

ABURA ASEBU KWAMANKESE DISTRICT

# **ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

FOR 2009  
(DRAFT)

**PREPARED BY:  
DPCU**

**APRIL 2010**

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### **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

1. AAK:	Abura Asebu Kwamankese District
2. ADB:	Agricultural Development Bank
3. AEA:	Agricultural Extension Agents
4. ASDA:	Assin South District Assembly
5. DHMT:	District Health Management Team
6. ASIP:	Agriculture Sector Improvement Programme
7. BAC:	Business Advisory Center
8. BECE:	Basic Education Certificate Examination
9. BH:	Bore Hole
10. BL:	Basic Level
11. CBOs:	Community Based Organizations
12. CBRDP:	Community Based Rural Development Project
13. CHPS:	Community Health Panning Services
14. CHRAJ:	Commission on Human Right Administrative Justice
15. CWSA:	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
16. CWSP II:	Community Water and Sanitation Programme
17. DA:	District Assembly
18. DACF:	District Assembly Common Fund
19. DCD:	District Co-coordinating Director
20. DCE:	District chief Executive
21. DDA:	District Director of Agriculture
22. DDE:	District Director of Education
23. DDHS:	District Directorate of Health Services
24. DEHO:	District Environmental Health Officer
25. DFID:	Department for International Development
26. DFO:	District Finance Officer
27. DHS:	District Health Service
28. DPCU:	District Planning Co-ordinting Unit
29. DPO:	District Planning Officer
30. DWST:	District Water and Sanitation Team
31. EPA:	Environmental Protection Agency
32. EU:	European Union

33. F&A	Finance and Administration sub committee
34. FAB:	Food and Agricultural Budgetary
35. FPMU:	Fund Procurement Management Unit
36. GES:	Ghana Education Service
37. GETFUND:	Ghana Education Trust Fund
38. GoG:	Government of Ghana
39. GPRS I:	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
40. GPRS II	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
41. GPS:	Ghana Police Service
42. GTZ:	German Technical Cooperation.
43. GWCL:	Ghana Water Works Company Ltd
44. HDW:	Hand Dug Well
45. HDWC:	Hand Dug Well (covered)
46. HIPC:	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
47. HIV/AIDS:	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
48. HoDs:	Heads of Department
49. ICT:	Information Communication Technology
50. IGF:	Internal Generated Fund
51. IMT:	Intermediate Means of Transport
52. IMT:	Information Management Team
53. ITTU:	Intermediate Technological Transfer Unit
54. JSS:	Junior Secondary School
55. KG:	Kindergarten
56. KVIP:	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
57. MDAs:	Ministries Department Agencies
58. M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
59. MIS:	Management Information System
60. MLGRD:	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
61. MOE:	Ministry of Education
62. MOFA:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
63. MOWAC:	Ministry for Women and Children's Affairs
64. MP:	Member of Parliament
65. MPP:	Micro Project Programme
66. MTDP:	Medium Term Development Plan
67. N/A:	Not Available

68. NADMO:	National Disaster Management Organization
69. NBSSI:	National Board for Small Scale Industries
70. NCCE:	National Commission of Community Education
71. NCWD:	National Commission for Women and Development
72. NGOs:	Non Governmental Organizations
73. OPD:	Out Patient Department
74. PHC:	Population and Housing Census
75. PM:	Presiding Member
76. POCC;	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
77. PPAG;	Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana
78. PSI:	President's Special Initiative
79. PTA:	Parent Teacher Association
80. RCC:	Regional Co-coordinating Council
81. RICU:	Rural Infrastructural Coordinating Unit
82. RTF:	Rural Technology Facility
83. RTIP:	Root and Tuber Infrastructure Project
87 SHEP:	Self Help Economic Project
88 SIF:	Social Investment Fund
89 SMC:	School Management Committee
90 SPR:	School Participatory Rate
84. SSI:	Small Scale Industries
85. SSS:	Senior Secondary School
86. SSSCE:	Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination
87. STDs:	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
88. TBA:	Traditional Birth Attendant
89. UNDP:	United Nations Development Planning
90. UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund
91. VIP:	Village Infrastructure Project
92. WAEC:	West African Examination Council
93. WC:	Water Closet
94. WATSAN:	Water and Sanitation
95. WHO:	World Health Organization

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents findings of the participatory monitoring and evaluation undertaken during the implementation of the 2006-2009 District Medium Term Development Plan and Monitoring and Evaluation Plan respectively.

The report is in fulfilment of the constitutional and Legislative mandates of NDPC, RPCU and DPCU respectively.

The progress reports therefore provide a basis for assessing the implementation status of programmes, projects and policies initiated during the planned period which aimed at ensuring growth and poverty reduction in the country in general and the district in particular.

The Annual Progress Report is set out in Four (4) parts. Chapter one deals with the introduction, the Profile of the District, the processes involved, the difficulties encountered, and the status of the Implementation of District Medium Term Development Plan.

Chapter Two (2) on the other hand focuses on Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

The activities covered Programme/Project status for the year, update on disbursements from funding sources, update on indicators and targets and Update on critical Development and Poverty Issues.

Chapter three (3) examines the key issues addressed in the implementation and M&E activities and those yet to be addressed and possible recommendations for moving the district forward. Performance review of the various activities as outlined in the DMTDP was also conducted.

The fourth and the final Chapter presents some of the major findings and the appropriate recommendations that should guide policy makers in subsequent plan preparation and implementation efforts.

Notwithstanding the difficulties (Inadequate funding etc.) encountered, the district experienced a satisfactory successful implementation of the **DMTDP**. Those that have been completed have actually started yielding the impacts intended for.

## CHAPTER ONE

### 2.0 Introduction

The Government of Ghana is committed to becoming a middle Income country by 2015 by ensuring strict adherence to the rule of law, increased productivity, and prudent management, transparent and accountable practices especially within the public sector.

It is in the light of the above that successive governments have initiated many policy frameworks e.g. Vision 2020, GPRS II etc. and corresponding Medium Term Development Plans with the aim of actualizing the above vision.

It is against this background that Government and development partners continually/annually commit significant resources to support a wide range of development interventions that are designed to improve the social and economic conditions in the country.

As Socrates said, an unexamined life is not worth living. This therefore calls the need for Monitoring, Evaluation, and reporting so as to provide a feedback to relevant stakeholders like the executive, legislative, development partners and other stakeholders on the performance of public policy, programmes and projects so as to assess the impacts or if possible review such interventions so as to derive the maximum returns from them.

It is to ensure the above among other things that the framers of the 1992 constitution envisaged the need for the establishment of the NDPC, RPCU & DPCU with specific roles and functions to carry out.

It is in fulfilment of its constitutional mandate that in October 2006, the NDPC provided guidelines to MMD on the preparation of District Monitoring and Evaluation Plan which is an appendage to the 2006-2009 District Medium Term Development Plan.

This document is therefore a report of the findings arising from the implementation of the Annual Action Plan.

### 1.2 General Profile of the AAK District Assembly

The Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District (hereafter referred to as the District) is one of the seventeen (17) districts in the Central Region. It was carved out in 1988 of the erstwhile Mfantseman District Council. Its capital is Abura Dunkwa.

It is made up of three Traditional areas of Asebu on the south, Abura, further inland towards the north and north-west, and Kwamankese on the north-east.

The District shares boundary with Cape Coast and Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira Districts on the west Assin South District on the north and with Mfantseman District on the east.

The District has a land area estimated between 325km<sup>2</sup> and 380 km<sup>2</sup>. And 265 settlements

There are three paramountcies in the district. They are:

1. Abura with the paramount seat at Abakrampa
2. Asebu with the paramount seat at Asebu
3. Kwamankese with the paramount seat at Kwaman

The Assembly has:

- One constituency
- Six Area Councils
- Two Urban Councils
- Thirty Electoral Areas
- Forty three Assembly Persons and
- Ninety-two Unit Committees

By the final summary result of the 2000 Population and Housing Census, the population size of A.AK District is 90,093 representing 5.6% share of the Regional Population and 0.47% of the National Population figure. Thus with a population growth rate of 2.0, the estimated District population for 2009 is 107, 51

The AAK District is a relatively less endowed as far as development resources are concerned. This has greatly affected the ability of the Assembly to undertake various projects to improve the Urban and rural environments. The main problem facing the District relates to the low income of the population due to lack of diversified employment opportunities, thus, forcing many people into informal sector activities such as petty trading, small scale manufacturing, fishing and agriculture.

The Assembly has over the years since its existence, tried to put the District on track through the provision of certain basic amenities like schools, sanitary facilities and other social services. This has been possible as a result of the collaboration with other development

partners and the efficient management of the Assembly's share of the District Assembly Common Fund.

#### 1.2.1 Vision

The vision of the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese (AAK) District Assembly is to enhance the quality of life of the people through the effective and efficient harnessing of its limited resources'

#### 1.2.2 Mission Statement

The Abura Asebu Kwamankese District exists to facilitate the improvement of quality of life of the people within the Assembly's jurisdiction through equitable provision of services for the total development of the district, within the context of Good Governance.

#### 1.2.3 Goal

In line with GPRS II the goal of the assembly was:

***“To improve the quality of life of the people through increased economic growth, poverty reduction, job creation and redistribution of wealth within a democratic and decentralized environment by the end of December, 2009”***

In order to achieve the above goal the following objectives were set up.

- a. To provide socio-economic infrastructure and services in the District.
- b. To ensure efficient and effective revenue mobilization and management.
- c. To ensure clean, safe and healthy environment in the District.
- d. To promote socio-economic activities in the District especially for the vulnerable and the excluded.
- e. To improve upon the logistics and human resources of the District.
- f. To enhance Good Governance and Civic responsibility by strengthening the administrative set up of the District.
- g. To promote effective private sector participation in the development of the District.
- h. To facilitate the development and application of Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) base of the District.

### 1.3 Methodology

The DPCU first met and designed questionnaires on the M&E indicators

Next, other stakeholders were drafted in and assigned with the responsibility of administering and analysing the data

There after the DPCU met with the larger stakeholders to validate the findings.

Finally the DPCU committed itself with writing and dissemination of the report

### 1.4 Challenges

Some of the challenges the team encountered in connection with this exercise include the following:

- Difficulty in Getting feedback from the departments, agencies etc.
- Inadequate logistics
- Absence of data on some key indicators like Livestock and fish

### 1.5 Status of Implementation of DMTDP

Notwithstanding the difficulties (Inadequate funding etc.) encountered, the district a experienced a satisfactory successful implementation of the **DMTDP**. Those that have been completed have actually started yielding the impacts intended for. Some of these would be analysed in the achievement of the indicators and as demonstrated by the attached Project List for the Year 2009 in line with GPRS II Thematic Areas.

**Table 1: Project Implementation Achievement**

<b>Thematic Area</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>No of Proposed Policy and activities</b>	<b>Achievement Rate</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Private Sector Led Competitiveness	Economy	22	46.95	Satisfactory
Human Resource Devt. and Provision Basic Infrastructure	Social	62	55.75	Good
Good Governance and Civic Responsibility	Governance	17	45.93	Satisfactory
<b>SUMMARY</b>			<b>49.543</b>	<b>Satisfactory</b>

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2.0 MONITORING & EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

#### 2.1 District Finance

##### 2.1.1 Revenue Pattern

Table 2: Revenue Pattern

No.	Item/Year	2007	2008	2009	Ranking
1	Rate	6,304.73	34,714.18	33,673.28	2ND
2	Land	6,369.32	5,846.00	5,576.00	5TH
3	Fees& Fines	4,637.10	6,681.60	13,484.00	4TH
4	Licences	11,497.31	10,286.75	13,371.10	3RD
5	Rent	1,330.10	5,080.75	7,983.90	6TH
6	Grant (Total)	788,319.99	738,438.65	900,927.83	1ST
6a	<i>Assembly Grants</i>	<i>156,498.08</i>	<i>110,429.75</i>	<i>0</i>	
6b	<i>Common fund</i>	<i>446,918.02</i>	<i>308,175.86</i>	<i>477,105.52</i>	
6c	<i>Development Partners</i>	<i>44,456.86</i>	<i>319,833.04</i>	<i>271,541.31</i>	
6d	<i>HIPC fund</i>	<i>140,447.03</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	
7	Investment Income	18,657.26	24,200.	594,949.35	
8	Miscellaneous	1,281.38	1,055.37	305,978.48	
<b>9</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>838,397.19</b>	<b>826,303.68</b>	<b>1,875,944.14</b>	

Source: Finance Dept AAKDA 2010

According to the table above, the main sources of revenue in order of importance are grants, followed by rates, licenses, fees and fines, land and then rent.

For the grant the main sources of inflows are the DACF, followed by funds from Development Partners and then that of Investment income.

The table above shows that grant constitute an important part of the district's revenue base. Grant constitutes about 48.03% of the district total revenue in 2009. This clearly suggests low internally revenue mobilization.

This trend suggests that a fall in the flow of grants could adversely effect the district economy. This further confirms the notion held by many that without grant, and most especially, the District Assembly Common Fund, there is no way the district could significantly implement any government policy frame work be it: Vision 2020,GPRS I. GPRS II or MTDPF.

#### 2.1.2 Expenditure Pattern

Table 3 also shows a summary of expenditure of the assembly for 2007 to 2009 fiscal years. Analysis of the average annual expenditure trends indicate that capital expenditure forms the largest share of the total expenditure followed by Personal Emolument, Travelling and Transport, General Expenditure, Miscellaneous and then Maintenance respectively.

This shows that the district assembly spends a greater proportion of its in flow on development projects. This suggests that the district is responding to the developmental needs of the people. This further suggests that without grant, most especially, the District Assembly Common Fund, there is no way the district could be able to implement the MTDPF.

Furthermore, it is worth stating that the District Assembly has not been able to meet its total budgeted Revenue and Expenditure overtime.

**Table 3: List of Expenditure Heads**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Item / Year</b>	<b>2007 Actual Expd</b>	<b>2008 Actual Expd</b>	<b>2009 Actual Expd</b>
1	Personal Emoluments	166,363.01	128,298.99	18,837.71
2	Travelling and Transport	23,474.56	34,623.26	25,885.70
3	General Expenditure	16,792.81	19,980.44	29,667.54
4	Maintenance	596.95	3,569.50	892.44
5	Miscellaneous	12,420.84	5,127.30	18,253.70
6	Capital	580,611.46	663,186.27	748,646.83
<b>7</b>	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>800,259.63</b>	<b>854,785.76</b>	<b>842,183.92</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Surplus/Deficit of revenue over expenditure</b>	<b>38,137.56</b>	<b>(28,482.08)</b>	<b>1,033,760.22</b>
<b>9</b>		<b>838,397.19</b>	<b>826,303.68</b>	<b>1,875,944.14</b>

*Source: Finance Dept AAKDA 2010*

An analysis of the tables above indicates that with the exception of the year 2008 the district experienced budget surpluses all through. This situation is not good enough considering the fact that, the district is one with such a high incidence of poverty and untapped resources.

### 2.1.3 Adequacy of funds

The Assembly could not have adequate funds to execute all the planned projects/programme it intended to, especially in the area of investment. Apart from the delays in the release of the funds, the 2009 DACF also fell short of the BUDGETARY ALLOCATION. Interestingly as at the time of compiling this report the assembly was yet to receive the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of the 2009 DACF.

Again, more often than not cabinet directives, to spend money on certain activities ended up in throwing the budget out of gear

Finally, the price hikes also affected the cost of most of the projects. This therefore made it extremely difficult for the Assembly to realize its objectives for 2009.

However, the District Assembly is developing strategies to source for additional funds outside its traditional sources to execute her policies, programmes, plans and activities in the future

#### 2.1.4 Utilization of funds in accordance with the budget

By estimation, about 90% of the funds received were used for the intended purposes. The other 10% was used on other emergency issues such as security, disasters etc.

#### 2.1.5 Other challenges with regards to disbursements.

Owing to the arbitrary deductions of the funds at the Common Fund Secretariat the Assembly could not disburse the funds to meet its budgeted targets

## **2.2 Update on Specific Indicators & Targets**

Within the District Goal of improving the quality of life of the people through economic growth, poverty reduction, job creation and redistribution of wealth within a democratic and decentralized environment by the end of December, 2009, the following are some of the indicators set. These specific indicators have been measured and the performances for some of them are presented in the tables below under each of the Thematic Areas. The analysis looks at the baseline indicator as at 2006, and compares the achievements for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively to give a clear picture of the trend of performance for the whole policy period

**Table 4: Private Sector Competitiveness**

INDICATOR	SPECIFIC INDICATOR	BASELINE 2006	Actuals 2007	Actuals 2008	2009 Actuals	REMARKS
Percentage increase in the yield of selected crops and live stock	Cassava	34,485.91mt	38,361 m/tns	42,675 m/tns	43,433mt	Target for 2010 is 46,000
	Maize	6,089.82mt	6,351 m/tns	7,519 m/tns	9,150.80mt	Target for 2010 is 11,000mt
	Plantain	9,239.02mt	10,251mt	11,405mt	12,625mt	
	Yam	605.25mt	403mt	742mt	N/A	
	Poultry Exotic				42,563	
	Poultry Local	N. Av	N. Av	N. Av	9,983	
	Turkey				232	
	Sheep	N. Av	N. Av	N. Av	3130	
	Goat				7,017	
	Cattle				188	
	Pig				900	
	Oil Palm	10,129.1mt.	11,342.5mt	12,395.30mt	N/A	Target for 2010 is 15,000
	Citrus	64,762.4mt	68,981.31mt	70,564.20mt	N/A	Target for 2010 is 75,000
	Cocoa	N. Av	N. Av	N. Av		
	Cocoa spraying CODAPEC	N. Av	N. Av	N. Av	Over17,000 Ha of cocoa farms	About 90% of the targeted figure
	AEO: Farmer	N. Av	N. Av	N. Av	1:1500	The ratio should be 1:500
	AEA/Farmer contact	7500	7800	7950	N. Av	
Food crops	Post Harvest Losses	45	N. Av	25 – 30%	25 – 30%	

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>SPECIFIC INDICATOR</b>	<b>BASELINE 2006</b>	<b>Actuals I 2007</b>	<b>Actuals 2008</b>	<b>Actuals 2009</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Total length of road network increased	Tarred	N. Av	N. Av	N. Av	N. Av	
	Untarred Feeder Rds	N. Av	N. Av	N. Av	N. Av	
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>SPECIFIC INDICATOR</b>	<b>BASELINE 2006</b>	<b>Actuals 2007</b>	<b>Actuals 2008</b>	<b>Actuals 2009</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
% change in number of households with access to electricity	Households	161				
No of communities with access to electricity	Communities			63/262	88/262	This is about 40% increase

**Table 5: Human Resource Development and Provision of Basic Services**

INDICATOR	SPECIFIC INDICATOR	BASELINE 2006	Actuals 2007	Actuals 2008	Actuals 2009	REMARKS
OPD coverage			38528	46586	49777	
Total number of malaria cases (OPD)			19208	27754	27836	
Total number of deaths due to malaria	For all ages		939	1266	812	
Malaria case fatality	Under 5 yrs		29	27	27	
Mortality ratio	Maternal	N. Av	3.3/1,000	3.7/1,000	2.5/1000	
	Under five	N. Av	10.6/1000	14.3/1000	6.3/1000	
	Infant		26/1000	16/1000	14/1000	
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	Adult population (15-49 yrs)	18	14 cases	18 cases	34 cases	The number of cases is increasing
Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water sources		1.9%	3.9%	5.4	36.3%	36.3% of the population have access to portable water
% of population with access to improved sanitation	Flash toilets, KVIP household latrine	1.23	0.82	0.63	59.8%	
Gross Enrolment Rate	Pre school					
	Primary	86.2	86.5	84.6		
	JSS	74.2	76.6	80.9		
	SSS	68.2	57.3	N av		
Gross Admission Rate				133%	195%	
Net Admission Rate	Primary One	3407	3474	3548		
Gender Parity Index				0.95	0.98	
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from	Skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	12	13	Nil	150	

**Table 6: Good Governance and Civic Responsibility**

INDICATOR	SPECIFIC INDICATOR	BASELINE 2006	Actuals 2007	Actuals 2008	Actuals 2009	REMARKS
Total amount of internally generated revenue.		49,662.65	50,101.38	62,609.28	74,088.28	The inflow increased by 18.3% over the previous year's figure.
Amount of Development Partners and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP Implementation		7835.25	44,456.86	319,833.04	305,978.48	The inflow reduced 4.3% over the previous year's figure.
% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP BUDGET increase in staff	How much of DA's expenditure was not in the budget	N Av	N Av	N Av	N Av	
Number of reported cases of abuse	Children Women Men	5	3	2	6	cases of abuse increased in 2009
Police citizen ratio				1:3303	1:3387	The situation has worsened

**Table 7: Funding by Sources**

<b>SOURCE</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
DACF	552,894.32	449,777.69	358,903.17	594,949.35	1,956,524.53
IGF	49,662.65	50,101.35	<b>62,609.28</b>	<b>74,088.28</b>	236,461.56
HIPC FUNDS	131,284.31	100,960.17	–	-	232,244.48
GOG GRANTS	133,554.76	9,839.11	128,298.88	N Av	
DONOR GRANTS	7,835.25	44,456.86	319,833.04	305,978.48	271,692.75
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>875,231.29</b>	<b>655,135.21</b>	<b>894,900.23</b>		<b>678,103.63</b>

#### Release of funds

With the exception of releases of funds under the GOG, releases under all the others have been irregular.

#### Efforts to generate fund

The Assembly is embarking on the revaluation of properties in the district, undertaking aggressive tax education, expanding the tax base, ceding some revenue heads to the Area councils for collection so as to generate more funds under IGF.

#### Other challenges with regards to generating funds

The people in the district are mostly non responsive to honouring their tax obligation to the Assembly

### **Critical Development and Poverty Issues**

#### **2.3 National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP)**

The NYEP is one of the government programmes that have really helped the district reduce its unemployment situation. Since the inception of the programme, the district has created jobs for 269 people, especially for the youth in the area of Education and Health as indicated in the table below.

**Table 8: Employment figures from NYEP**

<b>SECTOR</b>	<b>NO. EMPLOYED 2008</b>	<b>NO. EMPLOYED 2009</b>
Education	209	199
Health	60	52
Waste and Sanitation		104
Total	269	355

The effect of this is that the poverty levels of 355 people who were burden on their families and the society has been reduced. The above could also help improve on the security situation, especially in the area of crime.

Plans are underway to employ more and also to cover other areas such as security, agriculture and sanitation.

#### Challenges

The programme is however confronted with some challenges:

- The secretariat finds it very difficult to perform its legitimate functions due to inadequacy of funds.
- Inadequate office Accommodation for the secretariat

#### Recommendation

In service, training should be organized for the community education-teaching assistants to build their capacity and ensure quality delivery of service.

#### **2.4 Incentives for Business Development in the District**

The Assembly will lead investors to negotiate for acquisition of land and acquisition of land and acquire proper tenancy terms and documentation in the interest of both the land owner and the investor. (2000 acres of land available for investors)

Exemptions from payment of property and other local taxes for periods ranging from 3 – 5 years depending on the priority of the sector and the scale of investment capital.

Availability of Business Advisory Office to promote and advice on the businesses of investors in the district.

Availability of options for 100% direct ownership, joint partnership with private investors or in joint ventures with the District Assembly.

Availability of tractor support services from the District Assembly to investors in the farming sector.

Land, power and water requirements can all be easily dealt with in the district. More so, the Assembly is in the position of facilitating the extension of utilities to the sites of prospective investors.

Communication/ internet services are available with network for international connections. The District capital, Abura Dunkwa enjoys proximity to Accra the capital of Ghana and Cape Coast the capital of Central Region where the banking and insurance sectors provide all types of international services.

As far as labour requirements are concerned, the District offers relatively abundant and inexpensive workforce.

The district can also boast of abundant, cheaper and regular supply of raw materials like citrus, palm fruits, cassava etc.

## **2.5 The Capitation Grant Implementation in the District**

The Capitation Grant is one of the Government's programmes to enhance the Free, Compulsory Universal Basic Education and also to reduce the poverty situation.

In 2006/2007 academic year the district received GH¢64,927.4 under the programme. The figure increased to GH¢ 90,585.00 during the 2007/2008 academic year.

Available statistics shows that, consequent to the implementation of this programme, the enrolment level in the district has increased from 27,911 in 2006/2007 to 29,781 in 2007/2008 academic years indicating 6.7 % improvement in enrolment over the one year period.

The implication is that prior to the implementation of Capitation Grant programme, some parents were not able to fund their children's education. What it means is that if the programme is sustained the enrolment levels would continue to increase and for that matter the Assembly would have to put adequate measures in place to address the school infrastructure problems to meet the increasing demand.

## **2.6 School Feeding Programme implementation**

Within the period under review, the number of beneficiary schools have increased from Four (4) to eight (9) schools in the District. They are

1. Musunkwa D/A Primary School
2. Edukrom D/A Primary School
3. Abakrampa Methodist Primary school A & B
4. Abakrampa Catholic Primary school.
5. Sorodofo Abaasa Primary school
6. Patoako primary school
7. Egotsia Kokodo Primary school
8. Batanyaa D/A Primary School
9. Wusorkrom D/A Primary School

Plans are underway to cover more schools in 2010.

### **Impact of the Programme on:**

#### Education

- Led to increased enrolments
- Reduction in truancy and absenteeism
- Encouraged regularity and punctuality in school attendance, compared to period before school feeding
- Increased retention and participation in curricula activities
- Improvement in school performance
- Reduction in drop out rate. It also encouraged primary school drop outs to re-enroll in school.
- Improvement in learning and academic performance.
- Supplement home feeding. Food served in school is more nutritious (balanced) compared to food eaten in some homes by the pupils. This has improved the Health Status of pupils due to balanced diet served weekly.
- Reduction in the rate at which pupils reported illness to school authorities

#### Local Communities:

- Reduced the burden of parents: Parents do not need to worry about lunch for their wards in school.

- Boosted domestic food production - some of the food items were purchased from the local producers (farmers). That, therefore, served as ready market for their produce.
- Poverty level in the district, especially among the women has reduced since money earmarked for feeding have now been channeled into other economic activities.

#### **Implementation Challenges:**

The programme is however confronted with some implementation challenges including the following:

- Pupils from nearby schools not benefitting from the Programme are gradually dropping out to the schools where the programme is running thereby leading to overcrowding in the schools.
- Irregular supply of potable water
- Non existent kitchen facilities for all beneficiary schools.
- Difficulty in storing perishable food items
- Use of firewood instead of LP Gas
- Delays in bank transfers and transactions

### **2.7 Micro Finance**

Credit facility totaling GH 14,000 was advanced to 120 farmers to cultivate 150 acres of crop maize to improve food security in the district.

Improved cassava planting materials were also distributed to 500 farmers district wide to enhance crop yields

### **2.8 Capacity Building Programmes in the Non Formal Sector**

The Programmes undertaken under this sector were mostly training. The District Agriculture Directorate and the Business Advisory Center of the Assembly played active roles in this.

- Training of 3,700 citrus farmers on “Good life” practices in citrus husbandry
- Training of 40 selected farmers on business management and entrepreneurial skills
- 150 unemployed and vulnerable women were trained by the Business Advisory Center in soap making, beekeeping, grasscutter rearing and batik tie and dye.

- Workshop on leadership skills was organized for local trade leaders
- Twenty (20) Area Council members were trained in the use of community score cards as a tool for demanding social accountability.

## 2.9 National Health Insurance Scheme

One other critical poverty issue that worth mentioning in this report is the NHIS programme which has really improved on the quality of health of the people in the district.

In 2006, the total population registered was 2,735 out of which 2,245 actually accessed or benefited. In 2007, the total registration increased to 27,904 which is about 920.3% increase over the previous year's performance. The situation now shows that, membership has increased from 40,303 in 2008 to 48,709 by the end of 2009.

The impact of this reflects in the gradual increase the number of OPD visits to the various health facilities over the year.

**Table 9: OPD visits by insured clients**

INDICATOR	2007	2008	2009
OPD visits by insured clients	13799	24,300	27,338

A critical analysis of the above indicates that, prior to the introduction of the programme, most people were unable to access health facilities due to lack of funds.

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3.0 DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS EMANATING FROM THE SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE DMTDP

A summary of the key development problems identified under each of the thematic areas arising out of the situational analysis is provided below.

**Table 10: Private Sector Led Competitiveness Development**

KEY DEVELOPMENT/POVERTY ISSUE	ADDRESSED	YET TO BE ADDRESSED
<b>Agriculture</b>		
Low agricultural productivity	Partially addressed (maize and fertilizers input given to farmers, improved seeds on citrus and cocoa supplied to farmers, spraying of cocoa farms under CODAPEC)	
Inadequate / inaccessibility to credit facilities	Partially addressed	
Low extension officer: farmer ratio	Partially addressed (Reduced by 5%)	√
High post harvest losses	Partially addressed (ECP)	
Limited processing and value added to primary agricultural produce	Partially addressed (Supply of agro-processing machines)	
Limited irrigation schemes		Some areas have been earmarked for irrigation project
Undeveloped market centers		√
<b>INDUSTRIES</b>		
Inadequate credit facilities	Partially addressed	
Inadequate agro processing machines	Partially addressed (Supply of agro-processing machines)	
Limited number of co-operatives		Number has not changed
Low electricity coverage	Partially addressed	
<b>Commerce</b>		
Low investment	Partially addressed	
Poor nature of roads	Significantly addressed	

<b>Markets</b>		
Poor market infrastructure		√
<b>Energy</b>		
Absence of electricity most communities	Partially addressed (5 communities being connected)	
<b>Information Communication Technology Postage</b>		
Inadequate telecommunication facilities	Partially addressed	
Absence of internet facility in the district	Partially addressed	
Poor telephone network	Partially addressed	
<b>Tourism</b>		
Low patronage of tourist sites		√
Undeveloped tourist infrastructure		√
Inadequate information on tourist potential of the district	Partially addressed	
Absence of collaboration among major stakeholders.		√
<b>Employment</b>		
High unemployment amongst the youth	partially addressed (269 ) youth employed under NYEP)	
Weak integration of decent work principles at work places	Significantly addressed	
<b>Poverty</b>		
High incidence of poverty (especially among women	partially addressed (Gari processing machines, oil palm processing machines and other micro credit finance have been given to some women groups	
High incidence of poverty (especially among single female-headed household.	partially addressed	
High incidence of poverty (especially among food grower	partially addressed	
Absence of labour centre		√

**Table 11: Human Resource Development**

<b>Education</b>		
Falling educational standards	partially addressed	
High rate of turn over of tutors	partially addressed (Teachers' quarters being constructed, telephone network problems partially addressed)	
Non-functional SMC/PTA		√
Poor educational infrastructure	Significantly addressed	
Low enrolment among girls	Partially addressed (Sensitization programmes, School feeding, Capitation Grant)	
Inadequate classrooms blocks	Significantly addressed	
Inadequate staff accommodation	Partially addressed	
Absence of suitable office accommodation for education directorate	Partially addressed	
Low motivation	Partially addressed	
Inadequate logistics	Significantly addressed	
Inadequate supervision	Partially addressed (need for project vehicle)	
Inadequate technical and vocational skills and ICT training centres	Structure built but equipment yet to be installed	√
<b>Health</b>		
Inadequate health facilities	Partially addressed	
High incidence of HIV/AIDS /STD	Being addressed but results not encouraging	Programmes underway
Low Doctor / Patient ratio		√
Low Nurses / Patient ratio	Significantly addressed (NYEP, Sponsorship of health staff)	
High infant mortality	Data not yet available	
High maternal mortality	Data not yet available	
Low motivation for health workers	Partially addressed	
Inaccessibility to health facility	Partially addressed	
High prevalence of Malaria, acute respiratory and skin diseases.	Addressed but still on the increased	
Low patronage of existing health services	Addressed (NHIS)	
Absence of emergency ward		√
Absence of an ambulance		√
Presence of quack doctors		√
Absence of Dental Unit		√

<b>Population Management</b>		
High fertility rate	Being addressed under Reproductive Health Programme	
Inadequate knowledge about reproductive health	Partially addressed (Outreach programmes)	
Low use of contraceptive	Significantly addressed	
Inadequate access to family planning services	Partially addressed	
High rate of teenage pregnancy	Being addressed but results not encouraging (497 to 496)	
<b>HIV/ AIDS</b>		
High HIV / AIDS prevalence rate	Being addressed but results not encouraging	
Low awareness level	Being addressed but results not encouraging	
High level of stigmatization	Being addressed but results not encouraging	
Low behavioural change among the youth	Being addressed but results not encouraging	
<b>Special Programme For The Vulnerable And Excluded</b>		
High Level of discrimination	Being addressed but results not encouraging	
High unemployment rate	Partially addressed (1% DACF)	
High level of illiteracy	Impact very minimal	
Inaccessibility to credit facilities	Partially addressed (1% DACF REP)	
Lack of employable skills	Partially addressed (1% DACF & REP)	
Absence of training centre		√
Inadequate data base	Partially addressed by Dept of Social Welfare	
Abuse of children and women	Data not available	
<b>Environmental Situation (Natural And Built Environment)</b>		
Poor housing condition		√
Poor drainage system		√
Increasing rate of unauthorized structures	Partially addressed ,need to intensify public education and enforcement	
Non compliance with building regulation	Addressed	
Deforestation	Data not available	
<b>Water And Sanitation</b>		

Inadequate supply of potable water	Significantly addressed	
Inadequate sanitary facilities / services	Significantly addressed	
Absence of maintenance culture	Significantly addressed	
Non existence of final disposal site		√
Inadequate staff	Significantly addressed ( NYEP)	
Inadequate sanitary office		√
Non enforcement of the law	Partially addressed	
<b>Urban Development</b>		
<b>Inadequate supporting services</b>		
Police station		√
Telecommunication facilities	Significantly addressed	
Postal services	Partially addressed	
Electricity	Partially addressed	
Commercial Banks	Partially addressed	
Uncontrolled physical development	Partially addressed	
Poor road conditions	Significantly addressed	
Absence of layout		√
<b>Table 12: Good Governance And Civil Responsibility</b>		
Weak institutional co-ordination	Partially addressed	
High level of apathy	Partially addressed	
Low revenue mobilization	Addressed but still low	
Cumbersome land tenure system		√
Immobility on the part of the security agencies	Partially addressed	
Neglect /Lack of inadequate resources for the Assemblies sub-structures (Town / Area Council and Unit Committees	Significantly addressed	
Non- involvement of Decentralized department in decision marking	Partially addressed	
Weak sub-district level structures	Partially addressed (CBRDP)	
Absence of some decentralized department	Partially addressed	
Inadequate qualified staff	Partially addressed	
Absence of Judiciary system		√
Poor data base	Partially addressed	
Low motivation for District Assembly / Decentralized staff	Partially addressed	
Low participation of stakeholders in decision concerning revenue mobilization.	Partially addressed	
Inadequate office and residential	Partially addressed	

accommodation		
Inadequate logistic	Significantly addressed	
Absence of NGO & CBO's		√
<b>Revenue And Expenditure</b>		
Low level of IGF	Addressed but results not encouraging	
High level of expenditure	Addressed but results not encouraging	
Non compliance with approved guidelines	Addressed but a lot needs to be done	
Poor supervision	Addressed but a lot needs to be done	
Low motivation (Revenue Collectors)	Addressed but not adequate	
Inadequate & low capacity of revenue collectors		√

### 3.1 Performance Review for Activities in the DMTDP

In all about One Hundred and One (101) intervention as proposed in the DMTDP 2006-2009 were considered in this stage of the assessment. The various activities were examined and weighed in terms of their extent of implementation. In line with this, three main scales were used to measure the level of implementation:

1. Addressed
2. Partially Addressed
3. Not Addressed

The outcome of this analysis as can be seen from the tables below shows that most of the projects were partially implemented. This means that, attempt was made at implementing each of them, with some being fully addressed, majority were also addressed partially and still, a few standing as not addressed.

**Table13: Performance Review for Activities in the DMTDP**

PROJECT	LOCATION	ADDRESSED	NOT ADDRESSED
<p><b>A. PRIVATE SECTOR LED COMPETITIVENESS</b></p>			
<p><b>1. REVENUE GENERATION</b></p>			
<p>Undertaking Internally Generated Revenue – IGR Improvement Programme/measures</p>	<p>District wide</p>	<p>DA</p>	<p>Partially addressed</p>
<p><b>2. AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT</b></p>			
<p>Provision of 6 No. Staff Quarters</p>	<p>Abura Dunkwa</p>		<p>Not Addressed</p>
<p>Provision of 3 No. Cross Country Motorbike to MOFA</p>	<p>District wide</p>	<p>DA, Donor, MOFA, NGO</p>	<p>Partially addressed (1 Provided)</p>
<p>Intensify farmer’s education on improved farming technology and monitoring visits to operational visits to operational areas.</p>	<p>District wide</p>	<p>NGO, Donor</p>	<p>Partially addressed</p>
<p>Assist 300 farmers to construct maize cribs</p>	<p>District wide</p>	<p>MOFA</p>	<p>Not addressed</p>
<p>Provision of 2No. Market Structures</p>	<p>District wide</p>		<p>Not Addressed</p>
<p>Compilation of data on FBOs and formation of co-operative</p>	<p>District wide</p>	<p>DA, MOFA, VIP</p>	<p>Partially Addressed</p>
<p>Recruitment of 50 Agriculture Extension Officers</p>	<p>District wide</p>	<p>DA, VIP, Prodicap, NGO</p>	<p>Partially Addressed</p>
<p>Rehabilitation of Agric Extension Office Blocks</p>	<p>Abura Dunkwa</p>	<p>MOFA</p>	<p>Addressed</p>

Training of 150 farmers on the cultivation of selected non traditional export crops	District wide	MOFA	Partially Addressed
Establishment of cassava processing factory	Abakrampa	MOFA DA	Not Addressed
Vaccination of small ruminants, rural poultry, dogs, cats and monkeys.	District wide	MOFA	Partially Addressed
Establishment of irrigation facilities		MOFA, RTIP,DA	Not Addressed
Embarking upon cocoa spraying exercise			Partially Addressed
Organize National farmers Day and District Agro-fair		MOFA/NGO, Donor  MOFA, DA	Addressed
<b>3. CREDIT ACCESSIBILITY</b>			
Provision of credit to 1500 farmers groups and artisan	District wide	D/A, NGO Donor	Partially Addressed
<b>1. Road development</b>			
a) URBAN/TRUNK ROADS			
Rehabilitation of Town Roads	Abura Dunkwa, Amosima, Asebu, Moree, Abakrampa, Obohen	D/A	Addressed Not Addressed Addressed Addressed
b) FEEDER ROADS			Not Addressed
17. Construction / rehabilitation of 60 km feeder roads	District wide		Partially Addressed

<b>2. Electricity Post and Telecommunication coverage</b>				
18. Extension of electricity to 30 settlements	District wide		D/A, GOG ECG	Partially Addressed
19. Provision of streets lights	District wide		DA, GOG ECG	Partially Addressed
20. Rehabilitation of Post Office block	Ayeldu		GOG P&T P& T	Not Addressed
21. Extension of telecommunication	District wide		GOG P&T	Not Addressed

<p><b>B. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p>1. POTABLE WATER</p> <p>22. Provision of 150 boreholes</p> <p>23. Construction of Small water systems</p> <p>24. Rehabilitation of 60 boreholes</p> <p>25. Expansion of water works distribution system</p> <p><b>3. sanitation</b></p> <p>26. Construction of 2 No. Water closet toilets</p> <p>27. Evacuation of major refuse heaps.</p> <p>Provision of refuse containers and dust bins</p> <p>Acquisition of 1 No. skip loader</p> <p>Construction of slaughter house</p> <p><b>4. Educational development</b></p> <p>31. Rehabilitation of Teachers Resource Centre</p> <p>32. Construction of 50 No. 6 Units Primary classroom block</p>			<p>DA CWSA Donor, HIPC</p> <p>DA, CWSA, Donor, HIPC Fund</p> <p>DA CWSA Comt.</p> <p>GWCL GOG Donor</p> <p>DA, NGO, GOG</p> <p>DA, GOG, NGO</p> <p>HIPC, Fund D/A GOG, GOG, NGO Donor</p> <p>GOG, Donor, NGO HIPC Fund</p> <p>DA</p> <p>DA, NGO Donor</p> <p>DA, NGO, Get Fund, Donor</p> <p>DA, GES</p> <p>DA, NGO,</p>	<p>Partially Addressed</p> <p>Partially Addressed</p> <p>Partially Addressed</p> <p>Partially Addressed</p> <p>Addressed</p> <p>Partially Addressed</p> <p>Partially Addressed</p> <p>Partially Addressed</p> <p>Partially Addressed</p> <p>Addressed</p> <p>Partially Addressed</p>
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33. Rehabilitation/Construction of 20 No. Primary/J.S.S Classroom blocks				Donor, HIPC Fund	Partially Addressed
34.Rehabilitation and Furnishing of Community Library				DA, NGO	Partially Addressed
35.Provision of dual desk furniture=5000				GES/MOE, NGO, DA , Donor,	Partially Addressed
36.Supply of basic text books and teaching materials				NGO, MOE	Partially Addressed
Provision of 6 No. Cross country motor bikes to circuit supervisors for school inspection				DA, MOE/GES	Partially Addressed
Provision of incentives to teachers in deprived areas				DA, NGO PLAN, MOE/GES	Partially Addressed
Provision of scholarship to needy students				DA, NGO, Donors	
Provision of teachers' quarters				USAID- QUIPS DFID	Partially Addressed
Establishment of 1 technical /Vocational Institute				DA,	Partially Addressed
Establishment of 1 model SSS				MOE, GES	
Training of 15 personnel for District library				DA, Ghana Library Board,	Not Addressed
Performance Monitoring Test – PMT/School Appraisal Meeting – SPM				GES,MOE	Not Addressed
Construction of GES Office block				GES, Donor	Not Addressed

SMC/PTA awareness creation on roles and responsibilities				MOE,GES Donor	Not Addressed
Enrolment drive especially for girl child education				GES,Donor	Addressed
Sanitation improvement in schools				GES,Donor	Addressed
Improvement of school health					Addressed
School-based/Cluster in-service training for teachers				GES/CWSA, Donor	Partially Addressed
<b>sports development</b>					
Provision of volley ball, basket ball and tennis pitches				GES/Donor	Partially Addressed
Encouraging the formation of keep fit clubs				GES/Donor	Partially Addressed
Promotion of sporting activities					Addressed
Construction of standard stadium				DA/Sports Council	Not Addressed
<b>5. health development</b>					
50 Students sponsored to nursing training college				DA, GES	Partially Addressed
Provision of incentives to staff in deprived areas				DA,GES, Sports, Council	Partially Addressed
Provision of standard equipment to health centres					Not Addressed
Construction of casualty ward for District Hospital				DA,GES, Sports Council	Partially Addressed
Training personnel					Partially Addressed

- 10 CHN				NGO, DA	
- 10 T.O					
- 10 MW					Partially Addressed
- 30 Health Aids					
Formation of 100 community weighing teams				DA/MOH	Not Addressed
Establishment of VCT centres in health institutions				DA/MOH	Partially Addressed
Establishment of STI clinic in the district hospital					Partially Addressed
Training of Health workers in the management of common opportunistic infections				MOH, NGO,Donor	Partially Addressed
Stock blood bank with screened blood					Partially Addressed
Undertake orientation for 50 trained TBAS				MOH,NGO, DA	
Formation of sub-district Association of Traditional Health practioners – THP				MOH	Partially Addressed
Holding end of year award giving ceremony					Addressed
Provision of staff in all the 10 CHPS Zones				MOH	Partially Addressed
Testing of THP products for safety standards					Partially Addressed
Provision of physiotherapy centre				D/A,MOH	Not Addressed
Completion of District mortuary					Addressed
Provision of water storage system for health centres				MOH	Partially Addressed
Provision of 6 seater WC toilets for health				MOH	Partially Addressed

centres					D/A, MOH	Not Addressed
Rehabilitation of health centres						Addressed
Rehabilitation of staff quarters					DA, MOH	Addressed
Construction of 4 CHPS compounds					DA, MOH	Addressed
Provision of exemptions for obstetric emergencies and life threatening pregnancy related conditions					DA, MOH	Addressed
<b>HIV/AIDS programme</b>						Addressed
HIV/AIDS Training for Heads of depts., Religious leaders, Teachers, Traditional Authorities Agric Extension staff NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and 30 focal persons					DA, MOH	Partially Addressed
Embarking upon HIV/AIDS Sensitization and educational programmes					DA, MOH	Partially Addressed
Providing care and support to PLWA					MOH, DA, NGO	Addressed
Provision of antiretroviral therapy					DA, MOH, NGO	Partially Addressed
<b>Vocational Skills</b>						Partially Addressed
Training for 300 youth in vocational and entrepreneurial skills					DA, MOH	Partially Addressed
Provision of Vocational training to 50 physically challenged persons and vulnerable					DA, NGO, MOH	Partially Addressed
						Partially Addressed

<p><b>GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITIES</b></p> <p><b>Residential/Office Accommodation</b> Construction of 5 No. staff Bungalows.</p> <p>Construction of district court</p> <p>Rehabilitation of DA/Decentralized office blocks.</p> <p>Training Staff at GIMPA/Universities/ILGS</p> <p>Training of Assembly Members</p> <p>Organization of seminars and workshops</p> <p>Provision of 15No. Computers</p> <p>Procurement of 2No. 4x4 pick ups</p> <p><b>Local Government Structures</b> Training of Assembly Members, Urban, Town Area and Unit Committee Members</p> <p><b>Environmental Management</b> Establishment of Woodlots</p> <p>Establishment of Agro-Forestry Nurseries</p> <p>Embarking upon Anti bush fire campaigns</p> <p>Provision of logistics and incentives to fire volunteers</p> <p>Enforcing bye-laws on bush fires</p>			<p>D/A, Donor</p> <p>D/A,</p> <p>D/A NGO</p> <p>DA NGO</p> <p>MMYE, DA REP</p> <p>DA, SOCIAL WELFARE</p>	<p>Partially Addressed</p> <p>Not Addressed</p> <p>Partially Addressed</p> <p>Partially Addressed</p> <p>Partially Addressed</p> <p>Partially Addressed</p> <p>Addressed</p> <p>Partially Addressed</p> <p>Partially Addressed</p> <p>Partially Addressed</p> <p>Partially Addressed</p> <p>Partially Addressed</p> <p>Partially Addressed</p> <p>Not Addressed</p> <p>Partially Addressed</p> <p>Partially Addressed</p> <p>Partially Addressed</p>
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Embarking upon tree planting programme						Partially Addressed
Protection of water bodies from human activities					DA	Partially Addressed
Enactment and enforcement of bye-laws on the use of explosives for fishing					DA, MOFA	Partially Addressed

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

#### **Agriculture**

- Each AEA is expected to conduct 5 demonstrational farms (4 on crops and 1 on animal) each within the year
- Intensify sensitization programme on PPI
- Intensify farmers' education on best farming and animal husbandry practices
- Lobby to for more staff

#### **Industries**

- Extension of electricity to more communities and increasing the voltage (SHEP)

#### **Energy**

- Extension of electricity to more communities and increasing the voltage (SHEP)

#### **ICT**

- Promote the use of ICT in schools and major communities.

#### **Poverty**

- Intensify provision of credit facilities and training programmes to identifiable groups

#### **Education**

- Organize vacation classes for all BECE candidates
- Organize in-service training for unqualified teachers
- Post more qualified teachers to primary and KG Schools
- Recruit more people teachers to fill the existing vacancies
- Provide accommodation and other social amenities / incentives to teachers in deprived and remote areas
- Intensify supervision at schools
- Head teachers to report to the DCE any candidate who absent him/herself from school for more than one week for DCE to take necessary action
- Expand the School Feeding Programme to cover more schools.
- Expansion of educational infrastructure.
- Promotion of enrolment drives using female role models.
- Provision of teaching and learning materials.
- Sponsorship for teacher trainees.
- Provision of incentive package for hard working teachers.

## **Health**

- Re-vitalize the adolescent health services at various sub-district
- Conduct baseline survey
- Increase supervision to the sub-district
- Lobby to get District Hospital
- Lobby for additional 4x4 vehicles to assist in outreach services
- Make 2 CHPS Compound fully operational
- Conduct in-service training for staff at both DHD and sub-district
- Conduct in-service training for TBAs and CBSVs
- Conduct quarterly supervision to the sub-district

## **Water & Sanitation**

- Provision of more bore holes, HDWs and small town water systems.
- Mechanization of existing high yielding bore holes.
- Rehabilitation of broken down hand pumps and hand dug wells.
- Train the WATSANS and Water Boards on operation and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities
- Provision of household VIP latrines, public and institutional toilet facilities.
- Provision of refuse containers for selected communities and points.
- Acquisition of final disposal site
- Intensify education on personal hygiene

## **Good Governance and Civic Responsibility**

- Complete construction of Assembly complex
- Construct more staff accommodation
- Lobby for more staff
- Strengthen DPCU for effective Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Improve the Management Information System for the district
- Improving the infrastructural and institutional capacity of the Assembly and other decentralized structures.
- Improve the capacity of staff and other members of the Area Councils
- Provision of logistics to the sub-structures.
- Reactivation and development of major sources of revenue.
- Introduction of more efficient revenue collection measures.

- Encouraging grassroots participation in revenue mobilization.
- Reducing revenue leakages.
- Establish district court
- Intensify public education Good Governance and Civic Responsibility
- Promotion of constant interaction among the various stakeholders in the decentralized development process.