

AGONA EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



Republic of Ghana

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR 2019

PREPARED BY:

THE D.P.C.U

AGONA EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

BOX 9, AGONA NSABA

JANUARY, 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	i
LIST OF TABLES.....	iii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	iii
LIST OF APPENDICES.....	iii
ACRONYMS.....	iv
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
BRIEF DISTRICT PROFILE.....	1
1.1 LEGISLATIVE INSTRUMENT AND ESTABLISHMENT.....	1
1.2 LOCATION AND SIZE OF DISTRICT.....	1
1.3 POPULATION.....	1
1.4 DISTRICT ECONOMY.....	1
1.4.1 Agriculture.....	1
1.4.2 Trade and Commerce.....	1
1.4.3 Tourism.....	2
1.4.4 Roads.....	2
1.4.5 Education.....	2
1.4.6 Health.....	3
1.4.7 Water Coverage.....	3
1.4.8 Environment.....	3
CHAPTER TWO.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	4
2.1 BACKGROUND.....	4
2.2 SUMMARY OF DISTRICT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES.....	4
2.3 DISTRICT SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES FOR 2019.....	5
2.4 PURPOSE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	5
2.5 PROCESSES INVOLVED IN THE M&E.....	6
2.6 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DMTDP 2018-2021.....	7
2.7 DETAILS OF THE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) IMPLEMENTED IN 2019...	7
2.8 STATUS OF PHYSICAL PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION.....	9
2.9 SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES OF THE AAP.....	10
2.10 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT REGISTER.....	17

2.11 UPDATE ON FUNDING SOURCES.....	25
2.12 UPDATE ON DISBURSEMENTS.....	27
2.13 CHALLENGES OF REVENUE INFLOW AND UTILIZATION.....	29
2.13.1 Deduction from Source.....	29
2.13.2 Utilization of Funds in Accordance With Budget.....	29
2.13.3 Other Challenges with regard to Disbursements.....	29
2.14 UPDATE ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS.....	29
2.15 Analysis of Indicators and Targets.....	34
CHAPTER THREE.....	38
UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES.....	38
3.1 INTRODUCTION.....	38
3. 2 GHANA SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME.....	38
3. 3 CAPITATION GRANTS.....	38
3. 43 FREE SHS PROGRAMME.....	38
3. 5 LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY (LEAP) PROGRAMME.....	39
3. 6 PLANTING FOR FOOD AND JOBS (PFJ).....	39
3.7 PLANTING FOR EXPORT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.....	39
3. 7 EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	41
3. 8 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION (PM&E).....	41
CHAPTER FOUR.....	43
THE WAY FORWARD.....	43
4.1 INTRODUCTION.....	43
4.2 CHALLENGES FACED.....	43
4. 3 THE WAY FORWARD.....	43
4. 4 KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED.....	44

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Proportion of DMTDP Implemented in 2019.....	7
Table 2.2: Proportion of Development Dimensions Implemented in 2019.....	8
Table 2.3: Detailed Project Register For 2019.....	11
Table 2.4: Programme Register for 2019.....	18
Table 2.5: Update on Funding/Revenue Sources.....	26
Table 2.6: Update on Expenditure.....	28
Table 2.7: Update on Indicators and Targets.....	30
Table 2.8: Update on District Specific Indicators.....	35
Table 3.1: Update On Critical Development And Poverty Issues.....	39
Table 3.2: Evaluations Conducted Findings and Recommendations.....	42
Table 3.3: Update on PM&E Conducted.....	42

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig. 2.1: Percentage of Development Dimensions Implemented in 2019.....	8
Fig. 2.2: Proportion of New Physical Projects Implemented.....	9
Fig. 2.3: Development Dimension of Physical Projects Implemented.....	10

LIST OF APPENDICES

<i>Appendix 1: Pictures of PM&E with Community Members of Nsaba and Kwesi Paintsil.....</i>	<i>45</i>
<i>Appendix 2: Pictures of Town Hall and Community Engagement Meetings.....</i>	<i>46</i>
<i>Appendix 3: Pictures of Menstrual Hygiene, Hand Washing and Sanitation Days.....</i>	<i>47</i>
<i>Appendix 4: Pictures of Health Screening Exercise for Food Vendors.....</i>	<i>48</i>
<i>Appendix 5: Pictures of Handing Over of Nurses Quarters and DCD Bungalow.....</i>	<i>49</i>
<i>Appendix 6: Pictures of Construction of Some 6unit Classroom Blocks.....</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Appendix 7: Pictures of Some Completed School Blocks.....</i>	<i>51</i>

ACRONYMS

AAP	Annual Action Plan
AEDA	Agona East District Assembly
CHPS	Community Health-based Planning Services
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CRB	Classroom Block
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DDF	District Development Facility
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DoA	Department of Agriculture
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GSOP	Ghana Social Opportunities Project
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
JHS	Junior High School
KG	Kindergarten
KM	Kilometers
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation
M/T	Metric Tons
MP's CF	Member of Parliament's Common Fund
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NPK	Nitrogen Potassium Calcium
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PFJ	Planting for Food and Jobs
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PWD's CF	People With Disability Common Fund
RPCU	Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit
SHS	Senior High School
SIF	Social Investment Fund
SME	Small Medium Enterprises
SRWSP	Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project

CHAPTER ONE

BRIEF DISTRICT PROFILE

1.1 LEGISLATIVE INSTRUMENT AND ESTABLISHMENT

The Agona East District Assembly (AEDA) was carved out of the defunct Agona District Assembly in 2008 by Legislative Instrument 1921 in 2007 as a means of ensuring effective administration and bringing development to the doorstep of its citizens. It is one of the twenty-two (22) Political and Administrative Districts in the Central Region of Ghana.

1.2 LOCATION AND SIZE OF DISTRICT

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 is bounded on the South-west by the Agona West Municipal Assembly. 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 and South-East by Gomoa East District and to the West by Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa and Ajumako-Enyan Essiam District. It has a total land area of 539.7 square kilometers, which is about Six percent (6%) of the total land area of Central Region. The District whose capital is Agona Nsaba, falls within the forest belt of Ghana and is a cocoa producing district.

1.3 POPULATION

The total population of Agona East District is 85,920, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, representing 3.9 percent of Central Region's population of 2,201,863. Of this population, 44,885 are females representing 52.2% while 41,035 are males representing 47.8%. males denoting more females than males in the District. At an estimated population growth rate of 2.1% per annum the district's population for 2019 is estimated at 115,401

1.4 DISTRICT ECONOMY

1.4.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the major economic activity in Agona East District and engages more than 69.9% of the District's population. The high soil fertility supports cultivation of tree and cash crops, food crops, vegetables and sugarcane. Tree crops such as cocoa, citrus, oil palm and cola are cultivated. Food crops like maize, cassava, cocoyam, vegetables are also cultivated, and the District supplies Swedru, Akroso, Kasoa, Bawjiase and Accra markets. The Table below shows major crops produced and the area under cultivation.

1.4.2 Trade and Commerce

This is the second most important economic activity after agriculture throughout the District. This sector employs 24.2% of the District's labour force. The sector is least developed and

dominated by petty traders, kiosk owners, and transport owners. Commercial activities are enhanced by periodic markets that are scattered all over the District. Notable among these are the Mankrong Junction, Asafo, Mensakrom and Duakwa. Though, these market centres are poorly developed, they constitute the major sources of revenue to the District Assembly. Only two of the market facilities have stalls and stores while trading activities are largely conducted under trees, in front of houses and in temporary structures constructed with crude materials, which mostly are provided by the traders themselves.

1.4.3 Tourism

Tourism plays a leading role in the socio-economic development of the country. It is the third after gold and cocoa as the major foreign exchange earner in the country. However, tourism does not constitute any key development activity in the district economy. There are several potential tourist destinations both cultural and environmental in nature, which when developed could place the district on the tourism map of Ghana. Some potential tourism sites in the district include; the Winding Palm tree at Kenyanko, Ancient Caves at Obosomase and Akuoko, the 9 distributaries of river Ayensu at Mankrong, the Virgin forest at Akuoko, Wood Carving at Mensakrom as well as the various festivals celebrated district wide. These if developed could serve as a major source of revenue to the district for development purposes.

1.4.4 Roads

The Agona East District has a total of over 250km of roads made up of trunk and feeder roads. The Major trunk road in the district is the Swedru to Oda road, estimated to be about 30km. Other trunk roads in the district include Kasoa-Bawjiase-Swedru which is estimated at about 50km and Swedru-Mensakrom-Nyakrom estimated to be about 30km. Most of the roads in the district are not in good shape as these are mostly feeder roads. A number of farming communities in the district are connected by feeder roads which most often than not become immotorable in the rainy season. This therefore leads to high demand for reshaping of roads especially in the rainy season.

1.4.5 Education

The education directorate of the Agona East District is made up of Seven (7) Circuits namely; Nsaba, Duakwa A & B, Mankrong A & B, Asafo and Kwanyako. These circuits collectively have a total of 173 pre-schools, 124 Primary Schools, 86 Junior High Schools, 3 Senior High Schools and 1 Senior High Technical School. Gross enrolments as the end of 2019 stood at 4,982 at the Pre-School, 12,468 at the primary level, 5,456 at the JHS level and 6,945 at the SHS and SHTS levels. At these educational levels are a number of both trained and untrained teachers. At the pre-school level there are 152 trained and 60 untrained teachers, 365 and 132

trained and untrained teachers at the Primary level and 395 and 43 trained and untrained teachers at the JHS level.

1.4.6 Health

the Agona East health directorate has five (5) sub-districts under which it operates. These are; Nsaba, Mankrong, Kwanyarko, Duakwa-Mensahkrom and Asafo. Notwithstanding the over 10 years since the creation of the district, it is without a hospital. The highest health facility in the district are two polyclinics located in Duakwa and Mankrong. In addition to the Polyclinics are, five (5) health centres, 13 Community-Based Health Planning Services (CHPS) and one (1) private maternity home. In addition to these are 5 demarcated CHPS without compounds. Of the 13 CHPS, only 8 are accredited by the National Health Insurance Scheme. In the area of health person, the district can boast of 2 doctors operating at the Duakwa Polyclinic, 5 Physician Assistants in addition to other health person. The current nurse-to-patient ratio in the district is 1:610.

1.4.7 Water Coverage

About 86.4% of the population of the district currently have access to improved water sources. This is largely made up of Pipe borne (62%), boreholes (19%) and wells (3%). the remaining 16% of the population gets its water from unapproved sources such as streams and rivers. Also, according to the Community Water and Sanitation Agency about 50.26% of the rural population of the district representing 51,161 people have access to potable water from sources such as boreholes, Hand-dug wells and Ghana Water Company Ltd. (GWCL).

1.4.8 Environment

Most of the waste generated in the district is made up of plastics, metals, broken glasses, polythene, paper among others in addition to the liquid waste. There is however no institutionalized solid or liquid waste management systems in the district for proper disposal of waste generated in the district. Swedru, a sister district's capital is the only place with a waste disposal site for both liquid and solid waste generated in the district. Most communities in the district rely on make shift local arrangements most of which do not conform to accepted environmental norms. Of the total waste generated in the district 34% are disposed-off at refuse dumps, 54% through open dumping, 3% through refuse containers and 9% by way of burning. This indicates the poor nature of refuse disposal in the district.

CHAPTER TWO

INTRODUCTION

2.1 BACKGROUND

The Agona East District Assembly (AEDA) over the years has made tremendous strides to better the lives of its people through prudent management and accountable practices that are performance driven. In doing this, the Assembly has over the years marked out a path through the development of blue prints by way of Medium Term Development Plans (MTDPs) and Annual Action Plans (AAPs). These have guided the Assembly in its deliverables and have resulted in effective and efficient management of resources in the district since its creation.

2.2 SUMMARY OF DISTRICT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

The District within the Medium Term spanning 2018-2021 was formulated under the guides of the National Long Term Development Policy Framework. This gave direction to the district by way of a Vision and Mission. Embedded in these are the district Goal, Objectives as well as strategies by which these goals and objectives will be achieved.

To accelerate growth in a manner that is consistent with improving the living standards by way of poverty reduction and provision of social amenities district wide, the district will focus on the following;

Vision; “To enhance the human resource capacity of the people in the district for them to develop and improve their standard of living”, and

Mission; “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 communities, NGOs, private and other development partners”.

Core Functions; The Agona East District Assembly like any other district exist to perform specific functions as stipulated in Article 10(3) of the Local Governance Act, (2016), Act 936. the functions as outlines in the Act, the district shall;

1. Be responsible for the overall development of the District and shall ensure the preparation and submission to the government for approval of the development plan and budget for the District.
2. Formulate programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization and utilization of human, physical, financial and other resources in the District.
3. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the District.
4. Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the District.
5. In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the District.

6. Ensure ready access to the courts and public tribunals in the District for the promotion of justice.
7. Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by this law or any other enactment; and
8. Perform such other functions as may be referred to it by the government.

2.3 DISTRICT SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES FOR 2019

To ensure the achievement of the District Goal, Mission and Vision the following specific objectives were pursued in the 2019 plan period,

1. To improve the District's Revenue Mobilization capacity by 10%
2. Develop and diversify the tourism industry for revenue generation
3. Develop the skills of the youth to reduce adult unemployed
4. To create awareness on desertification and climate change as well as mitigate their effects
5. Increase production and productivity level of agriculture through improved extension services and supply of farm inputs
6. Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels
7. Improve the quality of teaching and learning for improved results
8. To ensure that at least 53% of the rural poor have geographical access to efficient health services.
9. Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services
10. Create and sustain improved road infrastructure by the end of 2019
11. Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water for both urban and rural population of the district.
12. Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation.
13. Ensure food hygiene and safety through communal sensitization on personal hygiene
14. Strengthen the capacity of Assembly staff for accountable, effective and efficient service delivery.
15. Empower women and mainstream gender into the socioeconomic development of the district.

2.4 PURPOSE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The purpose and objective of this M&E report for Agona East District Assembly (AEDA) is to ascertain the status of development projects and programmes implemented and to evaluate the performance of the district within the planned period of 2019. The Agona East District Assembly has the responsibility of planning and implementing, programmes and projects that are aimed at bettering the standard of living of the people in the District. This report is

therefore to present through evidence based information, the effects of the various interventions implemented in the year 2019. It is also to enable the District to generate reliable, valid and dependable information to Regional as well as National authorities so as to serve as a basis for the formulation of policies through informed decision making for the improvement of livelihood of the people of Agona East and Ghana at large.

The report is primarily meant to institute an effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of programmes and projects in the district through systematic monitoring and evaluation of the District Annual Action Plan (AAP) of 2019 and the Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021).

2.5 PROCESSES INVOLVED IN THE M&E

The Agona East District Assembly undertakes participatory Monitoring and Evaluation in selected communities in the district. During monitoring and evaluation, the key stakeholders such as chiefs, opinion leaders, Assembly members, and heads of departments, women groups and beneficiary communities are involved. All stakeholders are involved during plan preparation and implementation and at site possession stage, stakeholders are invited to participate. These stakeholders are also invited to participate in agreeing on indicators and preparation of the M&E Plan. To ensure that this M&E report is produced out of a participatory process, the following processes were followed:

1. The M & E report team comprising 15 officers were assembled from the key departments and units of the Assembly including; planning and budgeting, Decentralized Departmental Reps (GHS, GES, DoA, NADMO etc), Works Department, Physical Planning Unit, Gender Desk, Finance Department and Internal Audit unit.
2. The team was then given orientation on the content of the M & E report and how the report was going to be prepared following the NDPC guidelines.
3. Then an action plan was drawn and executed by the team to facilitate systematic preparation of the report.
4. In executing the plan for the purpose of the report, key team members were usually called upon for field visits depending on the nature and type of project and the department or unit directly involved including key community stakeholders.
5. The various stages involved in the report writing were then followed one after the other by the team as outlined in the guidelines.
6. The output of this process is then put together to produce the M&E report which is usually submitted to the NDPC through the RPCU.

2.6 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DMTDP 2018-2021

The Agona East District Assembly derives its focus and direction from District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) spanning 2018-2021 through the Annual Action Plans (AAPs) of 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021. The planned number of programmes and projects for the various years were 334 for 2018, 263 for 2019, 246 for 2020 and 93 for implementation in 2021. In all a total of 936 programmes and projects were earmarked for implementation within the Medium Term plan period.

Table 2.1: Proportion of DMTDP Implemented in 2019

No.	Indicator	Baseline	2019	
		2018	Target	Actual
1.	Proportion of AAP implemented by the end of the year 2019	315	263	237
	a. Percentage complemented	57.9%	97%	77.9%
	b. Percentage of ongoing interventions	39.5%	3.0%	12.2%
	c. Percentage of interventions abandoned	-	0%	0.8%
	d. Percentage of interventions yet to start	2.6%	0%	9.1%
2.	Proportion of the overall medium – term development plan implemented	33.7%	28.1%	25.3%

For the year 2019, a total of 263 programmes and projects were planned for implementation. Out of this, 237 were implemented representing 25.3% of the total number of planned programmes and projects for the Medium Term and 90.1% of the total planned activities for the year 2019. This indicates that 26 projects could not be implemented, of this number 24(9.1%) and 2(0.8%) of the 263 activities are yet to start and at a stand still respectively. Also 32 (12.2%) of the implemented projects are at various stages of completion (ongoing) while 205 (77.9%) of the planned projects for the year were implemented to completion. These are indicated in the table above.

2.7 DETAILS OF THE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) IMPLEMENTED IN 2019

Programmes and projects for the year 2019 were implemented in five broad thematic areas or development dimensions. These were Economic, Social, Environment/Infrastructure and Human Settlement, Governance/ Corruption and Accountability and finally International Development. Each of these dimensions comprises a number of sectors. For example the Economic development dimension comprises Private sector, Agriculture and Tourism. Social Development comprises Education, Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation among others. That of Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement is made up of Electricity, Drainage, Settlement, ICT, Technology, Disaster Management etc. Activities of departments in the

Assembly that are related to these sectors therefore makeup the planned activities for the various development dimensions.

Table 2.2: Proportion of Development Dimensions Implemented in 2019

S/N	Development Dimensions	2019		% of AAP Impltd.
		Planned	Executed	
1.	Economic Development	29	25	9.5%
2.	Social Development	143	131	49.8
3.	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	34	33	12.5
4.	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	54	47	17.9
5.	District's role in International development	3	1	0.4
	Total	263	237	90.1%

The Agona East District planned to implement a total of 263 activities in five (5) development areas. These thematic areas include economic development, social development, environment infrastructure and human settlement, Governance and International development. At the end of the year a total 237 activities were implemented representing 90.1% of the total planned activities for the year. The concentration of activities 143 in the social development sector representing 54.4% indicates the high demand for social development as a result of the poverty situation of the district. This therefore skews development to that sector rather than for the economic development which has an immediate effect on the lives of the people.

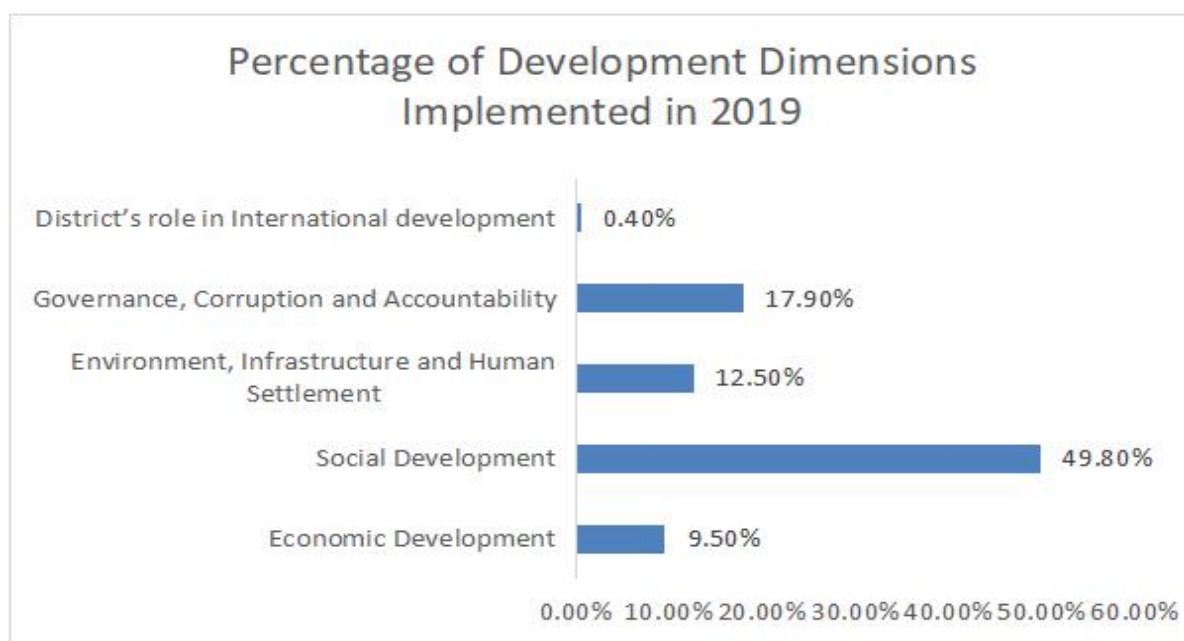


Fig. 2.1: Percentage of Development Dimensions Implemented in 2019

From the table above of the total planned programmes and project, 90.1% of these programmes and projects were implemented. Of this percentage 9.5% were in the economic development dimension, 49.8% in social development, 12.5% in environment, infrastructure

and human settlement, 17.9% in governance and 0.4% in the area of international development as in the diagram above. The demand and need for provision of social development in the district is seen to be high due to the high poverty situation of the district. This therefore calls for the implementation of social services to augment the poverty situation of the citizens of the district.

2.8 STATUS OF PHYSICAL PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION

In the area of Physical projects, a total of 43 physical projects were planned for implementation in 2019. Of this number 12 representing 27.9% were totally new projects earmarked to start in 2019 while 31 representing 72.1% were rolled over projects which had started in previous years dating as far back as 2016. the diagram below indicates details of physical projects implemented in 2019.

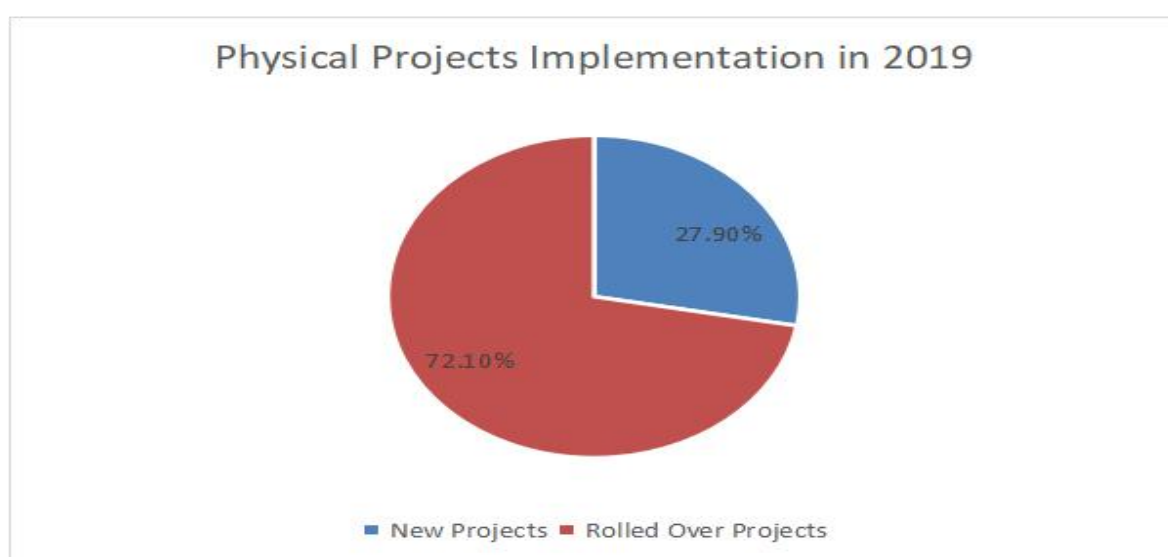


Fig. 2.2: Proportion of New Physical Projects Implemented

Notwithstanding the huge number of rolled over projects 72% and the 27.9% of newly initiated physical projects implemented in 2019 only 6 could be fully implemented to a 100% completion representing 14%. the remaining 86% projects that is 37 are all ongoing and at various stages of completion. The inability of the Assembly to complete not up 50% of its physical projects is hugely due to inadequate financial resources and the untimely release of funds for the execution of projects. It should however be noted that notwithstanding the financial challenges, the Assembly was able to commence all its 12 new projects initiated in 2019.

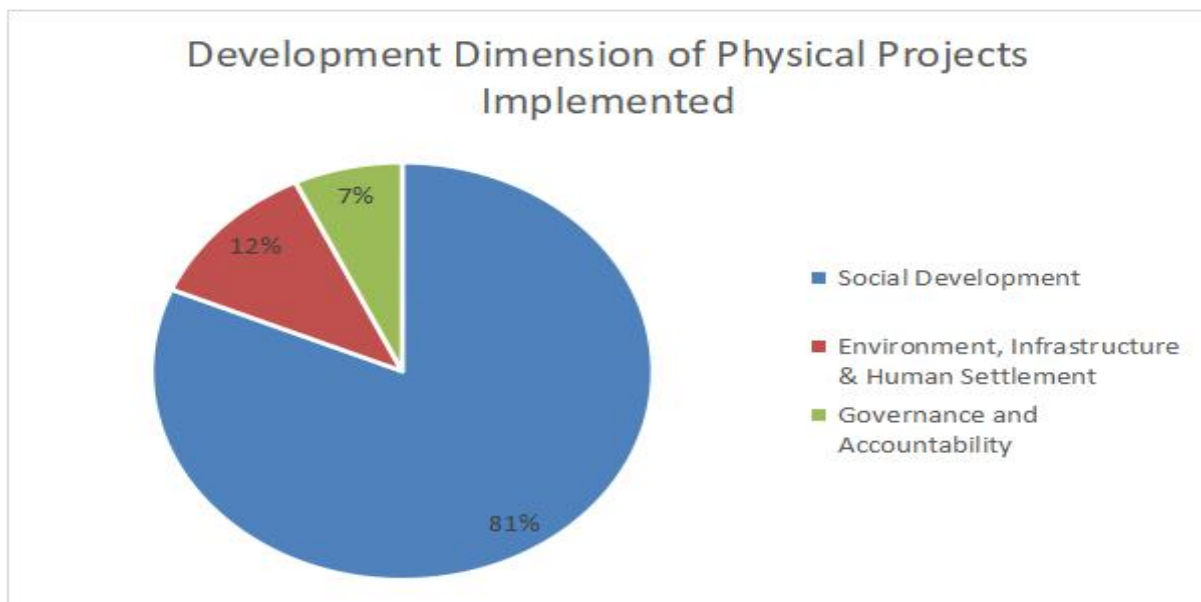


Fig. 2.3: Development Dimension of Physical Projects Implemented

Also of the 43 physical projects that were implemented, 7% were implemented in the area of Governance and Accountability development dimension, 12% in Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement while the rest of about 81% were implemented in the area of social development. This further buttresses the demand for social needs and projects in the Assembly.

2.9 SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES OF THE AAP

The District Medium Term Development Plan which gave direction to the 2019 Annual Action Plan (AAP) earmarked to implement a total 263 programmes and projects. This represents 28.1% of the total planned programmes and projects in the DMTDP 2018-2021. However, the Assembly was able to implement 25.3% of the DMTDP in 2019. The success of this achievement was as a result of the commitment and dedication of staff to project and programmes implementation.

The success of achievements in 2019 in the area of physical project implementation is the successful initiation of 12 new projects which are at various stages of completion. In addition to this, is the successful completion of 6 projects representing 14% of all physical projects implemented in 2019.

In terms of challenges faced in the implementation of the AAP of 2019, numerous challenges were faced a summary of these are listed below;

1. Inadequate funds for the complete execution of projects.
2. Delays in release of statutory funds from national bodies
3. Delay in release of funds at the district level for the timely implementation of programmes.
4. Challenges with accessing vehicles for planned activities.
5. Inadequate financial resources for fuel for monitoring and inspection exercises

Table 2.3: Detailed Project Register For 2019

No.	Project Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Location	Contractor/ Consultant	Contract Sum (GH¢)	Funding Source	Date of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Outstanding Balance	Implementation Status	Remarks
1.	Construction of accommodation for DCE	Governance & Corruption	Nsaba	Kannan Const. Ltd	236,224.61	DACF		01/08/14	18/11/14	34,482.15	83	
2.	Completion of accommodation for DCD	Governance & Corruption	Nsaba	Ayouni Com. Ltd	202,454.02	DACF		13/08/14	04/11/14	67,304.21	100	
3.	Construction of 1 no. 3 unit CRB	Social Development	Kwesikum	Kenboat Company Ltd.	152,199.00	DACF		05/08/15	12/01/16	45,329.00	78	
4.	Const. of 1No. 3 unit Pre Sch. with Ancillary Facilities	Social Development	Nsaba Catholic Sch.	Kenboat Company Ltd.	162,636.38	DACF		05/07/15	05/01/16	21,822.12	74	
5.	Construction and completion of 1 no. 3 unit CRB	Social Development	Ninta	Kenboat Com. Ltd	193,842.88	DACF		22/02/16	01/08/16	51,174.81	56	
6.	Construction of latrine	Social Development	Ninta	Abealu Const. Ltd	31,215.00	DDF		21/01/13	30/05/13	14,710.00	58	
7.	Conversion of a classroom block pavilion into 6-Unit Teachers Quarters	Social Development	Mankrong	Icon Star Ltd.	203,480.00	DACF		28/07/16	03/02/17	52,480.00	95	
8.	Const. 1No. 6-unit classroom	Social Development	Kofikum	ECILAS LTD.	359,789.00	GETFUND		11/07/16	10/02/17		81	

No.	Project Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Location	Contractor/ Consultant	Contract Sum (GH¢)	Funding Source	Date of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Outstanding Balance	Implementation Status	Remarks
	with ancillary facility											
9.	Const. 1No. 6-unit classroom with ancillary facility	Social Development	Obokor	ALPHA ZAETH ENT.	359,789.00	GETFUND		11/07/16	10/02/17		37	
10.	Const. 1No. 6-unit classroom with ancillary facility	Social Development	Akroma Aeda Primary	SAG-AN CO. LTD.	359,789.00	GETFUND		11/07/16	10/02/17		60	
11.	Const. 1No. 6-unit classroom with ancillary facility	Social Development	Sasakwaa Aeda Primary	ECILAS CO. LTD.	359,789.00	GETFUND		11/07/16	10/02/17		81	
12.	Const. 1No. 6-unit classroom with ancillary facility	Social Development	Otabilkwaa Aeda Prm	Opatec Co. Ltd.	349,792.00	GETFUND		11/07/16	10/02/17		20	
13.	Const. 1No. 6-unit classroom with ancillary facility	Social Development	Abuakwa Akrabong	Jemful Co. Ltd.	349,807.00	GETFUND		11/07/16	10/02/17		40	
14.	Construction of 8 unit staff accommodation	Governance & Corruption	Nsaba	Prezo Construction Ltd.	359,237.97	DACF		10/03/2016	24/11/2016	120,026.87	80	
15.	Demolition and construction of	Environment & Infrastructure	Kofikum/	Spaceman Ventures	294,560.00	DDF		19/08/2016	18/02/2017	73,520.00	75	

No.	Project Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Location	Contractor/ Consultant	Contract Sum (GH¢)	Funding Source	Date of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Outstanding Balance	Implementation Status	Remarks
	concrete box culvert and 0.6m by 250m concrete u-drain		Oboyambo									
16.	Construction of female and Children's ward	Social Development	Agona Nsaba	Maxhay Company Ltd.	229,860.00	DACF		25/08/2016	27/02/2016	144,860.00	73	
17.	Construction of 0.6m x 250m length concrete U-drain	Environment & Infrastructure	Mankrong	Spaceman Ventures	179,150.00	DACF		19/08/16	18/01/2017	38,361.00	95	
18.	Const. 1No. 6-unit classroom with ancillary facility	Social Development	Agona Duabone Aeda	Sag-An Co. Ltd.	349,253.10	GETFUND		22/11/16	23/05/2017		60	
19.	Const. 1No. 6-unit classroom with ancillary facility	Social Development	Agona Duakwa Catholic Primary	Sag-An Co Ltd.	349,994.70	GETFUND		22/11/16	23/05/2017		60	
20.	Const. 1No. 6-unit classroom with ancillary facility	Social Development	Agona Nsaba Zion	Danclass Co. Ltd.	351,147.00	GETFUND		22/11/16	23/05/2017		38	
21.	Const. 1No. 6-unit classroom with ancillary facility	Social Development	Agona Jacob Aeda	Casbak Int. Ghana Ltd.	355,513.40	GETFUND		22/11/16	23/05/2017		58	

No.	Project Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Location	Contractor/ Consultant	Contract Sum (GH¢)	Funding Source	Date of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Outstanding Balance	Implementation Status	Remarks
22.	Const. 1No. 6-unit classroom with ancillary facility	Social Development	Agona Kwanyako Methodist Primary	Klenam Const. Ltd	348,299.51	GETFUND		22/11/16	23/05/2017		74	
23.	Const. 1No. 6-unit classroom with ancillary facility	Social Development	Agona Duakwa Salvation Army	Opanyin Nyandu Eng	346,827.36	GETFUND		22/11/16	23/05/2017		70	
24.	Completion of 1No. 3-Unit classroom with ancillary facilities	Social Development	AGONA KWANYAKO PRESBY JHS	THEO METRO CONST. LTD.	194,326.65	DACF		19/01/18	19/07/2018	194,326.65	65	
25.	Completion of 1No. 3-Unit classroom with ancillary facilities	Social Development	AGONA NKUMKUM MANGOAS E	SOKAE ENT.	175,533.30	DACF		19/01/18	19/07/2018	95/533.30	85	
26.	Const. of 1No. 4-Unit nurses quarters	Social Development	AGONA NSABA	W. BAIDOO CO. LTD.	275,622.90	DDF		19/01/18	19/07/2018	75,792.40	100	
27.	Completion of 1No. chps compound	Social Development	AGONA NAMANWORA	SOKAE ENT.	105,600.00	DDF		19/01/18	19/07/2018	53021.27	80	
28.	Const. of 6 x3 meter box culvert over River Dutch	Environment & Infrastructure	AGONA ASAFO SAWMILL	RUTHRA CONST. CO.LTD.	109,759.65	DACF		19/01/18	19/07/2018	89,759.65	100	
29.	Const. of 0.06m dia. U-drain, 0.9m dia. U-drain, 12m dia.	Environment & Infrastructure	SAWMILL, KWANSAKROM	FRARIT CO. LTD.	314,065.50	DACF		19/01/18	19/09/2018	284,065.50	30	

No.	Project Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Location	Contractor/ Consultant	Contract Sum (GH¢)	Funding Source	Date of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Outstanding Balance	Implementation Status	Remarks
	Pipe culvert and gravelling of the road											
30.	Demolition and Construction of double Concrete culvert and dredging of river	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	BRAHABEK UMI	KWAME SAM CO. LTD.	210,600.00	DDF		11/08/2016	13/03/2017	21,060.00	100	
31.	Supply of 1000 dual desk	Social Development	Basic Schools in the District	Works Depts.	-	DDF	-	-	-	-	100	
32.	Construction of 6-unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Duakwa Methodist	Mbir and Sons Ltd	449,721.80	GETFUND	-	12/03/19	11/09/19	-	50	
33.	Construction of 3unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Kofitwikrom AEDA B	MISISUPI Enterprise	251,956.74	GETFUND	-	12/03/19	11/09/19	-	55	
34.	Construction of 6-unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Kwansakrom AEDA B	AMOH Mensah Co. Ltd	448,509.60	GETFUND	-	12/03/19	11/09/19	-	58	
35.	Construction of Kindergarten Blck	Social Development	Otepro Primary School	Katanca Co. Ltd.	299,900.18	GETFUND	-	12/03/19	11/09/19	-	59	
36.	Construction of 6-unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Mensakrom	SP Construction Ltd.	451,096.80	GETFUND	-	12/03/19	11/09/19	-	15	
37.	Construction of Kindergarten Blck	Social Development	Agona Kokoado	SV Urstein Ltd.	300,175.18	GETFUND	-	12/03/19	11/09/19	-	40	
38.	Construction of 6-unit Classroom Block with	Social Development	Fante Bawjiase	MISISUPI Enterprise	486,559.70	GETFUND	-	13/08/19	14/04/20	-	45	

No.	Project Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Location	Contractor/ Consultant	Contract Sum (GH¢)	Funding Source	Date of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Outstanding Balance	Implementation Status	Remarks
	ancillary facilities											
39.	Construction of 1no. CHPS compound	Social Development	Mankrong Junction	KAM Tinsungu Ltd.	254,686.00	DACF	-	23/08/19	23/04/20	-	20	
40.	Construction of 10no. Boreholes	Social Development	Duabone, Coleman, Otabilkwaa, Asarekwaa etc	Bengeo Empire Ltd.	142,370.00	DACF	-	23/08/19	23/03/20	-	58	
41.	Construction of 3no. 3unit Classrooms	Social Development	Ninta, Nsaba & Kwesikum	Ruthra Constr. Ltd.	298,753.35	DACF	-	23/08/19	23/02/20	-	5	
42.	Construction of CHPS compound	Social Development	Fante Bawjiase	SAM OTOO Constr.& Carp Ltd.	264,623.18	DACF-RFG	-	23/08/19	23/04/20	-	40	
43.	Supply of 614 dual desk	Social Development	Basic Schools in the District	Ruthra Const. Ltd.	153,500.00	DACF-RFG		23/08/19	23/10/19	-	100	

2.10 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT REGISTER

The high number of social development dimension projects indicates the committed of the Assembly in addressing its social related challenges particularly in the area of education and health. It also indicates the districts commitment to helping realize the governments medium term goals in the areas of social development including education, health, water, sanitation among others.

Notwithstanding the relatively few percentage of projects completed, it should be noted that programmes are in continuous implementation, these however were mostly successfully implemented with a majority of them implemented to completion. This further indicates the Assembly's commitment to ensuring the implementation of projects to completion aimed at ensuring the achievement of the ultimate goal of every project and programme.

In the area of Economic Development, planned activities or programmes where mostly in the area of service delivery. These included programmes such as Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ), Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD), One District One Factory (1D1F), One Constituency One Million Dollars. All these have implemented to some percentage to the benefit of a number of citizenry of the district. These are however running programmes to be implement over the whole period of the Medium Term.

Table 2.4: Programme Register for 2019

No.	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	2019 Programmes											
			1 ST Quarter			2 nd Quarter			3 rd Quarter			4 th Quarter		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CIVIC EDUCATION														
1.	Education and sensitization on tax compliance	All Area Councils				275	414	689	-	-	-			
2.	Sensitization on Accountability, Rule of law, Anti-corruption programme	All Area Councils				1512	2355	3873						
3.	Education on District Level Election	District wide				328	348	676						
4.	Education on Judiciary and the protection of Human Rights	Asafo, Nsaba, Kwansakrom												
5.	Education on sanitation	Basic Schools				2,629	2907	5536						
6.	Reviving of CEC/Duties of a Citizen	Basic schools	-	-	-	519	626	1145						
7.	Child Protection	Basic schools	-	-	-	167	203	370						
8.	Child Rights	Basic schools				167	203	370						
9.	Education on limited registration exercise	Area Councils	-	-	-	230	250	480						
10.	Civic Education Club activities	District wide				133	158	291						

No.	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	2019 Programmes											
			1 ST Quarter			2 ND Quarter			3 RD Quarter			4 TH Quarter		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
11.	Sensitization on directive principle of state policy	District wide	184	195	379	909	1209	2118						
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION														
12.	Monitoring and Evaluation of projects		13	4	17	14	5	19	3	2	5			
13.	Organisation of works sub-committee meeting		7	0	7	7	0	7						
14.	Organisation of Justice and security sub-committee meeting		12	1	13	14	1	15						
15.	Organisation of Development planning sub-committee meeting		7	2	9	7	1	8						
16.	Organisation of social service sub-committee meeting		8	2	10	9	3	12						
17.	Organisation of finance and administration sub-committee meeting		11	1	12	12	1	13						
18.	Organization of executive committee meetings		9	1	10	8	1	9						
PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT														
19.	Hold technical sub-committee meetings					9	1	10						
20.	Hold Spatial Planning Committee					11	-	11						

No.	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	2019 Programmes											
			1 ST Quarter			2 nd Quarter			3 rd Quarter			4 th Quarter		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
	Meetings													
21.	Conduct staff meetings					3	1	4						
22.	Capacity building for staff of the Department					2	0	2						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE														
23.	Farm and home visits conducted (extension)					5,830	3,813	9,643	10409	6871	17280			
24.	Technology transfer through fertilizer application					940	363	1303	550	250	800			
25.	Farmers affected by fall army worm					149	61	210	24	9	33			
26.	Training on use of improved seeds								610	404	1014			
27.	Training of farmers in improved technology	District wide							634	358	992			
28.	FBOs trained in extension services	District wide							260	170	430			
29.	Cropping management	District wide							268	119	487			
30.	Water use management								201	98	299			
31.	Integrated pest management								307	145	452			
32.	Improved livestock housing	District wide							39	17	65			
33.	Supplementary feeding of small ruminants	District wide							48	26	75			

No.	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	2019 Programmes											
			1 ST Quarter			2 nd Quarter			3 rd Quarter			4 th Quarter		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION														
34.	Sensitization of school clubs on disaster prevention	Kwayankor, Fati Bawjiase, Amanful, Asarekwaa, Seth okai, Agona Asafo	30	25	55	40	55	95	15	15	30			
35.	Activation of DVGs and School clubs for tree nursing	Agona Asafo	14	5	19	14	5	19	14	5	19			
36.	Activation of DVGs and School clubs in sanitation programmes	Nsaba, Kwamesam, Agona Tawora, Kwesi Paintsil	11	3	14				11	3	14			
37.	Management and collection of disaster data	District Wide	8	7	15									
38.	Training and capacity building on Disaster Prevention and Management.		-	-	-				10	5	15			
39.	Training on Soap making, shampoo and Pastries	Mankrong, Oboyambo, Aboano	-	60	60	0	54	54						
40.	Sensitization on Afforestation	Asafo AC				60	26	86	30	11	41			
41.	Tree planting exercise in schools	Kwanyako, Duakwa, Asafo	74	40	114									
42.	General education and sanitation on disaster prevention	Agona Nsaba, Kwanyako	37	22	59	53	24	77						
43.	Cleaning exercises	District wide, Duoto	8	7	15	10	5	15	10	5	15			

No.	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	2019 Programmes											
			1 ST Quarter			2 nd Quarter			3 rd Quarter			4 th Quarter		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
44.	Identification of hazard	Duoto				10	5	15						
45.	Creation of new schools/ DVGS	Agona Nkran, Akrabong, Mankrong				9	7	16			3			
46.	Disaster technical committee meetings	Nsaba	8	3	11	9	1	10						
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT														
47.	Sensitize communities on CLTS	District wide						24			14			
48.	Facilitate the construction of household toilets in 40 communities										10			
49.	Monitor the operation and management of 33 public toilets	District wide			21 monitored			17 monitored			33 monitored			
50.	Mobilize drinks/food vendors for medical screening	All Area Councils						2,752						
GHANA HEALTH SERVICE														
51.	Malaria advocacy for adherence to the test, treat and track policy	All facilities				17	35	52						
52.	HIV/AIDS sensitization and counselling screening and testing	All facilities												
		Pretest Counseling				40	80	120						
		Tested				40	80	120	31	96	127			
		Positive				1	15	16	1	5	6			

No.	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	2019 Programmes											
			1 ST Quarter			2 ND Quarter			3 RD Quarter			4 TH Quarter		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
		Post counseling				40	80	120						
53.	Health promotion through education and sensitization	Comm. Dis.				1030	4776	5806	1238	5935	1238			
		Non-comm Diseases				897	6250	7147	681	5545	6226			
		Safe motherhood				306	4401	4707	269	5173	5442			
		Family Planning				415	7105	7520	610	6861	7471			
		Nutrition				818	7567	8385	709	8567	9276			
		Child health				446	8656	9102	497	9437	9934			
		Hygiene				911	4528	5439	783	5511	6294			
		Mental Health				331	2142	2473	146	697	843			
54.	Curative activities in OPDs	All health facilities				5082	8900	13928	5650	9520	15170			
55.	Growth monitoring and promotion and activities					1414	1603	3017	1531	1641	3172			
56.	Training of health staff and teachers					41	86	127						
57.	Training of yaws case detection					19	18	37						
SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT														
58.	Registration of Persons with disability (type of	District wide												
		Sight				31	29	60	15	10	25			
		Hearing/speech				24	20	44	2	2	4			

No.	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	2019 Programmes											
			1 ST Quarter			2 nd Quarter			3 rd Quarter			4 th Quarter		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
	disability)	Movement				40	80	120	20	25	45			
59.	Support to LEAP beneficiaries	District Wide												
		Beneficiaries												
		Amount												
60.	Sensitization on LEAP program in selected communities	Selected Communities												
61.	Assistance to PWD's	Beneficiaries				15	20	35	26	20	46			
		Amount				1,500.00	42,134.00	43,634	25,000	10,131	35,131			
GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE														
62.	Workshop training on new curriculum	District wide				8	7	15	325	332	657			
63.	Workshop on capacity for HD TRS of basic schools	District wide					57	24	81					
64.	Organization of payroll sensitization workshop								86	87	173			
BUSINESS ADVISORY CENTRE (BAC)														
65.	Community Based Training in fashion designing	Nsaba												
66.	Community Based Training in beauty care	Nsaba												
67.	Needs assessment of KAMA girls under CAMFED	District Wide							-	34	34			

2.11 UPDATE ON FUNDING SOURCES

Agona East District as an Assembly since its creation has always sourced funds from multiple areas. These funds have mainly been from Central Government and Donor Organizations. Some of the sources of funds from Central Government include; District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF) now District Assemblies Common Fund Responsiveness Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) among others. Some donors who also resource the Assembly financially include UNICEF and CWSA. In addition to these sources, the Assembly in its own capacity has made tremendous efforts at generating funds over the years through internal sources. While Internally Generated Funds (IGF) have not been good as expected, over the period it has shown some significant improvement. This has been particularly so with the institution of revenue mobilization measures aimed at improving IGF generation. The various sources of funds and their performance for Agona East District Assembly in 2019 are indicated in Table 2.3.

The table indicates receipts from the various sources of funds that the Assembly expected funds from for the year 2019 except from Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA). It can also be seen from the table that the performance of financial receipts from the various sources was not encourage at the district met only 78% of its financial target for the year. This notwithstanding it can be seen some financial sources exceeded their targets. These included; MP's CF which exceeded its target by 3%, IGF also exceeded its target by 2%, other Grants and PWD's CF exceeded their targets by 4% and 12% respectively. These notwithstanding receipts from the other sources were below their targets thus resulting in the low financial performance of the district. Receipts were only 56%, 15% and 93% for DACF, MSHAP and DDF for the year under review. These shortfalls therefore resulted in the 78% total receipts for the year 2019.

It is worth noting that irrespective of the margin of shortfall in financial receipts the Assembly performed greatly in the implementation of its planned programmes and projects with a 90.1% implementation of all projects and programmes. This however accounted for the inability of the Assembly to completed most of its projects as these are at various stages of implementation and therefore have to be rolled over to 2020.

Table 2.5: Update on Funding/Revenue Sources

N o.	Funding Source	2017 Baseline	2018		2019			2020		2021	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	%	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1.	DACF	629,312.12	3,401,517.00	1,513,651.76	3,237,365.90	1,799,614.30	56				
2.	MP's COM. FUND	45,164.67	638,305.00	312,132.16	350,000.00	359,407.68	103				
3.	IGF	158,673.25	338,217.00	383,417.85	371,350.00	376,971.87	102				
4.	HIPC FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-				
5.	OTHER GRANTS (SIF,SALARY)	50,000.00	1,872,318.05	1,129,234.61	1,800,574.27	1,877,875.62	104				
6.	PWDs CF	-	5,000.00	223,862.78	100,000.00	111,673.12	112				
7.	MSHAP	-	25,000.00	11,464.54	80,393.08	12,051.07	15				
8.	GSFP	368,289.00	-	-	-	-	-				
9.	DDF	600,201.45	637,616.00	474,732.00	853,856.67	794,077.61	93				
10.	LEAP	-	-	-	-	-	-				
11.	GSOP	-	-	-	-	-	-				
12.	SRWSP/CWSA	819,399.67	13,952.00	16,367.00	14,770.08	-	0				
13.	TOTAL	2,671,040.16	6,931,925.05	4,064,862.70	6,808,310.00	5,331,671.27	78				

2.12 UPDATE ON DISBURSEMENTS

In line with funding of programmes and projects is the disbursement of these funds, if sourced. This is done in connection with meeting the demands of the citizenry as well as fulfilling the mandates of the Assembly as an agent of development. The major components of expenditure or disbursement of funds at the district Assembly level are in three (3) folds; Compensation, Goods and Services and Assets. These are explained below.

Compensation; this involves all payments made to both established and non-established post. It includes payments of salaries and allowances to all employees employed by both government and the local Assembly.

Goods and Services; this component is made up of purchases of all consumables and services rendered to the Assembly. It also includes statutory funds seeded to decentralized departments for their daily administrative purposes.

Assets; Assets are all physical properties of the Assembly, that is completed physical infrastructure and heavy duty machinery.

In terms of disbursements or expenditure, the performance of the Assembly for the year 2019 also shows significant variations from its targets as indicated in the table above. Besides compensation which exceeded its target, all other disbursements fell below their targets. For example, in the area of Goods and services which has to do with expenditure on programmes and projects, the district met only 80% of its target representing a 20% shortfall. Similarly expenditure on Assets, here defined as expenditure on Capital goods, the district met only 45% of its target. It is only compensation which has to do with remuneration of staff that exceeded its target. This can greatly be attributed to new engagements or employment which is usually expended by Central Government. Good and Services as well as Asset expenditures which largely depend on financial inflows show shortfalls due to the low receipts from revenue sources as evidenced in the revenue table.

In conclusion, while the total targeted expenditure for the year 2019 was estimated at GH¢6,808,310.04, the actual expenditure for the year was GH¢4,920,058.72, indicating an expenditure shortfall of 28% of the expected expenditure for the year. This greatly impacts on the level of plan implementation geared towards improving the living conditions of citizenry of the district.

Thus while staying below expenditure targets could be seen as efficient and prudent financial management, it could also be a signal that revenue receipts were far below their targets thereby impacting on the ability of the Assembly to effectively implement its planned programmes and projects for the year. Thus in all this, a balance should be struck to ensure improvements in revenue targets for the effective implementation of planned programmes and projects.

Table 2.6: Update on Expenditure

No.	Expenditure Item	2017 Baseline	2018-2021								
			2018		2019			2020		2021	
			Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	%	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual
1.	Compensation	509,794.14	403,125.25	469,100.43	1,737,550.00	1,853,607.30	107				
2.	Goods & Services	504,272.31	686,114.44	437,219.55	2,298,141.04	1,831,527.07	80				
3.	Assets	408,303.03	642,491.57	204,538.19	2,772,619.00	1,234,924.35	45				
4.	TOTAL	1,422,369.48	1,731,731.26	1,110,858.17	6,808,310.04	4,920,058.71	72				

2.13 CHALLENGES OF REVENUE INFLOW AND UTILIZATION

2.13.1 Deduction from Source

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. This therefore calls for intensification of efforts to mobilize extra resources internally to augment the external inflows.

2.13.2 Utilization of Funds in Accordance With Budget

While programmes and projects are usually planned and budgeted for, the situation is not the same when it comes to disbursements. There is therefore the need to strengthen internal control mechanisms so as to follow utilization of funds in accordance with the budget.

2.13.3 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 therefore affected negatively when these disbursements to the Assemblies are delayed.

2.14 UPDATE ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS

In the implementation of the districts Medium Term Development Plan and Annual Action Plan, the objective has always been to ensure an improvement in the socioeconomic conditions of the citizenry of the district. An update on indicators and their targets for the year of 2018 would therefore help to appreciate the extent to which the above implemented programmes and projects will help bring to light the level of impact these programmes and projects have made in the lives of the citizenry. These indicators and the achievements are indicated in table 2.5 below.

Table 2.7: Update on Indicators and Targets

No.	Indicators	Baseline (2017)	2014-2018							
			2018		2019		2020		2021	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1.	Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish (MT)									
	Maize	1.81	2.6	1.81	1.81	2.0				
	Rice (milled)	1.10	2.0	1.10	1.10	1.20				
	Cassava	16.9	25.0	16.9	16.9	18.21				
	Yam	9.29	12.6	9.20	9.20	10.4				
	Plantain	6.95	7.3	6.95	6.95	7.65				
	Oil Palm	6.35	7.3	6.35	6.35	6.48				
	Pepper (Chili, Sweet pepper)	13.0	15.2	13.0	13.0	13.0				
	Sheep	19,769	30742	19,769	19,769	19,802				
	Goats	24,606	32,967	24,606	24,606	24,852				
	Cattle	5,122	5,983	5,122	5,122	4,763				
	Poultry	298,109	1,000,000	298,109	298,109	313,014				
	Pigs	10,487	20,201	10,487	10,487	11,535				
	Rabbits/ Grasscutter	1,820	2,170	1,820	1,820	910				
	Fish Ponds	15	25	15	15	12				
	Citrus	43,900.56	56,023.69	45	45	45				
	Cocoa	22,049.49		1.39	1.39	1.39				
	Cocoyam	175.58	201.98	4.79	4.79	4.79				
	Coconut	19,052.70	22,091.71	12	12	12				
	Cabbage	1,413.30	10,000	8.50	8.50	8.92				
	Okro	158.86	203.96	2.18	2.18	2.40				
	Tomatoes	61.36	250	3.63	3.63	3.81				
	Cucumber	176.14	256.21	7.26	7.26	7.99				
	Snails	120	221	3	3	2				
2.	Percentage of arable land under	50%	70%	48%	50%	45%				

No.	Indicators	Baseline (2017)	2014-2018							
			2018		2019		2020		2021	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	cultivation									
3.	Number of new industries established									
	i. Agriculture	10	25	15	30	20				
	ii. Industry	5	10	2	10	4				
	iii. Service	10	10	3	30	3				
4.	Number of new jobs created									
	iv. Agriculture	30	75	45	90	66				
	v. Industry	7	20	12	30	22				
	vi. Service	5	15	8	40	6				
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										
EDUCATION										
5.	Net enrolment ratio									
	• Kindergarten	112.4%	111%	113.8%	104%	104%				
	• Primary	116.2%	115%	117.1%	105%	109%				
	• JHS	85.1%	85%	83.9%	95%	92%				
6.	Gender Parity Index									
	• Kindergarten	1.01	1.3	1.04	1.1	1.1				
	• Primary	1.02	1.5	1.07	1.02	1.1				
	• JHS	1.04	1.9	1.12	1.02	1.2				
	• SHS	1.03	1.6	1.08	1.01	1.1				
7.	Completion rate									
	• Kindergarten	107%	111	112.3%	103%	104%				
	• Primary	108%	112	113.3%	104%	105%				
	• JHS	91.8%	93	91.8%	98%	94%				
	• SHS	106%	100	108.09%	102%	105%				
HEALTH										
8.	Number of operational health facilities									

No.	Indicators	Baseline (2017)	2014-2018							
			2018		2019		2020		2021	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	• CHPS Compound	13	18	13	18	13				
	• Clinic	0	1	1	2	2				
	• Health center	5	5	5	1	1				
	• Hospital	0	1	0	6	5				
9.	Proportion of population with valid NHIS cards									
	• Total (by sex)	-	-	-	-	-				
	• Indigents	-	-	-	-	-				
	• Informal	-	-	-	-	-				
	• Aged	-	-	-	-	-				
	• Under 18 years	-	-	-	-	-				
	• Pregnant women	-	-	-	-	-				
10.	Number of births & deaths registered									
	• Birth (sex) Male	M:364				M: 1427				
	• female	F:384				F: 1443				
	• Death (sex, age group)	M: F:				M: 37 F: 29				
11.	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources									
	• District	43.6%	70%	64.2%	89%	86.4%				
	• Urban	22.3%	35%	30.2%	45%	36.14%				
	• Rural	21.3%	35%	34.0%	44%	50.26%				
12.	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services									
	• District	23.14%	45%	35.32%	50%	43.44%				
	• Urban	13.14%	30%	23.52%	30%	25.44%				
	• Rural	10%	25%	11.8%	20%	18%				
13.	Maternal mortality ratio (institutional)	1	1	0	1	0				
14.	Malaria case fatality (institutional)									
	i. Sex	0	0	0	0	0				

No.	Indicators	Baseline (2017)	2014-2018							
			2018		2019		2020		2021	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	ii. Age group	0	0	0	0	0				
15.	Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse									
	i. Child trafficking (sex)	0	0	0	0	0				
	ii. Child abuse (sex)	16	10	3	0	2				
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT										
16.	Percent of road network in good condition									
	Total	39.3%	100 (52.9%)	73.3km (30%)	100 (52.9%)	107.3 (56.8%)				
	Urban (Trunk)	29%	40 (31.6%)	16.3km (30%)	40 (31.6%)	16.3 (30%)				
	Feeder	10.3%	60km (21.3%)	57km (30%)	60km (21.3%)	57km (30%)				
17.	Percentage of communities covered by electricity									
	District	43.5%	55%	50.8%	70%	64.0%				
	Rural	13.5%	20%	18.8%	25%	24%				
	Urban	30%	35%	32%	45%	40%				
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY										
18.	Reported cases of crime									
	i. Men	-	-	-	-	-				
	ii. Women	-	-	-	-	-				
	iii. Children	-	-	-	-	-				
19.	Percentage of annual action plan implemented	92.3%	100%	96.4%	100%	90.1%				
20.	Number of communities affected by disaster									
	i. Bush-fire	0	10	0	11	0				
	ii. Floods	3	10	0	13	2				
	iii. Others	7	5	18	15	19				

2.15 Analysis of Indicators and Targets

From the table above, it can be seen that the output figures for agricultural sector have shown great improvement between 2019 and the previous year 2018. This could be attributed to the current support programmes such as the planting for food and jobs, improved extension services among others being rolled out in support of farmers to improve on crop yield. In the areas of new industries and new jobs created, the trend also shows some improvement with the number of new industries increasing from 20 in 2018 to 27 in 2019. the number of new jobs also increased from 65 to 94 in 2018 and 2019 respectively.

In the area of education minimal improvement is seen. While some indicators showed average improvements, some showed minimal declines. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) showed decline from 111% to 104% and 117% to 109% for Kindergarten and Primary and JHS showed some improvements from 83.9% to 92% Gender Parity however showed improved in 2019 as compared to 2018, improving from 1.04 to 1.1, 1.07 to 1.1, 1.12 to 1.2 and from 1.08 to 1.1 for KG, Primary, JHS and SHS respectively. Completion Rate however showed a general decline in all the levels of education except for JHS. While JHS completion rate improved from 91.8% to 94%, that of KG, Primary and SHS declines from 112% to 104%, 113% to 105% and 108% to 105% respectively.

The percentage of the population with access to potable water and good sanitation services also indicate significant improvements from the 2018 figures. For example the population of the district with access to potable water increased from 64.2% in 2018 to 86.4% in 2019, while that of access to improved sanitation also increased from 35.3% in 2018 to 43.4% in 2018.

Indicators for measuring the performance of Infrastructural development include, roads in good condition and electricity coverage. The percentage of roads in good condition improved from 73.3km (30%) in 2018 to 107.3km in 2019 representing of 56.8% of roads in the district. That of electricity coverage went from 50.8% community coverage in 2018 to 64% in 2019.

Table 2.8: Update on District Specific Indicators

DISTRICT SPECIFIC INDICATORS										
NO.	INDICATOR (categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	BASELINE (2017)	2018-2021							
			2018		2019		2020		2021	
			TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL
MANAGEMENT & ADMINISTRATION										
1.	Change in growth of revenue mobilization	28.5%	40%	142.2%	40%	31.2%				
2.	Increase in number of staff trained and capacity built	26	50	48	40	34				
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY & MANAGEMENT										
3.	Proportion of population with access to safe water	43.6%	70%	64.2%	89%	86.4%				
4.	Change in number of households with access to electricity	43.5%	55%	50.8%	70%	64.0%				
5.	Length of feeder roads maintained/ rehabilitated	19.5KM 10.3%	60km (21.3%)	57km (30%)	60km (21.3%)	57km (30%)				
6.	Increase in number of communities with well planned schemes									
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY										
7.	Change in access to quality education	46%	60%	56%	70%	64%				
8.	Change in enrolment at basic & second cycle levels for both gender	100.65	100	100.5	100	100.5				
9.	Increased growth in access to quality health	45%	55%	52%	60%	58%				

10.	Change in number of health infrastructure	18	23	20	23	21				
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
11.	Increased access to Agric Extension services	11 OFFICERS	16	15	30	23				
12.	Change in unemployment as a result of benefiting from skills/ apprenticeship & entrepreneurial training	28	50	43	60	37				
ENVIRONMENT & SANITATION MANAGEMENT										
13.	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	23.14%	45%	35.32%	50%	43.44%				

Analysis of District Specific Indicators

It can be seen from the table above that revenue performance for the year under review fell below the target. In addition to the failure in meeting the revenue growth target, revenue growth also fell below the 2018 growth rate. Thus while 2018 revenue growth was 59% a little above the target of 40% in that year, the 2019 revenue growth of 31.2% was below the targets of 40% and as well as the 2018 growth of 59%.

Infrastructure delivery and management on the other hand showed significant improvement in all its indicators though they did not meet their annual targets. The proportion of the population with access to water increased from 64.2% in 2018 to 86.4% in 2019 though these improvements did not meet the set targets of 70% and 89% for 2018 and 2019 respectively. These however, indicate a gradual improvement towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) goal 6 of ensuring access to clean, potable water by 2030. Access to electricity also improved significantly from 50.8% in 2018 to 64% in 2019 all thought marginally below the 2019 target of 70%.

In the delivery of Social Services significant progress has also been made in various areas resulting in improved quality of education. This measures context, input, process and output educational indicators. These indicators have for the past year seen some improvement that have resulted in a positive context in terms of socioeconomic conditions hence improved school enrolment. Available resources such classrooms, school desks as well as textbooks among others have also improved the availability of Teaching Learning Materials (TLMs) for pupils. These have resulted in improved performance and completion rates overtime. Thus the quality of education in Agona East has over the years seen some marginal improvements from 46% in 2017 to 56% and 64% in 2018 and 2019 respectively.

Health quality over the period showed some greate improvement with the increased provision of health infrastructural, health care attendants and reduction in mortality over the period. Thus this showed marginal improvement from 52% in 2018 to 58% in 2019.

It can therefore be concluded that, with the district specific indicators a lot of progress has been made aimed at meeting the DMTDP targets by the end of 2021 and the SDG targets by 2030.

CHAPTER THREE

UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Critical Development and poverty issues are social protection programmes purposely designed by government to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labour markets, diminishing people's exposure to risks and enhancing their capacity to manage economic and social risk such as unemployment, exclusion, sickness, disability and old age.

Currently Ghana is implementing eleven social protection programmes which include; National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), Capitation Grant, School Feeding, Free School Uniforms/Exercise Books, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) among others. All these programmes are being implemented by different ministries and coordinated at the local level by various departments. Details of the performance of these social interventions and their objectives are indicated below.

3.2 GHANA SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) is a poverty initiative targeted at poor and vulnerable pupils in deprived communities. The objective of the programme is to improve school attendance at the basic level through the provision of one hot meal per day for all pupils in some beneficiary schools at the basic level.

3.3 CAPITATION GRANTS

The inability of most parents to afford levies charged in schools made some children of *school-going-age* not to be enrolled in schools in spite of the *free tuition* in basic schools. It's in light of this that the Ministry of Education (MOE) set up the **Capitation Grant Scheme** in 2005/2006 and an amount of GH¢ 3.00 was initially paid per head in the Public Basic Schools. The amount has since been revised twice to GH¢ 4.50 and now GH¢ 9.00 per head, to be paid to all basic schools under the Capitation Grant programme. Details of this are indicated in table 3.1.

3.43 FREE SHS PROGRAMME

The Free Senior High School Programme instituted in 2017 is a social intervention targeted at all Government/Public Senior High Schools. The objective of the programme is to assist all students who qualify for admission into public Senior High School to rightfully enroll and undergo their education without any financial challenges. The programme was started with first years of the 2017/2018 academic year. Beneficiaries include both day and boarding students of public Senior High and Vocational/Technical Senior High Schools. The boarders are fed three times daily while their day students counterparts receive One Free Hot Meal (lunch) on School Days. Besides its benefit of increasing enrolment in public SHS, it has also removed from parents the financial stress and burden of taking care of their children through SHS.

3. 5 LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY (LEAP) PROGRAMME

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme is a social cash transfer programme that provides cash transfer and health insurance to the extremely poor households across the country. The main aim is to alleviate poverty in the short term and encourage long-term human capital development. The programme started in March, 2008 registering six (6) communities in the Agona East district as beneficiary communities. The number of communities was subsequently expanded to include 26 other communities giving a total of 32 beneficiary communities in the District. Details of the allocations and beneficiaries are indicated in table 3.1.

3. 6 PLANTING FOR FOOD AND JOBS (PFJ)

Planting for Food and Jobs is an Agricultural social intervention aimed at supporting existing and new farmers with farm inputs by absorbing up to 50% of the initial cost of the inputs. The aim is to attract young farmers who usually do not have initial capital to purchase farm inputs for farming. The support to farmers is in the form of seedlings and fertilizer. The programme therefore offers farmers the opportunity to source these inputs at a 50% discount while they pay the balance after harvest and sales. Support was for the cultivation of food crops including Maize, cabbage, cucumber and tomato.

3.7 PLANTING FOR EXPORT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

One of governments flagship programmes is the Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD). This programme is aimed at supporting farmers with identified cash crops at various local levels to grow them for future export. In that regard the Agona East District has identified coconut and oil palm as cash crops with high potential to do very well in the district. The Assembly has therefore initiated processes to support a number of farmers in farming these crops over the Medium Term.

Table 3.1: Update On Critical Development And Poverty Issues

No.	Critical Development & Poverty Issue	Allocation (GHC)	Actual Receipt (GHC)	No. of Beneficiaries	
				Targets	Actual
1.	Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)	28 Schools	28 Schools	All schools	6,747 pupils
2.	Capitation Grants	99,267.84	53,829.10	85 schools	85 schools
3.	Free SHS Programme	4 schools	4 schools	All SHS	8,926
4.	National Health Insurance	-	-	-	-

No.	Critical Development & Poverty Issue	Allocation (GHC)	Actual Receipt (GHC)	No. of Beneficiaries	
				Targets	Actual
	Scheme (NHIS)				
5.	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme	-	-	M: 117 F:129	246
6.	National Youth Employment Programme	-	-	-	-
7.	Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) Value of fertilizer received	GH¢298,500.00	Distributed GH¢15,920.00	1,000	386
	- NPK	330	330 bags	150	71
	- Urea	115	115 bags	150	33
	- Rice	400 bags	400 bags	100	15
	- Cabbage	-	-	-	-
8.	Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)	-	-	-	-
	Coconut seedlings	4,000	4,000	100	66
	Oil Palm Seedlings	10,000	10,000	250	166
9.	One Constituency-One million dollars programme	-	-	-	-

The table above indicates some critical development programmes that are running in the district. These are programmes that seek to support the poor and vulnerable in the district. From the table, the target beneficiaries for the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme in the district is 500, however for the period under review, however only 246 poor and vulnerable people representing 49.2% benefited from the programme.

The Planting for Food and Jobs programme however, on the other hand was implemented to the benefit of all registered beneficiaries, through the provision of farm inputs such as maize, fertilizer and rice seeds. However, the total number of registered beneficiaries was far below the target of 1000 farmers.

A new programme that was initiated by the government is the PERD programme aimed at promoting the development and growth of selected cash crops with high potentials in the district. To this effect the district was able to nurse 10,000 oil palm seedlings and purchase 4,000 seedlings of coconut in 2019. beneficiaries of the oil palm seedlings were about 166 out of a target of 250, while 66 farmers benefited from the coconut seedlings out of a target of 100.

3. 7 EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Monitoring and Evaluations are assessments done usually before, during or after the implementation of programmes and projects. These are done to ascertain the viability and impact of projects and programmes. It is usually recommended that in the implementation of programmes, ex-ante evaluations are done to ascertain the viability of programmes before their fully implemented. Project implementation also are recommended for ex-post evaluations so as to ascertain as well the impact of such projects.

Notwithstanding the Assembly's success in ensuring the initiation of programmes and projects as well as the completion of some of these projects programmes in 2019, the Assembly could not carry out any evaluations in the period under review due to lack of funds.

3. 8 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION (PM&E)

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation is the process by which major stakeholders of a project or programme together assess the level of success or progress of a project in relation to expected outcomes and impact. In carrying out PM&E, stakeholders such as community members play a key role in the planning and design of the PM&E. This however usually involves a lot of resources in the execution of PM&E. For the year under review, the Agona East District Assembly was able to conduct PM&E for two physical projects, a 1no. 4unit Nurses Quarters and a 1no. CHPS compound at Agona Nsaba and Kwesi Paintsil respectively.

The PM&E revealed that the two projects were identified as community needs and both projects were duly selected for implementation by community stakeholders. Stakeholders including community leaders and members were part of the project implementation. However, it also revealed that, project implementation was slow, stakeholders did know the cost of the project and the two projects went past their duration of implementation time-lines.

Table 3.2: Evaluations Conducted Findings and Recommendations

No.	Evaluation	Programme/ Project	Consultant/ Resource Persons	Methodology	Findings	Recommendation
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						

Table 3.3: Update on PM&E Conducted

No.	Name of PM&E Tool	Programme/ Project	Consultant	Methodology	Findings	Recommendations
1.	Community Scorecard	1no. 4unit Nurses Quarters at Agona Nsaba	USAID- Ghana Social Accountability Mechanism (GSAM)	Stakeholders identification Stakeholders engagement Physical inspection	Project was identified during community needs assessment and stakeholders were part of project implementation	Stakeholders should always be engaged during project identification, selections and implementation for effective participation and ownership
2.	Community Scorecard	Construction of 1no. CHPS compound at Kwesi Paintsil	USAID- Ghana Social Accountability Mechanism (GSAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Stakeholders identification > Stakeholders engagement > Physical inspection 	Community stakeholders were part of project selection process Stakeholders have also been part of the project implementation process. However project execution is very slow	Stakeholders should continue to involve all stakeholders in project selection and implementation. Relevant stakeholders should ensure project completion as it is behind schedule

CHAPTER FOUR

THE WAY FORWARD

4.1 INTRODUCTION

It is without doubt that in carrying out any intervention or development agenda, various challenges will be encountered. However, the success of any action will more often than not depend on the ability of one to identify the challenges for which measures can be taken to mitigate the identified challenges. Below are some identified challenges identified in the implementation of the Annual Action Plan (AAP) for the year 2018.

4.2 CHALLENGES FACED

Notwithstanding the successes achieved in the implementation of the programmes and projects under the various thematic areas of the Annual Action Plan, a number of challenges were encountered in the course of these implementations. While some of these challenges were department specific, others were more general, affecting a number of the decentralized departments. These challenges included;

1. Late release of statutory funds from Central Government.
2. Inadequacy of funds due to huge deductions from source (Central Government).
3. Lack of commitment by revenue collectors.
4. Unwillingness on the part of tax payers to pay levies.
5. Numerous boundary problems with adjoining district (AWMA).
6. Under invoicing by revenue collectors.
7. Inadequate teaching staff at the Basic level.
8. Inadequate administrative staff in the GES directorate.
9. Inadequate office accommodation for GES.
10. Inadequate means of transport to facilitate field visits.
11. Inadequate agriculture extension officers.
12. Inadequate funds to carry out field visits, home visits and hold regular departmental meetings.
13. Inadequate tools and equipment for effective and efficient service delivery.
14. Inadequate data in relation to a number of departments.
15. Poor road network making field visits a challenge.

4.3 THE WAY FORWARD

With all these challenges enumerated above, the only way the Agona East District Assembly can continue to make tremendous strides is by taking measures that will address the above challenges. To address the challenges, the following measures will need to be taken;

1. The Assembly must consider engaging only committed revenue collectors.

2. The general public must be sensitized on their obligations in the payment of taxes and levies as their contribution to nation building.
3. All boundary issues with the adjoining district must be resolved to ensure the smooth running of the Assembly.
4. All revenue collectors who under invoice must be surcharged and if the need be sacked.
5. The Assembly must set up a revenue task that would conduct regular monitoring of revenue collectors and tax payers.
6. The Assembly must make frantic efforts to procure means of transport for field officers to facilitate their work.
7. The Assembly in consultation with the Government should engage more extension officers.
8. Funds should be ear-marked for field activities to ensure smooth implementation of projects and programmes.
9. Provision of the necessary working tools and equipment for effective delivery of work.
10. Funds should be made available for a comprehensive data gathering by decentralized departments.
11. The various roads to communities in the district should be graded and reshaped to ease movement.

4. 4 KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED

While some of the above issues are yet to be addressed, some measures have been taken at the local level to address others especially in the area of improving revenue generation. These include;

1. Continuous education of the citizenry on the need to pay levies.
2. Intensification of monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors.
3. Reshuffling of the revenue staff so as to reduce malfeasance.
4. Involvement of stakeholders such as chiefs, market women/operatives, opinion leaders in the revenue collection.
5. Institution of a revenue task force to assist in revenue mobilization.
6. Organized capacity building workshop for stakeholders including revenue collectors and some assembly members.
7. Developed a 3-year revenue mobilization strategic plan to guide the Assembly in improved revenue generation.

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Pictures of PM&E with Community Members of Nsaba and Kwesi Paintsil



Community Members of Kwesi Paintsil



Community Members of Nsaba

Appendix 2: Pictures of Town Hall and Community Engagement Meetings



Appendix 3: Pictures of Menstrual Hygiene, Hand Washing and Sanitation Days



Appendix 4: Pictures of Health Screening Exercise for Food Vendors



Health Screening at Agona Asafo

Appendix 5: Pictures of Handing Over of Nurses Quarters and DCD Bungalow



Handing Over of 4unit Nurses Quarters to DCE



Handing Over of DCD Bungalow to DCE

Appendix 6: Pictures of Construction of Some 6unit Classroom Blocks



Daukwa Methodist Basic School



Kwansakrom Basic School

Appendix 7: Pictures of Some Completed School Blocks



Asafo AEDA Zion Basic School



Mansofo KG School