night Lamp at Kunsu; and the European Cemetery where eight of the "Gold Coast Regiment" were buried. The British established several operational offices during the colonial period. Kintampo was the seat of the Commissioner of the Ashanti Region. Several of the original British buildings are still standing.

Festivals celebrated in the Municipal include the Yam and Bush Burning Festivals by the Mos, Nkyefie Festival of the Bonos, Damba Festival of the Dagombas and Gonjas, Munufie Festival by the Nkoranzas and Krubi Festival by the Wangara.

1.2 Purpose of the M&E for the 2008

The purpose of the M&E was to measure progress towards achievement of the DMTDP goal and objectives in a structured manner. The implementation of the DMTDP required huge sums of funds and resources. Maximum value will be obtained from these resources if performance is continually assessed through M&E. The M&E plan of the Municipal was purported to assess the impact of the programmes/projects in the DMTDP to the citizenry of the area. Systematic monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP and reporting accordingly will indicate the progress of implementing the GPRS II and will further help to assess whether development targets contained in the DMTDP are being met. It will also help to identify successes, failures, constraints and challenges for improvement to achieve better impacts/targets. M&E provide information to project financiers, government, development partners, beneficiaries, project management teams and other stakeholders with better means for learning from past experiences. It will further reinforce ownership of the DMTDP and build M&E capacity within the Municipal.

The M&E plan provides a clear picture of the DMTDP M&E mechanisms and detailed information on how specific activities and outputs will be monitored and evaluated.

1.3 Process involved and Difficulties encountered.

Data is vital for planning, budgeting and other resource mobilization purposes. Data gathering for M&E refers to assessing the socio-economic impact of development programmes contained in the DMTDP. This was done by collecting, collating and analyzing data on the extent of implementing the DMTDP. It could be physical structures, income levels and other social indicators as contained in the DMTDP.

Annual data are updated at the decentralized departments like Health, Education and Agriculture. These departments and others submit Annual Reports in one way or the other to their superiors. These annual reports together with update on the core indicators and other critical development and poverty issues that were not available initially were gathered by the MPCU through a structured template (Annex 1).

To encourage/promote participatory monitoring, beneficiary sub-structures of the Assembly to the various developmental projects in the Kintampo Municipality took active part in the project monitoring.

Challenges/Constrains Encountered

Some of the constraints against the M&E Team in the implementation of the M&E Plan include the unavailability and inadequacy of funds. Funds required for monitoring the implementation of the DMTDP was woefully not adequate for what was planned. This was largely due to the mandatory deductions made by the Common Fund Administration at source. The available funds were not also released on time to the M&E Team. The MPCU had no access to vehicle for M&E activities.

Another major constrain faced in monitoring is the required capacity by the MPCU. The MPCU has low M&E capacity and will be more serious if general transfers affect the few who has some level of capacity in M&E.

1.4 Implementation status of the DMTDP

In the process of implementing the 2006-2009 Development Plans, the Kintampo Municipal Assembly developed Annual Action Plans (AAPs) out of the DMTDP categorized under each of the three pillars of GPRS II. Annex 1 contains the implementation status of the DMTDP for the year ending December 2009.

The inability of the Municipal Assembly to implement what was planned for the year was largely due to irregular inflow of funds and the slow pace of the procurement process. Inability of the Assembly to mobilize enough IGF to complement the DACF and Donor Funds also account for the Municipal inability to implement what was planned. Indiscriminate spending is another important factor that led to the inability of the Assembly to implement what was planned.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

2.1 Programme/Project Status for the Period

This part covers both completed and on-going projects in the Kintampo Municipality for the period ending 31st December 2009.

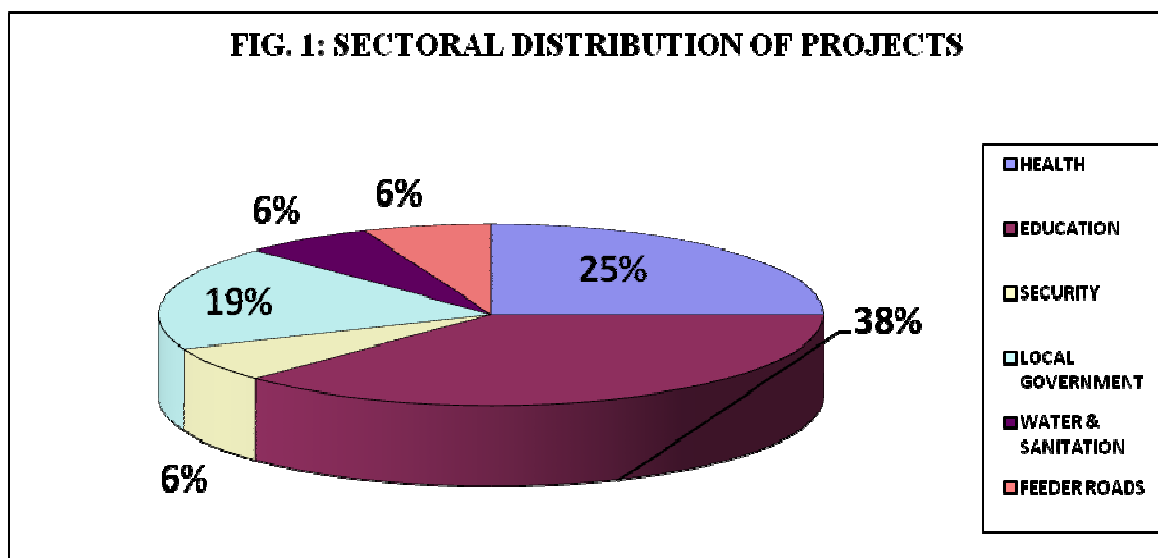
2.1.1 Location/Spread of Projects:

Most of the projects executed in the Municipality within the period were geographically located at the Municipal Capital- Kintampo.

Half of the Sixteen (16) physical projects under execution were located at the Municipal Capital, Kintampo. This represents 50.00% while the rest of the projects, also representing 50.00% were executed outside the Municipal capital. Four non-physical projects (Consultancy for the various projects) were also executed.

2.1.2 Types of Projects:

The Sixteen (16) physical projects under execution during the period were fairly distributed among the sectors. Fig. 1 shows the distribution of the projects.



The Education sector dominates all the other sectors in the sectoral distribution of the physical projects in the municipality.

2.1.3 Contract Sum

The contract Sum of the Sixteen (16) physical projects under execution amounted to **GH¢942,846.30**.

Contract sum of the projects under execution ranges from medium scale to large scale.

Table 2 shows the classification of the range of contract Sum.

TABLE 2: CLASSIFICATION OF THE RANGE OF CONTRACT SUM

NO	RANGE OF CONTRACT SUM	CLASSIFICATION	%
1.	GH¢50,000 +	Large Scale	55.60
2.	GH¢10,100 -GH ¢49,900	Medium Scale	44.40
3.	GH¢0.00 - GH¢10,000	Small Scale	-
Total			100

Source: MPCU December 2009

2.1.4. PAYMENTS

As stated above, the contract Sum of the Sixteen (16) physical projects under execution amounted to **GH¢942,846.30**. Out of this sum, **GH¢564,051.14** representing **59.82%** has

been paid to contractors while a total sum of **GH¢378,795.16** representing **40.18%** is outstanding.

Out of the outstanding amount, three projects (projects 1, 4 and 5 as attached) have been completed but full payments are yet to be effected with two projects (projects 3 and 4) having extra works added to the original design.

2.1.5. SOURCE OF FUNDING

There are two (2) main sources of funding for the Sixteen (16) physical projects under execution during the period. These are the DACF, funding six (6) representing **37.50%** of the total projects and CBRDP funding ten (10) projects representing **62.50%** of the total projects. *Relevant data on HIPC funded projects (most of which are abandoned) are not available for analysis.*

2.1.6. PACE OF WORK

In all, 20% of the Sixteen (16) projects have been completed. None of the completed projects was able to meet the expected given period of completion. 2 projects delayed between 1 and 3 months while 1 project delayed beyond 6 months.

KINTAMPO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 2009

No	NAME OF PROJECT	LOCATION	SECTOR	CONTRACTOR	SOURCE OF FUNDS	DATE COMM'	CONTRACT SUM GH ₵	PAYMENT TO DATE GH₵	BALANCE GH₵	COMPLETION DATE		% OF WRK DONE	RMKS
										EXPECTED	ACTUAL		
1	Construction of 1No. Health Insurance Adm. Office	Kintampo	Health	M/S Maduguboom Com. Ltd	DACF	12/05/06	51,619.75	50,364.79	1,254.96	05/01/07	04/07	100	Project in use
2	Construction of 1No. 2Storey Dist. Police Station	Kintampo	Security	M/S Dawud Mark & Bro. Ltd	DACF	12/05/06	124,530.26	63,275.19	61,255.07	05/01/07	-	50	1 st floor roofed
3	Construction of 1No. Hostel Facility for RHTS	Kintampo	Education	M/S Adu K. Construction Works	DACF	12/05/06	197,995.56	197,995.56	-	05/03/07	-	100	Extra works added to original design
4	Concrete Paving of Lorry Park	Kintampo	Local Gov't	M/S Din-pa Construction Ltd	DACF	12/05/06	91,205.53	84,858.23	6,347.30	05/07/06	06/07	100	Extra works added to original design
5	Construction of 1No. Urban Council Adm. Bldg	Kintampo	Local Gov't	M/S Dotdent Ltd	DACF	12/05/06	49,853.55	47,001.82	2,851.73	05/09/06	06/07	100	Completed
6	Consultancy Services on DACF Projects	Kintampo	Health/Education/ Security/ Local Gov't	M/S ADD Design Group Ltd	DACF		41,044.92	32,488.05	8,556.87				
7	Furnishing of the Municipal Assembly Hall Complex	Kintampo	Local Gov't	M/S Bohay Ventures	DACF		28,275.00	26,000.00	2,275.00			90	

KINTAMPO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 2009 Cont'd

No	NAME OF PROJECT	LOCATION	SECTOR	CONTRACTOR	SOURCE OF FUNDS	DATE COMM'	CONTRACT SUM GH ₵	PAYMENT TO DATE GH ₵	BALANCE GH ₵	COMPLETION DATE		% OF WRK DONE	RMKS
										EXPECTED	ACTUAL		
8	Construction/ Drilling of 7No. Boreholes	New Longoro, Kunsu, Nyamebekyer e No. I& II and Wurukwan	Water and Sanitation	M/S China Hena Geo Construction Ltd	CBRDP	31/07/06	23,161.95	20,845.76	2,316.19	30/09/06	October 2006	100	Boreholes in use
9	Construction of Basic Schools Library	Kintampo	Education	M/S Dotdent Ltd	CBRDP	14/01/08	56,663.33	20,612.57	36,050.76	13/05/08	-	45	Project at Lintel level
10	Construction of CHPS Compound	Babatokuma	Health	M/S Belafati Enterprise	CBRDP	09/09/08	52,714.45	7,912.40	44,802.05	09/01/09	-	40	Substructure completed
11	Rehabilitation of 6-Unit Classroom Block with office and store	Kintampo	Education	M/S Ofie Brothers Const. Works Ltd	CBRDP	14/01/08	47,990.70	10,883.61	37,107.09	13/03/09	-	45	Roofing in progress
12	Construction of Feeder Road (5km)	Kunsu-Bogyama and others	Feeder Roads	Parkcons Limited	CBRDP	28/10/09	71,506.04	14,301.21	57,204.83	27/02/10	-	22	Work steadily progressive
13	Rehabilitation of Clinic	Dawadawa	Health	M/S Zack Furniture & Const. Works	CBRDP	20/11/09	20,645.32		20,645.32	20/01/10		58	
14	Construction of Classroom Block, Office, Store and 4-Seater KVIP with Urinal	Dwere-Gomboi	Education	M/S Rischadce Enterprise	CBRDP	20/11/09	54,173.80		54,173.80	20/03/10		21	

KINTAMPO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 2009 Cont'd

No	NAME OF PROJECT	LOCATION	SECTOR	CONTRACTOR	SOURCE OF FUNDS	DATE COMM'	CONTRACT SUM GH ₵	PAYMENT TO DATE GH ₵	BALANCE GH ₵	COMPLETION DATE		% OF WRK DONE	RMKS
										EXPECTED	ACTUAL		
15	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block, Office & Store	Gulumpe	Education	Direct Labour(Area Council Implementation Project)	CBRDP	22/05/08	20,188.20	5,000.00	15,188.20	21/09/08		40	Window Level
16	Const. of 2 Unit Teachers Accommodation	Atta Akura	Educ.	Direct Labour(Area Council Implementation Project)	CBRDP	10/5/2008	22,322.86	10,000.00	12,322.86	9/9/2008		80	Roofing Completed
17	Construction of CHPS Compound	Mansra	Health	Direct Labour(Area Council Implementation Project)	CBRDP	14/10/09	30,000.00	5,000.00	25,000.00	14/02/10			Blocks moulded
18	Construction Supervision of 3No. projects (Library, L/A Primary School and CHPS Compound)	Kintampo & Babatokuma	Education /Health	M/S AESL	CBRDP		12,000.00	10,800.00	1,200.00			45	
19	Construction Supervision of 7No. Boreholes	New Longoro, Kunsu, Nyamebekyer e No. I & II and Wurukwan	Water & Sanitation	M/S GEO-HYDRO TECH.	CBRDP		5,745.60	574.56	5,171.04			100	
20	65% Tech. Assistance Service-WATSAN Training	-do-	-do-	M/S RIMDA	CBRDP		6,091.80	5,482.62	609.18			100	
TOTAL MUNICIPAL							<u>1,007,728.62</u>	<u>613,396.37</u>	<u>394,332.25</u>				

2.2 Update on Funding by Sources/Disbursements from funding sources

2.2.1 Update on Funding by Sources

The main sources of revenue for financing the implementation of development projects in the Municipality within the period include the DACF, HIPC, Central Government transfers and Development partner funds. Table 4a below shows the update of funding sources since 2006.

Table 4a: Update of funding sources 2006-2009.

SOURCE OF FUNDING	YEAR				TOTAL
	2006	2007	2008	2009	
	(GH¢)	(GH¢)	(GH ¢)	(GH ¢)	
DACF	512,156.66	388,342.41	284,488.84	701,660.49	1,886,648.40
IGF	130,874.50	138,269.79	194,594.01	260,069.70	723,808.00
HIPC FUNDS	40,000.00	92,000.00	20,000.00	45,801.20	197,801.20
GOG GRANTS	119,151.35	169,640.00	194,070.18	211,318.64	694,180.17
DONOR GRANTS	21,900.00	3,120.00	33,346.00	55,944.14	114,310.14
TOTAL REVENUE	824,082.51	791,372.20	726,499.03	1,274,794.17	3,616,747.91

SOURCE: MUNICIPAL ANNUAL ACCOUNTS (2006 -2009)

It can be inferred that the DACF remain the main source of revenue to fund development projects in the Municipality. It funded about 1.62% of the MTDP during the year 2009 (Source: MPCU Computations March 2010). The DACF however continue to reduce as the years go by except in the year 2009. This is largely due to mandatory deductions. Total amounts allocated to the MMDAs is always far below the actual funds received.

Release of Funds

Release of funds, especially the DACF by the administrator of DACF has been erratic with the 3rd and 4th quarters released in the 1st and 2nd quarters of the following year.

Efforts to Generate Funds

The Assembly has been undertaking rates education campaign and at times engages the services of private firms to assist in rate collection.

Other Challenges With Regard To Generating Funds

The major challenge in revenue mobilization is relevant data on revenue items. This makes planning for revenue mobilization difficult as insufficient data is available. Ratepayers are mostly subsistence farmers whose incomes are very low. This makes it difficult to collect rates from them even if they are willing to pay.

There is generally apathy on the part of some ratepayers to pay their rates as and when they fall due.

Lack of vehicle for revenue mobilization is another challenge in revenue mobilization

2.2.2 Update on Disbursements from funding sources

Table 4b below shows the update on Disbursements from funding sources since 2006.

Table 4b: Update on Disbursements from Funding Sources 2006-2009

SECTOR	YEAR/AMOUNT (GH¢)				TOTAL
	2006	2007	2008	2009	
ADMINISTRATION	198,205.22	244,325.24	271,108.13	371,277.76	1,084,916.35
SERVICE	3,496.68	5,284.00	6,762.17	4,352.98	19,895.83
INVESTMENT	681,116.65	382,264.63	297,036.27	747,461.69	2,107,879.24
SPECIAL PROJECTS	64,220.56	116,473.36	24,871.72	53,414.14	258,979.78
MISCELLANEOUS	47,272.77	62,914.53	58,277.73	60,600.11	229,065.14
TOTAL	994,311.88	811,261.76	658,056.02	1,237,106.68	3,700,736.34

SOURCE: MUNICIPAL ANNUAL ACCOUNTS (2006 -2009)

2.3 Update on Indicators and Targets

Table 5 below contains an update of the core Municipal Indicators and targets of the DMTDP and the progress towards the targets.

Table 5: Core Municipal Indicators

No. <i>1</i>	Indicator (Categorized by GPRS II Thematic Areas) <i>2</i>	Data Source/ Responsibility <i>3</i>	Targets District (2009) <i>4</i>	Progress/ Achievement District (2006) <i>5</i>	Progress/ Achievement District (2007) <i>6</i>	Progress/ Achievement District (2008) <i>7</i>	Progress/ Achievement District (2009) <i>8</i>	Remarks
PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS								
1.	Percentage (%) Increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and Fish: Maize: Rice (Paddy) Cassava Yam Cocoyam Plantain Mongo Cashew Land Under Irrigation Groundnuts Cowpea	DIRECTOR- MoFA	1.75 7.50 0.90 10.0 1.0 5.00 0 0 0 0 0 0		80,760 63 78,600 148,612 2,074 263 0 0 0 973 9,871	88,908 57 81,648 148,637 2,479 240 0 0 0 1,030 235	<i>UNAVAILABLE DATA</i>	
2.	Proportion/Length of roads Maintained/ Rehabilitated Trunk Roads (km) Urban Roads (km) Feeder Roads (km): Rehabilitation Maintenance Construction	FEEDER ROADS ENGINEER	784.16 42.6 686.56 55.0		61.4km	66.00km (4.6km surface dressing is on-going)	66.00km (4.6km surface dressing is on-going)	
3.	% change in Number of Communities/ Households with access to electricity	VRA	6,000		3,284	0	0	
4.	% increase in tourist arrivals	DISTRICT TOURIST OFFICER	25%		-	35,532	-	
5.	Teledensity/Penetration rate (No. of Communities) Fixed Line Mobile Phones	GHANA TELECOM	65%		-	-	-	
6.	Development of ICT	DPCU	15%		-	-		
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT								
7.	HIV/AIDS Prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15- 49years. HIV positive) NB// Current Rate is 3.5%	HIV/AIDS FOCAL PERSON	3.0%		3.86	3.5	3.1	

Core Municipal Indicators

No.	Indicator (Categorized by GPRS II Thematic Areas) 2	Data Source/ Responsibility 3	Targets District (2009) 4	Progress /Achieve ment District (2006) 5	Progress/ Achieve ment District (2007) 6	Progress/ Achieve ment District (2008) 7	Progress/ Achieve ment District (2009) 8	Remarks
I								
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT								
8.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (No. of Deaths due to pregnancy and child Birth per 100,000 Live Births)	DIRECTOR-GHS	100		318.8	483	340	
9.	Under –five Mortality Rate (No. of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	DIRECTOR-GHS	300		112	250	1.0	
10.	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	DIRECTOR-GHS	1.5%		0.5%	0.5	0.3	
11.	Percentage of Rural population with sustainable access to safe water sources	DIRECTOR-GHS/DWST	30%		-	51.7	-	
12.	% of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DEPT	5%		3%	32	-	
13.	Doctor/Patient Ratio	DIRECTOR-GHS	1:30,000		1:5084	1: 105,625	1:53,631	
14.	Nurse/Patient Ratio	DIRECTOR-GHS			1:2905	1: 1986	1:2282	
15.	No. of Registered Persons under DMHIS (NHIS) after split of Districts (as at October 2006)	DIRECTOR-GHS	45%		31,320	51,102 (63.8%)	83,200	
16.	NYEP: (The NYEP started in Nov. 2006 in the District, hence the base line) Community Teaching Assistants Health Extension Workers Waste and Sanitation Internship Youth in Agric	NYEP COORDINATOR			132 101 50 25 468	123 95 52 23 80	121 91 98 24 80	
17.	Gross Enrolment Rate: KG Primary JSS SSS/TECH. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools	DIRECTOR - GES	- - - -		73.01% 155.06% 44.03% 7.79%	76.01 89.09 45.04 8.00	76.01 89.09 45.04 8.00	

Core Municipal Indicators

No.	Indicator (Categorized by GPRS II Thematic Areas)	Data Source/ Responsibility	Targets District (2009)	Progres s/Achi evemen t District (2006)	Progres s/ Achieve ment District (2007)	Progress/ Achieveme nt District (2008)	Progress/ Achievement District (2009)	Remarks
<i>I</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT								
18.	Gender Parity Index: KG Primary JSS SSS TVET	DIRECTOR - GES	0.96 0.89 0.70 0.55		0.92 0.87 0.71 0.48 -	0.93 0.89 0.73 0.50	0.93 0.89 0.73 0.50 -	
19.	Teacher Pupil Ratio (Trained): KG Primary JSS SSS/TECH.	DIRECTOR - GES	1:46 1:35 1:25 1:15		1:46 1:50 1:35 1:20	1:42 1:52 1:36 1:20	1:408 1:84 1:84 1:34	
20.	Teacher Pupil Ratio (Untrained): KG Primary JSS SSS/TECH.	DIRECTOR - GES	1:35 1:35 1:25 1:25		1:37 1:48 1:28 1:28	1:40 1:49 1:29 1:28	1:43 1:54 1:67 -	
21.	Trained/Untrained Teacher Ratio: KG Primary JSS SSS/TECH.	DIRECTOR - GES	1:2 1:2 1:0.2 1:0		1:2 1:2 1:2 1:0	1:20 1:20 1:20 1:00	1:39 1:34 1:23 -	
22.	Drop out Rate (Primary-JSS): Boys Girls	DIRECTOR - GES	10.0 17.0		13.8 14.7	12.90 14.50	12:90 14:50	
23.	Increase in School Blocks Constructed	DIRECTOR - GES	61		1	3	2	2No. 3-Unit Class room Block at Dwere- Gomboi and Gulumpe
24.	% Increase in Teachers Accommodation	DIRECTOR - GES	12		1	0	1	At Atta Akuraa
25.	Implementation of Capitation Grant	DIRECTOR - GES	-		100% School impleme ntation	100% School impleme ntation	100% School implementation	
26.	Implementation of School feeding programme	DIRECTOR - GES	-		Only 2 Schools are under the School Feeding program me	Only 2 Schools are under the School Feeding programme	Only 2 Schools are under the School Feeding programme	

Core Municipal Indicators

No.	Indicator (Categorized by GPRS II Thematic Areas)	Data Source/ Responsibility	Targets District (2009)	Progress/ Achievement District (2006)	Progress/ Achievement District (2007)	Progress/ Achievement District (2008)	Progress/ Achievement District (2009)	Remarks
<i>I</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	
GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY								
27.	Total Amount of Internally Generated Revenue	MFO	2.2b		GH¢ 138,269.79	GH¢ 194,594.01	260,069.70	
28.	Amount of Development Partner & NGO funds contributed to DMTDP Implementation	MFO	3.0B		GH¢ 3,120.00	GH¢ 33,346.00	55,944.14	
*29.	% of DA/MP Expenditure within the DMTDP Budget	MFO	15.0%		1.10%	0.85%	1.62%	
30.	No. of reported cases of abuse: Children Women Men Child Labour	SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICER	15 50 1 -		20 6 - 740	115 4 - 740	UNAVAILABLE DATA	
31.	Police Citizen Ratio	GHANA POLICE SERVICE			1: 1,506	75Police force:1056 25 → 1:1,408	75Police force:108,271 → 1:1,444	

* % of DA Expenditure within the DMTDP Budget = 2009 (DACF + HIPC + GoG)/Total DMTDP Budget X 100
958,780.33/59,234,087.30 X 100

2.4 Update on Critical Development Issues

Critical development issues under consideration include the NYEP, Implementation of the Municipal M & E Plan, the capitation Grant, the School feeding Programme and the National Health Insurance Scheme

2.4.1 National Youth Employment Programme:

As part of government policy to continue the implementation of the National Youth Employment Programme, the Assembly implemented five (5) of the programme areas. These include Community Teaching Assistance (121), Health Extension Workers (91), Waste and Sanitation (98), Internship (24) and Youth in Agriculture (80). There was a decrease in the numbers at the end of the year: Community Teaching Assistance (-2), Health Extension Workers (-4), Waste and Sanitation (-46) and Internship (+1).

2.4.2 Implementation of M&E Plan

It is extremely important to institute measures to keep track of the Implementation and Management of Community/Town Area Council initiatives. This ensures that activities are implemented on time and with the required level of efficiency.

M& E activities at the Municipal level are the responsibilities of the Municipal Monitoring and Evaluation Team/MPCU in conjunction with other stakeholders/agencies.

Project monitoring formally begins as soon as actual implementation starts and it is directed at tracking progress and providing feedback for informed decision-making in the implementation of Programme interventions.

Based on the problem/needs assessment, Indicators for monitoring the Kintampo Municipal projects were based on the objectives of the project and the work plan/Programme of action.

Development projects and activities were participatorily monitored by the Assembly, the Urban/Area Councils and other interested/identified stakeholders.

2.4.3 Implementation of the Capitation Grant

The implementation of the Capitation Grant is in full operation in the Municipal covering all public schools. Several impacts are realized such as increased in enrollment, child friendly urinals, minor repairs, improvement in Teaching and Learning materials, among others.

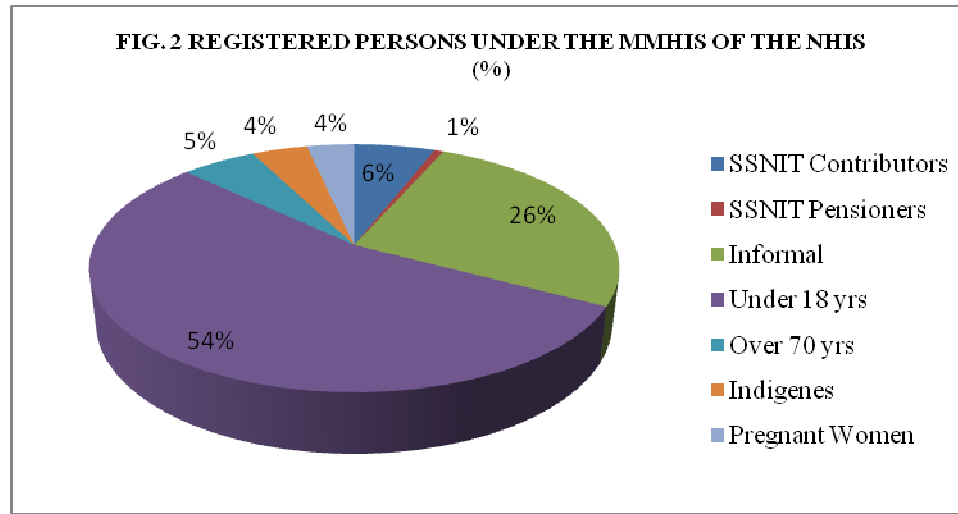
However, delays in the release of the funds are a major challenge in the implementation of the programme.

2.4.4 Implementation of School feeding Programme

Only two schools are covered in the implementation of the school feeding programme. Enrolment in these schools has increased drastically overcoming available classroom blocks. The need to add more classroom blocks in these schools cannot be under estimated.

2.4.5 Implementation of National Health Insurance Scheme

Registration and operation of the MMHIS under the NHIS is in full operation. The total number of registered persons stands at 83,200 as at December 2009. Fig. 2 below shows the breakdown of the total persons registered.



2.5 Participatory M&E and other studies

Some of the participatory M&E tools employed during the period include Group Discussions and Participatory Expenditure Tracking of social service expenditure.

An intensive data collection is required to enable the MPCU prepare specific plans such as the DESSAP, etc.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 THE WAY FORWARD

3.1 Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed

Some of the issues against the M&E Team in the implementation of the M&E Plan include the availability of funds. Funds required for the M&E Plan implementation was not readily available, even if, was not adequate for what was planned. This is largely due to the mandatory deductions made by the Common Fund Administration at source. The available funds were not also released on time for the implementation of the plan. The MPCU has some computers and accessories, no internet facility, no photocopier and has no scanner. **It has no access to vehicle for M&E** and has no documentation center.

Another major constrain faced in the implementation of the M&E Plan was the required capacity of the MPCU. The MPCU has low M&E capacity in project monitoring especially specification of materials used for projects.

Another constrain the MPCU faced is motivation to work. The unit is less motivated to carry out its routine functions and responsibilities.

Management of the Assembly is urged to give to the MPCU what is due to the unit. An M&E vehicle should be procured and allocated to the unit for effective monitoring of development activities/projects in the Municipality. The MPCU should also be motivated. There is also the need for M&E capacity building programme to be organized for the MPCU members. It is hoped that if these are done with effective motivation, the MPCU will implement the M&E Plan to satisfaction.

3.2 Recommendations

A number of important issues which need to be addressed in the immediate future among several others include the under mention:

- The capacities of the MPCU, especially in the areas of Strategic planning and financial management should be enhanced by training programmes;
- An M&E vehicle should be procured and allocated to the MPCU for effective monitoring of development activities/projects in the Municipality;
- More pragmatic measures of mobilizing resources internally (IGF) should be introduced.
- Guidelines for the utilization of the DACF, which specifies that funds can only be used for **'development'** projects, should be **strictly implemented** and **closely monitored**; and
- Widen the scope of civil society participation in development planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

ANNEX 1: IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF KNDMTDP UNDER GPRS II (2006-2009)

Thematic Area/ Objective	What was planned	Extent of Implementation	Impacts	Reasons for Achievement/ Non-Achievement	Problems and constraints during implementation	Lessons for next plan (2010-2014)
Private Sector Competitiveness						
To Maintain/ Rehabilitate prioritized Feeder Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain/ Rehabilitate 50km Feeder Roads Maintain 522.87km Feeder Roads Rehabilitate 30km Feeder Roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.6km Roads Surface dressed in Kintampo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased accessibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective supervision by Feeder Roads Dep't in collaboration with the Dep't of High Ways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Untimely release of funds Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional Feeder Roads required to be maintained Effective implementation and monitoring mechanisms to be put in place Need for improve funding sources
Conclusion: About 20 of what was planned were achieved. Sourcing more fund for implementation will help over come the constraints						
To reduce post harvest losses from 35% to 10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train farmers on usage of agrochemicals Promote usage of storage facilities Promote usage of storage chemicals Explore market avenues on cereals and other crops Facilitate farm produce processing Establishment of Nursery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 688 farmers trained 421 farmers educated -do- Nil Nil 100% implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No chemical poisoning reported Less grain damage Shelf life of farm produce prolonged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of well trained personnel Cooperation from farmers Collaboration with external agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds High cost of storage materials Some recommender agro chemicals not available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More government support required Emphasis on use of local storage materials Sensitize agro chemical dealers
Conclusion: About 80 of what was planned were achieved. Timely release of funds will help over come the constrains						
To reduce drastically the destruction of food crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register cattle owners Sensitize livestock owners on effects of crop destruction Acquire and demarcate animal grazing land Impound stray animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil 60% of livestock owners sensitized Demarcation done 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil Less conflict between livestock owners and farmers No impact measured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds for what was planned Involvement of opinion leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil Some herdsmen seem indifferent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous education
Conclusion: 30% of what was planned was achieved. Strengthening an effective sourcing of funds will help over come the constraints						

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS Cont'd

Thematic Area/ Objective	What was planned	Extent of Implementation	Impacts	Reasons for Achievement/ Non-Achievement	Problems and constraints during implementation	Lessons for next plan (2010-2014)
Private Sector Competitiveness						
To achieve 98% loan recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize periodic training for potential loan beneficiaries Monitor loan Beneficiaries Prosecute defaulters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% completed Effective monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defaults in repayment reduced Proper use of loans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds available for revolving Available monitoring logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor attendance at meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disbursement to needy farmers only Need for improve funding sources
Conclusion: 90% of what was planned was achieved. Strengthening an effective sourcing of funds will help over come the constraints						
To develop/upgrade 5 potential tourist sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advertise existing tourist sites Develop proposals Source for funds Sublet to private investors Facilitate Tourist Board's sponsored training and monitoring activities Establish 1No. Mini car park & 1No. Transit Car park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPP at the Kintampo Water Falls Kunsu Slave Cave/Market under CBRDP Natural Resource Management project for development 1No. mini Car Park Constructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attendants to tourist sites increased Created job opportunities Increased revenue generation to local people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bureaucracy Effective administrative negotiations with donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective implementation and monitoring mechanisms to be put in place Need for improve funding sources
Conclusion: 40% of what was planned was achieved. Strengthening an effective sourcing of funds will help over come the constraints						
To improve packaging of at least four locally manufactured products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize training workshops on packaging skills Support Entrepreneurs to trade shows & Excursions on packaging Facilitate Access to Credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trained 25 Gari producers in Weighing scales in marketing Formation of a 65 membership Small Scale Industries Association Follow-up extension services to 45 SMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learnt new pricing strategies Improvement in group dynamics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds Delay in release of funds High illiteracy among target groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irregular attendants of target group Dispersed settlement pattern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely release of funds Require Motor Cycle to reach remote communities
Conclusion: About 20% of what was planned was achieved. Strengthening an effective sourcing of funds will help over come the constraints						
To Extend electricity to at least 10 communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of communities Budgetary allocation towards electrification project Sensitize beneficiaries on community's contribution to the SHEP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procured and distributed Electricity poles Extended electricity to 5Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve economic activities at the communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from VRA Delay in release of funds Political Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in the Volta lake resulting in less communities to be connected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely release of funds Community contribution require
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conclusion: About 10% of what was planned was achieved. Timely release of funds will help over come the constraints 						

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS Cont'd

Thematic Area/ Objective	What was planned	Extent of Implementation	Impacts	Reasons for Achievement/Non-Achievement	Problems and constraints during implementation	Lessons for next plan (2010-2014)
Private Sector Competitiveness						
To improve the voltage of electricity supply from 20kva to 30kva	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply for increase in Voltage from 20kva to 30kva. Upgrade the single phase line to 3No. phases Educate the public on economic usage of electricity Monitor illegal connection of electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Received 3 transformers Prosecuted illegal connectors of electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved voltage in electricity Increased revenue to VRA/NED Economic use of electric current 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper and effective monitoring by VRA/NED Good relationship with VRA/NED 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in acquisition of transformers Homogeneous society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely administrative negotiation with VRA/NED/ Energy Commission
Conclusion: About 60% of what was planned was achieved. Intensified monitoring by VRA/NED and Timely release of funds will help overcome the constraints						
To reduce the rate of bush fire by 65%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of fire volunteer squads Organize Training for fire Volunteers on fire fighting Create awareness on the effects of bush fires Pass/Enforce anti bush fire bye- laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-bush fire campaigns carried out on radio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced bush fire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from the local FM and NGOs Presence of GNFS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate logistics Poor supervision by the GNFS staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logistics required Incentive package to traditional Authorities who participate in Anti-bush fire activities
Conclusion: About 10% of what was planned was achieved. Effective supervision by the GNFS and provision of logistics/incentives will help overcome the constraints						
To provide employable skills to 150 physically challenged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of DPOs Organize Training workshops for DPOs Create awareness on the Disability law Support the implementation of the CBRP activities in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formed 2DPOs of 283 Physically Disabled and Blind people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided Entrepreneurial skill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funds Lack of logistics to reach the target groups Efficiency by the DSW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of logistics Administrative by-passes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streamline administrative issues on the physically challenge
Conclusion: About 10% of what was planned was achieved. Administrative stream lining and support from the DACF/MP Funds will help overcome the constraints						

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS Cont'd

Thematic Area/ Objective	What was planned	Extent of Implementation	Impacts	Reasons for Achievement/Non-Achievement	Problems and constraints during implementation	Lessons for next plan (2010-2014)
Human Resource Development						
To establish an efficient and effective waste management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper acquisition of F. W. D. site • Acquisition of 2No waste Disposal vehicles • Acquisition of 14 No refuse containers • Provision of basic sanitary tools equipment/ & logistics • Engagement of consultant to produce waste management plan • Development of final waste disposal site • Operate and manage final waste disposal site • Increase No of EHOs from 11 – 25 • Organise 3 workshops for EHOs & waste management stakeholders • Creating awareness on proper waste management • Institute monthly & Quarterly community Based Clean up exercise • Institute 'cleanest' community competition annually • Acquisition of 5 motor bikes & 20 bicycles to facilitate monitoring • Construct 10 NO. public toilets/ urinals in deprived communities • Promote House Hold/Institutional Latrine Schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paid for about 70% of F. W. D. Site • Acquired 1No. waste Disposal vehicle through the Zoom Lion project • Acquired 6No. metal containers • Increased No. of EHOs by 3 • Constructed 5No public toilets • Household/Institutional toilets promotion on-going 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Environment • Regular waste disposal • Environmental clubs formed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficiency and Effective supervision by the DEHU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds and logistics • Low Budgetary allocation to environmental issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient budgetary allocation • Timely release of funds • Administrative streamlining
<p>Conclusion: About 35% of what was planned was achieved. Administrative stream lining and support from the DACF/and other Waste Management Organization will help over come the constraints</p>						

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS Cont'd

Thematic Area/ Objective	What was planned	Extent of Implementation	Impacts	Reasons for Achievement/ Non-Achievement	Problems and constraints during implementation	Lessons for next plan (2010-2014)
Human Resource Development						
To establish an efficient and effective waste management system (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up district sanitation fund Update district Env'tal & Sanitation bye-laws Promote Hygiene and Education/ formation of environment clubs in schools with emphasis on waste management & beautification Evacuation of existing refuse dumps Improve drainage network Managing opportunistic infections due to poor sanitation Revive WATSAN Committees / DWSDB Undertake Geophysical studies on provision of potable water Establish Waste Management Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hygiene & Education promotion on-going Drainage construction on-going Revived DWSDB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional DWSDB Pupils washing hands with soap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficiency and Effective supervision by the DEHU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds and logistics Low Budgetary allocation to environmental issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient budgetary allocation Timely release of funds Administrative streamlining
Conclusion: About 40% of what was planned was achieved. Sufficient budgetary allocation and timely release of funds/provision of logistics/incentives will help overcome the constraints						
To improve the physical planning of towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enact and enforce bye-laws/laws / regulations relating to citing of structures in towns Conduct a baseline survey on the demarcations, knowledge and attitude of people on T&CP laws/bye-laws/ regulations Sensitize people on the laws, bye-laws and regulation of the T&CP through radio programme Request for an experienced survey personnel from the sector ministry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgetary allocation to procure logistics Acquired standard maps Proper acquisition of MA's property in progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pictorial presentation of the Municipal for accessibility Legal backing of MA properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgetary allocation Delay in release of funds Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in release of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely release of funds Sufficient budgetary allocation

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS Cont'd

Thematic Area/ Objective	What was planned	Extent of Implementation	Impacts	Reasons for Achievement/N on-Achievement	Problems and constraints during implementation	Lessons for next plan (2010-2014)
Human Resource Development						
To improve the physical planning of towns (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review access roads in towns Grant study leave/ sponsor existing T&CP Personnel to upgrade their knowledge Procurement of logistics to the T&CP/Survey office Acquire standard maps for the district and its sub-structures Recruit / request for two building inspectors Proper acquisition of DA's Sites/ Property Establish a functional Works Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgetary allocation to procure logistics Acquire standard maps Proper acquisition of DA's property in progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pictorial presentation of the District for accessibility Legal backing of DA properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgetary allocation Delay in release of funds Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in release of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely release of funds Sufficient budgetary allocation
Conclusion: About 20% of what was planned was achieved. Sufficient budgetary allocation and timely release of funds will help over come the constraints						
To reduce school dropout rate from 25% to 15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carrying out public education on parental control Conducting survey on child labour Build capacity of PTAs and SMCs Sponsor child labour victims in basic schools Re-integration of child labour victims into their communities Building capacities of Head teachers on effective implementation of capitation grant and school feeding programme Enact and enforce by-laws on education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 Communities Sensitized Survey had already implemented. PTA & SMC trained. 6 child victims re-integrated into communities. On – going. On – going. On – going. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased in enrolment. No. of child labour noted. PTA & SMC known their rights & duties. The activity was not performed this year. Enrolment increased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - Funds were not release this year. - - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funds. 20% of communities are not trained. - - Lack of funds. 	<p>More Schools should be included in Feeding Programme.</p>
Conclusion: About 60% of what was planned was achieved. Sufficient budgetary allocation and timely release of funds will help over come the constraints						

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS Cont'd

Thematic Area/ Objective	What was planned	Extent of Implementation	Impacts	Reasons for Achievement/Non-Achievement	Problems and constraints during implementation	Lessons for next plan (2010-2014)
Human Resource Development						
To promote Gender Equity in enrolment and retention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institute 2nd Cycle scholarship schemes for needy girls Formation of girl-clubs in basic schools Carrying out Community Adult Awareness Programmes on girl child education Support needy girls with basic school needs Embark on campaign against forced marriages and other negative cultural practices against the girl child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some girls have been sponsored at Basic level. A few Clubs had opened. Adult education Programme carried out in all schools The Programme could not take off this year. All Communities in the Municipality are covered on the campaign against forced marriage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased in enrolment of girls. Enrolment in girls increased. Awareness had been created. More children are now in schools. Communities are sensitized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Untimely released of funds. There was no fund. - Lack of funds. - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funds. Lack of incentives. - Funds are untimely released. - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More girls need to be sponsored. Effective supervision by G.E.S. - More children be include in the programme -
Conclusion: About 80% of what was planned was achieved. Sufficient budgetary allocation and timely release of funds/provision of logistics/incentives will help overcome the constraints						
To improve upon school infrastructure from 75% to 90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 6No. 6-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities Construction of 7No. 3-unit classroom blocks, Urinary, and Toilets Construction of 10No. libraries and resource rooms Construction of 10No. Teachers quarters Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store & Dining Hall for Women Training Ins. Establish a Voc./Tech. Institute in the District Construction of 1No. Computer lab. At KINSS Construction of 1 No. Hostel facility at KINSS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom blocks in progress Construction of 1No. Basic Schools Library at Kintampo in progress Construction of a Computer Lab. at KINSS in progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expected to Increased enrolment with good classroom blocks Expected to provide accessible reading materials for pupils Expected to provide an ICT Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited financial resources Delay in release of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgetary constrains Diversion of budgetary allocation to meet contingencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for realistic projections

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS Cont'd

Thematic Area/ Objective	What was planned	Extent of Implementation	Impacts	Reasons for Achievement/Non-Achievement	Problems and constraints during implementation	Lessons for next plan (2010-2014)
Human Resource Development						
To improve upon school infrastructure from 75% to 90% (Cont'd)	Establishment of a Secondary School at New Longoro Area	• Nil	• Nil	• Administrative procedure delayed	• Nil	• Expedite administrative procedure
Conclusion: About 40% of what was planned was achieved. Sufficient budgetary allocation and timely release of funds will help overcome the constraints. Expedite administrative procedure will also help overcome the constraints.						
To improve effectiveness of teachers/develop a motivated teaching cadre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sponsor 90 teacher trainees Support 170 teachers in TUTDBE (Training of Untrained Teachers in Diploma Basic Education) Provide incentive package for teachers in deprived areas Construction of a transit Quarters for National Service Personnel under the NSS/NVP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 54 teachers are now been sponsored in the teacher training colleges. On – going The Programme could not take off this year. 26 teachers awarded during the 6th March Anniversary. Pri. - 6 JHS – 7 SHS – 6 Non –teaching Staff from office and SHS 7 Male – 22 Female – 4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expected to increased teachers in the Municipality On – going Expected to motivate teachers. Budgetary allocation of funds for the Programme is inadequate. Increased in the numbers of children in school and retain children in school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited fund On – going. Lack of funds. Untimely released of funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited applicants. Few teachers have benefited. Teachers in the Municipality were motivated. Funds allocated are insufficient. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the sponsorship Package. Funds should release on time and increase the number of teacher.
Conclusion: About 40% of what was planned was achieved. Expedite administrative procedure will help overcome the constraints						
To reduce HIV/Infection rate from 3.1% to 2.8%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize awareness creation campaigns Radio/ FM discussions Organize seminars for identifiable groups Establish VCT/PMTCT centers and procurement of audio visual materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized 24 sessions of awareness creation campaigns 40 Radio/ FM discussions Established VCT/PMTCT centers and procurement of audio visual materials Procure HIV test kits Support of NGOs and the formation of peer educators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attitudinal change increased Improved health delivery Counseling and testing going on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective collaboration between DA/DHD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate financial resources Inadequate health personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve funding sources Effective monitoring mechanism
Conclusion: About 80% of what was planned was achieved. Improved funding will help overcome the constraints						

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS Cont'd

Thematic Area/ Objective	What was planned	Extent of Implementation	Impacts	Reasons for Achievement/Non-Achievement	Problems and constraints during implementation	Lessons for next plan (2010-2014)
Human Resource Development						
To reduce HIV/Infection rate from 3.1% to 2.8% (Cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for Home-Base care for PLWHAs • Procure drugs/consumables for the Management of Opportunistic diseases • Integration of STI/HIV counseling in family planning • Promotion of safer sex practices • Male involvement in HIV/AIDS prevention activities (groups) • Organize review meetings • Undertake HIV/AIDS Sentinel survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 Volunteers trained • 4 review meetings held • Rest On-going 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved health delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective collaboration with partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve methods of sourcing funds
Conclusion: About 90% of what was planned was achieved. Improved funding/Sufficient budgetary allocation and timely release of funds/provision of incentives will help over come the constraints						
To increase reproductive and child health service coverage from 61.1% to 80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize static and outreach antenatal service and administer TT • Provide Supervised delivery and Postnatal service • Provide family planning services • Conduct School Health Service • Organize static and outreach Growth Monitoring and EPI sessions • Undertake two rounds of NID annually • Organize BCC activities • Organize Child Health Promotion week • Procure logistics and consumables • Build capacity of health staff. • Train and retrain Traditional Birth Attendants • Construct and furnish an Adolescent Health and Development Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize static and outreach antenatal service and administer TT • Provide Supervised delivery and Postnatal service • Provide family planning services • Conduct School Health Service • Organize static and outreach Growth Monitoring and EPI sessions • Organize Child Health Promotion week • Procure logistics and consumables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved health delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective collaboration with partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve methods of sourcing funds • Provision of sponsorship to 5 midwives
Conclusion: About 60% of what was planned was achieved. Improved funding/Sufficient budgetary allocation and timely release of funds will help over come the constraints						

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS Cont'd

Thematic Area/ Objective	What was planned	Extent of Implementation	Impacts	Reasons for Achievement/Non-Achievement	Problems and constraints during implementation	Lessons for next plan (2010-2014)
Human Resource Development						
To reduce Guinea Worm infection cases and other water-borne diseases by 30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build capacity of DWST/WATSAN committees at district and sub-district levels • Training and re-training of CBSV • Conducting Active case search and management of guinea worm cases in endemic communities • Investigation and follow-up of GW cases • Organise FM discussions (Air time) • Procure Drugs and other consumables • Treating water bodies in endemic communities with Abate • Procure and distribute cloth and pipe water filters • Embark on BCC campaign to promote personal and environmental hygiene • Establishment of incentive package for CBSV • Organise review meetings with CBSV • Repair broken down boreholes • Construct boreholes to provide potable water to endemic communities • Organise weekly/monthly/quarterly/annual review meetings • Participate GW related Conferences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trained CBSV • Conducted Active case search and management of guinea worm cases in endemic communities • Investigated GW cases • Procured Drugs and other consumables • Treated water bodies in endemic communities with Abate • Procured and distributed cloth and pipe water filters • Repaired 18No. broken down boreholes • Constructed 12No boreholes to provide potable water to endemic communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved health delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective collaboration with partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve methods of sourcing funds
Conclusion: About 75% of what was planned was achieved. Improved funding/Sufficient budgetary allocation and timely release of funds will help over come the constraints						

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS Cont'd

Thematic Area/ Objective	What was planned	Extent of Implementation	Impacts	Reasons for Achievement/Non-Achievement	Problems and constraints during implementation	Lessons for next plan (2010-2014)
Human Resource Development						
To reduce Guinea Worm infection cases and other water-borne diseases by 30% (Cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update community registers • Procure/Registers Ivermectin tablets • Distribute Ivermectin tablets • Conduct Oncho prevalence survey • Active and passive TB case detection • Establish community DOTS treatment under supervision • Capacity Building of CBSV • Organize BCC activities and Air time on TB • Procure microscopes/drugs/logistics • Follow-up/Default tracing of cases • Formation of Mother support groups • Organize Behavioral Change campaigns • Build capacity of health staff in micro-nutrients and non-communicable diseases • Vitamin A supplementation • Promote proper lactation management in all health facilities • Procure food items to rehabilitate malnourished mothers and children • Provide Iron Folate supplement to pregnant mothers and postpartum mothers • Construct and Furnish Nutrition rehabilitation Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active and passive TB case detection • Establish community DOTS treatment under supervision • Capacity Building of CBSV • Organize BCC activities and Air time on TB • Vitamin A supplementation • Promote proper lactation management in all health facilities • Provide Iron Folate supplement to pregnant mothers and postpartum mothers • Conduct market availability and household utilization of iodated salt survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved health delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective collaboration with partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve methods of sourcing funds
Conclusion: about 40% of what was planned was achieved. Improved funding/Sufficient budgetary allocation and timely release of funds will help over come the constraints						

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS Cont'd

Thematic Area/ Objective	What was planned	Extent of Implementation	Impacts	Reasons for Achievement/Non-Achievement	Problems and constraints during implementation	Lessons for next plan (2010-2014)
Human Resource Development						
To improve Ancillary Health services in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build capacity of Paramedic staff Strengthen MIS System Support/Repair Mortuary with logistics Establish X-ray service Establish an Emergency service Sponsor 15 technical staff Construct a Laundry Procure an Ambulance Construction of 1No. Hostel Facility for RHTS Construction of 1No. Hostel Facility for RHTS Procurement of Office Equipment and Stationery Construction of 1No. Office accommodation for KNDMHIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 1No. Hostel Facility for RHTS in progress Procured Office Equipment and Stationery Sponsor 5 technical staff Procured an Ambulance 1No. Hostel Facility for RHTS Construction of 1No. Hostel Facility for RHTS 1No. Office Accommodation constructed for KNDMHIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved Health service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective collaboration between DA/DHD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds Time constrain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve methods of sourcing funds
Conclusion: About 40% of what was planned was achieved. Improved funding/Sufficient budgetary allocation and timely release of funds will help over come the constraints						
To reduce the incidence of Malaria Morbidity and Mortality by 40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct advocacy programme to facilitate law enforcement Organize/ sensitization programmes for health staff on the New Anti Malaria Drug Policy Organize Training of health staff in Intermittent Preventive Treatment of malaria Orientation of health staff, volunteers and NGOs on home-base care in malaria Procure Anti Malaria Drugs and Insecticide Treated Nets Organize durbars in communities Undertake I.E & C activities in Home -Base Care in communities Monitor Use/Adverse Events of Sulphadoxine Pyremethamine (SP) in pregnant women Provide Incentive package to volunteers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize/ sensitization programmes for health staff on the New Anti Malaria Drug Policy Organize Training of health staff in Intermittent Preventive Treatment of malaria Procure Anti Malaria Drugs and Insecticide Treated Nets Organize durbars in communities Undertake I.E & C activities in Home -Base Care in communities Monitor Use/Adverse Events of Sulphadoxine Pyremethamine (SP) in pregnant women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved Health service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective collaboration between DA/DHD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds Time constrain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve methods of sourcing funds
Conclusion: About 90% of what was planned was achieved. Improved funding/Sufficient budgetary allocation and timely release of funds/provision of incentives will help over come the constraints						

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS Cont'd

Thematic Area/ Objective	What was planned	Extent of Implementation	Impacts	Reasons for Achievement/Non-Achievement	Problems and constraints during implementation	Lessons for next plan (2010-2014)
Human Resource Development						
To increase access to health care delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate for Accreditation of all public and private health facilities in the District • Promote Registration of the NHIS • Disseminate information on Patient's Charter • Sponsor 12 No. Technical staff for training • Construct 12No. CHPS compounds • Furnish CHPS Compounds • Procure equipment • Procure drugs and consumables • Renovate 5 No. health facility structures • Re-paint 12 No. staff accommodation • Re-gravel hospital ground and beautify it • Construct 4 No. semi-detached and 2No. detached staff accommodation • Involve private sector in public health service delivery • Build capacity of private sector staff to render quality and efficient health service • Compile list of registered practicing Herbalist/ Traditional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate for Accreditation of all public and private health facilities in the District • Promote Registration of the NHIS • Construct 1No. CHPS compounds progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Health service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective collaboration between DA/DHD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Time constrain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve methods of sourcing funds
<p>Conclusion: About 40% of what was planned was achieved. Improved funding/Sufficient budgetary allocation and timely release of funds will help over come the constraints</p>						

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS Cont'd

Thematic Area/Objective	What was planned	Extent of Implementation	Impacts	Reasons for Achievement/Non-Achievement	Problems and constraints during implementation	Lessons for next plan (2010-2014)
Good Governance and Civic Responsibility						
To increase IGF by 50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review revenue mobilization system Formation of task force unit Organize refresher courses/workshops for revenue collectors Set target for revenue collectors Institute quarterly auditing system Provide incentives to revenue collectors Promote stakeholder participation in revenue Mobilization Organize periodic forums for Budgeting and Fee Fixing Involve private sector participation in revenue Mobilization Improve on the Data Base System for policy planning and Budgeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formed task force Set target for revenue collectors Data Base System implementation in progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased IGF for a short period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective collaboration between DA and partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds Time constrain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve methods of sourcing funds
Conclusion: About 60% of what was planned was achieved. Improved funding/Sufficient budgetary allocation and timely release of funds will help over come the constraints						
To promote efficient and effective Administrative System by year 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize periodic review forums for plan implementation Provide Transport Logistics to Decentralized sectors Procurement/Maintenance of Office Equipment/Machinery Procurement of Office Stationery Rehabilitation of 7No. Staff Bungalows Construction and Furnishing of DCE's Bungalow Construction of 4No. semi-detached staff Bungalows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement/Maintenance of Office Equipment/Machinery Procurement of Office Stationery Rehabilitated 2No. Staff Bungalows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased attrition rate of DA staff Facilitated administrative works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time constrains Inadequate funds Administrative bottlenecks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time constrains Inadequate funds Administrative bottlenecks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streamline administrative procedure Timely release of funds
Conclusion: About 30% of what was planned was achieved. Improved funding/Sufficient budgetary allocation, timely release of funds and administrative streamlining will help over come the constraints						

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS Cont'd

Thematic Area/Objective	What was planned	Extent of Implementation	Impacts	Reasons for Achievement/Non-Achievement	Problems and constraints during implementation	Lessons for next plan (2010-2014)
Good Governance and Civic Responsibility						
To Minimize the level of conflicts in the district by 40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of District Reconciliation committee (DRC) Organize training workshop on conflict resolution for the DRC and other traditional leaders Train public complain committee in reconciliation/conflict management Maintain peace Organize periodic DISEC Meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain peace Organize periodic DISEC Meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic activities going on normal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative bottlenets Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds Time constrain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve methods of sourcing funds Streamline administrative techniques
Conclusion: About 20% of what was planned was achieved. Improved funding/Sufficient budgetary allocation and timely release of funds will help over come the constraints						
To reduce the incidence of child labor in the district by 45%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of Domestic Violence Victim Support Unit (DVVSU) Carry out F.M. campaigns/programmes on child labour Enforce child labour laws Formation of Child Panel/ Labour Committee Public Education on Children's Act and Juvenile Justice: Act 2003, Act 653 Provide skill training to street children Identification, registration, counselling & support to OVCs Build capacity of proprietors(ress) of Early Childhood Centres (Day Care Centres) on Children's Act, Act 653 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified, registered, counseled & supported 1,131 OVCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On observation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficult understanding of child labour concepts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source funds
Conclusion: About 15% of what was planned was achieved. Improved funding/Sufficient budgetary allocation, timely release of funds and administrative streamlining will help over come the constraints						

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS Cont'd

Thematic Area/ Objective	What was planned	Extent of Implementation	Impacts	Reasons for Achievement/ Non-Achievement	Problems and constraints during implementa tion	Lesso ns for next plan (2010- 2014)
Good Governance and Civic Responsibility						
To Increase the level of awareness on the physically Challenge by 75%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize public Education programmes on disability issues • Provide logistics to Dept. of Social Welfare. • Provide sponsorship packages for further studies of 30 disabled persons • Support on Vocational/Technical/ Entrepreneurial training to the physically challenge • Identify/Review data on the physically Challenge in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Education on disabilities in progress • Supported People with Disabilities with Tricycles • Supported 5 People with Disabilities to further education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled persons mobile and active in social activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sour ce fund s
Conclusion: About 60% of what was planned was achieved. Improved funding/Sufficient budgetary allocation and timely release of funds will help over come the constraints						
To Promote Decentralization & Increase the level of awareness on other government policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote CSOs participation in the planning & implementation process/ decision making • Organise public education Programmes on Government policies and other civic responsibility • Construction of 4No. Area Council Administrative Blocks and furnishing • Build capacity of Assembly members and other key DA staff by organising periodic workshops/ sponsorship packages • Support to Decentralized Dep'ts • Prepare DMTDP (2010-2014) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote CSOs participation in the planning & implementation process/ decision making • Constructed 1No. Area Council Administrative Block at Kintampo • Built capacity of Assembly members on their roles and responsibilities • Supported Decentralized Dep'ts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capture inputs from CSOs • Satisfactory conduct by Assembly members • Effective implementati on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Effective implementation and collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate financial resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sour ce fund s
Conclusion: 60% of what was planned was achieved. Improved funding/Sufficient budgetary allocation, timely release of funds and administrative streamlining will help over come the constraints						

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS Cont'd

Thematic Area/ Objective	What was planned	Extent of Implementation	Impacts	Reasons for Achievement/No n-Achievement	Problems and constraints during implementa tion	Lessons for next plan (2010- 2014)
Good Governance and Civic Responsibility						
To minimize the armed robbery incidence in the district by 50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Assistance to security personnel • Organize Educational campaigns on the Whistle Blowers Bill on armed robbery cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided vehicle/fuel & accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved economic activities between inmates and outside traders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased in fuel prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source funds
Conclusion: About 50% of what was planned was achieved. Improved funding/Sufficient budgetary allocation and timely release of funds will help over come the constraints						
To Discourage Illegal chainsaw operations in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and register chain saw operators in the district • Request for 20 forest guards and provide them with necessary logistics • Organize public Education on Effects of deforestation • Provision of Seedlings for afforestation • Enforce bye-laws on indiscriminate felling of trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prosecuted illegal chain saw operator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deter illegal chain saw operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of forestry guards • Lack of logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fell trees at mid night 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit more forestry guards • Provision of logistics
Conclusion: 10% of what was planned was achieved. Improved funding/Sufficient budgetary allocation, timely release of funds and recruitment of more guards will help over come the constraints						
To discourage the culture of betrothal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enact/ Enforce bye-laws on betrothal • Formation of Virgin Clubs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Virgin Clubs Formed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of test instruments to determine virginity of members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source funds • Budgetary allocation
Conclusion: 50 of what was planned was achieved. Improved funding/Sufficient budgetary allocation and timely release of funds will help over come the constraints						
To reduce Streetism by 35%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enact/ Enforce bye-laws on streetism • Formation of Child Panel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of Child Panel in progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source funds • Budgetary allocation
Conclusion: 40% of what was planned was achieved. Improved funding/Sufficient budgetary allocation and timely release of funds will help over come the constraints						

SOURCE: DPCU MARCH, 2010