

Agona East District Assembly

2010 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

(2010-2013 DMTDP, GSGDA)

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(DPCU)**

Agona East District Assembly

P O Box 9

Agona Nsaba

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Acronyms

AAP	Annual Action Plan
APR	Annual Progress Report
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBR	Class Room Block
CBRDP	Community-Based Rural Development Project
COM	Community
CWSA	Community Water & Sanitation Agency
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DBA	District Budget Analyst
DCD	District Co-ordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DE	District Engineer
Dept	Department
DDF	District Development Facility
DFO	District Finance Officer
DHMT	District Health Management team
DPCU	District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
DPO	District Planning Officer
DWST	District Water and Sanitation
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
EU	European Union
FOAT	Functional Organizational Assessment Tool
GES	Ghana Education Service
GPRS	Growth Poverty Reduction Strategy
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IT	Information Technology
J.H.S	Junior High School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Latrine
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agricultural
MP	Member of Parliament
NADMO	National Development Movement
NBSSI	National Board on Small-Scale Industries
NCCE	National Commission on Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OPD	Out Patients Departments
PM	Presiding Member
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RCC	Regional Co-ordinating Council
RPCU	Regional Planning Co-ordinating unit
S.H.S	Senior High School
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation Committee

Chapter One

Introduction:

1.1.1 Location and Size:

Agona East District is situated in the eastern corner of the Central Region within latitudes 5°30' and 5°50'N and between longitudes 0°35' and 0°55' W. It has a total land area of 667square kilometres.

The Agona East District Assembly (AEDA) was carved out of the defunct Agona District Assembly in 2008 by Legislative Instrument 1920. It is one of the seventeen (17) Political and Administrative Districts in the Central Region of Ghana with a total land area of 665 km². It is bounded on the south by the Agona West Municipal and Gomoa East District Assemblies. The West Akim and Birim South District Assemblies lie to the north of the District whilst it is bounded on the east by Awutu Senya District.

The District whose capital is Agona Nsaba, falls within the forest belt of Ghana and used to be a very important cocoa producing area.

Development Implications:

The development implication of location and size

- ✚ Construction of new roads and rehabilitation of old ones
- ✚ Development of good market structures and marketing systems to create good environment for the exchange of goods and services in which the district has comparative advantage
- ✚ Development of goo social infrastructure.

1.1.2 Sub-Districts

The district is divided into Five (5) sub-districts or Town/Area Councils namely Nsaba, Duakwa, Asafo, Kwanyako and Mankrong area councils.

The District capital, Nsaba, which is approximately thirty-five (35) kilometers north of Winneba, is at a nodal point of roads radiating to the rich cocoa growing areas of the Central Region.

Traditionally, the district is made up of two (2) Paramountcies- **Agona Nyakrom Traditional Area** and **Agona Nsaba Traditional Area**. The main towns of the Nyakrom Traditional Area are **Nyakrom** (which does not form part of the district), **Asafo**, **Duakwa**

and **Kwanyako**. Other villages like Agona Mankrong, Agona Mensakrom and Mankrong Junction owe allegiance to Agona Nyakrom Paramountcy.

Agona Nsaba, the other Paramountcy has the following towns and villages: Nsaba, Lower Bobikuma, Teacher Okai, Kwesi Paintsil and Ninta

Chiefs in the Nyakrom Traditional Area:

- **Duakwa:** Nana Kojo Amoakwa V (Krontinhene, Agona Nyakrom Paramountcy)
- **Asafo:** Nana Yamfo-Asuako XI-(Nifahene, Agona Nyakrom Paramountcy)
- **Kwanyako:** Nnana Ampim Darko V (Kyidomhene, Agona Nyakrom Paramountcy)

Development Implications:

The development implication of substructures and traditional authorities

- ✚ Fairness in the distribution of socio-economic infrastructure and services
- ✚ Contribution of each area council
- ✚ Release of land for development
- ✚ Mobilization of the inhabitants to support development
- ✚ Peaceful environment for developmental efforts

1.1.3 Relief and Drainage:

Agona East District has a diversified relief with altitudes varying between 75-150 meters above sea level with the highest point being 350 meters. The district has undulating and sloppy topography from north to south with isolated hill rocks such as Obotomfo in the north-east, most of which are made up of granitic rocks. Two main rivers, Akora and Ayensu, primarily drain this District. There are other small rivers like Krufa, Samsam, Dutch, Nkumkum, and Oboyambo, which could be useful for purposes of irrigation. Other seasonal rivers include; Afono, Duakwateaa, Zongomu and Ameang.

1.1.4 Soil and Land Use:

The major soil type found in the District is classified as Forest ochrosols. These soils are alkaline and richly supplied with nutrients, which make them suitable for cultivating varied agricultural produce like cocoa, citrus, oil palm and coconut. Typical forest food crops like plantain, banana, cassava, cocoyam and maize. Vegetables such as pepper, garden eggs, tomato, okro and sugar cane cultivation are widespread.

Agriculture occupies most of the land use; however, certain areas are devoted to forestry e.g. Obotomfo and community settlements.

1.1.5 Climate and Vegetation:

Generally, the District lies in the wet semi-equatorial climatic zone. It has two main crop growing seasons: a bio-modal pattern of rainfall with the maximum occurring in May/June and September/October. The annual rainfall figure lies within the range of 1000mm – 1400mm. The dry season starts in December and ends in March with the highest mean monthly temperature of 33.8^o occurring between March/April and the lowest of about 29.4^o C in August.

The area falls within the moist tropical and semi-deciduous forest with many valuable timber trees like Mahogany, Sapele, Silk Cotton, Wawa and Odum. Due to over logging most of the timber trees are no more. The most predominant and giant tree left is the silk cotton. The recent award of concessions for the harvesting of this tree poses the greatest ecological danger to the environment.

Aforestation, particularly the cultivation of teak and other forest trees would become very important economic ventures in future.

Development Implications:

The development implication of Soil/Land Use, climate/vegetation:

-  The available natural resources must be planned, managed and used in a sustainable manner by all stakeholders for posterity.
-  Introduction of modern agricultural practices and systems that would promote the sustainable use of the land
-  Promote wood, as an alternative source of energy supply
-  Proper forest management and exploitation practices.
-  Alternative employment to reduce dependence on forest and forestry products.
-  Stringent measures to control illegal lumbering

1.1.6 Impact of Climate Change

Climate change is as result of human activities. These are seen in bad farming, uncontrolled chainsaw, unregulated sand winning and hunting practices. According to the 2000 PHC, about 75.5% of the households in the district use fuel wood and 9.2%use charcoal as their main sources of energy for cooking thus, giving an indication of the extent of deforestation of the forest cover in the district.

The commonest farming practice in the district is the slash and burn method of clearing the land for farming. This practice has left large tracts of farmland bare and exposed them to

serious erosion, thereby rapidly destroying the natural vegetation of the district. Related to farming, though not alarming, is the incidence of bush fire in the district, especially during the dry season when farmers start preparing new farmlands. According to the Department of NADMO, the District has in the last few years recorded extensive destruction as a result of bush fire mainly caused by group hunting and indiscriminate burning of farm lands and palm wine tapping. Asafo, Otwakwaa, Kwanyako, Fawomanye and Tawora are few places, which experience rampant bush fires resulting from group hunting in the district. Moreover, the indiscriminate activities of chain saw operators for timber, firewood and burning of charcoal add to the environmental degradation.

Places like Domoki, part of Nsaba, Ofoase, Mankrong town, Kwanyako and Brahabekume have of late been experiencing serious floods displacing the inhabitants, causing havoc to life and properties (including farm lands: 117 acres of land under maize cultivation led by the Youth in Agric Programme for example experienced a total destruction by flood in 2010). Domoki and Brahabekume communities have totally been displaced and seeking relocation.

As result of these afore-mentioned activities, the natural environment has been greatly degraded in almost all parts of the District increasing the impact of climate change, which manifests itself in low rainfall, serious erosion of inhabited land, flooding, decreasing vegetation cover, drying up of rivers and streams and high rise in atmospheric temperature.

Fig. 1 District in the National Context

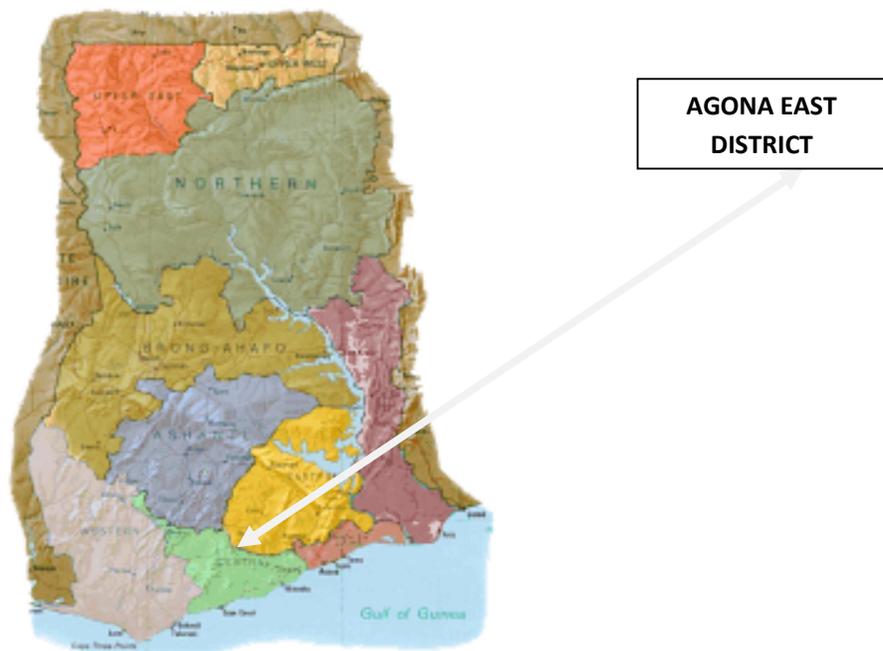
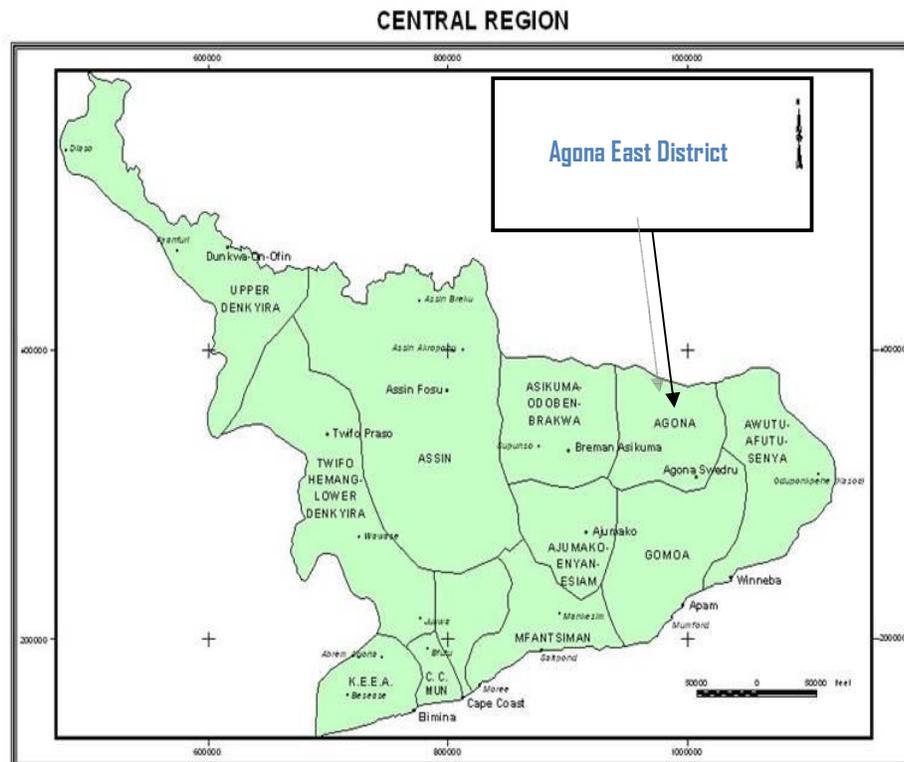


Fig 2: District in the Regional Context



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1.1.7 Demographic Characteristics

1.1.8 Population:

The District has an estimated population of **85,339** with female slightly dominating at an estimated population of **43,864** while male population was estimated at **41,475** (source: 2009 AEDA DWSP Data Collection Report). With the district's population of 85,339, that of the region is **1,593,823** whilst the national figure is **23,887,812**. The AEDA's population is about

5.4% of the regional figure but about 0.4% of the national population as at 2006 (source: US Bureau of the census for 2006).

The population of the major settlements is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Major Settlements with Population Trend

NO	SUB-DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION				
		1970	1984	2000		
				MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1.	Kwanyako	6,648	7,758	4,014	4,726	8,740
2.	Nsaba	4,416	5,472	3,503	4004	7,507
3.	Duakwa	3,473	3739	3,060	3,365	6425
4.	Asafo	3,080	4,084	2,798	3,257	6,055
5.	Mankrong Nkwanta	1,210	1728	1,123	1,202	2,325
6.	Amanful	1,236	1447	1,127	1,191	2,318
7.	Kotokoli Zongo	178	352	695	653	1,348
8.	Mankrong	1,152	1303	622	714	1336
9.	Kwansakrom	451	650	1127	1173	2,300
10.	Oketsew	479	691	334	405	739
11.	Fante Bawjiase	240	454	348	358	706
12.	Gyasikrom	N/A	N/A	245	257	502
13.	Amanful No.2	N/A	N/A	1129	1189	2318
14.	Ofoase	N/A	N/A	117	187	364
15.	Akwakwaa	N/A	N/A	1365	1436	2801
16.	Mansofa	N/A	N/A	346	364	710
17.	Nantifa	N/A	N/A	620	530	1,150
18.	Akokoasa	N/A	N/A	242	358	600
19.	Tawora	N/A	N/A	164	207	371
20.	Oketsew	N/A	N/A	732	771	1,503
21.	Duotu	N/A	N/A	600	515	1,115
22.	Obratwaowu	N/A	N/A	486	515	1,001
23.	Ninta	N/A	N/A	397	488	885
24.	Nkran	N/A	N/A	233	324	557
25.	Kwesi Paintsil	N/A	N/A	348	354	702
	TOTAL					54,378

(Source: 2000 Population and Housing Census and AEDA DWSP Report, 2009)

1.1.9 Population Size and Growth Rates

- In 1960, the population of the area forming the defunct Agona District of which the Agona East District formed a part was 82,607 and growing at an annual rate of 0.6%.
- The population growth rate was 2.66% in 1984 and
- about 40% of the populace were children (source: Ghana –We Mean Business: A Guide To Ghana’s 110 Districts page 282).

- With the current (2000 PHC) population being 158,678, the annual growth rate between 1984 and 2000 was 1.2% per annum.
- The Agona East District's Estimated Population now stands at 85,339 with the growth rate of about 2.1% p.a. However, the growth rate of the major towns shows a higher average growth rate of 2.4%. with
- female slightly dominating at an estimated population of 43,864
- while the male population was estimated at 41,475 (**source:** 2009 AEDA DWSP Data Collection Report).

1.2.0 The Implementation Status of the 2010

The major focus of the District Development for 2010 under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA), the national strategic policy framework which guided and directed the implementation of the Agona East District's Medium Term Development Plan for 2010-2013, was to **“Ensure sustainable and qualitative improvement in the living conditions of the people, through the efficient mobilization and usage of resources, to support the development of the agricultural, health, education, trading and other sectors of the economy in collaboration with the communities, NGOs, Private and other Development Partners”**

This was pursued through the implementation of comprehensive programmes of action aimed at strengthening the capacities of the human resource base of the district as well as the provision of adequate social services. Others included the activities aimed at boosting and sustaining high productivity of relevant sectors of the district's economy including agriculture, commerce, industry and tourism. Not much strives were made towards enhancing the capacity of institutions to deliver improved and efficient services and pursuance of exclusive programmes for the vulnerable and the excluded

Amidst significant strides in the achievement of the set objectives during the period, a number of bottlenecks were encountered. Some of the major constraints and or challenges for the progress of planned activities were lack of adequate funds to finance the prudent policies and programmes that were aimed at meeting planned targets. This led to inadequate school, health and transport infrastructure development culminating in low service delivery, and manifested in low primary school enrolment, and poor school performance. In spite of the progress made in most sectors of the district's economy to ensure equity, gender disparities can still be observed in all sectors including education, production, health, employment, and access to and control over land.

In addition, measures aimed at strengthening local government structures and encouraging grass root participation were not adequately articulated to make the right impact.

The Seven (7) main pillars of the GSGDA for 2010 of 2010-2013 Medium Term

Development Plan are:

1. Improvement & Sustenance of Macro-economic Stability
2. Sustainable Partnership between Government and the Private Sector
3. Accelerated Agricultural Modernization & Agro-Based Industrial Development
4. Oil and Gas Development
5. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Development
6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
7. Transparent and Accountable Governance Programme

A/ Improvement & Sustenance of Macro-economic Stability

The objects of Improvement & Sustenance of Macro-economic Stability were to ensure a diversified local economy; efficient internal and external marketing systems; ensure efficient mobilization of resources and to strengthen the District's revenue generation capacity.

The specific objectives were:

- ✚ To improve the District's Revenue Mobilization capacity from 45% to 80% by 2010
- ✚ To develop 2no market centres, one for each Area council by 2010
- ✚ Increase the participation of SMEs in moving the district's economy
- ✚ Ensure sound financial resource utilization
- ✚ Expand sources of funding for district programmes and activities

Average achievements were registered in the field of revenue mobilization to support local initiatives. This saw the recruitment of a number of commission collectors to support the few permanent revenue staff of the assembly with no or little motivation for revenue collection. Revenue monitoring was also not effectively carried out. The sub-district structures were not strengthened to take active part in local revenue collection. No revenue items were ceded to the Area Councils, Market infrastructure was not well improved, and not enough sensitization was made to create awareness on citizen's responsibility to pay tax. These challenges were as a result of inadequate funding, the newness and low capacity at all levels of the assembly.

Though revenue mobilization during the period recorded significant increase in the collection, market infrastructural development did not see much improvement. The SMEs who were to move the district's economy were not well supported to play that role.

A number of critical issues, which should engage the attention of the assembly for a redress in the implementation of 2011-2013 DMTDP, should include:

- ✚ Poor Development of market infrastructure,
- ✚ Lack of adequate information on ratable items district wide,
- ✚ Unwillingness of local people to honor their tax obligations,
- ✚ Lack of access to capital especially for women,
- ✚ Lack of policies at the district level to address the specific needs of enterprises especially the interest of micro and small-scale enterprises.
- ✚ Weak linkages between the formal and the informal sectors of the district economy

B/ Sustainable Partnership between Government and the Private Sector

The focus of Sustainable Partnership between Government and the Private Sector was to provide congenial environment and promote participation of the private sector to perform their legitimate functions to support the district economy: this pillar seeks to provide socio-economic infrastructure that will promote health, education, youth & sport and population management.

A number of achievements were also recorded in the health sector in the area of health infrastructure development and educational campaign against preventable diseases. Specific activities pursued under the period included: malaria rollback programme, District immunization under the National Immunization programme and improvement in supervised delivery with the extension of health facilities to some few towns.

Provision of potable water was another area that registered some progress. In this regard, a number of communities were supplied with safe drinking water with the presence of Kwanyako Water Works and with support from DANIDA (CWSA),. Community members were also given training as WATSAN Committees to manage basic water facilities. The District sanitation management also received some improvement over the period. The District Assembly acquired some refuse collection containers. This situation was also enhanced by the intervention of Zoomlion Company limited (a private Waste Management Company). There was some improvement in the provision of public places of convenience, institutional latrines and a vigorous effort at supporting private individuals to construct individually owned latrines.

These achievements notwithstanding, there were still outstanding challenges that require attention. Potable water provision still remains a perennial problem in the district. While national water coverage is about 63% for urban dwellers and 46.4% for rural dwellers, the District water coverage is about 64.5%. This figure may seem bright for the district; about

62% of the rural people do not have access to potable water, as they are not served by the Kwanyako Water Works

Many communities in the District still rely on the R Ayensu and seasonal streams as their main sources of water, resulting in exposure to Bilharzias and other water borne diseases.

The critical Development gaps under the Human Resource Development include:

- ✚ Inadequate school infrastructure
- ✚ Poor supervision of teachers
- ✚ Inadequate office and Staff Accommodation for Teacher and Education Directorate
- ✚ Enrolment at basic schools though improved still remains the lowest as compared with neighboring districts. .
- ✚ Limited health infrastructure or facilities
- ✚ The district has no hospital and most cases are referred to neighbouring districts like Agona Swedru, Oda etc
- ✚ Lack of poverty maps and pro-poor programmes

C. Oil and Gas Development

D. Accelerated Agricultural Modernization & Agro-Based Industrial Development

Under the period, there was great effort at strengthening the agricultural sector, which was the primary occupation of the people to lead the district growth. Feeder road efforts to support agriculture were intensively pursued for the period under review.

E. Human Development, Productivity and Employment

The major issues considered by the District under this pillar were to

- ✚ improve the standards of education
- ✚ increased access to potable water provision and sanitation facilities,
- ✚ reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS epidemic,
- ✚ as well as enhancing access to other social services.

Significant progress was made towards achieving the objectives under the Human Resource Development. Notable among these were an improvement in enrolment at the basic schools as a result of improvement in school infrastructure and the provision of basic logistics that had enhanced teaching and learning in a descent environment. There was also considerable effort towards the training and retention of teachers to improve the trained teacher-pupil ratio

through support and or sponsorship package for teacher trainees. The Presidential initiative on Distance Learning was also vigorously pursued.

Several capacity building programmes were organized for staff of the assembly. Area covered included Revenue Mobilization, Records and Documentation Management, Refresher Training in Basic Computing, Training on Professional Ethics, Stores Management etc.

F. Transparent and Accountable Governance Programme

The focus of this pillar was to strengthen decentralization through programmes aimed at strengthening the capacity of the District Assembly itself to deliver on its mandate and to strengthen the sub-district structures as well enhancing the enforcement of law and order.

Significant strides were made towards achieving these broad objectives. Primary among these was the provision of adequate office accommodation for the District Assembly as well as providing enough logistics for its operation. Some sub-district structures received training in participatory planning and management with support from the Community Based Rural Development Project.

The gaps that still require urgent attention include:

-  Lack of office accommodation for the Area Councils
-  Inadequate staff for the Area Councils
-  Lack of logistics for the Councils
-  Low participation of the citizenry especially women in local governance
-  Inadequate residential accommodation for staff of the District
-  Inadequate support for the security services

1.2.1 Performance of other Interventions Including Crosscutting Issues

1.2.2 Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Little effort was made to develop the Rural Enterprises in the District. Not much progress was made in the improvement of skills of artisans, dressmakers, mechanics and other identifiable groups including grasscutter keepers, soap and detergents producers, shoemakers and agro processing.

The Community Based Rural Development Project was one other intervention that sought to reduce rural poverty through enhancing grassroots participation in local governance. This took the form of increased capacity building for the sub-district structures and the subsequent

transfers of financial resources for the training of some sub-district structures to implement their prioritized projects. Asafo and Mankrong Area Councils in the District received such support and have succeeded in the implementation of their respective projects.

Similarly, European Union Micro projects programme was another intervention under the period that was implemented with much progress. This intervention sought to reduce rural poverty through the provision of basic socio-economic infrastructure 2no. Teachers Quarters and 1no toilet facility.

In the district's bid to meeting the Millennium Development Goals, the Local Millennium Development Goals Initiative (LMDGI) was adopted in partnership with Plan Ghana and WaterAid Ghana. The LMDGI was an effort to meet the Millennium Development Goals through the provision of water and sanitation services. The seventh goal (Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation) of the MDGs was observed to have a cross cutting effect on all the other goals hence the localization of the goal was a key strategy to achieving the rest. A number of achievements were made in this regard including the preparation and adoption of a comprehensive 6-year Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Plan, and some effort made at Marketing the said Plan. The implementation of the planned activities and programmes has largely been supported by Water Aid Ghana and Plan Ghana.

1.2.3 Programme for the Vulnerable and the Excluded

The policy focus under this heading was the provision of special programmes and safety nets for the physically challenged as well as pursuance of programmes that will eliminate child labour and abuse. Community based programmes targeting the elderly was also the emphasis of the policy direction. There was little achievement of these set objectives however. Critical areas that could not be achieved and deserve urgent attention include:

-  The development and implementation of safety nets for the vulnerable and the excluded
-  The integrating and rehabilitating of the physically challenged
-  Logistical support for Department of Social Welfare to champion welfare issues

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme started in the District in 2008. Its purpose was to enhance the livelihood of the extremely poor persons through the provision to such people a subsistence income on monthly bases. The programme with just a year of implementation has recorded some achievements and has helped enhance the living conditions of the target group.

1.2.4 HIV/AIDS Intervention

The district response to HIV/AIDS pandemic was to strengthen coordination and implementation of effective programmes aimed at combating the disease in the district as well providing support for the Regional and National Response to HIV/AIDS. The results of the implementation of specific activities, programmes and strategies included the prevention of new infections, provision of care and support to the infected persons as well as providing sustainable programmes for the children and relations of the infected persons.

The HIV/AIDS prevalent rate in the district is 1.6% as against the national one of 1.9%. The district's prevalent rate might seem better relative to the national one a concerted effort is required to fight the pandemic with sustained pragmatic programmes. In the 1st week of October 2010 for example, out of the 1,632 tested, 26 of them tested positive given an indication of high prevalence of the disease in the district.

Generally, during the period under review, some achievements were recorded, particularly in the areas of Infrastructure Development for Education, Health, Water and Sanitation. Significantly, very little progress was made in Economic Development, Road infrastructure and Spatial Development. Thus, while government attention was focused on social development, the economic development segment lagged behind considerably. This has been the bane of development on the national scale as well. It appears the requisite enabling environment for the private sector led growth in economic development has still not reached a level to make the necessary impact.

1.2.5 Key Problems and Issues Encountered During the Implementation

The implementation of the 2010 Annual Action Plan (AAP) of the 2010-2013 District Medium Term Development Plan was associated with some implementation challenges some of which have been stated below:

- ✚ Delays in release of the District Assembly Common Fund and donor inflows
- ✚ Bad weather conditions affected the timely completion of planned projects leading to increased costs
- ✚ Weak logistical support especially for sector departments
- ✚ Inadequate staffing and limited staff accommodation (office and residential)
- ✚ Inadequate operational infrastructure especially for health services delivery

1.2.6 Lessons Learnt which have implications for the DMTDP (2011-2013)

A number of lessons were learnt during the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan for year 2010

These included:

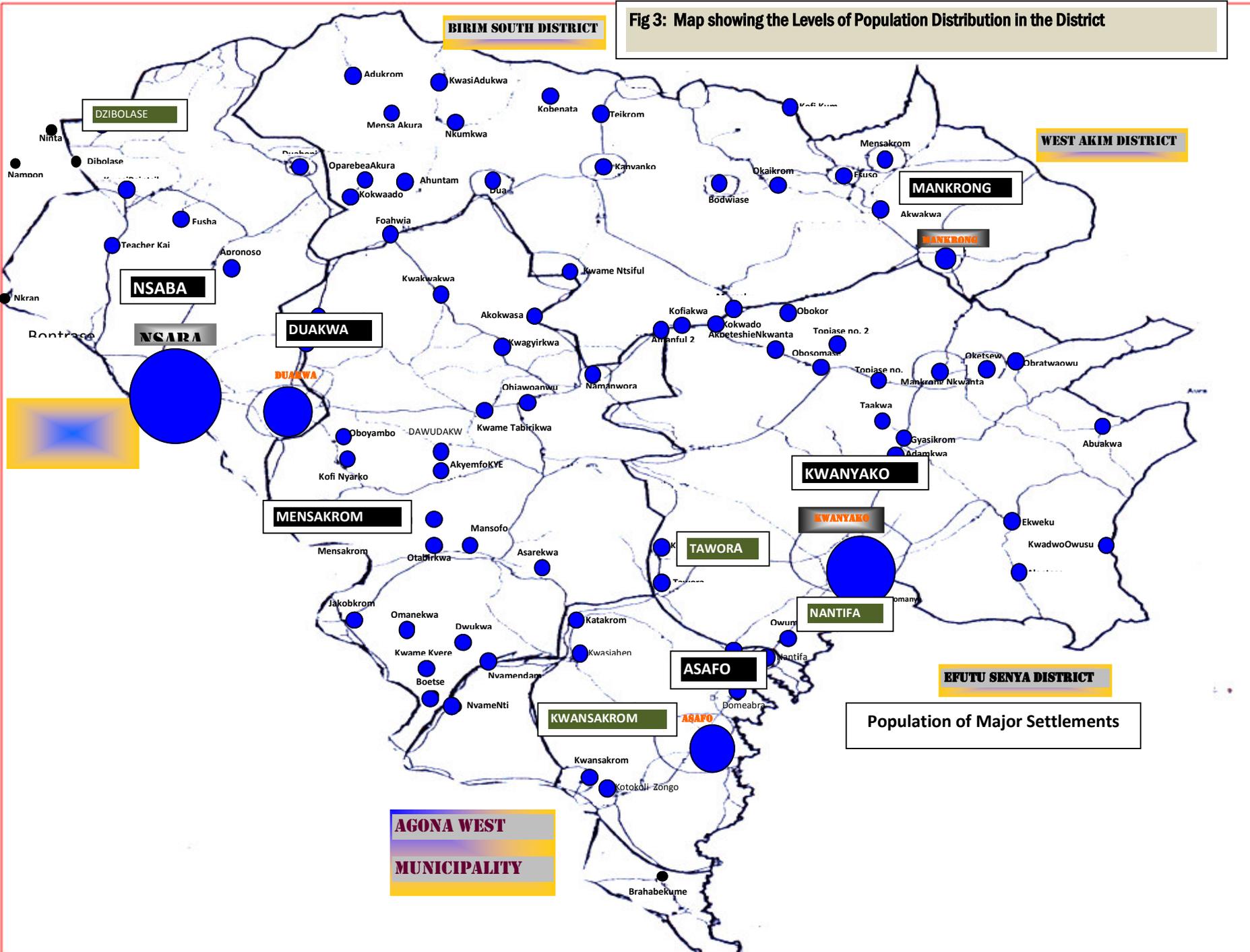
Development was focused on the provision of infrastructure with little attention on the creation of the necessary systems or services to achieve intended objectives. e.g. Infrastructure meant to be used as Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) was built without similar efforts to attract resident nurses to operationalize and manage the facilities. Similarly, school infrastructure intended to enhance effective teaching and learning fell short of measures to facilitate child school retention, effective teaching and logistical needs of the schools. In this respect, the 2011-2013 DMTDP must take into account all the systems and operational issues that must go with the construction of socio-economic infrastructure.

Another lesson that is relevant to the 2011-2013 DMTDP was the over concentration of development efforts at Nsaba, Asafo, Duakwa and Kwanyako as against Mankrong as an area council capital. It is advised that consideration for prioritizing development programmes and projects should be based on equity and balance development.

The Assembly system was also observed to be weak in capacity for planning and managing development. The Assembly sub-structures are by regulation the nucleus of district development, however, this role is largely not being played due to weak capacity at that level. Similarly, the sub-committees of the Assembly had limited skills in the performance of their roles for the effective functioning of the Assembly system. Therefore, the following years' plan needs to address this problem through training of the various key players in the Assembly system.

Table 2: Major projects and programmes implemented by December 2010 in District

Fig 3: Map showing the Levels of Population Distribution in the District



CHAPTER TWO

2 Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

2.1 Key Monitoring and Evaluation Objectives For 2010

The purpose of this M&E report is to measure progress towards achievement of the DMTDP goal and objectives under the GSGDA in a structured manner. It is also purported to indicate the progress of implementing the GSGDA and further assess whether development targets contained in the Plan are met.

The report hinges on the 7no thematic pillars of the GSGDA mentioned below:

1. Improvement & Sustenance of Macro-economic Stability
2. Sustainable Partnership between Government and the Private Sector
3. Accelerated Agricultural Modernization & Agro-Based Industrial Development
4. Oil and Gas Development
5. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Development
6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
7. Transparent and Accountable Governance Programme

It is also to show the implementation of District M&E that was prepared in line with the guidelines provided by the NDPC.

The specific objectives to enhance better appreciation in measuring the progress of the DMTDP for 2010 have been stated below based upon the GSGDA pillars:

2.2 Specific Objectives under the GSGDA Pillars of the 2010-2013 DMTDP

1. Improvement and Sustenance of Macro Economic Environment

- ✚ To improve the District's Revenue Mobilization capacity from 45% to 80% by 2010
- ✚ To develop 2no market centres, one for each Area council by 2010
- ✚ Increase the participation of SMEs in moving the district's economy
- ✚ Ensure sound financial resource utilization
- ✚ Expand sources of funding for district programmes and activities

2. Sustainable Partnership between Government and the Private Sector

- ✚ To identify and develop 5 major Tourism potentials in the district as a means of job creation and revenue generation by 2010

- # Establish one (1) training centre at the district capital for the development of skills of the youth and adult unemployed.
- # To establish ICT trainers programme to train S.H.S graduate in ICT applications such as repair of mobile phones and other related gadget by 2010.
- # Provide a structure for the promotion of art and craft industry in the district by 2010
- # To undertake constructional projects in Nsaba urban/town roads, drainage and environmental sanitation systems in the Area Council capitals by 2010

Education

- # To increase access to education for children of school going age by 5 % and reduce school dropout rate from present rate of 10 % to 8 % by 2010
- # Improve educational infrastructure by 10% by December 2010
- # To promote teacher retention in fifteen (8) very deprived schools from current rate of 50 % to 55 % by 2010
- # To increase access to Community Vocational Training for the disadvantaged youth from current rate of 55 % to 60 % by 2010
- # To increase access to science education for 30 girls 2010
- # To promote good health/environmental sanitation in 20 basic schools by 2010
- # To strengthen and improve Education Planning and Management in 15 basic schools by 2010.
- # To increase the provision of and accessibility to Text books/TLMs by 2010
- # To provide basic schools & S.H.S with water and sanitation facilities
- # To increase the beneficiary basic schools under the Ghana School Feeding Programme from the current 8 to 10 schools by 2010
- # To provide uniforms for 10no public basic schools in deprived communities by 2010

Health

- # To ensure that 45% of the rural poor have geographical access to efficient health services by the year 2010.
- # To improve staff accommodation by constructing one bungalow for health 3 health personnel by 2010
- # To ensure a sustained yearly coverage in immunization of not less than 90% of children of under five (5) years
- # To reduce the incidence of water borne and other environmental diseases from unsanitary practices and poor housing conditions
- # To reduce incidence of communicable and preventable diseases by 3 % by the year 2010
- # To improve on the nutritional status of the people in the district especially children under 5 years and for the pregnant by 2010
- # Strengthen the manpower position in the health sector in the district by 5% by the year 2010.
- # To increase the access of household Iodated Salt Utilization in the district by 15 by 2010
- # To improve on the EPI coverage by 20% and the community-base disease surveillance activities (IDSR) by 2010
- # To promote the use of 2,500 ITN during pregnancy by 2010
- # To promote IPT during pregnancy at least 3 doses of SP disease detection management in pregnancy and appropriate referral.
- # To promote VCT and PMTCT by the end of 2010
- # To promote 20% acceptance of the people into the District Mutual Health Insurance by 2010

Youth and Sports Development

- # Provide and develop 1no recreational centres (community centres) by 2010
- # Provide adequate and appropriate sports and recreational equipment for distribution to schools and groups by 2010
- # Promote inter-district sporting activity amongst S.H.S and Voc/Tech institute by 2010

Population Management

- ✚ To resource and strengthen the capacity of relevant departments/units such as the Statistical, Birth and Death, DWST and DPCU to collect, analyse and disseminate population and other statistical data.
- ✚ To increase access to reproductive health services by 5% by 2010

3. Accelerated Agricultural Modernization & Agro-Based Industrial Development

- ✚ To Increase production and productivity level of agricultural and industrial activities by 5% through the application of improved small-scale agro-processing technology by 2010
- ✚ To minimize post harvest losses by 3% throughout the district by 2010
- ✚ To improve extension services and make it accessible to farmers by 2010
- ✚ To reduce incidence of black pod diseases in cocoa by 5% by December 2010
- ✚ To Promote (construct 15no. ponds in wetland areas) the expansion of fish farming by 10% by 2010
- ✚ To improve livestock production by 10% to 8% by 2010
- ✚ To Establish and improve 5no Grass-cutter production centres by 2010
- ✚ To ensure that exploitation of renewable natural resources is on sustainable basis
- ✚ To increase irrigation farming for vegetables production by 5% by 2010
- ✚ To improve upon the marketing infrastructure by 2% by 2010
- ✚ To Organize field days and National Farmers Day annually

✚ 4. Oil and Gas Development

5. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Development

Roads

- ✚ To improve road surface conditions of 5% of the rural roads in the district by 2010
- ✚ To tar the town roads of Nsaba Area Council capitals with bitumen materials by 2010
- ✚ To improve the road network situation by constructing 10 km new roads to connect communities in the district by 2010

✚ Electricity

- ✚ To Rehabilitate and replace 100 faulty electric poles in the district by 2010
- ✚ To Promote the use of energy saving bulbs by 2010
- ✚ To increase access to 5 communities without electricity by 2010
- ✚ Extend electricity to newly built areas in 2 communities in the district by 2010

Improved ICT Service

- ✚ To train 5 youth in ICT management in the district by 2010

Water and Sanitation

- ✚ To improve sanitation coverage from 5.2% in 2009 to 10% by the end of 2010 through the adoption of innovative techniques in safe sanitation promotion and providing targeted subsidies to the poor and vulnerable
- ✚ To organise and train beneficiary communities in order to maximize the benefits of potable water supply and improved sanitation and hygiene investments; and

- ✚ To establish operation, maintenance and management systems in order to ensure sustainability of investments in water, sanitation and hygiene delivery
- ✚ To reduce the incidence of water borne diseases by 5 % by the year 2010
- ✚ To reduce the incidence of communicable and preventable diseases from unsanitary practices and poor housing conditions by 5 % in 2010
- ✚ To provide facilities for safe disposal of sanitary waste and sludge.
- ✚ To Acquire and develop 1 final disposal site
- ✚ To procure Refuse containers (10), Dust bins (20) Rake/ Wheel Barrows, shovel/pickaxe (15)

6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment

- ✚ To facilitate access to vocational and employable skills for 50 vulnerable and excluded groups such as the physically challenged and persons living with HIV/AIDS by 2010
- ✚ To empower women to contribute meaningfully to the development of the district by 2010
- ✚ To assist 20 entrepreneurs to improve finishing and packaging of their produce by 2010
- ✚ To equip 30 young Adults (women) with basic entrepreneurial skills by 2010
- ✚ To Identify and register the vulnerable and excluded in the District by 2010
- ✚ To support 250 women in Agriculture by 2010
- ✚ To facilitate and support 50 women to expand their businesses to access Micro Credit and Small loans by 2010
- ✚ To provide leisure and recreational equipment for 2 children Institutions by 2010
- ✚ To promote and protect the Human Rights of women and children through public education by 2010
- ✚ To facilitate the promotion of Family Life Education among the youth by 2010

7. Transparent and Accountable Governance Programme

- ✚ To enhance the civil society participation in governance
- ✚ To strengthen the District Assembly and sub district structures to elicit and increase local participation in decision-making.
- ✚ To improve the locally generated revenue from 45% to 55% by the year 2010
- ✚ To enhance Gender Equity and improve advocacy for women in family, community and public life
- ✚ To promote effective participation of women in local governance and decision making in all levels at substructure.
- ✚ To create the environment for the protection of Children

2.3 Constraints/Challenges:

The constraints militating against M&E Team and activities in the implementation of the M&E Plan include:

- ✚ Low capacity of staff of DPCU
- ✚ Inadequate and irregular flow of funds to implement the DMTDP
- ✚ Weak motivation of DPCU
- ✚ Lack of vehicle for monitoring
- ✚ Low commitment of some key stakeholders. Getting their input in the preparation of the M&E Plan was difficult.

2.4 Location/Spread of Projects:

The projects executed have been analyzed according to the five (5) Area Councils in the district (Mankrong, Kwanyako, Asafo, Duakwa and Nsaba). It could be seen from tables 2 & 3 below that, most of these projects were mainly concentrated in the area council capitals.

Besides, they were not fairly distributed even at the area council level. Nsaba, Kwanyako and Asafo Area Councils had the highest number of projects with 28.5%, 21.1%, 18.4% respectively coverage. Mankrong and Duakwa Area Council are the least served with each recording 15.8%.

The projects and programs covered education, water and sanitation, economic, health, environment, administration and roads. Apart from unfair geographical distribution of these projects, most of which tilted in favour of education sector. This sector alone received about 63% of all projects considered whilst economic sector which is supposed to generate employment to the teeming unemployed, recorded only 2.6%.

Table 2 Spread of Projects

S/N	Area Council	Frequency	%	Sector	Qty	%
1	Nsaba	11	28.9	Education	24	63.2
2	Duakwa	6	15.8	Admin.	6	15.8
3	Asafo	7	18.4	Health	3	7.9
4	Kwanyako	8	21.1	Water & Sanitation	4	10.5
5	Mankrong	6	15.8	Economics	1	2.6
	Total	38	100		38	100

Table 3: Programme/ Project Status for the Period January-December, 2011:

No.	Project Descript	Project location	Sector	Contract Sum GHc		Date Awarded	Date			% of Work DONE	Source Of FUNDING	Remarks
				Original	Revised		Comec,t	Comp. D.	Actual			
1	Const. 6-unit CRB at Kwanyako Islm. Sch	Kwanyako	Education	87,201.80		24/09/2007	24/09/2007	Feb.2008	Feb.2008	95	GETfund	
2	Const. 6-unit CRB at Fawomanye Prim. Sch	Fawomanye	Education	72,034.60		21/09/2007	21/09/2009	Feb.2008	Feb.2008	65	GETfund	Almost abandoned
3	Const. 6-unit CRB at Aboano ADA Prim.	Aboano	Education	72,146.00		21/09/2007	21/09/2007	Feb.2008	Feb.2008	25	GETfund	Abandoned
4	Conv. of Uncompl. Structures into offices	D/A. Nsaba	Adm.	66,306.13	119,662.75	27/06/2008	27/06/2008	27/06/2009	Dec, 2008	80	DACF	Work pace is very slow
5	Const.4-unit Teachers Accommodation	Mensakrom	Education	43,280.00		21/05/2007	21/05/2009	Sept. 2009	Sept. 2009	85	GETfund	Project is re-awarded
6	Completion of Teachers QTRS.	Aboano	Education	38,500.00	57,275.50	15/07/2008	15/07/2008	Aug.2008	Aug. 2008	85	DACF	Work is in progress
7	Const. 3-unit CRB \$ 3-seater W/C Asafo	Asafo	Education	41,500.00	54,871.25	7/7/2008	7/7/2008	Aug.2008	Aug. 2008	70	DACF	
8	Const. 3-unit CRB \$ 3-SeaterW/C @ Kwanyako	Kwanyako	Education	41,500.00	54,978.75	11/4/2008	11/4/2008	Aug.2008	Aug. 2008	70	DACF	
9	Const. of Rural Clinic at Ofoase- CBRDP Rural Clinic at Ofoase	Ofoase	Health	30,013.83		Sept. 2009	Sept. 2009	Sept. 2010	Sept. 2010	99	CBRDP/DA	
10	Const. of Nurses Quarters. -CBRDP	Ag. Nsaba	Health	41,304.72		Sept. 2009	Sept. 2009	Sept. 2010	Sept. 2010	70	CBRDP/DA	
11	Const. of 3-unit & W/C facility	Ag. Asafo	Education	46,220.31		Sept. 2009	Sept. 2009	Sept. 2010	Sept. 2010	100	CBRDP/DA	
12	Const. of 3-unit & W/C facility	Mensakrom	Education	36,148.94		Sept. 2009	Sept. 2009	Sept. 2010	Sept. 2010	100	CBRDP/DA	
13	Const. of Teachers' Qtrs.-EU	Essuso	Education	41,000.00	59,500.00	Aug, 2008	Aug, 2008	Mar. 2009	Dec. 2010	100	EU/DA	
14	Const. of Teachers' Qtrs.-EU	Namanwora	Education	41,000.00	59,500.00	Aug, 2008	Aug, 2008	Mar. 2009	Dec. 2010	100	EU/DA/DDF	DDF Fund supported
	Const. of 10-seater vault chamber toilet	Kwame Ntsiful	Sanitation	32,000.00	38,000.00	Aug, 2008	Aug, 2008	Mar. 2009	Sept. 2010	100	EU/DA/DDF	Completed and in use
	Const. of 6-unit (Nazifatu) CBR & 3-seater W/C	Mankrong Junct.	education	149,719.13		Nov,2010		Aug, 2011		23	GETfund	Work is in progress
15	Const. of 6-unit CBR with other Ancillaries	Kwanyako Cath.	Education	149,144.44		Sept. 2010		Apr. 2010		20	GETfund	Work is in progress
16	Const. of 6-unit CRB with other Ancillaries	Suromanya	Education	149,754.35		Sept, 2010		April, 2011		30	GETfund	Work is steadily progressing
17	Const. of 6-unit CRB	Asafo	Education	149,		September,		April, 2011		30	GETfund	Work is steadily

	with other Ancillaries	Presby Pr		754.35		2010						progressing
18	Const. of 6-unit CRB with other Ancillaries	Nkranfo DA Pri	Education	149,452.13		September, 2010		April, 2011		30	GETfund	Work is steadily progressing
19	Const. of Ino. 4-unit Residential Acco-DCE	Nsaba	Adm.	89,500.00		NOV, 2010		May, 2011		15	DACF	Pace of work is very slow
20	Const. of Ino. 3-unit Residential Acc. -DCD	Nsaba	Adm.	72,197.02		NOV, 2010		May, 2011		45	DACF	Pace of work is encouraging
21	Const. of Ino. 4-in-one Staff Acc.	Nsaba	Adm.	65,266.59		NOV, 2010		May, 2011		25	DACF	Pace of work is slow
22	Completion of 1st Floor office Acc.. AEDA	Nsaba	Adm.	51,414.43		NOV, 2010		May, 2011		45	DACF	Pace of work is encouraging
23	Const. of 6-unit CRB at Kwanyako Sec/Tech	Kwanyako	Education	32,000.00		Nov, 2009		Mar, 2010		60	DACF	Pace of work is slow
24	Const. of 6-unit CRB & 3-seater w/c Meth. Pri	Nsaba	Education	149,930.66		Dec, 2010		July, 2011		0	GETfund	yet to take possession of site
25	Const. of 6-unit CRB & 3-seater w/c Presby JHS	Duakwa	Education	109,472.33		Dec, 2010		July, 2011		0	GETfund	yet to take possession of site
26	Const. of 4-seater Toilet Facility	Ofoase	Sanitation	16,386.50		Sep. 2010		Jan, 2011		90	DACF	Work progressing steadily
27	Const. of 10-seater Toilet Facility	Sawmill (Kwansakrom	Sanitation	19,443.06		Sep. 2010		Jan, 2011		85	DACF	Work progressing steadily
28	Const. of 10-seater Toilet Facility	Obretwaowu	Sanitation	24,925.30		Sep. 2010		Jan, 2011		85	DACF	Work progressing steadily
29	Const. of 16-seater Toilet Facility	Kwanyako	Sanitation	25,000.00		21/10/2010		Dec, 2010		100	MP's Fund	Project is comp and in use
30	Const. of a footbridge	Mankrong	Economic	18,000.00		September. 2010		Dec, 2010		90	DACF	work is progressing steadily
31	Const. of a 3-unit CRB, office & store	Akokoasa	Education	45,638.35		Sept. 2010		Mar, 2011		25	DACF	Pace of work is very slow
32	Const. of 6-unit CRB Block, office & store	Mankrong	Education	87,000.00		Sept. 2007		Mar, 2008		55	GETfund	work is abandoned
33	Const. of 6-unit CRB Block, office & store	SWESCO	Education	260,000.00		July, 2010		Mar, 2011		50	GETfund	Special Program.
34	Const. of 6-unit CRB Block, office & store	Kwanyako Sec/Tch	Education	260,000.00		July, 2010		Mar, 2011		65	GETfund	Special Program.
35	Const. of 6-unit CRB Block, office & store	Nsaba Senior High	Education	260,001.00		July, 2011		Mar, 2011		65	GETfund	Special Program.
36	Reha. Of a flat for GES Staff, PH 1	Nsaba	Adm.	15,000.00		Aug, 2010		Nov 2010		100	DACF	Project comple and in use
37	Rehab of 3-unit CRB and const. of 1unit staff room Ph 1	Nantifa D/A Primary	Education	9,700.00		Dec, 2010		Dec, 2010		100	DFID	
38	Extension of health facility at Asafo	Asafo	Health							75	GHS-IGF	Ongoing

Table 4: Key educational indicators for the last 2 years

Indicator	2008			2009			2010		
	Public	Private	Total/Ave.	Public	Private	Total/Ave.	Public	Private	Total/Ave.
Gender Parity Index	.97			.96					
Pupil/Teacher Ratio									
PRIMARY	37:1	26:1	32:1	37:1	25:1	31:1			
J.H.S	17:1	17:1	17:1	15:1	17:1	17:1			
S.H.S									
Total Teachers:									
PRIMARY	766			814					
J.H.S	628			675					
S.H.S									
Trained Teachers									
PRIMARY	531			502					
J.H.S	503			500					
S.H.S									

2.5 B.E.C.E Results Analysis For 2010

Total No. of Schools	50
No. of School Registered	46
No. of Schools Unregistered	4
Total No. of Candidates Registered	1,170
Total No. of Candidates Present	1,166
Total No. of Candidates Absent	4

Table 5: Actual Results

S/N	Description	Aggregate/Range	No. Passed	%	% that passed
1	Candidates Scoring Aggregate	05	0	0	20.5
2	Candidates Scoring Aggregate	06-10	7	.6	
3	Candidates Scoring Aggregate	11-15	33	2.8	
4	Candidates Scoring Aggregate	16-20	63	5.4	
5	Candidates Scoring Aggregate	21-25	136	11.7	
6	Candidates Scoring Aggregate	26+	927	79.5	79.5
	Total No who sat for the Exams		1,166	100	

From the table it is clear that the district has to wake up and find immediate solution to the poor performance of students since the 79.5% failures recorded is very astronomical.

In Education, some strides have been made in respect of the provision of infrastructure; teacher availability and enrolment drive especially of girls such that gender parity is about equal.

Despite these improvements, the education sector is still bedeviled with the following challenges.

- ✚ Acute shortage of trained teachers; 66.15% of the teachers in the district are untrained (ie 2008).
- ✚ Inadequate supervision of schools
- ✚ Inadequate school infrastructure where there are some schools still operating under trees

2.5 Update on Disbursements from Funding Sources

Table 6: Funding By Sources (GhC) District: Agona East-**Revenue**

SOURCE	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
DACF	855,897.76	970,990.34	880,655.62	2,707,543.72
MP's COM. FUND	46,321.52	59,625.77	43,975.46	149,922.75
IGF	28,013.94	84,042.68	99,086.06	211,148.62
HIPC FUNDS	20,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	70,000.00
GOG GRANTS	0	0	0	0
DONOR GRANTS	0	0	0	0
EU	51,443.10	29,746.58	8,000.00	89,189.68
CWSA	0	18,700.00	146,161.62	164,861.62
CBRDP	480.00	4,500.00	2,545.00	7,525.00
HIV/AIDS	5,000.00	2,500.00	0	0
NGO-Plan Ghana & Water Aid Ghana	0	4,700.00	0	4,700.00
TOTAL	1,007,156.32	1,956,189.37	0	2,963,345.69

2.6 Comment On:

a) Release of funds

Funds do not come as expected; i.e. they are not released in and on time.

b) Efforts to Generate Funds

2.7 Strategies Put in Place to improve Generation of Funds include the Following:

- ✚ Continuous education on the need to pay levies
- ✚ Intensification of monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors
- ✚ Reshuffling of the revenue staff

- ✚ Involvement of stakeholders such as chiefs, market women/operatives, opinion leaders in the revenue collection
- ✚ A revenue mobilization Taskforce put place
- ✚ Organized capacity building workshop for stakeholders including the revenue collectors and some honorable assembly members.
- ✚ 3-year revenue mobilization strategic document in place

Other challenges with regard to generating funds especially internally

- ✚ Numerous boundary problems with adjoining district (AWMA)
- ✚ Unwillingness on the part of tax payers to pay levies
- ✚ Lack of commitment on the part of the revenue collectors
- ✚ Under invoicing by revenue collectors
- ✚ Lack of revenue Mobilization designated vehicle.

Table 7: Update on Disbursement-Expenditure

Agona East District Assembly

SOURCE	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
DACF	854,485.06	954,936.21	822,816.60	2632237.87
IGF	30,179.50	112,075.37	42,692.61	184,947.48
HIPC FUNDS	19,446	23,750.60	24,111.62	67,308.22
GOG GRANTS	-	-	46,553.11	46,564.11
DONOR GRANTS	56,041.75	21,955.05	404,952.01	482,948.81
GSFP	-	83,241.20	114,254.38	197,495.58
DDF	-	16,632.00	38,008.70	54,640.70
TOTAL	56,041.75	121,828.25	1,495,409.92	1,673,279.92

2.8 Comment on:

a) Adequacy of Funds

There are a lot of development challenges that need to be tackled but funds are always not adequate as huge deductions are done at source and this calls for intensification of efforts to mobilize extra resources internally to augment the external inflows.

b) Utilization of Funds in Accordance With Budget

Programmes and projects are planned and budgeted for before disbursements are done. There is the need to strengthen internal control mechanisms so as to follow utilization of funds in accordance with the budget in order to forestall any indiscriminate spending before budgets are thrown overboard.

c) Other Challenges with regard to Disbursements

Disbursements of funds to the Assemblies do not come as stipulated. At times there are accumulated arrears with a lot of strings attached. Projects and programmes are affected negatively when disbursements to the Assemblies are delayed

Table 8: Performance of the District from 2009-2010

Update in Indicators & Targets.

Thematic Area including other interventions	DISTRICT OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE				Remarks
	2009		2010		
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
Sustainable Partnership between Government and the Private Sector					
Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish:					
Maize	1.4tons/Ha	1 ton/Ha	1.5 tons/Ha	1ton/Ha	
Cassava	1.75tons/Ha	1.56tons/Ha	5.0 tons/Ha	3.0 tons/Ha	
Yam	24tons/Ha	22tons/Ha	N/A	22tons/Ha	
Pepper	2.0tons/Ha	1.8tons/Ha	5.0 tons/Ha	3.0 tons/Ha	
Pineapple	120tons/Ha	108tons/Ha	25.0 tons/Ha	18 tons/Ha	
Cocoa	2.0tons/Ha	1.50tons/Ha	2.5 tons/Ha	1.5 ton/Ha	
Citrus	26,675fruits/Ha	26,655fruits/Ha	50 tons/Ha	24,650fruits/Ha	
Oil Palm	24 tons/Ha	2,256 tons/Ha	3.0 tons /Ha	2.0 tons/Ha	
Livestock:					
Sheep	7,500	12,960	1800	968	
Goat	15,106	20,107	2000	1,432	
Cattle	1,076	520	64	390	
Pigs	6,000	10,213	700	495	
Poultry:					
Local	26,312	24,866	100,000	68,756	

Exotic	50,000	66,141	150,000	66,600	
Fish	20 ponds	12 ponds	30 ponds	15 ponds	
Proportion/Length of roads maintained/ rehabilitated					
- Trunk road (km)		60km	15km	5km	Patching On-going
- Urban roads (km)			10km	3.8km	
- Feeder roads (km)		20km	80km	39km	
% change in number of households with access to electricity	4,018 (59%)	4,969 (23%)	70%	55%	
Hectares of degraded forest, dry and wetland rehabilitated/restored:					
a. forest	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
b. dry & wetland					
% increase in tourist arrivals	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Teledensity/ penetration rate:					
- fixed line	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
- mobile	55%	65%	80%	75%	
Human Development, Productivity and Employment					
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs HIV positive)		0.2%	1.5%	1.6%	
Maternal mortality ratio (No. of deaths due to pregnancy and child birth per 100,000 live births)	60/100,000	31/100,000	0:100,000	0:100,000	
Under five mortality rate (number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	0	0	0	0	
Malaria case fatality in children under five years 10,000 population	0	0	0	0	
% population with sustainable access to safe water sources	65.5%	54.2%	60	55%	

% of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, HH Latrine)	20%	2.8%	5%	3.1	
Gross Enrolment Rate (indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling - regardless of age – as a proportion of the number children in relevant age groups)					
- Primary school	112.2%	109.4%	114.0%	111.8%	
- JHS	73.1%	67.2%	82.0%	71.3%	
- SHS	50.1%	50.4%	55.0%	51.1%	
b. Net admission Rate in Primary Schools (indicates Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)	88.3%	87.8%	90.0%	88.6%	
Gender parity index (indicates the ratio between girls’ and boys’ enrolment rates. The balance of parity is 1.00)					
- Primary	0.98	0.96	.98	.95	
- JHS	0.99	0.90	.99	.92	
- SHS	0.90	0.84	.90	.84	
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	8%	2%	10	4.7	
Transparent and Accountable Governance Programme					
Total amount of Internally Generated Revenue	84,426.68	84,042.68	N/A	99,086.06	
% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP Budget	100%	49%	100	65%	
Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	0	Nil	0	Nil	
Police citizen ratio	1: 200	1:6095	1:200	1:6,095	

Others Outside GSGDA				
Amount of Development Partners and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	126,000.00	30,196.58	5,364,800.00	156,706.62

2.9 Participatory M&E and other Studies

The Agona east district assembly is being assisted by CBRDP to undertake some participatory Monitoring and Evaluation in selected communities in the district. During monitoring and evaluation the key stakeholders including communities are involved. At site possession stage, all stakeholders are invited to participate. These stakeholders are also invited to participate in agreeing on indicators and preparation of the M&E Plan.

2.10 Updated of Critical Development and Poverty Issues

Table 9: **The National Youth Employment Programme**

The National Youth Employment Programme started in 2006 but as a new district, the programme took off in 2009. The table below indicates the models being implemented by Agona east district.

S/N	Model/Sector	Number of Persons Engaged		Total
		Female	Male	
1	Health extension officers (nursing assistants)	40	4	44
2	Community Educating Teaching Assistants (CETA)	19	11	30
3	Water and sanitation (Zoomlion)	59	47	106
4	Dressmaking	27	-	27
5	Hairdressing	30	-	30
6	Community protection unit	0	2	2
7	Prison service	0	2	2

2.11 Challenges

- ✚ Inadequate office accommodation
- ✚ Delay in the release of monthly allowance
- ✚ Inadequate logistics for monitoring of NYEP staff
- ✚ Acceptance of personnel into mainstream (social recognition)
- ✚ Health extension workers find it difficult upgrading themselves

2.12 Prospects

- ✚ A lot of improvement in the provision of health especially in the rural areas
- ✚ Gaps in teacher provision are bridged
- ✚ The community environs are kept clean
- ✚ Most CETA have upgraded themselves (about 15No. of them)

2.13 Free Ride Mass Transit for School Children

A private school has hired one of the intercity buses to convey the school children (basic) to and fro.

2.14 Incentives for Business Development in the District

Some of the incentives available for business development in Agona East District have to do with the following:

- ✚ Abundance of land for any type of investment
- ✚ Availability of a large unskilled labour force
- ✚ Nearness of district to the National Capital
- ✚ Presence of a number of financial institutions in the district
- ✚ Availability of water and electricity.

2.15 The Capitation Grant Implementation in the District

The implementation of the Capitation grant started in 2004 but the Agona east started building its data on the capitation grants in 2010 since the GES has just been provided an office accommodation.

Table 10 below provides details of school children who have benefitted from the programme according to circuits and levels in 2010.

S/N	CIRCUIT	LEVEL			TOTAL
		KG	PRIMARY	J.H.S	
1	Kwanyako	973	2255	854	4082
2	Duakwa	892	3050	1200	5142
3	Nsaba	750	2351	730	3831
4	Mankrong	1319	3383	951	5653
5	Asafo	532	1618	587	2737
TOTAL		4466	12657	4322	21445

Amount GHc

Table 11

Level	Amount	Remarks
1. Kindergarten	96,502.50	2010 Capitation Grant released
2. Primary		
3. J.H.S		

- ✚ The implementation of the Capitation grant improved enrolment levels in school greatly.
- ✚ It has facilitated the purchase of supply of teaching & learning materials for schools
- ✚ It has also contributed to improvement in sports and cultural activities in school.

2.16 National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)

The District has recently had its ugly share in natural disaster situations.

Places like Domoki, part of Nsaba, Ofoase, Mankrong town, Kwanyako and Brahabekume have of late been experiencing serious floods displacing the inhabitants, causing havoc to life and properties (including farm lands: 117 acres of land under maize cultivation led by the Youth in Agric Programme for example experienced a total destruction by flood in 2010). Domoki and Brahabekume communities have totally been displaced and seeking relocation.

Table 12 below gives details of Disaster Situation and Management in the District.

S/N	RELIEF ITEM	QUANTITY	FUNDING AGENCY	Affected Community	Remarks
1	Rice (Bags)	150	World Vision Int.	Brahabekume	The total number of people affected by the 20 th June, 2010 Floods and 12 th November, 2010 Windstorm stood at 2,517 people The estimated cost of the damage was GHc 325,611.00
2	Maize (Bags)	120	World Food Programme	Domoki	
3	Beans (Bags)	55		Kwanyako	
4	Used Clothing (Bales)	25	US Agency for Int. Dev't	Ofoase	
5	Plastic Cups (Pcs)	200	Int. Organ. for Migration	Nsaba	
6	Rubber Plates (Pcs)	200		Asafo	
7	Rubber Basins (Pcs)	50	ADRA Ghana	Mankrong	
8	Mosquito Nets (Pcs)	100	Presby. Church of Ghana (Central Presby)	Mensakrom	
9	Poly Mats (Pcs)	1,200		Nkumkum	
10	Foam Mattress (Pcs)	100	Department of Social Welfare (Leap Package)	Duakwa	
11	Soap (Ctns)	54		Otabil	
12	Wellington Boots (Pcs)	108		Yaw Dade	
13	Rubber Buckets (Pcs)	60			
14	Blanket (Pcs)	150			

2.17 National Service Scheme:

The District has benefited immensely from the National Service Scheme since its inception. Though, the scheme is still challenged by getting adequate accommodation for the personnel in the district, their presence at the user agencies (primarily Education and District Assembly) has been fruitful.

Table 13 below provides details on Deployment of Personnel in the District over the period

S/N	YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	2008/2009	72	13	85
2	2009/2010	168	43	211
3	2010/2011	98	49	147
Total		338	105	443

Table 14: Deployment to User Agency

S/N	YEAR	EDUCATION	%	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY	%	TOTAL
1	2008/2009	75	88.2	10	11.8	85
2	2009/2010	205	97.1	6	2.9	211
3	2010/2011	135	91.8	12	8.2	147
Total		415		28		443

Table 15: List of Beneficiary Schools

S/N	Name Of School	Enrolment (2009)	Enrol't As 2010	% Increase
1	Asafo A.D.A	180	216	19%
2	Duakwa Methodist	473	479	
3	Duakwa Presby	200	200	
4	Kwasi Paintsil A.M.E Zion	160	213	
5	Nsaba Catholic	144	271	
6	Asafo ADA	144	144	
7	Essuso Methodist	172	240	
Total		1,473	1763	

So far an amount of GHC **197,495.58** has been spent on the Ghana School Feeding programme in the district.

Monitoring of the school feeding programme is jointly undertaken by GSEFP, GES, the DA as well as SMC's of the beneficiary schools.

Some challenges faced by the programme include:

- ✚ Irregular supply of water to schools
- ✚ Delayed services
- ✚ Inadequate kitchen facilities
- ✚ Some school implementation committees are not functioning well
- ✚ Delayed payment to caterer
- ✚ No allocation for Monitoring and Evaluation

2.18 Some Recommendations needed to Improve on the Programme include:

- ✚ Increase number of schools on the programme. Currently, only eight (8) schools out of 314 are benefiting from the school feeding programme
- ✚ Regular and timely transfer of funds
- ✚ The nursery school children should be included in the programme

2.19 Land under Irrigation (Especially for Districts with long Dry Season)

There are few (intensive) acres of land under irrigation farming for vegetable at Agona Asafo.

2.20 Provision of Micro-Finance

The provision of microfinance in the Agona East District has been very challenging owing to the fact that loan recovery rate has been poor. Nevertheless, the Nyakrom Rural Bank, the more proactive rural bank of the Four (4) rural branch banks operating in the District disbursed some funds in 2010 as indicated in table below.

The loans were granted to those in the petty trading.

The 16: Provision of Micro-Finance

Year	GROUP	Male	Female	Amount
1	ONE	-	9	1,500.00
2	TWO	2	4	1,800.00
3	THREE	-	10	7,000.00
4	FOUR	1	9	10,000.00
5	FIVE	3	2	2,400.00
6	SIX	-	8	3,800.00
TOTAL Amount Disbursed		6	42	26,500.00

2.21 National Health Insurance Scheme (Agona East)

The district does not have an office for the scheme. Beneficiaries access the facility in the Agona West Municipal Assembly. Effort is however underway to get an office in the district to operationalize the scheme. Statistics available to DPCU indicated that in 2009, about (13,492) being 40% of Out-Patients Department of the District Health Directorate were on the NHIS. In 2010, this figure which formed 42% of the total OPD who accessed the AED health directorate facility

2.22 Challenges:

- ✚ The District has no scheme and still depends on the Agona West Municipal Scheme
- ✚ Misuse of facilities by client
- ✚ Inadequate education to people especially in our district where there is no FM Station
- ✚ Inadequate staffing
- ✚ Improved equipment levels in Health facilities

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 The Way Forward

3.1.1. Key Issues Addressed and those yet to be Addressed

Staffing situation in the departments of the Assembly leads much to be desired. There are many departments that are manned by one person who hardly undergoes any refresher training of any sort. These departments lack virtually everything including budget and logistics to support their work more effectively. The challenges they are confronted with both on;

- ✚ Budget line
- ✚ Logistics
 - Means of transport
 - Computer and accessories
 - Stationery
 - Incentives
- ✚ Aspects of the decentralization action plan including the absorption of staff of Area Councils are being pursued more vigorously to facilitate effectiveness at the sub-district level.
- ✚ Regular meeting of DPCU and decentralized departments,
- ✚ Provision of adequate office and residential accommodation.

Recommendations

- ✚ Some limited avenue should be opened for the recruitment of staff for these departments at the district level. Some capacity improvement programmes should be provided for the staff in the district within the short term
- ✚ It will be worthwhile if a project monitoring vehicle will be made available to the district
- ✚ A clear approval should be sought from the Assembly (General Assembly) before certain deductions from the DACF are effected by the DACF Administration
- ✚ A more meaningful participatory M&E will be adopted
- ✚ Quarterly DPCU meetings will be encouraged
- ✚ Funds should be made available by the DA to enable full implementation of the M&E activities
- ✚ The DA and Management should commit themselves to implementing the DMTDP (GSGDA): about 90% of the expenditure should reflect and relate to the plan.