

NKORANZA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

**MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF DISTRICT
MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN UNDER
GPRS II (2006-2009)**

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2009

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Prepared by:

DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT (DPCU)
NKORANZA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
NKORANZA

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation for 2009

Nkoranza South District Assembly has evolved a District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTP) under the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II) 2006-2009 to guide development efforts in the district.

This Annual Progress Report (APR) is an assessment of progress made towards attaining the targets set out in the three thematic areas of the GPRS. This assessment is done through evidence-based information on selected district core indicators.

The Annual Progress Report reviews the current status of actions taken on the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan in 2009. The report compiles achievement levels of the assessment of a set of indicators and targets adopted for monitoring and evaluation. The output is to highlight challenges of implementation and identify interventions for poverty reduction and development in the District.

1.2 Process Involved

Data input for the preparation of this report was obtained mainly from District Assembly Decentralized Departments and Agencies and information generated from the field. The data collected were related to the district core indicators outlined in the District Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

The collated data were validated at a DPCU meeting with other stakeholders. The meeting afforded stakeholders to provide explanation to achievements and failures from which lessons were drawn to improve performance.

The validated data were then analyzed to inform decision making and implantation. The output of the data analysis is this report which is disseminated to DPCU members, District Assembly actors, NDPC, Regional Coordinating Council and other relevant stakeholders.

1.3 Difficulties Encountered

The preparation of this Annual Progress Report encountered problems which were not different from those identified during the preparation of the District Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and previous Annual Progress Report. Among the difficulties were:

- Lack of or inadequate data from the Decentralized Departments and agencies
- Inconsistencies in some data supplied
- Some data not having baseline or current data to compare
- Inadequate financial and human resources to conduct monitoring and evaluation activities in the district
- Non-submission of reports to the District Assembly by Departments and Agencies

1.4 **Status of Implementation of District Medium-Term Development Plan**

Table 1 below provides a summary of assessment of performance on the implementation of DMTDP.

Table 1: Summary of the Progress of DMTDP for 2009

Thematic Area	No. Achieved	Steady Progress	Not achieved / tackled	Inadequate data to track	total
Private sector competitiveness	18	6	2	3	29
Human Resource Development	18	0	1	-	19
Good Governance and Civic Responsibility	6	1	1	-	8
Total	42	7	4	3	56
Over all Percentage	75.0	12.5	7.1	5.4	100

As indicated in table 1, about 75% of the programs and projects for the period had been fully completed with 12.5% on-going. About 7.1% of the planned

programs and projects had not started or implemented, whilst 5.4% lacked adequate data to track progress.

Some of the problems accounting for the delay or non implementation of some projects include:

- inadequate financial resources of the Assembly
- irregular inflow of funds from Government of Ghana (GoG) and Development Partners, especially DACF
- low revenue generation capacity
- Serial deductions at source from the DACF

2.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

2.1 Program / Program status for the year - 2009

The District Assembly undertook a number of projects over the years. The analysis below covers those projects completed and paid for in 2008 and those started in 2009. Table 2 indicates progress of Development projects.

2.1.1 Location of Projects

Out of the seventeen (17) projects listed, 53% of them were located in the district capital, Nkoranza, while the remaining 47% were distributed outside the district capital. The spatial distribution of projects was skewed to the district capital mainly because of incessant demand for educational and social infrastructure by the capital as a result of increased enrolment and urbanization.

2.1.2 Thematic Spread of Projects

The projects are spread among the three (3) thematic areas as in Table 2. Table 2 indicates uneven spread of projects among the thematic areas of the GPRS II/DMTDP. The spread is skewed to Human Resource and Development, taking over 70% of the projects listed. The remaining 30% are spread over the private sector and good governance.

Table 2: Thematic Spread of Projects

No	GPRS II Thematic Area	No. of Projects	%
1	Private Sector Competitiveness (PSC)	2	11.8
2	Human Resource Development (HRD)	12	70.6
3	Good Governance and Civic Responsibility (GGCR)	3	17.6
TOTAL		17	100

2.1.3 Pace of Work

The district did well in the implementation of its project. Sixty-Five percent (65%) of the projects listed have been completed with 29% of them on-going and 6% abandoned or suspended. However, some of the projects extended beyond their scheduled date of completion. The reason is partly due to the delays in payment for work done. The delay in payment seriously affects the pace of work of contracts.

2.1.4 Payments

The total cost of the projects was GH¢1,596,219.04 out of which an amount of GH¢ 871,278.56 representing 67% had been paid. An amount of GH¢531,290.88 representing 33% of the total Contract sum was outstanding. The District Performed well in the delivery of its Contract obligations.

NKORANZA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Progress Status of Development Projects/Program as at December, 2009

NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	GPRS II THEMATIC AREA	SECTOR	PROJECT LOCATION	CONTRACTOR	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	COMPLETION DATE		CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	STATUS
								Expected	Actual				
1	Construction of 1No. 13 Unit Guest House	HRD	Administration	Nkoranza	M/S Abeiku Construction Works	DACF	27/09/07	27/08/08	Jan. 09	78,098.23	78,098.23	-	completed
2	Concrete paving of Nkoranza New Market	PSC	Social	Nkoranza	M/A Lindak Enterprise	DACF	Nov. 2007	March 2008	Oct. , 09	115,794.81	104,215.33	11,579.48	Completed
3	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit classroom block with user facilities	HRD	Education	Nkwabeng	M/S Rancee Construction Company Ltd.	MOESS / GETFUND	October 2008	February , 2009	Feb. 09	127,307.93	127,307.93	-	Completed
4	Spot improvement of Dandwa Waterfalls Access Feeder Road	PSC	Economic	Dandwa	Soro Constructions Ltd.	CBRDP/ DACF	May 2008	December 2008	Oct. 2009	118,022.68	106,220.41	11,082.30	completed
5	Construction of 1No.2 Stream kindergarten block	HRD	Education	Nkoranza	Danyabko Ventures	GETFUND	July, 2008	January, 2009	-	146,836.63	-	146,836.6	Ghana @50 project abandoned
6	Construction of 1No. 6- Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store, Library, Staff Common Room, 4-Seater KVIP	HRD	Education	Donkro Nkwanta	M/S Appjkub Construction Limited	GETFUND	July 2008	January, 2009	Dec . 2008	98,623.82	98,623.82	-	Completed

	Toilet with Urinals and Water Facility												
7	Construction of 2No. 3-Unit Teacher Accommodation Block	HRD	Education	Dotobaa	M/S Jamic Construction Works Ltd.	GETFUN D	July 2007	Jan. 2008	Jan. 2008	95,143.10	95,143.10	-	Completed
8	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block	HRD	Education	Baanofour	M/S Soro Const. Ltd.	IDA/DA	July 2008	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2009	38,706.94	38,706.94	-	Completed
9	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store, Staff Common Room, Library, 6-Seater KVIP Toilet with Urinals & 2-Unit Pre-School Classroom Block	HRD	Education	Nkwabeng	M/S Rancee Company Ltd.	MOESS / GETFUN D	Sept. 2008	March, 2009	March, 2009	127,307.93	127,307.93	-	Completed
10	Lamination of 400 m ³ Reinforced Concrete Elevated Tank	HRD	Social	Nkoranza	M/S Lanic Fibre Glass Technology Ltd.	PRODICA P I (MLGRD E/ KfW)	Feb. 2009	April 2009	Sept. 2009	16,529.78	16,529.78	-	Completed
11	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store, Library, Staff Common Room, 4-Seater KVIP	HRD	Education	Nkoranza	M/S Newlove Company Ltd.	GETFUN D	July 2008	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2009	97,790.30	97,790.30	-	Completed

	Toilet with Urinals and Water Facility												
12	Supply of 100No. Treated Electricity Poles	GGCR	Energy	District Wide	FADASON Ent.	DACF	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2009	27,000.00	27,000.00	-	Completed
13	Supply of Assembly Hall Furniture and panelling of the Executive Podium	GGCR	Administration	Nkoranza South District Assembly	AFAK Furniture Works	DACF	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	-	42,380.00	32,380.00	10,000.00	On-going
14	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block, Office and Store and 4 Seater KVIP Toilet with Urinal	HRD	Social	Breme		DACF	Dec. 2009	June 2010		62,567.70	Nil	-	Mobilization in progress
15	Construction of 1No. Community Learning and Resource Centre	HRD	Social	Nkoranza		DACF	Dec. 2009	June 2010		113,172.77	10,000.00	103,172.77	Sub-Structure in progress
16	Rehabilitation of old Education Office for Police Station	GGCR	Administration	Nkoranza		DACF	Dec. 2009	April 2010		22,329.22	Nil	22,329.22	Mobilization in progress
17	Fencing of Nkoranza Community Sports Park	HRD	Social	Nkoranza		DACF	Dec. 2009	June 2010		226,227.51	Nil	226,227.51	Mobilization in progress
										1,596,219.04	1,064,928.16	531,290.88	

2.2 Update on Disbursements

An update of total revenue receipts for the first, second, third and fourth years of implementation of the DMTDP reveals that some progress has been made in revenue generation and receipts. The first year of implementation (2006) recorded a 41.2% increase over the 2005 total receipts of GH¢676,681.45. The second year also recorded 27% increase over the 2006 figures. The third year, 2008 recorded a drop in revenue by 30% over the 2007 figures. However, 5.5% increase was recorded in 2009 over the 2008 figures

The modest performance has been due to increased disbursements from Central Government, donor grants and improved revenue mobilization efforts.

Although, the Internally Generated Fund (IGF) has been increasing steadily between 2005 and 2007, it did not record significant gains over the period. The total IGF between 2005 and 2008 represents 18.5% of the total revenue receipts over the same period. The DACF maintained a significant lead among the sources of funding available to the Assembly between 2005 and 2008. The DACF recorded 40.2% of the total receipts over the period.

The Assembly needs to step-up its local revenue generation efforts to augment GoG grants and donor support. Table 2 and figure 1 show revenue receipts between 2005 and 2008.

Table 4: Revenue Receipts, 2005 – 2008

No.	Source	2005 (GH¢)	2006 (GH¢)	2007 (GH¢)	2008 (GH¢)	2009 (GH¢)	Total (GH¢)	%
1	DACF	377,922.78	496,731.69	268,179.52	421,819.87	509,075.82	1,564,653.86	42.3
2	IGF	92,917.72	166,701.63	238,771.89	184,122.09	174,531.63	682,513.33	18.5
3	HIPC Funds	34,409.18	57,807.85	398,187.61	120,453.33	25,200.00	610,857.97	16.3
4	GoG Grants	128,622.59	142,074.98	121,770.30	54,243.12	105,637.30	446,710.99	12.1
5	Donor Grants	42,809.18	92,443.28	186,518.39	73,443.70	87,002.44	394,494.55	10.8
	Total Revenue	676,681.45	955,759.43	1,213,437.71	854,082.11	901,447.19	3,699,230.7	100

2.2.a. Comparing DACF to IGF 2005 -2009

Table 5 indicates the IGF as a percentage of the DACF between 2005 and 2009. It shows increased revenue generation over the first three (3) years from 25% in 2005 to 34% in 2006 and to 89% in 2007. However, it dropped from 89% in 2007 to 44% in 2008. The year 2009 recorded a further drop in the IGF from 44% in 2008 to 34% 2009. Table 4 also indicates that the IGF contributed only 18% of all revenues generated in the plan period 2006 to 2009. This is indicative of poor revenue generation in the district. The Assembly over relies on the DACF which contributed 42.3% of total receipts of the same period.

The sharing of the DACF takes into account the revenue generation performance of DAs, the drop in the District' share of GH¢268,179.52 from GH¢496,731.69 in 2006 was not anticipated. The table also indicates that the overall performance of revenue generation in 2008 was poor as compared with its achievements in 2007

Table 5: Comparing DACF to IGF 2005 -2009

Year	DACF (GH¢)	Internally Generated Fund/Revenue	IGF as % of DACF
2005	377,922.78	92,917.72	25%
2006	496,731.69	166,701.63	34%
2007	268,179.52	238,771.89	89%
2008	421,819.8	184,122.09	44%
2009	509,075.82	174,531.63	34%

2.2. b Release of Funds

Inflows to the Assembly have not been regular as expected. This accounts largely for the implementation delay of programs and projects and suspension of planned programs within a period. The fourth quarter's allocation of the DACF for instance is released in the first quarter of the ensuing year.

2.2. c. Efforts to Generate Funds

As already indicated, the DACF remains the leading source of revenue to the Assembly for development programs. In this vein, delay in the release of the DACF largely affects execution of programs and projects. To correct this imbalance a

number of measures have been put in place to increase local revenue generation. They are:

- Valuation of all land properties to ascertain their real values for appropriate levies
- Recruitment additional of revenue collectors
- Training of revenue collectors
- Expansion of revenue items to cover all those that were not hitherto levied
- Provision of needed logistics for revenue collection, monitoring and enforcement
- Prudent financial management and
- Expansion of market infrastructure

2.2.d Challenges of Revenue Generation

Revenue collection at the local level is confronted with a number of challenges including:

- i) inadequate revenue collectors
- ii) logistical constraint
- iii) general apathy towards tax payments
- iv) under declaration of ratable items/properties

The Assembly is developing strategies to minimize the effects of the challenges on revenue generation.

Table 6: Core District Indicators and Targets

	Indicator (Categorized by GPRS II Thematic areas)	Indicator Type	National Baseline (2005)	National Targets (2009)	District Baseline (2005)	2009 Achievements	District targets (2009)	Progress towards target
PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS								
1.	Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish	Output	Maize =0.35 Rice(milled)=0.06 Cassava =0.52 Yam =0.45 Water Melon - Tomatoes - Mango =0.07 Banana =0.05	0.05 1.56 0.76 0.65 - 0.10 0.09	59,755Mt - 165,233Mt 185,447Mt 81,808Mt 21,454Mt - - - -	58,643.0Mt - - 196,756.6Mt 200,070.0Mt 83,008.0Mt - 33,363.4Mt - - -	64,535Mt - 181,756Mt 258,283Mt 86,098Mt 25,956Mt - - -	Progress towards target decreased Progress towards target is steady Target for the district exceeded
2.	Proportion/length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated -Trunk Roads (in km) -urban Roads (in km) -Feeder Roads (in km)	Output	12,127 2,972 17,117	13,260 5,173 26,913	50.26km - 141.1km	140.4 km - 160.2 km	156.3km - 280.5km	Progress towards maintenance/ Rehabilitated roads increased marginally.
3.	% change in number of households with access to electricity	Output	1,313,825	Increased by 12%	721,213	750,061.52	Increased by 10%	Progress is steady

4.	Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ restored: a. Forest b. Mining c. Dry and wet lands	Output	10,000 ha (Govt/private) -small scale: 205ha -Large scale Na	20,000ha	N/A	NA	NA	
5.	%increase in tourist arrivals	Outcome	10%	14%	10,800	14,917	Increased by 30%	Significant achievement made. 2009Target is already exceeded by 6.2%.
6.	Teledensity/Penetration rate:	Output	15% Fixed line 1.7% Mobile 13.3%	30%	21% Fixed Line 0.6% Mobil 20.4%	2.6% 25.6%	Increased by 30%	Progress towards target increased by an insignificant margin
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT								
7.	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49yrs. HIV positive)	Outcome	3.4%		3.4%	3.1%	2.5%	Progress towards target increased marginally
8.	Maternal Mortality ratio (number of deaths due to pregnancy and child birth per 100,000 live births)	Output	214		7/100000 live births	201	1/100000	Slow in progress
9.	Under-five mortality rate (number of deaths occurring pregnancy and childbirths per 100,000 population)	Outcome	2.8%		0.75	35	0	
10	Malaria case fatality in	Output	2.8%		23/1000	309	15/1000	

.	children under five years per 10,000 population							
11	Percent of rural population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Output	57%	60%	45.1	47.5%	65.5%	Progress towards target
12	% of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	Output	N/A	N/A	23.2	23.5%	35%	Target slightly improved
13	<p>a. 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)</p> <p>-Primary -JSS -SSS</p> <p>b. Net Admissions Rate in Primary Schools(indicates primary one enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)</p>	Output	<p>87.50%</p> <p>72.8%</p> <p>25.58%</p>	<p>99.00%</p> <p>86.60%</p> <p>30.90%</p>	<p>Pre-School 103.9%</p> <p>Primary— 81.58%</p> <p>JHS- 49.83%</p> <p>SHS- 16.3%</p> <p>64.45</p>	<p>103.06%</p> <p>79.80%</p> <p>50.69%</p> <p>14.63</p> <p>56.31%</p>	<p>105%</p> <p>98%</p> <p>67.3%</p> <p>25.4%</p> <p>95.0%</p>	<p>Significant improvement towards target</p> <p>Decrease in Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools</p>
14	Gender Parity Index (ratio between boys and girls enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	Outcome	<p>KG 0.98</p> <p>Primary 0.93</p> <p>JSS 0.88</p> <p>SSS 43.50%</p> <p>TVET 85.90%</p>	<p>KG 1.00</p> <p>Primary 1.00</p> <p>JSS 1.00</p> <p>SSS 46.0</p> <p>TVET 31.4%</p>	<p>0.63</p> <p>0.89</p> <p>0.80</p> <p>0.59</p>	<p>0.96</p> <p>1.13</p> <p>1.20</p> <p>1.7</p>	<p>1.00</p> <p>1.00</p> <p>1.00</p> <p>1.00</p>	

15	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills /apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	Output	-	-	18.5% (680)	25% (747)	35% (1286)	Marginal increase towards target
GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY								
16	Total amount of internally generated revenue	Input	-	-	1,662,709,815	174,531.63	2.5bn	Poor progress towards target
17	Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	Input	-	-	1.250b	186,518.39	3.0bn	A decrease in the inflow of funds by NGO's
18	% of DA expenditure within DMTDP budget (How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget?)	Input	-	-	Within Budget-95% Outside Budget-5%	N/ A	100% 0%	N/ A
19	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	Outcome	N/A	N/A	Men-83; Women-34; Children-88.Total- 205	Men-35 Women-23 Children-27 Total-85	N/ A	
20	Police citizen ratio	Outcome	1:925	1:500 (UN Ratio)	1:4,550		1:330	

3.0 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

3.1 The National Youth Employment Program (NYEP)

The NYEP was implemented in the Nkoranza District after its launch in 2006. The District envisages a youth employment target of 1,286 in 2009. Table 3.1 provides information on the target achievement by work modules of the program.

The District recorded 22.1% modest achievement under the NYEP in creating employment for the youth in 2009. The District has a 77.9% gap to cover to achieve its target of employing 1,194 youth by end of 2009.

Table 7: Youth Employment Classification, 2009

No.	Employment Modules	No. of Youth Registered	Actual No. of Youth Employed	%
1	Agriculture	122	50	19
2	Auxiliary Nursing	203	32	12
3	Community Teaching Assistants	405	64	24
4	Waste and Sanitation	297	103	39
5	Community Protection / Policing	117	-	-
6	Internship	0	-	-
7	Vacation Jobs	0	0	0
8	ICT	20	-	-
9	Government Plantation	30	15	6
	District Total	1,194	264	100

Source: District Youth Employment Coordinating Unit, 2007

a) **Challenges of the NYEP at the District Level**

The effort of the district to achieve its target is challenged by the following among others:

- Inadequate budget allocation for the program
- Delay in the payment of allowances / wages to the patrons of the program
- Influx of applicants from other districts to register
- Non implementation of other modules to which applications have been received.

These challenges are to a large extent beyond the control of the district. It is expected that the implementation of the communication service tax, the program will be adequately resourced to cover the target population.

3.2 Free Ride Mass Transport For School Children

The Metro Mass Transport operates a shuttle service between Nkoranza, (the District Capital) Techiman and Sunyani. Data to track the actual number of children (especially school children) benefiting from its free ride was lacking. However, indications were that school children shuttling between communities along the transit route of the Metro Mass Transport (MMT) are given free ride to and fro.

3.3 Incentives for Business Development in the District

Nkoranza District Assembly offers some kind of incentives to business entities coming into the district. These incentives are usually given businesses that promise employment generation. These include:

- Facilitating the acquisition of land at a minimal cost. This, for instance has been extended to the Anglican Church which wants to establish a campus at Nkoranza for its Anglican University.
- Tax rebate: The rate is dependent on the potential number of people to be employed and the potential use of locally produced materials.
- Reduction in the chargeable rates on exportation of locally produced goods, in large quantities, eg. Yam
- Provision of credit / capital
- Creation of enabling environment for business development including, massive electrification, road construction and rehabilitation; facilitating provision of Telephone and ICT facilities.

3.4 Implementation of District M&E Plan

A three year M&E Plan to track the progress of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTP) under the GPRS II has been prepared for 2006 to 2009. its implementation is on course. One of its output is this Annual Progress Report (APR). Its implementation is however challenged by the following;

- Inadequate funding for M&E activities
- Inadequate logistical and equipment support
- Inconsistencies in some data provided by sector Departments
- Low commitment of DPCU members

Draining from the above challenges, the following recommendations are made to enhance implementation of the M&E Plan.

- Decentralized Departments and Agencies should be required to prepare sector APRs of the DMTP to feed into the District APRs.
- There should be a vehicle allocated to the District for M&E activities.
- Some of the donor funds should be channeled to the district for implementation of M&E
- Resource and refurbish the DPCU with ICT equipment to facilitate data analysis, storage and reporting.

3.5 The Capitation Grant Implementation in the District

Full implementation of the Capitation Grant Scheme started in the District in 2005. The scheme currently continues to play important role by increasing school participation and attendance. However, disbursement to the District dropped over its first three year period of implementation between 2005 and 2007.

The district's total receipts for 2006 dropped from 2005 receipts by 13%; and in 2007 receipts also dropped by 51% over 2006 disbursements. It more than doubled in 2008 over the 2007 figure by 145%. In 2009 the district received a total grant of GH¢232,950.90 which represent 54% increase over 2008 receipts. Table 3.2 shows the District's total receipts between 2005 and 2009.

Table 8: Capitation Grant Received between 2005 and 2009

2005 (GH¢)	2006 (GH¢)	2007 (GH¢)	2008 (GH¢)	2009 (GH¢)
101,813.75	88,519.53	43,778.47	107,133.00	232,950.90

Source: Nkoranza District Directorate of G.E.S, (2005-2009)

General reports from the Heads of various schools indicate that the amount is woefully inadequate, especially at the Junior High School (JHS) level. Information gathered is that schools with low enrolment figures do not derive the full benefits of the scheme. The suggestion made by Heads of schools is that every school should be given a minimum basic amount (equity) before the enrolment figures come to play.

3.6 School Feeding Program

The school feeding program was piloted in two basic schools in the district in 2006. The program has been extended to cover thirty-eight (38) schools. The capitation grant and the school feeding program have significantly enhanced school enrolment; encouraged attendance and retention in the district (See indicators in Table 3 – Core District Indicators).

It is expected that the school feeding program will soon be rolled-over all schools for the district to derive its full benefits.

3.7 Guinea Worm Infestation

Guinea worm infestation is virtually eliminated from the district. According to statistics from the District Health Directorate, there was only 1 reported case in 2007 as against 8 in 2005 and 5 in 2006. The year 2009 recorded no cases of the infestation. This success story is as a result of increased supply of potable water to the communities and mass education on the disease district-wide.

3.8 National Health Insurance Scheme

The National Health Insurance Scheme was pioneered by the Nkoranza District. The Scheme in 2008 registered 79,488 representing 50.2% of the entire District Population of the then Nkoranza District. In 2009 the

scheme recorded a registered membership of 70,917 representing 76% of the district population.

Some of challenges of the scheme include:

- Inability of the scheme to pay user facilities on time due to high turn out of client at the head facilities
- Non enrolment of majority of the population
- Late renewal of client membership
- High cost of Hospital bills and drugs

The district fell a little below the 80% target for 2009.

4.0: THE WAY FORWARD

Experience with District level monitoring has brought to the fore the following key issues which need to be addressed.

- Inadequate budget and release of funds for M&E activities
- Low motivation to M&E staff/actors
- Difficulty in retrieving information from Departments and Agencies
- Low political commitment to M&E activities
- Poor institutional capacity of the DPCU

These issues among others must be addressed to facilitate sustain effective M&E activities at the local level.

4.1: Recommendations

The following recommendations are made open the forward to participatory M&E.

1. Implement the training needs recommendations in the District M&E Plan to build local capacity for M&E.
2. Integrate M&E into District core programs and provide adequate resources for its activities
3. Fully decentralize the District Departments to be primarily accountable to the Assemblies
4. Adequately motivate M&E officials to be committed to M&E programs and activities
5. Logistical needs of the DPCU such as, Vehicle, Computers and accessories, Scanner LCD Projectors, Photocopiers, Digital Cameras, and Data Processing Software should be available to facilitate effective and sustainable M&E.