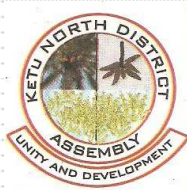


KETU NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



2009 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In Monitoring and Evaluation, plans are regarded as a bundle of decisions in the form of policies, programmes and projects that are taken and implemented with the express objective of improving the living standard of the populace. Once plans are prepared, it is necessary to ensure that its implementation is directed towards the achievement of the desired goals and objectives. To effectively manage the implementation process, there is the need to bring on board all the factors that are likely to affect the process. That is to say, all the factors that can impact on the plan, either positively or negatively should be factored into the design of an appropriate framework for implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation.

This M&E plan is suppose to reveal some key issues that must be addressed in order to realize the primary goal of the M&E System under GPRS II which is to facilitate the tracking of progress and effectiveness, as well as to identify bottlenecks associated with the implementation of the strategy. Thus, at the local levels (District Assemblies).

This Annual Progress Report (APR) sums up all the M&E activities in the year (2009). It provides at a glance the purpose of the M&E, status of the implementation of the DMTDP, difficulties encountered, programme/ project of the year, disbursement from funding sources, update on indicators and targets, issues on poverty in the district as well as key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed and recommendations.

1.2 The Key Monitoring and Evaluation Objectives

The main key objective behind the preparation of the District Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is to facilitate the tracking of progress and effectiveness towards achievement of stated goal, objectives and outputs as well as assessment of designs, implementation and result of development projects (on-going and completed) implemented in the District. The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan aims at achieving the following:

- ❖ Ensure evidence based in the implementation of the DMTDP
- ❖ Provide result based programme management.
- ❖ Provide feedback for the sustainability of the produced outputs.
- ❖ Ensure accountability for the use of scarce resources.

1.3 Processes Involved and Difficulties Encountered

Monitoring and Evaluation as a management tool is very crucial in providing evidence based information since it gives room for the stakeholders to be part of the process.

The compilation of this report involved the interplay of the District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit of the District Assembly and other stakeholders. Quarterly reports of the various units and departments of the district were compiled based on some defined indicators and targets. The key

Participatory M&E tools adopted is the focus group discussion, meetings and brainstorming. A copy of the APR report is then forwarded to the RPCU for collation.

The preparation of this Annual Progress Report has revealed general weaknesses in data collection by the departments and other stakeholders. This came as a result of the fact that human and logistical requirement such as capacity building workshops recommended were not attended to.

1.4 Status of Implementation of DMTDP

In doing this, the objectives of the various thematic areas covered by the DMTDP (2009) are compared with activities planned and the status of their implementation. The status of a project could be that it is achieved, partially achieved, on-going, at stand-still or not achieved (programme/project not implemented at all). Below are the tables showing the result.

1.4.1 Private Sector Competitiveness

Projects/programmes outlined for implementation under the agric sub-sector received appreciable level of implementation. This was explained by the fact the Ketu north District, since its inception, identifies the agric sector as the engine of growth-that can propel growth in other sectors of the economy. The status is shown in the table below.

Table 1.4.1 Agriculture Sub-Sector

Objectives	Activities	Status
To increase existing land area under irrigation by 20%	Rehab/Construct ten dams/dug outs	Partially achieved
	Link farmers in catchment area of irrigation to credit facilities	achieved
	Sensitize 500 farmers on the use of irrigation facilities	achieved and target exceeded
To increase agricultural production	Organize 5 No. 2 day training workshops for farmers on high yielding crops & animal breeds	Achieved
	Acquisition of 4 No. motorbikes for extension services delivery	Achieved
	Organization of 2 day quarterly training programs for farmers on safe use of agro chemicals	Achieved
	Vaccinate livestock against common diseases	Achieved
To reduce post harvest losses by 10%	2 day quarterly workshops for selected farmers on simple agro processing & storage	Achieved
increase farmers access to market	One day quarterly workshops for farmers on formation of FBOs	Achieved
	Organize 2 day annual workshops for existing FBOs	Achieved
Reduce dependence on marine resources	Organize 8 no. 2 day workshops on aqua culture	Not achieved

Source: KNDA, 2010

Support services to promote growth of the agric sector also received immediate, but low level of attention. Some selected farm roads were rehabilitated to ease movement of food crops from the source to the final consumer. The status is shown in the table below.

Table 1.4.2 Support Services Sub-Sector

Objectives	Activities	Status
Rehabilitate 100km of feeder	Rehabilitate selected farm roads	Achieved
	Maintain and expand selected feeder roads	Partially achieved

Source: KNDA, 2010

Weak database management is generally identified as one of the factors responsible for low revenue generation. To this end, it was proposed that public education intensified and data base system developed and updated. However, less was achieved from this sector. The district was not able to raise enough to support this sector. The status is shown in the table below.

Table 1.4.3 Information and Communications Technology Sub-Sector

Objectives	Activities	Status
Encourage the development of ICT facilities in selected schools	Construct 2 community Information Centers	achieved
	Publish and distribute brochures on ICT to create awareness	Not achieved
	Provide internet access to 2 SHS	Not achieved

Source: KNDA, 2010

The district abounds in tourism potentials which, when fully developed, will in the medium to long term create employment and generate income for the district development. Unfortunately, none of the planned activities outlined to kick start the processes of developing the industry were implemented due to cash flow problems. The status of project implementation of the tourism sector is shown in the table below.

Table 1.2.4: Tourism Sub-sector

Objectives	Activities	Status
To identify and develop tourism potentials in the district	Seek technical support from Dev't partners to develop a district tourism plan	Not implemented
	Produce a district tourism brochure	Not implemented
	Organize 2 day 2 no. workshops for operators in the hospitality industry	Not implemented
	Organize tourism investment fair	Not implemented

Source: KNDA, 2010

Finally, programmes to mitigate the circumstances of the deprived and the vulnerable group in society were not implemented at all. No data base was developed on the deprived and the vulnerable group as planned. Also no scholarship granted to them due to limited financial capacity of the district.

Table 1.4.4 Life cycle related vulnerability and exclusion

Objectives	Activities	Status
To develop and implement programs that will mitigate the circumstances of the deprived and vulnerable	Develop data base on the deprived and vulnerable (needy children, poor single parents, child laborers)	Not achieved
	Institute micro credit facilities for the vulnerable. Provide employable skills training.	Not achieved
	Undertake public education on discrimination and stigmatization	Not achieved
	Institute scholarship scheme for needy children with disability.	Not achieved

Source: KNDA, 2010

1.4.2 Human Resource Development and Basic Services

The main focused area under the Human Resource Development and Basic Services of the MTDP Plan was to produce knowledgeable, well-trained and healthy population with the capacity to drive and sustain the private sector –led economy. The main focus areas under this development pillar were:

- i. Increased access to quality education which will ensure quality human resource for accelerated poverty reduction.
- ii. Promotion of good health, increased access to quality health care and sustained environmental sanitation
- iii. To increase access to safe water and adequate sanitation in rural and urban communities.

Education

The drive for accelerated expansion in enrolment at the basic school level was pursued through the provision of infrastructure facilities. Out of the 8 projects planned for implementation under the Education sub-sector, 50% were fully completed; while the rest 50% are partially implemented. One major reason attributed to the phenomenon of partially implemented nature of project under this sub-sector was the untimely release of funds by the central government.

Table 1.4.5 Education Sub-Sector

Objective (education)	Activities	Status of project
To accelerate universal basic education through increasing school enrolment by 42%	Construct 4 No.3 Unit pre-school facilities.	Partially achieved (2 No.)
	Construct 10 No.3 Unit Classroom school facilities.	Partially achieved
	Construct 5No.6Unit school facility.	Partially achieved
	Undertake public education on enrolment in 50 selected communities	Partially achieved
	Provide rain harvest system for 5 selected schools	Implemented
	Rehabilitate 3 structures in both primary and JHS	Fully achieved in Prim but Partially achieved in JHS
To double the number of adult learners in non formal education	Organize 27 sensitization workshops for adults	Implemented
	Provide micro credit for 60 learners	Partially achieved

Source: KNDA, 2010

Health

A substantial level of achievement was met under the health sub-sector. Effort to reduce the incidence of malaria, HIV/AIDS and malnutrition rate among children were realized. Currently, four schools are benefiting from the school feeding program. A greater number of health infrastructures are also currently under construction to improve upon health delivery in the District.

Table 1.4.7 Health Sub-Sector

Objectives	Activities	Status
To improve upon infrastructure in 30% of public health institutions	Construction of 3 no. nurses quarters	On-going
	Construction of 3 no. CHPS compounds	On-going (2 No.)
To reduce the incidence of malaria and HIV/AIDS by 20%	Hold 20 no. community education fora on the promotion of impregnated mosquito nets (IMT)	achieved
	Drainage of gutters and stagnant water in major towns	achieved
	Ensure the implementation of District HIV/AIDS strategic plan	Partially achieved
To reduce malnutrition rate among children especially in the rural areas by 20%	Implementation of school feeding program	Partially achieved (in 4 schools.)

Source: KNDA, 2010

Some achievement of the health sector

IPT

Intervention Programme to control malaria in pregnant women using SP is ongoing. All the public institutions as well as some private ones in the district are implementing the programme. The number of pregnant women who benefited in IPT3 had increased from 497 in 2008 to 1264 in 2009. There were 1429 deliveries with at least two dose of SP. However, ITN use among pregnant women also decreased

Supervised Delivery

During the year under review, supervised delivery coverage has increased from 9.3% in 2008 to 11.3% in 2009. A total of 41 caesarean sections were done and this represents 9.2% of the total deliveries.

Low Birth Weight

Infants who were born with birth weight less than 2.5kg need special care. It is also an indirect indication of the health status of a pregnant woman. A total of 89 babies weighed were less than 2.5kg. This represents 4.9% of the total deliveries as at year 2009.

Family Planning

Family Planning services are provided at all the health facilities in the district to assist couples in their reproductive stages. These services are designed to prevent unplanned pregnancies, space births, treat infertility and improve reproductive health. Some of the family methods and/or services available to the people include condom use, oral pills, injectables, IUD and Norplant, as well as natural family planning methods.

HIV/AIDS

There was a decrease in positive cases from 1.7% in 2008 to 1.4% in 2009 among the counselled and tested. This could be attributed to the impact of HIV/AIDS programme interventions in the district.

Water and sanitation

In all, about 67% of the projects planned for implementation in the water and sanitation sub-sector were completed; 22% of the projects were not implemented at all while 11% are still ongoing. This is a very great achievement of the District with kudos to Zoomlion, Ghana.

During the year under review, 50 boreholes were drilled and mechanized while pipe systems were extended to 2 communities. This increases the water coverage in the district from 53.2% to 56.7%.

Table 1.4.8 Water and Sanitation sub-sector

Objective	Activities	Status of project
To increase access to potable by 30%	Provision of rain harvest system for 10 rural communities	Not achieved
	Construction of 50 boreholes in communities	achieved
	Extension of pipe system to 2 communities	On-going
To improve sanitation situation in the district	Procurement of 10 no. refuse containers	Partially achieved
	Construction of 10 no. public toilets	Achieved
	Rehabilitation of roadside drains.	Not achieved
	Acquisition of sanitary equipment	Partially achieved
	Weekly home visits by EHOs	Achieved

Source: KNDA, 2010

Energy

In the case of the Energy sub-sector, electricity projects were aimed at extending electricity to more communities. Currently, electricity expansion under the Self Help Electrification Project (SHEP-5) is on-going in over 50 communities.

Table 1.4.9 Energy sub-sector

Objective	Activities	Status of project
Upgrade electricity supply to rural communities by 20%	Extend electricity supply to 10 communities	On-going (over 40 communities are currently on the national grid)

Source: KNDA, 2010

1.4.3 Good Governance and Civic Responsibility

A review of the progress made in this area during the year showed a moderate achievement of all the benchmarks of good governance. The summary of progress made is shown in the table below.

Table 1.4.10 Good Governance and Civic Responsibility

Objective	Activities	Status of project
To increase public awareness on government policies among the populace	Make budgetary allocation for NCCE, ISD to carry out public education	Not achieved
	Establish one FM station in the district	Not achieved
	Encourage NGOs to carry out public education on civic responsibilities/rights	Not achieved
To improve the work environment for District and Sub District staff	Construction of 7 no. staff bungalows	On-going
	Procurement of computers and accessories for departments	Partially achieved
	Organization of quarterly workers durbars	Not achieved

Source: KNDA, 2010

Table 1.4.11 Summary of Major Findings

Findings	Fully implemented programme	On-going projects	Partly implemented	Not implemented
Total Number of Programmes/ Projects for the Plan Period 2006 – 2009 56	19 (34.0%)	6 (10.7%)	13 (23.2%)	18 (32.1%)
Total Number of Stated Goals 9	Proportion of Goals Achieved 5 (55.5%)	Proportion of Goals Not Achieved 4 (44.5%)		
Total Number of Stated Objectives 18	Proportion of Objectives Achieved 11 (61.1%)	Proportion of Objectives Not Achieved 7 (38.9%)		

Source: KNDA, 2010

CHAPTER TWO

M&E ACTIVITIES REPORT

2.1 Introduction

This chapter of the APR expatiates on the key M&E activities. It provides the summary on the status of programmes/projects, disbursement of funds, indicators and targets set in the DMTDP, issues on development and poverty in the district as well as evaluation and participatory M&E.

2.3 Programme/ Project Status for the Year

Here, the programme and projects implemented in the district in the year 2009 are shown. It gives the summary of the status of the projects. Programme/ Project Status of the district for the Year (2009) is shown in the table 2.1 below.

It is however, important to note that the 2009 Action Plan was formulated in line with the implementation schedule of the District Medium Term Development Plan which was fashioned within the national policy framework of the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2006-2009, (GPRS II). The plan was therefore anchored on three major pillars namely: (i) Private Sector Competitiveness, (ii) Human Resource Development and Basic Services, and (iii) Good Governance and Civic Responsibility.

Table 2.1 Programme/Project Status for the Year

Item	Description of Service and Works	Date commenced	Status	Source of Funding	Contract Sum GH¢	Contractors
01	Spot Improvement of Agorve Junction-Devego Feeder Roads	2009	On-going	LSDGP	141,310.16	Labando Enterprise
02	Construction of 2 No. 46m ³ Ferro-Cement Tank for Deme and Dorwuime Basic Schools	2009	Completed	LSDGP	11,326.54	Messrs Hillkat Company Limited
03	Construction of 1 No. 10-Seater Institutional KVIP Latrine for Bagome LA basic schools	2009	completed	LSDGP	11,035.95	Messrs Shield and Shelter Company Limited
04	Construction of 1 No. 6-Seater Institutional KVIP Latrines at Akpatoeme Basic School	2009	Completed	LSDGP	7,576.25	Messrs Phibek Enterprise Limited
05	Construction of 1 No. 6-Seater Institutional KVIP Latrines at Torkpo-Zomayi Basic School	2009	Completed	LSDGP	8,108.68	Messrs Gowatov Company Limited
06	Construction of 1 No. 4-Seater Institutional KVIP Latrines at Tsiaveme Junior High School	2009	On-going	LSDGP	5,782.85	Messrs Skymount Consult Limited
07	Construction of 1 No. 4-Seater Institutional KVIP Latrines at Dorwuime Basic School	2009	Completed	LSDGP	5,333.92	Messrs Danmuz Company Limited
08	Construction of CHPS Compound at Ehi	2009	On-going	CBRDP	57,359.11	Messrs Buzzwell Options
09	Construction of 1 No. 10 seater KVIP Latrine at Kemekorpe-Kasu	2009	On-going	DDF	14,607.84	M/S Win-Meg Enterprise
10	Construction of 1 No. Block of 3-Unit Classrooms, Office and Store at D/A JHS, Penyipedo-Tamekorpe	2009	On-going	DDF	56,493.04	KEK Construction Limited
11	Construction of 1 No. Block of 3-Unit Classrooms, Office and Store at D/A JHS, Zukpe	2009	On-going	DDF	55,660.18	Desmith Construction Limited
12	Construction of 1 No. Block of 3 Classrooms, office and store at Tsiyinu Junior High School	2009	On-going	DDF	56,183.43	Ravidov Enterprise

13	Construction of 1 No. Block of Day care center with kitchen and toilet at R.C Demonstration Kindergarten School, Dzodze	2009	On-going	DDF	56,065.39	Wokas Enterprise
14	Construction of 1 No. Block of Day Care Center with kitchen and toilet at Ehi Kaledzi E/P primary School, Ehi	2009	On-going	DDF	60,719.34	Gowatov Company Limited
15	Construction of 1 No. Block of 4-Bedroom Nurses Quarters at Tadzewu	2009	On-going	DDF	60,311.83	Winnermef Ghana
16	Construction of 1 No. Block of 4-Bedroom Nurses Quarters at Weta	2009	On-going	DDF	60,533.15	Attwill Company Limited
17	Construction of 1 No. Block 3 Classroom, Office and Store at Avekordome D/A Primary School	2009	On-going	DACF	56,455.93	Geosam CO. Ltd
18	Construction of 1 No. Block of 3 Classroom, Office and Store at Adzinukorpe D/A Primary School	2009	On-going	DACF	57,685.93	Stephenson A. CO. Ltd
19	Construction of 1 No. Block of CHPS Compound with Nurses Quarters at Dekpor	2009	On-going	DACF	65,083.97	Westfalia Ghana Ltd
20	Const. of Maternity ward at Weta Health Centre	2009	On-going	CBRDP	21,600.00	Community Labour
21	Const. of 3-Unit Nurses' Quarters at Penyi	2009	On-going	CBRDP	35,600.00	Community Labour
22	Rehabilitation of 3-unit classroom block at Kporkuve	2009	Completed	CBRDP	16,600.00	Community Labour

Source: KNDA, 2009

2.3 Update on disbursement from funding agencies

In the implementation of projects in the district, funds were received from sources and are shown in the table below.

Table 2.2 Update on Funding by Sources

SOURCES	2007(GH¢)	2008(GH¢)	2009(GH¢)	TOTAL(GH¢)
DACF	-	1,173,496.02	1,329,496.12	2,502,992.14
HIPC FUNDS	-	9,416.55	2,158.89	11,575.54
GOG GRANTS (DDF)	-	8,000.00	-	8,000.00
DONOR GRANTS (E.U, CBRDP, M-SHAP)	-	52,085.16	213,904.30	265,989.46
TOTAL REVENUE	-	1,242,997.73	1,545,559.41	2,788,557.14

Source: KNDA, 2010

Untimely release of fund coupled with the fund's inadequacy, especially the DACF, has being the two attributes of the fund from funding sources. The Assembly has been making effort in the form of proposal writing to development partners, NGOs and investors to partner with the assembly in areas such as agriculture-palm plantation, rice farming, aqua culture and cassava processing.

Likewise, the district has put in place measures to increase the IGF to complement the fund from other sources. Some of the interventions are the identification and erecting of more revenue barriers in the district and implementation of the fee-fixing resolution.

However, effort to boost up internally generated fund of the district has been constraints by lack of logistics such as vehicle and inadequate staff.

The funds sourced from the various sources are disbursed are follows

Table 2.3: Update on disbursement of funds

SECTORS	2007(GH¢)	2008(GH¢)	2009(GH¢)	TOTAL(GH¢)
Administration	-	88,301.49	137,184.93	190,095.16
Service	-	-	-	-
Investment	-	945,569.26	1,104,068.10	2,049,637.36
Special Projects	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure	-	1,033,870.75	1,241,253.03	2,239,732.52

Source: KNDA, 2010

Inferring from the two tables, the assembly was able to manage the limited funds in its operations. An amount of GH ¢ 1,545,559.41 was mobilized out of which GH ¢ 1,241,253.03 being disbursed in 2009. However, it can be concluded that funds are not adequate to meet the Assembly's expenditures. Yet, utilization of the Assembly's funds was in accordance with the budget. Due to the untimely release of funds, most of the projects were at a standstill.

Table 2.4 Update on Indicators and Targets

NO.	PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS	2009 TARGET	2007 LEVEL	2008 LEVEL	2009 LEVEL
1	Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish	Maize =2.0ton/ha Cassava =15ton/ha Potato = 20ton/ha Rice = 10ton/ha	-	Maize =1.4ton/ha Cassava =9.0ton/ha Potato = 18ton/ha Rice = N/A	Maize = 14% Cassava =11% Potato 11% Rice =50
2	Proportion/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated -Trunk Roads (in km) -Urban Roads (in km) -Feeder Roads (in km)	N/A N/A 100km	- - -	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A 11.7km
3	% change in number of households with access to electricity	27.8%	-	7.8%	7.8%
4	Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored: a. Forest b. Mining c. Dry and wetland	N/A N/A N/A	- - -	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A
5	% increase in tourist arrivals	N/A	-	N/A	N/A
6	Teledensity/penetration rate:	N/A	-	N/A	N/A
	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT				
7	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)	1.4%	-	2.0%	1.7%
8	Maternal Mortality ratio (number of deaths occurring due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	0	-	3	2
9	Under-five mortality rate (number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	0	-	4	2
10	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	5	-	12	12
11	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	74.8%.	-	53.2%	56.7%

12	% of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, house latrine)	50%	-	24.0%	35.0%
13	Gross Enrolment Rate (indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling-regardless of age-as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group) -Primary -JSS -SSS	95.0% 85.13% N/A	- - -	91.25% 81.13% N/A	82.69% 75.35% N/A
14	Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (indicates Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)	90.00%	-	86.67%	83.64%
15	Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	Pre-sch = 1 Prim = 1 JSS = 1	- - -	Pre-sch= N/A Prim = N/A JSS =N/A	Pre-sch =1.07 Prim= 1.01 JSS = 1.2
16	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	20%	-	5.1%	5.1%
	GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY				
17	Total amount of internally generated revenue	N/A	-	88,314.29	121,221.42
18	Amount of Development Partners and NGOs funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	N/A	-	87,996.49	154,731.92
19	% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (how much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget?)	100%	-	75%	94%
20	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	5	-	N/A	12
21	Police citizen ratio	1:1,120	-	1:1,468	1:1,468

Source: KNDA, 2010

2.5 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues

The concept of human- centered development is one of the distinct features of the new planning system. It therefore calls for the analysis of the basic development issues that the district can boast of since its inception as a newly created district in 2008.

Accessibility is a key variable for development and planning. This is because development and planning policies are concerned with equity and a better distribution of people and activities within a location, in this case the district. Development cannot be promoted without knowledge of the various segments of the district and their relationship. Below are some of the key development and poverty issues of the district.

National Youth Employment Programme

Currently, three modules of the scheme are in operation in the district. They are Health Extension Workers (H.E.W), Community Education Teaching Assistants (C.E.T.A) and Waste and Sanitation modules.

Table 2.5 Total number of workers on the programme in the district

Module	Total beneficiaries	No. at post	Female	Male	No. exit
C.E.T.A	72	66	18	48	6
H.E.W	17	12	8	4	5
Waste & Sanitation	108	108	50	58	-
Total	197	186	176	110	11

Source: NYEP Co-ordinator, KNDA, 2010

The programme has four sanitation guards in the district. Currently, the district has recruited 18 youths who have undergone intensive interview by the District Commanders and Regional Commander Representative for the police, prison service and fire service. There is the certainty that they would soon be called for training.

In addition, the district has also recruited thirty four (34) youths pending to undergo training in dress making. The district has also shortlisted 20 youths to be trained as I.C.T specialist. This programme was launched just at the beginning of February at Ho. It is belief that they would soon be invited for training.

Capitation grant

The capitation grant has however had a remarkable impact. The district recorded a student population of 24,581 currently on the programme. This enrolled 47 J.H.S and 59 Primary schools. The grant has been well implemented by the District Education office and this has seen enrolment in most schools in the district edge up to close to 50%. This has brought a lot of pressure on the existing educational facilities in the district.

School feeding programme

The School Feeding Programme which was operational in the district in 2008 benefited four schools in the district. These are Afife Primary School, Kave L/A Primary School, ST Micheal L/C Primary School and Fiagbedu R/C Primary School. Total receipt for 2009 was GH¢ 87,976.60 out of which GH¢ 73,624.60 was spent on school feeding expenses leaving a balance of GH¢ 14,352.00.

Provision of Microfinance

It is prudent to mention that the district is putting measures in place in order to help the poor especially those in the rural areas. The most recent policy in place is the disbursement of Micro Finance and Small Loans (MASLOC) to farmers and other people in the district to help them improve upon their businesses. MASLOC started operational in the district in 2007, but the first disbursement was made in 2008. Currently, 19 groups (25 in a group) and 6 individuals are benefiting from this initiative. It is however important to note that unwillingness on the part of the beneficiaries to pay back is disrupting the initiative.

Land under Irrigation

Rice production in the district, which is solely at Afife Irrigation project, is under the management of Ghana Irrigation Development Authority and the developed area under production currently stands at 880 ha. The farmers have formed themselves into a very strong Co-operative Society for input credit acquisition for production as well as inventory credit mobilization system for loan repayment. There are a total of 1,024 farmers on the project with an estimated yield of 6.5 tons/ha.

2.6 Evaluation and participatory M&E

Districts implement participatory M&E by deploying the knowledge resources of its stakeholders including NGOs, Civil Society Organizations and the community especially, poor people in the monitoring and evaluation processes through focus group discussion, community score card, data collection among others. It is also achieved through consultative mechanisms including Area Council reports and Annual progress reports which periodically assess the performance of district's and area council's interventions and their impacts on growth and poverty reduction.

Apart from data collected for the preparation of the quarterly and annual reports, no other studies were bespoke by the District Assembly.

CHAPTER THREE

THE WAY FORWARD

3.1 Key issues to be addressed

A number of key issues which needed to be addressed immediately at the district level include the following:

- Capacity building of District Assembly staff in ICT to improve Data Management System
- Capacity building of Sub-district structures in the area of community mobilization to enable them initiate and implement programmes of the Area Council
- Conduct of Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Facilitating the preparation of the district's M&E plan
- Facilitating the procurement of logistics to monitor progress of work
- Institution of some other departments which are not already existing such as feeder road department
- Capacity Building in Procurement and Contract Management

3.2 Recommendations

The following are the recommendations that need to be adhered to:

- Creation of data base information system. This will help the district and development partners as well as the Government to access information whenever they need them. The reason is to provide reliable information for planning and implementation management. Without reliable information, development managers cannot manage the implementation process effectively and efficiently.
- There is also the need for the Assembly to conduct District Poverty Profiling and Mapping. This will help to make out manifestation of poverty among the different groups in the District.
- A maintenance plan should be developed for physical projects to ensure their long term sustainability in the various communities in the District
- Organization of more workshops for stakeholders in the preparation of Strategic Environmental Assessment to produce mitigation measures to environmentally sensitive projects/programmes

In a nutshell, the concept of decentralization through establishment of MMDAs can be achieved through documented and evidence based information on programmes and projects through involvement of stakeholders to be part of the planning process at the local level.

NOTE: The Ketu North District was created in 2008