

AHAFO ANO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2017

**PREPARED BY:
DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT**

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER ONE

CONTENT	PAGE
1.1 Purpose of Annual Progress Report of Monitoring and Evaluation Activities for 2017	1
1.2 Specific Purpose of the Report... ..	1
1.3 Processes Involved and Difficulties Encountered... ..	1

CHAPTER TWO

2.1: Status of Implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan	3
2.2: Ensuring and sustaining macro- economic stability	3
2.2.1: Efforts to improve revenue generation	4
2.3: Stakeholders Forum	4
2.4: Revenue Database Update	4
2.5: Social Protection Programmes	4
2.5.1: Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	5
2.5.2: LEAP Beneficiaries under NHIS-Biometric registration	5
2.5.3: Family Tribunal	5
2.5.4: Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)	6
2.5.5: Financial Support to PWDs	7
2.5.6: Verification of PWDs	7
2.5.7: Child Labour Activities	8
2.6: Develop Human Resource/Training	8
2.6.1: Business Advisory Centre Activities Undertaken during the year	8
2.6.2: Kaizen Implementation	9
2.6.3: Follow-Up on Kaizen Implementation Activities	13
2.6.4: Advisory and Extension Services	13
2.6.5: Rural Enterprises Development Fund (REDF)	14
2.6.6: Support to Business Associations	14
2.7: Main Strengths in the agricultural performance, 2017	16
2.7.1: Agricultural Output	17
2.7.2: Activities Implemented	17
2.7.3: District Rainfall Distribution Agricultural Output	17
2.7.4: Performance of Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ)	18
2.7.5: Recovery under Planting for Food and Jobs	18
2.7.6: Supply of subsidized fertilizer for farmers	18
2.7.7: Emergency Occurrences	18
2.7.8 Technical Review Meetings	20
2.7.9 33 rd Farmers Day Celebration	20
2.8 Natural Disasters and Risk management	20
2.8.1 Unnatural death	20
2.8.2: Domestic fire outbreak	20
2.8.3: Rainstorm	21
2.8.4: Supply of Relief Items	21
2.8.5: Drains Desilting Exercise	22
2.8.6 Anti- bush fire campaign	22
2.9..Infrastructure and Human settlement development	22

2.9.1: Water Supply	22
2.9.2: Feeder Road Rehabilitation	22
2.9.3: Housing Development	23
2.10.: Human Development, Productivity and Employment	23
2.10.1 Monitoring and supervisory visits by DEOC and Education Directorate	23
2.10.2 Access	23
2.10.3 Quality	23
2.10. 4 Capacity Building	23
2.10. 5 Vaccination Campaign	23
2.10. 6 2017 Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE)	24
2.10.7 SHEP Unit	24
2.10.8 Quiz Competition	24
2.10.9 Logistics supply	24
2.10.10 Support from NGO	25
2.10.11 Capitation grant	25
2.11. Bridge equity gaps in access to health care	26
2.11.1 Child Health Promotion Week	26
2.11.2. Health Screening	26
2.11.3 Anti natal Clinic Services	26
2.11.4 Iodized Salt Survey	27
2.11.5. HIV/AIDS Cases	27
2.11.6. Teenage Pregnancies	28
2.11.7 Family Planning Services	28
2.11.8 Skilled Delivery	28
2.11.9 Maternal Mortality	29
2.12. Energy	30
2.13 Telecommunication	30
2.14. Sanitation	30
2.15. One district One factory	30
2.16 Town hall meeting	31
2.17 Modelez Cocoa Life Programme	31
2.18.1 Interventions by World Vision	31
2.18.2 Intervention by Voluntary Services Overseas	31
3.0 Status of Development projects in the district	33
4.0 Conclusion	36

List of Tables

2.1 Cumulative Revenue.....	3
2.2 Financial Performance.....	4
2.3 Payment of Grant.....	6
2.4 LEAP Beneficiaries benefiting from free NHIS Renewals & Registration.....	6
2.5 Family Tribunal/Juvenile Court Cases.....	6
2.6 Beneficiary Schools and their Enrolments in the District.....	6
2.7 Activities undertaken by BAC.....	8
2.8 Advisory & Extension Services.....	11
2.9 Support to Business Asso.....	11
3.0 Overview of Activities Implemented by Dept. of Agriculture.....	13
3.1 Average District Rainfall Distribution.....	16
3.2 Fertilizer Distribution under PFJ.....	17
3.3 Seed Distribution under PFJ.....	17
3.4 Recovery under PFJ.....	18
3.5 District Allocation of Subsidized Fertilizer.....	18
3.6 Details of Fall Army Worm Infection.....	19
3.7 Chemical Distribution for Fall Army Worm Control.....	19
3.8 Details of Fire Outbreak.....	20
3.9 Details of Rainstorm Disaster.....	21
4.1 Details of Rainstorm Disaster.....	21
4.2 Relief Items Received.....	21
4.3 Details of Items Distributed	21
4.4 Number of candidates that Qualify to the Next Level after BECE.....	24
4.5 List of Logistics Received.....	24
4.6 List of items Supplied	25
4.7 BMI.....	26
4.8 ANC Restraints.....	26
4.9 Iodized Salt Survey.....	27
5.1 HIV Screening.....	27
5.2 Family Planning Acceptors by Sub district.....	28

5.3 Maternal Deaths (Institutional).....	29
5.4 Rice Production Level	31
5.5 Summary of Development Projects.....	34

ANNEXES

Annex 2 Proportion of DMTDP Implemented

Annex 3 Performance of Core Indicators at the District Level

Annex 4 Projects and Programme Register

Annex 5 Update on Revenue Sources

Annex 6 Update on Expenditure Sources

Annex 7 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues, 2017

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Purpose of Annual Progress Report of Monitoring and Evaluation Activities for 2017

The core objective of preparing Monitoring and Evaluation plan is to institute an effective and efficient system for tracking the implementation of programmes, projects and activities, and to generate timely reports to various stakeholders to enable them make informed decisions.

Report on annual progress of M&E is the mode envisaged to successfully compare actual performance against set targets and thereby assessing project achievements on regular basis. Decision makers thereupon are informed about the outcome of progress, observations and the gaps at each level of activity.

Therefore, the status of key indicators are of primary importance as they facilitate measuring achievements being made with regard to meeting Development Goals, Objectives and Targets outlined in the District Medium Term Development Plan. (DMTDP 2014-2017).

1.2 Specific Purpose of the Report.

The Annual Progress Report is meant to;

- To review actions on implementation of various interventions.
- To assess the performance of set indicators and targets which have been adopted for monitoring and evaluating the achievements of programmes and interventions implemented in 2017.
- To devise strategies and recommendations for addressing the short comings.

The Annual Progress Report on performance thus highlights and updates the status of action taken by the Ahafo Ano North District on core and specific indicators in the GSGDA.

The progress report on M&E plan captures additional indicators that have since been identified in the course of implementing programmes and projects for the Medium Term Development Plan. It has been recognized that as a result of the lessons learnt in the previous performance review of 2016 indicators, the district strengthened its performance in the 2017

Implementation of the programmes and projects contained in the 2017 annual plan in the medium term development plan (GSGDA) as well as interventions not captured in the plan. Detailed analysis of this is found in the summary tables presented below;

- Data and information for preparation of the report were obtained from the decentralized departments and agencies as well as specific stakeholders.
- Data were initially difficult to collect due to improper documentation and inconsistencies

Added to this, was the difficulty of analyzing a number of new indicators which had emerged after the preparation of the GSGDA which did not have a baseline or current data to support the setting of realistic targets and monitoring.

1.3 Processes Involved and Difficulties Encountered

Data and information for the preparation of the report were obtained from the various decentralized department and agencies as well as specific stakeholders in the district.

Thus one forum was organized to provide an opportunity to departments and line heads or agencies to present details, their annual reports based on indicators and targets specified in the Monitoring and Evaluation plan.

Every sector after presentation was given the opportunity to explain the reasons for their performance. They were made to answer questions from other sectors heads, elaborating the reasons for the sector performance either positively.

After thorough discussions, inputs from the various heads were used to prepare this monitoring and evaluation report.

Due to improper documentation of data, there were inconsistencies in data from almost all the sectors, but further probing helped in getting the correct data.

Inadequacy of updates data coupled with availability of established baselines and target, especially on many of the new indicators selected to track progress, posed another challenge to the effective monitoring of the implementation of the District Development Plan.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 Status of Implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan

Although, the district strengthened its performance in the implementation of programmes and projects contained in the Annual Action Plan not much had been made.

However positive steps were taken to implement some of the programmes and projects contained in the fourth year of the Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017)

About 80% success has been chalked up so far in the implementation of the plan.

Status of implementation according to sector has been outlined below;

2.2 Ensuring and sustaining macro- economic stability

The main source of revenue for financing development programmes and projects is through central government transfer. In addition to the District Assemblies Common Fund the District Assemblies are mandated to generate internal revenue to augment the funds they receive from the central government. In pursuance of this mandate Ahafo Ano North District Assembly was able to raise a total amount of **Three Million One Hundred and Eighty-Seven Thousand Two Hundred and Seventy Ghana Cedis Twenty Pesewas (GhC3,187,270.20)** out of a budgeted amount of **Six Million Two Hundred and Twenty-Three Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy-Six Ghana Cedis Forty-Six Pesewas (GhC6,223,576.46)**. The amount realized represents 51.2% of the estimated budget. Appendix 5 indicates the performance of each revenue item.

Even though the District could not meet its targets for some of the revenue items, it over realized its targets in Lands and concessions, Fees and fines, rent as well as miscellaneous items. However, targets for grants and rates fell short of their estimated budget.

The District Finance Department could not achieve its set target for the year. There is the need for the District Assembly to put in more efforts in order to improve on its revenue performance in subsequent years. The Assembly needs to reposition itself to conduct a lot of training sessions for the revenue collectors and also widen the tax net to cover more revenue items.

Table 2.1: Cumulative Revenue

NO	REVENUE HEAD	BUDGETED FOR THE YEAR GH C	CUM ACTUAL TO DATE GH C
1	Rates	131,593.03	26,187.04
2	Lands and concessions	78,000.00	101,521.93
3	Fees and fines	75,400.00	79,040.60
4	Licenses	147,700.00	83,342.88
5	Rent	5,500.00	6,375.00
6	Grants	5,779,498.46	2,875,921.27
7	Miscellaneous	5,884.97	14,881.48
	TOTAL REVENUE	6,223,576.46	3,187,270.20

Source: Finance office-AANDA, Trial Balance, December 2017

Table 2.2: Financial Performance

Source	2016			2017		
	Approved Budget	Actual Budget	Actual Expenditure	Approved Budget	Actual Budget	Actual Expenditure
GOG	1,398,270.65	1,713,907.42	1,375,078.00	1,563,454.93	1,525,616.67	1,563,454.93
I.G.F	388,081.81	454,318.88	450,319.81	444,078.00	444,078.00	321,569.83
Donor Partners	-	-	-	75,000.00	221,621.00	75,000.00
CBRDP/CSWA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Fund	3,685,088.00	2,505,304.92	2,503,267.54	1,557,426.41	3,320,666.30	1,534,548.83
Others	803,765.03	40,088.68	40,080.00	217,194.16	531,968.10	217,194.16
HIPC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retention Acct	30,000.00	-	-	-	-	-
D.D.F	560,224.00	648,069.00	559,891.08	650,225.00	650,224.00	-
U.N.D.P	86,407.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	-	-	-
TOTAL	6,951,836.49	5,386,688.90	4,953,636.43	4,507,367.50	6,694,174.07	3,711,767.25

2.2.1 Efforts to improve revenue generation

The District Assembly put in measures to improve and increase its revenue base during the year under review. Public education, formation of task force, mountain of barriers at vantage points, sensitization campaigns on the importance of levies and taxes were some of the interventions adapted to improve revenue mobilization. The Finance Department in collaboration with the District Environmental Health Unit also conducted food screening exercise to screen vendors and at the same time generate revenue to fund its programmes and projects. This was done to improve its internally generated funds and initiate a number of strategies to raise more revenue. Through these efforts the general public was educated on the need to honour their tax obligations.

2.3 Stakeholders' forum

The District Assembly organized stakeholders' forum to sensitize the public on the need to pay tax and also to encourage the various stakeholders join hands in improving the mobilization of revenue in the district. The district assembly conducted public forum to raise awareness on resource mobilization which was aimed at increasing the knowledge of the tax payers on taxation and its benefits as well as the right of the citizens to demand accountability from the duty bearers. This platform offered the tax payers the opportunity to voice out their displeasure about poor service delivery by the Assembly and suggested possible ways of dealing with these grievances.

2.4 Revenue database update

The District Assembly continue to update its revenue database as it helps to effectively mobilise revenue in the district. The Assembly took it upon itself to create an up to date revenue database to enable it effectively plan and budget for its revenue. The District Assembly together with NBSSI had initiated a process to create business register to capture all businesses in the district.

2.5 Social Protection Programmes

The district continues to benefit from a number of social intervention programmes aimed at lifting some people out of the poverty level and also to promote social integration, strengthen family and ensure equity in resource distribution. The under listed programmes are being run in the district.

2.5.1 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty is a programme that seeks to transfer cash to some selected people who are regarded as poor in the district. The programme is a National Social Protection Programme being run by the Department of Social Welfare. A total of One Thousand One Hundred and Ninety-Seven households (1,197) are being supported under the programme. The beneficiary households received six payments during the year, thus the **46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st** cycle payments. Cycle payments. The amount paid so far is up to October, 2017 leaving the month of November and December to be paid. The details of the payments are summarized in Table 2.3. A total of Five Hundred and Four Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety-Six Ghana Cedis (GHC 504,396.00) was allocated to the district out of which an amount of Four Hundred and Ninety-Four Thousand Three Hundred and Sixty-Four Ghana Cedis (GHC494,364.00) had been paid to 1197 households as shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Payment of Grant

Amount Allocated	Amount paid	Amount returned	Number of households	Absent households
GHC504,396.00	GHC494,364.00	GHC10,032.00	1197	57

Source: DSW- Annual Report 2017

2.5.2 LEAP Beneficiaries under NHIS – Biometric Registration:

A number of beneficiaries who are under the LEAP continued to get their membership either renewed or registered under the National Health Insurance as part of the implementation of the Social Protection Programme in the district. A number of beneficiaries have their NHIA cards either registered or renewed. Most of the LEAP beneficiaries are going through NHIS bio-metric registration and renewal.

2.5.3 Family Tribunal and Juvenile Court Cases

In providing a juvenile justice system, protecting the rights of juvenile as well as ensuring an appropriate and individual response to juvenile offenders the District Social Welfare Officer was appointed as a panel member of the Family Tribunal.

Fifteen (15) family tribunal and juvenile cases were handled during the year under review in the district. Table 2.6 gives details of juvenile and family tribunal cases handled in the district.

Table 2.5: Family Tribunal/Juvenile court cases

NO	CASE TYPE	NUMBER
1	Child Maintenance	9
2	Child Custody	1
3	Stealing	2
4	Defilement	2
5	Cause of threat/harm	1
6	Total	15

Source: DSW, Tewa Annual Report 2017

2.5.4 Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)

The GSFP is still on-going in the District with no major changes in the programme. The beneficiary schools still stand at thirteen (13) schools as presented in the Table 2.6 with a total of 3,415 pupils being fed on one hot meal daily.

The programme continues to attract pupils thereby increasing the beneficiary schools' enrollment. There is the need to release funds on time for caterers to be able to pay their suppliers on time to avert the collapse of the programme. The programme owes the caterers over 66 days.

Table 2.6: Beneficiary Schools and their Enrolments in the District

S/N	NAME OF COMMUNITY	NAME OF BENEFICIARY SCHOOL	ENROLLMENT		
			BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1.	Asuhyiae	Asuhyiae R/C Primary School & KG	167	155	322
2.	Asuhyiae	Asuhyiae D/A Primary School & KG	125	102	227
3.	Tewa Zongo	Tepa (A) Eng./Arabic Prim. Sch. & KG	131	120	251
		Tepa (B) Eng./Arabic Prim. Sch. & KG	109	93	202
4.	Bonkrom	Bonkrom D/A Primary & KG	113	115	228

5.	Manfo	Manfo SDA Primary & KG	94	135	229
6.	Akwasiase	Akwasiase R/C Primary School & KG	147	163	310
7.	Akwasiase	Akwasiase Methodist Prim. Sch. & KG	190	157	347
8.	Oldmankrom	Oldmankrom D/A Primary Sch. & KG	81	77	158
9.	Sikafrebogya II	Sikafrebogya II D/A Prim. Sch. & KG	31	47	78
10	Mabang	Mabang Presbyterian Prim. & KG	284	258	542
11	Akrofofo	Akrofofo D/A Prim. & KG	105	96	201
12	Kofinkrumakrom	Kofinkrumakrom D/A Prim. & KG	93	77	170
13	Tepa	Tepa D/A Prim. School & KG	83	67	150
TOTAL ENROLMENT			1753	1662	3,415

Source: GSFP, Annual Report, AAND, Tepa 2017

Records available indicate that the Ghana School Feeding Programme owed the caterers for 66 days which amounts to **Two Hundred and Twenty-Five Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety Ghana Cedis (GHC 225,390.00)** as at the end of first term 2017/2018 academic year.

2.5.5 Financial support to PWDs

The District continued to support and assist People With Disability as mandated by law. Thus every District Assembly is required to allocate 2% of its share of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) to Persons With Disability in its respective district. However, in the year under review, not much was transferred into the Disability Common Fund. The District received Five Thousand Ghana Cedis (GHC 5,000.00) which was disbursed to PWDs to be used to collect data to compile a reliable database for PWDs.

2.5.6 Verification and Collection of Data on PWDs

A team from the District Assemblies Common Fund Administration was in the District to undertake verification and collection of data on Persons With Disability (PWDs). As of the end of the year under review, 451 PWDs had been registered by the Department of Social Welfare with only 250 verified by the District Assemblies Common Fund Administration with 151 awaiting verification.

2.5.7 Child Labour Activities

The Child Right International under the Mondelez Cocoa Life project which seeks to empower thriving cocoa communities has contributed to the formation of Child Protection Committees in all Cocoalife implementing communities in the district. Farmers and community members were sensitized not to use their wards on their farms during school hours.

2.6 Developing Human Resource/Training Programmes

The development of human resource is aimed at the development of a knowledgeable, well-trained, disciplined and healthy population with the capacity to drive and sustain the private sector led growth strategy. The district is determined to improve and create employment opportunities for the teeming youth in the district. A number of training programmes had been organised for some selected clients.

2.6.1 Business Advisory Centre (BAC) Activities Undertaken during the Year

The Business Advisory Centre was able to organize Community Based Training (CBT) in cocoa husk processing, CBT in Bee Keeping, CBT in Mushroom Production, Workshop

management and practice, Occupational Safety Health and Environmental Management (OSHEM) (4), Technology improvement in Palm oil processing, Stakeholder’s forum, Entrepreneurship development workshop, Field demonstration of new equipment, Group formation and development, Technology improvement in Auto Mechanics, Technology improvement in cassava processing, Technology Improvement in carpentry and joinery, National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) Certification, District Consultative and Business Counseling. In all, 194 individuals comprising 100 males and 94 females were equipped with skills in diverse ways. Table 2.7 shows the interventions undertaken by the BAC with support from the Rural Enterprise Programme during the year under review.

Table 2.7: Activities undertaken by BAC

No.	ACTIVITY	VENUE	PARTICIPATION		
			M	F	TOTAL
1	Stakeholders forum	Tepa	25	7	32
2.	Entrepreneurship development workshop (2)	Tepa	1	44	45
3.	Occupational safety health and environmental management (OSHEM),	Tepa	20	0	20
4.	Technology improvement in cocoa husk processing	Asukese	0	21	21
5.	Technology improvement in Palm oil processing (2)	Mabang/Tepa	2	28	30
6	Technology improvement in Carpentry and Joinery	Tepa/Anyinasuso	37	0	37
7	Workshop management and practice (4)	Tepa/Anyinasuso	107	5	112
8	Business Counseling (3)	District wide	60	90	150
9	Field Demonstration of new equipment	Anyinasuso	5	12	17
10	Group formation and development	Community Centre-Tepa	0	39	39
11	Basic CBT in Soap making	Subriso	2	33	35
12	Basic CBT in Beekeeping	Domaa Nkrankrom	21	2	23
13	Basic CBT in Mushroom Production	Subriso	2	33	35
14	Technology improvement in cassava processing	Marbang	0	21	21
15	Technology improvement in Auto Mechanics	Tepa	27	0	27
16	NVTI Certification	Tepa	28	30	58
17	District Consultative Meeting	Tepa	15	26	41
18	Technology improvement in palm kernel processing	Betiako	3	14	17
	TOTAL		330	405	735

Source: BAC-Tepa, Annual Report 2017

BASIC COMMUNITY BASED TRAINING IN SOAP MAKING FOR WOMEN AND UNEMPLOYED YOUTH AT SUBRISO



Fig 2: Participants at CBT in Soap Making WORKSHOP AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICE AND STAKEHOLDERS MEETING AT TEPA



Fig 2.1: Participants at Workshop on Management Practice

Fig 2.2: Stakeholders Meeting

2.6.2 Kaizen Implementation

As part of the Kaizen expansion program, a self-implementation activity of the Kaizen concepts was carried out at Maranatha Fashion Enterprise. A significant improvement was realized after the implementation of Kaizen concept and philosophy, which included:

- Creation of walkways and walking areas
- Layout optimization
- Sorting and re-arrangement of the necessary items which have paved way for the realization of enough space at the enterprise's production section.



Facilitator giving 5S training to participants (both CEOs and their employees)



Participants (both CEOs and their employees) actively involved in the 5S training

Fig 2.3: Participants at 5S Training

2.6.3 Follow-Up On Kaizen Implemented Activities

A follow-up was made to Harii Farms, a cassava processing factory at Abesewa to access the impact of the kaizen implemented activities. By our observation and enquiry made, it was realized that the 5s activities is still maintained as part of the study company activities.

- The notice board was in used
- New mechanical dryer has been purchased to improve the drying process of the cassava chips.

2.6.4 Advisory and Extension Services

The BAC provided advisory and extension services to some clients in the district to help establish and improve services provided by clients. Table 2.8 depicts the details of advisory and extension services provided by the BAC.

Table 2.8: Advisory and Extension Services

AREA OF ENQUIRY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Financial Assistance	12	28	40
Business Opportunities	4	7	11
Clients Registration (CGD)	4	4	8
Business Registration (ASSEMBLIES)	0	1	1
BAC Activities	14	13	27
NBSSI Activities	14	11	25
Needs Assessment	43	48	91
Marketing of Products	3	4	7
Business Counselling	16	60	76
Business Start-up	1	3	4
Number of SME in the District	265	320	585
Total	287	367	654

BAC-Tepa, Annual Report 2017

2.6.5 Rural Enterprises Development Fund (REDF)

No money was disbursed under the year under review. However, applications have been received from some clients who want to apply for Rural Enterprises Development Fund (REDF) and Matching Grant Fund. The BAC is looking forward to get a favorable response from the PCMU regarding the clients who have applied for the Matching Grant Fund since 2016.

2.6.6 Support to Business Associations

The effort of the BAC to support the activities of the local Business Association was materialized as staff visited the under listed Associations during the year under review, to assess their business needs, observe their activities and offered some business advise to them. Table 2.9 gives details of support provided to Business Associations in the district.

Table 2.9: Support to Business Association

Date	Association	Activity	Issues discussed/ Remarks
2/10/2017	Anyinasuso Wood Workers Association	Monitoring visit to their meeting Formation of Association	Development of group constitution Election of Executives for the group
16/10/2017	Jacobu Cassava Processors	Needs assessment	Inadequate Working Capital Limited Market Unhygienic working environment Difficulty in getting raw materials (Cassava)

7/11/2017	Manfo Soap Makers	Follow up	Observation of their products and necessary advice was given to them to maintain the quality of the products. Assessment of their Challenges
13/11/2017	United Hair Dressers Association	Strengthen of Association	Revisit of the goal of the Association. Duties of the various positions within the Executives The role of the members Working capital management

Source: BAC-Tepa, Annual Report 2017

2.7. Main strengths in the agricultural performance, 2017

2.7. 1 Agricultural Output

Over all Agricultural performance in the District has been average with the enhanced extension delivery as principal activities that have been the driving force summarized below;

2.7.2 Activities Implemented

Table 3.0 Overview of Activities Implemented by Department of Agriculture

Regional Level	Program Objective	Activity	Target group	Number of Participants / Beneficiaries					Outcome	Source of Funds (MAG, GOG, IGF, etc)
				Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWDs		
DADs Level	Food Security And Emergency Preparedness	Two training conducted for Agric Extension Agents on Rice Agronomy	AGRIC STAFF	21	4	15			Staff skills updated in Rice agronomy	MAG
		Field Days conducted for farmers in fourteen(14) operational areas	Farmers	1244	676	784	180		Skills updated in timely harvesting of rice	MAG
		Forum organised for farmers on post harvest handling of farm produce to meet international markets standards in 14 operational areas	Farmers	980	576	1016	84		Acquired more knowledge in international market standards	MAG
		Livestock disease surveillance conducted for livestock and poultry farmers	Farmers	856	460	544	296		Farmers can identify some common diseases	MAG
	Increased Growth In Income	One training organised for 50 livestock farmers on improved housing	Farmers	752	372	576	236		Farmers resolved to construct proper housing for their animals	MAG
		One training conducted for Department of Agric technical	AGRIC STAFF	21	4	15			Staff equipped with skills to	MAG

		staff on group formation							form groups without supervision	
		Capacity Training for FBOs on Group Dynamics	FBOs	100	24	124			FBOs learnt how to draw constitution drafting and registration with legal bodies	MAG
	Increased competitiveness and Enhanced Integration into Domestic & International Markets	One training organised for farmers on post harvest handling of farm produce to meet international markets standards in 14 operational areas	Farmers	1084	432	1468	68		Farmers acquired packaging and marketing skills in produce handling	MAG
	Sustainable Management of Land & Environment	A sensitization on climate smart Agriculture conducted for farmers	Famers	600	304	624	148		Farmers acquired skills in timely land preparation, planting and harvesting	MAG
		Training conducted for staff on sustainable land management	AGRIC STAFF	21	4	15			Staff can teach farmers efficient management of land	MAG
		Training conducted for farmers on SLM	Famers	816	324	684	120		Farmers learn new skills in effective management of their lands for high productivity	MAG
	Science and	Home & farm visits conducted	Farmers	17,151	7,286	24,420	17		Trained farmers,	MAG

	Technology Applied in Agriculture	by 11 AEAs to farmers with total visits of 1,848							organised fora, field days and Demonstrations	
		DAOs conducted 288 Monitoring & Supervision visits to all three zones in the District	Farmers	4,250	1,812	6,036	26		Provided backstopping to AEAs. Facilitated recovery on PFJ. Assisted AEAs to conduct Field Days	MAG
		DDA carried out 24 supervisory visits to farmers fields	Farmers	1,025	425	1,445	5		Provided support to DAOs technology extended to farmers	MAG

Source: DADU-Tepa Annual Progress Report, 2017

2.7.3 Average District Rainfall Distribution

Rainfall recorded during the year was 79 as against the same period the preceding year of 83 registering a decline of 4.8%. Climatic conditions impacted positively on agriculture during the months of October and November which enhanced luxurious growth of crops. However, the month of December experienced only two rainfalls and this eventually resulted in scorching to some extent of the predominant cereal crops such as maize and rice.

Table 3.1: Average District Rainfall Distribution

DATA	ANNUAL 2016		ANNUAL 2017		Percentage Change (%)	
	Rainfall (mm)	No. of Rain days	Rainfall (mm)	Number of Rain days	Rainfall	No. of Rain days
Rainfall (mm)						
No. of Rain days		83		79		4.8
Rainfall Distribution		Above average		Average		
Rainfall Pattern	Wet	Wet	Cloudy	Mist patched		
Key Indicators of Rainfall Distribution	Green vegetation	Green vegetation	Green vegetation	Green vegetation		

Source: DADU-Tepa Annual Progress Report, 2017

2.7.4 Performance of Planting for Food & Jobs (PFJ)

This flagship programme of the Government saw the supply of farm inputs such as; seed rice, seed maize, seed pepper and seed tomato as well as NPK and Urea fertilizers to prospective famers to go into production. During the period under review, the Agriculture Directorate received some fertilizer under the programme comprising 2,150 NPK, 1,181 Urea and 1,319 Sulphate of Ammonia which had been distributed to farmers in the district. The Directorate also received 218 bags of rice, 62 bags of OPV maize, 26 bags of hybrid maize, 150 tins of tomato and 25 sachets of pepper seeds which have been distributed to 821 farmers comprising 686 males and 135 females covering 992 Ha cropped area in the district. A total of 821 farm inputs have be received and supplied to 555 farmers comprising 464 males and 91 females in the district. Table 3.2 and 3.3 below indicates fertilizer and seeds received and distributed respectively to farmers in the district.

Table 3.2: Fertilizer Distribution under Planting for Food and Jobs

Type of Fertilizer	Quantity		No of beneficiaries					
	Received	Distributed	Total	Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWDs
<i>NPK</i>	2150	2144	821	686	135			
<i>Urea</i>	1181	729	821	686	135			
<i>Sulphate of Ammonia</i>	1319	894	821	686	135			

Source: DADU, Tewa Annual Report, 2017

Table 3.3: Seeds Distribution under Planting for Food and Jobs

Type of seed	Quantity			No of beneficiaries					
	Received	Distributed	Area Cropped (Ha)	Total	Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWDs
CEREALS									
Rice	218 bags	218	550	477	400	77			
Maize (OPV)	62bags	37.4	187	157	129	28			
Maize (HYBRID)	26bags	16	80	62	53	9			
VEGETABLES									
Tomatoes	150tins	150	150	100	82	18			
Pepper	25sachets	25 sachets	25	25	22	3			
TOTAL			992	821	686	135			

Source: DADU, Tewa Annual Report, 2017

2.7.5 Recovery under Planting for Food and Jobs

The District Directorate of Agriculture has been able to recover One Hundred and Ten Thousand Three Hundred and Eighty-One Ghana Cedis (110,381.00) out of the total cost of inputs of Two Hundred and Forty-Five Thousand Six Hundred and Forty-Two Ghana Cedis (245,642) supplied to farmers under the programme. The balance remaining to be recovered amounts to Forty-Nine Thousand Four Hundred and Ninety-Six Ghana Cedis. Table 3.5 below gives the details of cost of the recovery made.

Table 3.4: Recovery under Planting for Food and Jobs

MMDA	Type of Input	Total Cost (GHc)	Amount Recovered	Balance (GHc)	Remarks
AHAFO ANO NORTH-TEPA	Rice	146,650.00	75,015.00		
	Maize (OPV)	37,632.00	18,816.00	18,816.00	
	Maize (HYBRID)	28,260.00	14,130.00	14,130.00	
	Tomato	28,500.00	14,250.00	14,250.00	
	Pepper	4,600.00	2,300.00	2,300.00	
	Total	245,642.00	110,381.00	49,496.00	

Source: Annual Progress Report, DADU-Tepa, 2017

2.7.6 Supply of Subsidized Fertilizer to Farmers

Table 3.5: District Allocation of Subsidized Fertilizer

MMD A	Urea Quantity (MT)	No of beneficiaries						NPK Quantity (MT)	No of beneficiaries					
		Total	Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PWD		Total	Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PWD
Total		1,005	755	250	900	100	5		1,005	755	250	900	5	

DADU, Tepa Annual Report, 2017

2.7.7 Emergency Occurrences

The Fall Armyworm infestation during the second quarter of the year under review caused massive destruction to maize. However, the government quickly intervened by supplying several chemicals which were used to combat the marauding pests. The situation came to normalcy by the third quarter of the year with minimal damage done to crops in terms of economic value. Table 3.6 and Table 3.7 indicates the details of the fall army worm infestations and chemical distribution for the fall army worm respectively.

Table 3.6: Details of Fall Army Worms Infestation

Name of MMDA	Type of disaster	Type of enterprise affected (crop, etc)	No of House Hold (HH) affected	Total farm area cropped (Ha)	Area Affected	Period of infestation / damage (Month)	Area destroyed completely	Estimated value of crop destroyed GH¢	Actions taken	Collaborators
AHAFO ANO NORTH DISTRICT	FALL ARMYWORM INFESTATION	MAIZE	1.520	380.0	210.8	MAY-NOV	10	40,000	Chemical Control Cultural practice	MOFA/DEPT OF AGRIC
			1.520	380.0	210.8	MAY-NOV	10	40,000		

Source: Annual Progress Report, DADU-Tepa, 2017

Table 3.7: Chemical distribution for Fall Army Worm control

Name of MMDA	Crop	Name of Chemical	Quantity Received (Litres)	Quantity Supplied (Litres)	Beneficiaries					
					Total	Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWDs
AHFO ANO NORTH-TEPA	MAIZE	Imidacloprid	12	12	2	2	-	2	-	-
		Condifor	30	30	23	20	3	18	5	-
		Adepa	60	60	80	53	27	70	10	-
		Methiodoxtrin	1	1	90	86	4	77	13	-
		Supertop	120	120	140	130	10	135	5	-
		Bypel	5	5	5	4	1	3	2	-
		Neemazal	10	10	20	14	6	17	3	-
		KD 215 EC	60	60	110	101	9	98	12	-
TOTAL			298	298	470	410	60	417	53	NIL

Source: Annual Progress Report, DADU-Tepa, 2017

2.7.8 Technical Review Meetings

Four Technical Review Meetings were held in 2017 which did not only provide support to AEAs work but their work was also assessed, and reports were collated and submitted to RADU to meet set deadline for DADU. The meeting also built confidence of the AEAs created room for interaction with them and offered platform for discussion of technical issues.

Topical issues were discussed with solutions and participation had been encouraging at Technical review meetings. Staff and officers were acquainted with situation on the ground especially on E-Extension farmer registration and equipped with adequate knowledge on Planting for Food and Jobs.

2.7.9 33rd National Farmers' Day Celebration

This year's 33rd National Farmers' Day award ceremony was celebrated under the theme "Planting for Food and Jobs". The ceremony took place on 28th November, 2017 where hardworking farmers in the district were awarded with various prizes. It was successfully conducted at Twabidi with excellent participation. A total of 22 deserving farmers were awarded. The most coveted prize the District Best Farmer was won by **Nana Kwabena Bowie** Sixty-Three (63) year old farmer from Numesua with 30 years of farming experience. He won with 63 acres of cocoa, 1 acre of maize, 1 acre of cassava, 7 acres of plantain, 7 acres of rice, 8 sheep, 5 cattle, 15 goats, 50 chicken, 13 pigs and 9 caretakers. For his prize, he received 1 tricycle, spraying machine, wellington boot, 3 cutlasses, a certificate and a rosette. Kondi Bilante, a 49-year-old farmer from Akurakan emerged as the 1st runner up and for his prize he received LED television, a wellington boot, 3 cutlasses, a spraying machine, a certificate and a rosette. Watara Mohammed a 65-year-old farmer from Manfo emerged as the best farmer 2nd runner up and was awarded with a table top refrigerator, a wellington boot, 3 cutlasses, a spraying machine, a certificate and a rosette. In all 22 farmers were awarded in various categories in the district.

2.8: Natural Disasters and Risks Management

2.8.1: Unnatural Death

The District Police Command reported that a two-year-old boy Nana Sefah was drowned in a rubber container containing water in the kitchen at Kyekyewere. The victim was rushed to the Tepa Government Hospital for treatment but was pronounced dead on arrival. The body of the deceased was carefully examined and no marks of assault were detected. A post-mortem was performed by the Senior Medical Officer at the Tepa Government Hospital and the results indicated that the boy had died from suffocation due to drowning complicated by aspiration pneumonia.

2.8.2 Domestic Fire Outbreak

The District recorded three domestic fire outbreak which affected the lives of people and animals in the district. In Dwaaho the fire wrecked a poultry farm destroying 30 birds and 10 bags of maize. The estimated cost of destruction of the poultry farm was Two Thousand Four Hundred Ghana Cedis (GHC 2,400.00). Tepa Beposo and Katabo were not spared of the fire outbreak during the period under review. Table 3.8 gives details of the occurrence of fire outbreak in the district.

Table 3.8: Details of Fire Outbreak

NO	DATE	AFFECTED COMMUNITY	NUMBER OF ROOMS AFFECTED	NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED	ESTIMATED COST (GHC)
1	2/3/17	Tepa Beposo	8	14	14,830.00
2	6/9/17	Tepa Katabo	20	29	468,650.00
3	8/12/17	Dwaaho			2,700.00
	TOTAL				486,180.00

Source: NADMO Tepa, Annual Report 2017

2.8.3 Rainstorm

The District recorded a windstorm which caused havoc in Anyinasuso, Oldmankrom, Kyekyewere, Bonkrom, Betinko, Dwaaho, Betiako, Tepa Beposo, Subriso and Suponso. The rainstorm caused destruction to 268 rooms and 627 people in the affected communities. Details of the rainstorm disaster are given in Table 4.1 below;

Table 4.1: Details of Rainstorm Disaster

NO	DATE	AFFECTED COMMUNITY	NUMBER OF ROOMS AFFECTED	NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED	ESTIMATED COST (GHC)
1	24/02/2017	Anyinasuso Oldmankrom Kyekyewere Bonkrom Betinko	195	445	153,240.00
2	04/03/2017	Kyekyewere Dwaaho	29 7	49	80,000.00
	03/10/2017	Suponso Subriso	4	12	1,500.00
3	06/11/2017	Betiako Tepa Beposo	33	121	2,700.00
	TOTAL				486,180.00

Source: Annual Report, NADMO-Tepa, 2017

2.8.4 Supply of Relief Items

The National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) of the Ahafo Ano North District received some relief items from the Regional Directorate which had been distributed to those affected by disasters in the district. Table 4.2 & 4.3 give details of relief items received and details of the items distributed respectively.

Table 4.2: Relief Items Received

NO	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
1	Student Mattress	20 Pieces
2	Washing Basins	3 Pieces
3	Buckets	17 Pieces
4	Mosquito Coil	Half Box
5	Mosquito Nets	36 Pieces
6	Soap	1 box
7	Cups	40
8	Plates	40

Source: Annual Report, NADMO-Tepa, 2017

Table 4.3: Details of Items Distributed

NO	NAME	Students Mattress	Basins	Buckets	Mosquito Coil	Mosquito Net	Soaps	Cups	Plates
	Gladys Benni	3	1	2	7	8	6	7	7
	A K Badu	4	1	1	7	6	5	7	7
	Gabriel Odoom	3	1	2	2	6	4	6	6
	Daniel Amenyio	2		2	2	2	3	4	4
	Asante Michael	2		2	2	2	3	3	3
	Owusu Yaw Paul	2		1	2	2	3	3	3

	Gabriel Tawiah	1		2	2	2	3	3	3
	Appiah Osei Owura	1		2	2	2	3	3	3
	Dankwa Kofi	1		2	2	3	3	3	3
	Addai Sampson	1		1	2	3	3	3	3

Source: Annual Report, NADMO-Tepa, 2017

2.8.5 Drains Desilting Exercise

The District's preparedness to deal with disasters continue to improve. The District National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) carried out drains desilting exercises in a number of communities in the District. The purpose of these exercises was to ensure reduction of natural disasters, reduce risks and vulnerability. Among communities where major desilting of drains took place were Anyinasuso, Jacobu on Tepa Kumasi trunk road and Tepa Akwasiase trunk road. However, resources must be made available to build the capacity of staff and resource such institutions responsible for preventing and mitigating the impact of fire and flood.

2.8.6 Anti- Bush Fire Campaign

The Ghana National Fire Service, Ahafo Ano North in collaboration with National Disaster Management Organisation and the District Assembly embarked on 2017 Anti-Bush Fire Campaign with the on-set of the dry season. The objective of the programme was to educate the general public on the dangers associated with indiscriminate bush burning and also emphasize the role of the individual in fire prevention.

Available information from the Ghana National Fire Service Ahafo Ano North District indicates that the district recorded only six domestic fire outbreaks with no bush fire outbreak due partly to the intensive education organized by the Service.

During the year under review, Rainstorm and Domestic Fire Disasters occurred in the district. The communities which experienced rainstorm and domestic fire outbreaks include Tepa, Dwaaho, Kyekyewere, Bonkrom, Betinko, Betiako, Subriso, and Suponso.

2.9: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

2.9.1: Water Supply

Improving access to safe water in rural areas continues improve as Safe Water Network, a Non-Governmental Organization constructed two Small Town Water Supply System for Anyinasuso and Asuhyiae. This brings to 4 a number of communities with access to Small Town Water Supply System.

2.9.2 Feeder Road Rehabilitation

The total district feeder road network engineered currently stands at 142,90km out of which 67.15km had been partially engineered with 29.30km of the feeder roads not engineered.

Most of the feeder roads are not motorable especially during the rainy seasons and become dusty during the dry seasons.

A number of feeder roads had been reshaped in the district to ensure that people, goods and foodstuffs get to their destination on time. Among roads that were reshaped are;

Mfanibu-Nyameyehene-Pokukrom Feeder Roads	-	18.5km
Ntiamoah – Tadieso Feeder Road	-	1.7km
Pokukrom – Siawkrom – Pakyi Feeder Road	-	2.6km

The Member of Parliament had also supported the reshaping of some Feeder Roads which included

Akrofosso – Ankaase Feeder Road	-	3km
Achina – Kwabenanyamekrom	-	4.3km
Dotoam Jn – Dotoam Feeder Road	-	0.6km

2.9.3: Housing development

To promote a sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements, some staffs of the Department of Town and Country Planning and the District Assembly were trained in basic and advanced Geographic Information Systems, Land Use Planning and Management Information Systems (LUPMIS).

The development control team undertook routine inspections in all the major towns in the district. Fifty unauthorized developers were issued with demand notices to regularize their buildings. One technical sub-committee meeting was held to vet 75 development applications with one statutory planning meeting convened to consider and approve 75 development applications.

2.10.1: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

The district identifies the development of its human resources as critical for achieving economic growth and sustained poverty reduction.

2.10.1 Monitoring and Supervisory Visits by DEOC and Education Directorate

The District Director of Education together with his staff made a number of visits to a number of schools. This was to ensure that teaching and learning were going on as expected and to check on cleanliness, teachers' outputs as well as the attendance of pupils and teachers. Thus the Directorate continued to intensify its monitoring roles to ensure teacher punctuality and regularity and to apply appropriate motivations and sanctions to ensure sanity in the profession. However, Circuit Supervisors were not able to visit schools frequently due to frequent breakdown of motorbikes and lack of funds.

2.10.2 Access

The District Director in his attempt to encourage accessibility detailed circuit supervisors and Assistant Director, Supervision and Monitoring to attend PTA/SMC meetings to sensitize parents on the need to send their wards to school and also help the government to set up new schools in the distant hard to reach areas to bring life and future unto the children in such communities. They also took time to educate community members on the need to maintain school buildings, materials and teachers to enable the government use monies that would have been used for repairs to expand access.

2.10.3 Quality

To ensure quality teaching and learning in the district, the District Director of Education and his officers embarked on a number of visits to schools to check on teachers' punctuality and regularity. The District Director and his officers also visited Numesua D/A Primary and Numesua Islamic Mission school to assess the status of their infrastructure which is in bad condition. Anytime it threatens to rain, school has to come to a close to ensure the safety of the pupils.

2.10.4: Capacity Building

The USAID in collaboration with the Ghana Education Service organized a one-week workshop for Ten facilitators on phonological awareness and its effectiveness in teaching and learning. District Teachers Support Team (DTST) members were also trained to organize similar trainings for head teachers.

Circuit Supervisors and DTST members attended a workshop organized by USAID on Electronic Learning (E-learning) at Bechem St. Joseph College of Education.

2.10.5: Vacation Campaign

Right to Play under the Mondelez Cocolife Project held a one-week campaign for hundred (100) pupils and Twenty (20) teachers drawn from 17 selected communities in the district. Facilitators were from Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), Domestic Violence Victims Support Unit (DOVVSU), National Commission of Civic Education (NCCE) and Ghana

Health Service who took participants through leadership training, Child Right and violence against children.

2.10.6: 2017 Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE)

A total of One Thousand Six Hundred and eighteen (1,618) candidates from 56 schools were registered to sit for the year's BECE. However, a total of One Thousand Six Hundred and Four were present for the examination. To ensure quality and successful BECE, the District Director of Education engaged the services of BECE examiners from Tewa Senior High School to orientate the candidates and subject teachers on dos and don'ts and the expectation of examiners.

The overall BECE performance candidates had been average as little over half of the males made it to SHS but the proportion of girls fell below half. The disaggregated data for the Basic Education Certificate Examination for the period 2015 to 2017 are shown in the Tables 4.4 below.

Table 4.4: Number of Candidate that Qualify to the Next Level after BECE

YEAR	Total Qualified Candidates	Males	Females	% Qualified	
				Males	Females
2014/2015	1,436	814	622	57	43
2015/2016	1,347	731	616	54	46
2016/2017	1,533	906	627	59	41

Source: District GES Directorate, October 2017

It can be deduced from Table 4.4 that over the last three years whilst percentage of males who got aggregate 30 dropped from 57% in 2014/2015 academic year to 54% in 2015/2016 academic year it appreciated to 59% in 2016/2017 academic year with a pass aggregate 40. The proportion of females who got aggregate 30 appreciated from 43% in 2014/2015 academic year to 46% in 2015/2016 academic year but depreciated to 41% in 2016/2017 academic year with aggregate 40.

2.10.7: SHEP Unit

The SHEP Officer visited a number of schools to inspect school sanitation, health certificate of food vendors on the school premises and school environment. Sensitization were held for teachers, pupils and parents on environmental cleanliness and hygiene.

2.10.8: Quiz Competition

The Girl Child Coordinating Unit together with support from Right to Play, an NGO organized a quiz competition for some schools in the district. The competing schools included Katapei D/A Primary School, Katapei Al-huda Basic School, Alhassankrom Basic School, Betiako D/A Primary, Betiako Islamic Basic School and Suponso D/A Primary School.

2.10.9: Logistic Supply

The District Directorate of Education received some logistic during the year under review to help improve teaching and learning in the district. Table 4.5 gives details of logistics received and supplied to the various schools in the district.

Table 4.5: List of logistics received

DATE	ITEM	QUANTITY
21/03/17	KG Tables	20
21/03/17	KG Chairs	120
03/05/17	Adolescent sexual reproductive health & development source book for teachers	20

17/05/17	Bednet	102 Bales
19/05/17	Dictionary for Primary	7,821
19/05/17	Dictionary for JHS	5,372
27/06/17	Teachers notebooks (15 boxes*7+10)	115
27/06/17	Chalk (50 boxes*5)	250
27/06/17	Child's progress and Achievement report KG 1	150
27/06/17	Child's progress and Achievement report KG 2	150
12/08/17	Technical drawing books	3,899
12/09/17	School Uniform	229
12/09/17	My first day at School	104
26/10/17	Attendance register	678
26/10/17	White Chalk	6,127

Source: Annual Report, GES-Tepa 2017

2.10.10 Support from NGOs

Right to Play also supplied football and a ream of A4 sheet to seventeen (17) schools they operate in.

Child Right International also supplied the under listed items to Twenty (20) schools in the communities they operate in.

Table 4.6: List of Items supplied

NO	ITEM	QUANTITY
1	Veronica Bucket with stand	20
2	Mobile Library	20
3	Aki-Ola Text Books- English, Science, ICT & Mathematics for JHS	100
4	Aki-Ola Text Books- English, Science, ICT & Mathematics for Primary 4, 5 & 6	300
5	Washing Bowls	920
6	Towels	80
7	Log Books	20
8	Dust Bins	20
9	Dictionary	40
10	Stickers on reading	1,000

Source: Annual Report, GES-Tepa 2017

2.10.11: Capitation Grants

The District Education Directorate received capitation grants for 2016/ 2017 academic year. Total amount received for the three terms amounted to Two Hundred and Twenty-Two Thousand Eight

Hundred and Thirty-One Ghana Cedis Sixty-Eight Pesewas (GH¢ 222,831.68). The monies have since been deposited into the accounts of the beneficiary schools.

2.11: Bridge equity gaps in access to health care

2.11.1 Child Health Promotion Week

The Nutrition Unit of the District Health Directorate celebrated the child health promotion week from 8-12th May, 2017. Some of the activities that were carried out during the week celebration included health education for basic school pupils, deworming, growth monitoring and promotion, Vitamin A supplementation and immunization.

2.11.2 Health Screening

Getting the right screening test at the right time is one of the most important thing a man can do for his health. The District Health Directorate organized a health screening for teachers in the district. The teachers were screen on Body Mass Index (BMI), hypertension and diabetes. BMI indicators showed that 6% of the male teachers were underweight with 3% of the female teachers also underweight. The report also indicated that 40% of the females were overweight with 20% of them being obese. Table 4.7 gives the details of BMI screening for teachers.

Table 4.7: BMI

NO	RANGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
	< 18.5 (underweight)	6	3	9
	>=18.5 - <=24.9(normal)	69	31	100
	>=25.0 - <=29.9 (overweight)	25	34	59
	>=30+ (obese)	6	17	23
	Total	106	84	190

Source: GHS Annual Performance Review, Tewa 2017

2.11.3 Antenatal Clinic Services (ANC)

Antenatal care is essential for every pregnant woman in order to diagnose disease or complication that may be associated with pregnancy without symptoms and to provide information about lifestyle, pregnancy and delivery. During the year under review 2,858 registrants were recorded as against 2,934 registrants for 2016 as depicted in Table 4.8. There was a marginal decrease in ANC registrants at the facilities. The Directorate has to intensify its campaign on the need for pregnant women to seek professional care during pregnancy to prevent infant mortality and maternal death.

Table 4.8: ANC Registrants

Facilities	ANC Registrants		
	2015	2016	2017
Year			
Tepa Hospital	760	709	707
Manfo H/C	241	168	212
Anyinasuso H/C	419	337	323

Betiako H/C	288	254	219
Subriso H/C	283	266	303
Anane Aya Maternity	608	642	715
Akwasiase CHPS	44	75	106
Tettehkrom CHPS	58	108	45
Twabidi H/C	66	92	107
Asuhyiae CHPS	65	55	90
Krakovua CHPS	37	55	31
TOTAL	2869	2934	2858

Source: GHS Annual Performance Review, Tepa 2017

2.11.4 Iodized Salt Survey

Iodized Salt Survey

The Ghana Health Service conducted Iodized Salt Survey in the district to find out how people are adapting to the use of iodized salt. The survey indicated that 64% of the salt sampled from food vendors passed the test, 75% of salts sampled from the market passed the test while 66% of salt sampled from the households passed the test. There has been an improvement in the use of iodized salt in the district as compared to last year but the Directorate has to intensify the education on the use of iodized salt in the district. Table 4.9 below shows the results of the survey conducted

Table 4.9: Iodized Salt Survey

NO	INDICATORS	NO. SALT SAMPLED	NO. PASSED	% PASSED	NO. FAILED	% FAILED
1	Households	291	192	66.0	99	34
2	Markets	104	78	75	26	25
3	Food Vendors	114	73	64	41	36

2.11.5 HIV/AIDS cases

HIV/AIDS pandemic has a negative impact on productivity, loss of productive assets, high treatment costs and the break in the transfer of valuable livelihood knowledge from one generation to the next generation. To effectively address this issue, effort was made to reduce new infection, reduce the impact of the menace and enhance the coordination and management of district HIV/AIDS Response. The District Health Directorate in collaboration with the National Aids Commission organized HIV/AIDS screening in four communities in the district. One male tested positive out of 198 males tested while 3 females tested positive out of 205 women tested. Table 4.10 gives details of HIV/AIDS screening conducted.

Table 4.10: HIV Screening

COMMUNITIES	NUMBER RECEIVING PRE-TEST INFORMATION		NUMBER TESTED		NUMBER POSITIVE		NUMBER RECEIVING POST-TEST COUNSELLING	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
AKWASIASE	39	43	39	43	0	1	39	43
TEPA	78	71	78	71	0	1	78	71
MANFO	46	50	46	50	0	1	46	50

ASIKAM	35	41	35	41	1	0	41	35
TOTAL	198	205	198	205	1	3	198	205

Source: 2017 Annual Performance Review, GHS

2.11.6 Teenage pregnancies

The number of teenaged girls who get pregnant is great source of worry to the policy makers as it affects their career development and is a burden on the nation. The menace continues to be a worry to the district as most of the young girls get impregnated and drop out of school.

2.11.7 Family Planning Services

Managing Population has strong linkages with the growth of the economy and sustainable social development.

It was in this regard that the District Health Directorate in collaboration with IPAS, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Endanger Health and Marie Stopes International continue to put resources together to promote access to family planning services and its utilization. The level of contraceptive use not only indicates progress towards the achievement of the family planning objectives of improving the reproductive health of women but to empower women as well.

Family planning acceptors increased from 5324 representing 18.2% in 2016 to 6557 representing 22.4% in 2017. Acceptor rate for long term and permanent methods particularly increased. The increase in coverage is credited to a number of Development partners such as IPAS, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Endanger Health and Marie stopes International.

Table 5.2: Family Panning Acceptors by Sub-District

SUB-DISTRICT	YEAR		
	2015	2016	2017
Name of sub-district			
Tepa	1535 (19.3%)	2060(25.2%)	2341(31.4%)
Manfo	1066 (16.3%)	1224(18.2%)	1365(22.3%)
Anyinasuso	633 (19.4%)	774(14.7%)	1034(21.6%)
Betiako	499 (10.3%)	685(13.8%)	929(20.5)
Subriso	439 (11.0%)	1462(35.8%)	888(23.8%)
Total	4,172 (14.7%)	5324(18.2%)	6557(22.4%)

Source: GHS, Tepa Annual Performance Review 2017

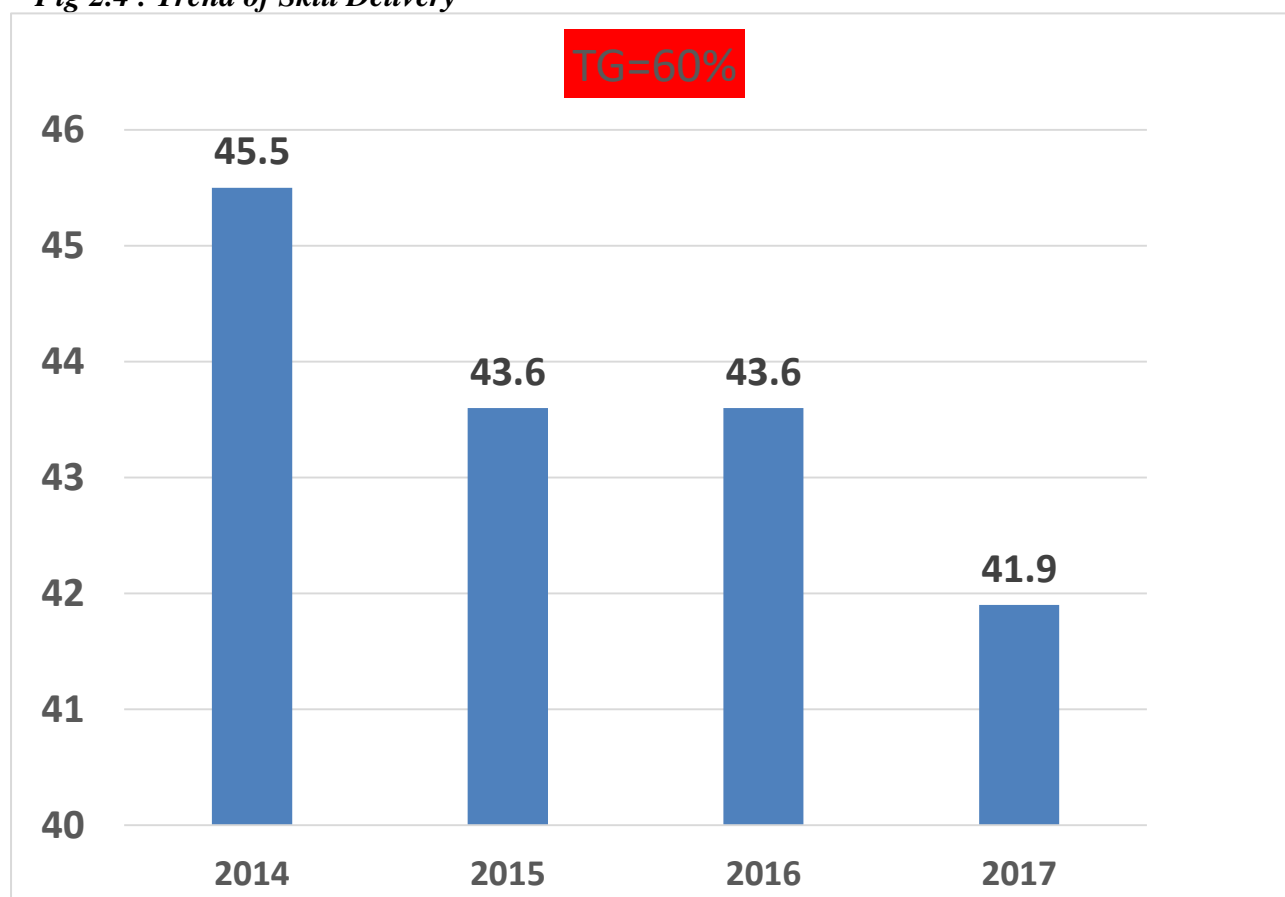
It could be deduced from Table 5.2 that family planning acceptors saw an appreciable increase from 18.2% in 2016 to 22.4% in 2017.

All the Sub-districts performed better than the preceding year with the exception of Subriso sub-district which saw a marginal decrease in its performance as can be observed from Table 5.2.

2.11.8: Skilled delivery

Skilled assistance is essential for safe delivery and it is an important component of the strategies designed to reduce maternal mortality and achieve SDG 3. However, Fig 2.5 shows that the proportion of births delivered with assistance of health professional reduced from 1934 representing 43.6% in 2016 to 1860 representing 41.9% in 2017 as illustrated in Fig 2.5. The Health Directorate could not meet the set target of 60%. The Directorate needs to intensify its educational campaign on the need for pregnant women to attend to health facilities regularly and seek the assistance of health personnel during pregnancy and labor.

Fig 2.4 : Trend of Skill Delivery



Source: GHS, Tepa Annual Performance Review 2017

2.11.9: Maternal Mortality

The institutional maternal mortality ratio reported through the routine health management system and used as proxy shows that institutional maternal mortality ratio improved as there was no maternal death recorded in 2017 as compared to one maternal death in the preceding year. Table 5.3 shows details of maternal death in the district.

Table 5.3: Maternal Deaths (institutional)

By Facilities	Maternal Deaths (institutional)			Maternal Death Audited		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Tepa	1	1	1	1	1	0
Manfo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anyinasuso	1	0	0	1	0	0
Betiako	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subriso	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anane Aya Maternity	0	0	0	0	0	0
Akwasiase CHPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tettehkrom CHPS	0	0	0	0	0	0

Twabidi H/C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asuhyiae CHPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Krakosua CHPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	1	1	2	1	0

Source: GHS, Tewa Annual Performance Review 2017

2.12 Energy

The Hon. District Chief Executive appealed to the Minister of Energy for supply of 1140 low tension poles for 20 communities under SHEP. As a result of that 9 communities out of the 20 communities were approved and 235 low tension poles were delivered to the district.

She also appealed to the Minister of Energy to reactivate the extension of electricity to Subriso and Manfo which had been abandoned for some time. As a result of that the district was supplied with 10 drums of 120mm cable and 16 drums of 50mm cables to continue the project.

The District Assembly in improving the security of the people in the district during the night procured 170 street bulbs to augment and replace non-functioning ones in the various communities. Street light projects for six major communities namely Akwasiase, Tewa, Mabang, Manfo, Dwaaho and Asuhyiae is on-going at Tewa with the rest of the communities completed and in use.

2.13 Telecommunication

Poor telecommunication service is one of the challenges facing the district. Through the effort of the District Chief Executive and the Member of Parliament, GIFEC is constructing 3 No. Rural telephony sites in the district. The rural telephony site at Betiako had been installed but not in use. The site is yet to be connected due to power connection.

2.14 Sanitation

Sanitation is a key to good health and national development. The fact still remain that no community can develop steadily to achieve good health and increase productivity without taking into consideration of environmental sanitation and there is the need to take sanitation as a top priority. It is against the background that the district assembly is collaborating with Zoom Lion Company to manage the collection of refuse in major communities in the district. Communal containers had been placed at some vantage points in the selected communities and are evacuated daily to the final disposal site at Kruboa.

The District Assembly had embarked on refuse evacuation in some selected communities in the including Mabang, Akwasiase and Kyekyewere. That of Mabang and Akwasiase had been completed.

2.15 One District One Factory

The District continues to implement government flagship programmes. For the above flagship programme the District has selected rice production as one commodity where investment can be made. The reason for the selection this commodity was due to the availability of 22 valleys with a total of 8,601 hectares of planting area suitable for rice production.

With the availability of technical expertise in the district due to the JICA Inland Rice Project, most farmers and Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) have been trained in modern technical skills. A well-formed and trained Farmer Based Organization with more than 25 milling machines with two being DE stoners.

Statistics from DADU indicates that a large number of farmers are involved in rice cultivation in the district. Table 5.5 indicates the production levels in the district.

Table 5.4: Rice Production Level

Year	No. of Farmers		Yield/Hectare	Land under Cultivation	Production Level (m/t)
	M	F			
2014	760	212	2.8	500	1401.1
2015	790	245	2.9	789	2,288.0
2016	945	265	3.4	456	1,552.0
2017	1260	340	3.6	840	3,050.0

DADU, Tepa 2017

2.16 Town Hall Meeting

To promote government policies, the Ministry of Information together with the District Assembly held a Town Hall meeting to interact with the people. The Town Hall Meeting was held on 29th August, 2017 with 93 people in attendance where government flagship programmes such as Planting for Food and Jobs, Free SHS and One District One Factory were discussed.

2.17 Mondelez Cocoa Life Programme

Mondelez International as part of its numerous objectives in the country seeks to transform cocoa growing communities through a cocoa sustainable programme by ensuring sustainable cocoa supply chain which addresses economic, social and environmental issues within cocoa growing communities. The programme is being implemented in the district under Cohort 3 and 4. Both Cohorts 3 and 4 are being implemented in the district with more than 39 communities participating in the programme.

The programme had supported all the communities to draw up the Community Action Plans to drive their developmental agenda. Most of these communities had through the programme been able to initiate their own development programmes such as water facilities, school infrastructure and weighing centres. The lead implementer for cohort 3 is World Vision with 25 communities while Voluntary Services Overseas (VSO) is the lead implementer for cohort 4 with 39 communities. Other implementing partners include Abantu for Development, Child's Right International, Right to Play, Agro-Eco, UNDP and Institute for Democratic Governance (IDEG).

2.18.1 Interventions by World Vision

Under the programme, the World vision has been able to assist all 25 project communities to prepare and review their Community Action Plans (CAPs) and CAPs Committees formed to ensure effective implementation of the Action Plans by the communities.

Twenty-Three (23) Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) groups formed out of the 25 communities. This has helped farmers to access money to buy inputs for their farming business without going to the bank for loans which attracts huge interests.

The programme has been able to train 50 community Animators and also provided with bicycles for the smooth running of their work.

Five (5) students made up of 2 boys and 3 girls from the district have been supported with scholarships to further their education at the Senior High level.

All farmer societies in the district have been registered with the Department of Co-operatives. The programme has also provided all the project communities with pruners, motorised spraying machines and other equipment for their farming activities.

A total of GHC 64,000.00 was paid to the farmer Union by Mondelez International as bonus for harvesting their cocoa.

World Vision in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture has also sensitized all communities on food crop cultivation and has tasked all the communities to prepare a demonstration farm on the food crop cultivation.

2.18.2 Intervention by Voluntary Services Overseas (VSO)

VSO has been able to assist all the 39 project communities to prepare their Community Action Plans (CAPs) and CAPs Committees formed to ensure effective implementation of the Action Plans by the communities.

VSO has also collaborated with the District Assembly in the District Medium Term Plan Preparation process in all seven Sub-districts.

The organization in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture has also given training to farmers in all communities on food crop production and improved farming practices.

VSLA has been established in 13 communities so far with plans under way to start the programme in the remaining communities.

18 communities have been given bonuses by Mondelez through Olam for their cocoa production.

3.0. Status of Development Projects in the district

The District Assembly is implementing a number of projects with different sources of funds including District Assemblies Common Fund, District Development Facility, Internally Generated Funds and Ghana Education Trust Fund. Table 5.6 depicts the status of the various projects in the district.

Table 5.6: Summary of Development Projects

NO.	SECTOR	NO. OF PROJECTS	NO. ON-GOING	NO. COMPLETED	REMARKS
1.	Education	32	18	12	1 Project has been suspended 7 Projects are standstill due to lack of funds 3 Projects are yet to commence 2 Projects abandoned
2.	Governance	8	4	3	1 Abandoned project
3.	Economic	2	-	1	1 Project suspended 1 Project standstill due to lack of funds
4.	Water / Sanitation	18	4	13	1 Project is standstill due to lack of funds
5.	Roads	2	1	1	
6.	Health	10	4	5	1 Project has been suspended
7.	Energy	4	1	3	

Table 5.7: Special Projects

NO	NAME OF PROJECT	CONTRACTOR	SECTOR	CONTRACT SUM	SOURCE	REMARKS
1	Upgrading and Surfacing of Manfo- Mfante Feeder Road 18.8km	M/S Kofi Job Co. Ltd	Road	Not Available	COCOBOD	Completed
2	Upgrading and Surfacing of Subriso Junction- Subriso Feeder Road 8.0km	Not Available	Road	Not Available	COCOBOD	On-going
3	Upgrading and Surfacing of Anyinasuso- Abonsuaso Feeder Road 14.0km	M/S YKB Co. Ltd	Road	Not Available	COCOBOD	Completed
4	Upgrading and Surfacing of Dwaaho- Asuhyiae Feeder Road 15.0km	G.K Appiah and Sons Ltd	Road	Not Available	COCOBOD	Suspended
5	Upgrading and Surfacing of Tapa Town Roads 6.29km	M/S Aba-Baram Co. Ltd	Road	11,003,440.38	COCOBOD	Suspended
6	Construction of 60 capacity bed district Hospital at Tapa	Not Available	Health	Not Available	EUROGET	On-going
7	Construction of Jubilee Market at Tapa	Not Available	Economic	Not Available	MLGRD	Standstill
8	Construction of stormwater drainage Improvement Works at Tapa Lot 1	Jodenblo Co. Ltd	Road	1,398,464.00	WRW&H	Suspended
9	Construction of stormwater drainage Improvement Works at Tapa Lot 2	Mubabra Co. Ltd	Road	1,397,589.45	WRW&H	Suspended
10	Extension of electricity from Manfo to Subriso	Not Available	Energy	Not Available	MoEn	Standstill

Source: Extracts from Contract Register

4.0: Conclusion

The year under review witnessed a lot of challenges in terms of resources releases as funds were not released on time. Most projects could not be completed whilst others could not be initiated due to the financial challenges facing the nation. Most of the departments did not receive any government subventions to enable them run their offices.

Much could have been achieved if resources were made available on time and in right quantities. The continuous deductions at source of the District Assemblies Common Fund is a great source of worry to the district as it affects most programmes and projects delivery schedules. The low capacity of the district assembly in revenue mobilisation needs to be improved in order to improve service provision. It is expected that more resources would be made available to the District Assembly through its collaboration with development partners such as USAID, Mondelez Cocoa Life and JICA. The Assembly needs to put in pragmatic strategies to mobilise more revenue internally to service most of its programmes and projects in the coming years.

ANNEX 2: PROPORTION OF THE DMTDP IMPLEMENTED

Indicators	2017	2016	2015	2014
Proportion of the annual action plans implemented by the end of the year	86%	82%	81%	83%
Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented by the end of the year	82%	77%	65%	45%

ANNEX 3: PERFORMANCE OF CORE INDICATORS AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL

	Indicator (Categorised by GSGDA II Thematic Areas)	Baseline (2013)	Target 2017	Actual 2017	Target 2016	Actual 2016	Target 2015	Actual 2015	Target 2014	Actual 2014
	PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS									
1.	Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish (%)		14.62	14.62	-18.10	-18.10	-15.32	-15.32		
	Maize		32.67	32.67						
	Rice (milled)		3.02	3.02	-17.15	-17.15	-9.57	-9.57		
	Cassava									
	Yam		32.67	32.67	-32.17	-32.17	63.28	63.28		
	Pineapple									
	Pawpaw									
	Mango									
	Banana									
2.	Proportion/length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated									
	- Trunk Roads (in km)									
	- Urban Roads (in km)									
	- Feeder Roads (in km)	50km	100km	22.8km	100km		100km		100km	
3.	% change in number of households with access to electricity									
4.	Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored:									
	a. Forest									
	b. Mining									
	c. Dry and wetland									
5.	Change in tourist arrivals (%)									
6.	Teledensity/Penetration rate:									
	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT									
7.	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)									
8.	Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)									
9.	Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)		0	5	0	6	0	8	0	0

	Indicator (Categorised by GSGDA II Thematic Areas)	Baseline (2013)	Target 2017	Actual 2017	Target 2016	Actual 2016	Target 2015	Actual 2015	Target 2014	Actual 2014
10.	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population		0	0	0	1	0	8	0	1
11.	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water sources ¹		80	76.8	70	67.2	60	54.5	60	50
12.	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)		60	48.5	50	44.6	45	42	40	30
13.	a. Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling-regardless of age- as proportion of the number children in the relevant age group)		211.4	211.4	223.1	223.1	239.0	239.0		
	- Primary		80.2	80.2	86.6	86.6	96.1	96.1		
	- JSS		81.8	81.8	80.1	80.1	78.5	78.5		
	- SSS		66.5	66.5	68.1	68.1	66.5	66.5		
14.	b. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (Indicates Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)		66.5	66.5	68.1	68.1	66.5	66.5		
	Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)									
	Primary		0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.95	0.95		
	JSS		0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.89	0.89		
	SSS		0.86	0.86	0.84	0.84	0.82	0.82		
15.	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training									
	GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY									
16.	Total amount of internally generated revenue		444,078.0 0	311,349. 49	388,081.8 1	454,318.8 8	429,062. 60	362,241.6 4		

¹ CWSA defines access to safe water to include the following elements:

1. Ensuring that each person in a community served has access to no less than 20 litres of water per day
2. Ensure that walking distance to a water facility does not exceed 500 meters from the furthest house in the community
3. That each sprout of borehole or pipe system must serve no more than 300 persons and 150 for a hand dug well
4. The water system is owned and managed by the community
5. Water facility must provide all year-round potable water to community members

	Indicator (Categorised by GSGDA II Thematic Areas)	Baseline (2013)	Target 2017	Actual 2017	Target 2016	Actual 2016	Target 2015	Actual 2015	Target 2014	Actual 2014
17.	Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation									
18.	% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget?)									
19.	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)			66		501				
20.	Police citizen ratio			1:1,519						

ANNEX 5: UPDATE ON REVENUE SOURCES

EXPENDITURE ITEM	Baseline 2013	Target 2017	Actual 2017	Target 2016	Actual 2016	Target 2015	Actual 2015	Target 2014	Actual 2014
IGF		444,078.00	311,39.49	388,081.81	454,38.88	429,02.60	362,21.64		
DACF		3,068,524.24	1,020,899.18	3,435,088.00	2,103,203.77	2,143,638.00	1,943,330.08		
MP's CF		142,898.00	113.349.17	250,000.00	402,101.15	114,709.12	236,238.45		
PWDs CF									
MSHAP		61,370.49	20,417.99	20,000.00	40,088.68	30,000.00	9,976.77		
GSFP									
SRWSP									
DDF		650,244.00	00.00	650,224.00	648,069.00	637,453.00	281,297.52		
GSOP									
UNFPA									
UDG									
LEAP									
Total		3,716,870.73	1,041,317.17	4,743,393.81	3,193,462.60	2,288,347.12	2,470,842.82		

ANNEX 6: UPDATE ON EXPENDITURE

EXPENDITURE ITEM	Baseline 2013	Target 2017	Actual 2017	Target 2016	Actual 2016	Target 2015	Actual 2015	Target 2014	Actual 2014
COMPENSATION		1,525,606.67	682,057.38	1,375,078.00	1,375,078.00	746,290.76	1,376,112.12	721,814.00	319,309.60
GOODS AND SERVICE		2,752,994.07	593,795.81	1,855,115.81	458,623.41	216,650.00	324,266.55	216,650.00	301,357.16
INVESTMENT									
ASSETS		2,339,463.00	547,537.28	3,648,640.19	2,632,285.10	2,258,347.12	1,624,865.23	2,258,347.12	1,275,392.62
TOTAL		6,618,063.74	1,823,390.47	6,878,834.00	4,465,986.51	3,221,287.88	3,325,243.90	3,196,811.12	1,576,749.78

ANNEX 7: UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES IN 2017

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocation GH¢	Actual receipt GH¢	No of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
Ghana School Feeding Programme			3,415	3,415
Capitation Grants	222,831.68	222,831.68		
National Health Insurance Scheme				
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	504,396.00	494,364.00	1,197	1,065
National Youth Employment Program				
One District-One Factory Programme				
One Village-One Dam Programme				
One Constituency-One Million Dollars Programme				
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	245,642.00	245,642.00	821	821
Free SHS Programme			1440	1440
National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP)				
Implementation of Infrastructural for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)				

Others				
--------	--	--	--	--

**** Analysis can be done for four years if possible**

ANNEX 8: UPDATE ON EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/programme/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					

ANNEX 9: UPDATE ON PM&E CONDUCTED

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/programme/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					

ANNEX 4: PROJECT AND PROGRAMME REGISTER

ITEM	PROJECT DISCRPTION	THEMATIC AREA OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR/ CONSULTANT	CONTRACT SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE OF AWARD	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUT STANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMEN-TATION STATUS (%)	REMARKS
1	Construction of Police station	Transparent and accountable governance	Abonsuaso	Harrisco Const Ltd	28,799.00	DACF	09/02/15	09/02/15	09/06/15	20,000.00	8,799.00	80	Standstill
2	Construction of DHMT Block	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	Tepa	Rockeverest Trad. & const.	170,000.00	DDF	13/05/14	13/05/14	13/11/14	80,000.00	90,000.00	85	Standstill
3	Construction of Nurses Quarters	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	Asuhyiae	Hasaf Co. Ltd	89,987.00	DACF	20/12/17	20/12/17	20/03/2018	00.00	89,987.00	70	On-going
4	Construction of 6 unit classroom block for DA Prim	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	Jacobu	Kojaben Ent	196,703.13	Getfund	23/05/12	04/06/12	30/12/12	0.00	0.00	70	On-going
5	Construction of 6 unit classroom block for Tepa Saviour	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	Tepa	Benwow Ltd	294,099.88	DACF	15/12/16	16/12/16	16/07/17	62,000.00	232,099.88	80	Partially Complete
6	Construction of 6 unit classroom block	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	Numesua	Apatco Co Ltd	260,780.55	Getfund	18/06/12	25/06/12	12/12/12	0.00	-	45	Re-packaged
7	Construction of 6 unit classroom block for DA Prim	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	Nfante	Benwow Ltd	266,114.54	DACF	08/12/15	08/12/15	08/08/16	262,793.14	3,321.40	80	On-going
8	Construction of 6 unit classroom block for DA Prim	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	Pobiso	F. J. Nada Const	260,074.45	DACF	08/12/15	08/12/15	08/08/16	203,462.25	56,612.20	80	Work in Progress
9	Construction of 6 unit	Infrastructure and Human	Odikro Nkwanta	Gomens Co. Ltd	396,420.00	DACF	11/12/17	11/12/17	11/06/17	59,463.00	336,957.00	40	On-going

	classroom block	Settlement Development											
10	Construction of 6 unit classroom block	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	Manfo	Richnash Company Ltd	398,792.80	DACF	11/12/17	11/12/17	17/06/18	59,818.92	338,973.88	30	On-going
11	Construction of ICT centre	Transparent and accountable governance	Abonsuaso	Viforgan Ltd	51,320.18	MP CF	18/02/15	18/02/15	18/08/15	23,438.06	27,882.12	45	On-going
12	Construction of ICT centre	Transparent and accountable governance	Asuhyiae	Hafa Well Works	49,500.00	MPCF	18/02/15	18/02/15	18/08/15	59,500.00	38,424.51	40	On-going
13	Construction of Teachers Quarters	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	Akrofonso	Maxwell Addai Ent	100,470.54	DACF	14/10/11	14/10/11	14/02/12	92,496.88	7,973.66	80	On-going
14	Construction of 3 unit classroom block for DA Prim	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	Odumase	F.J Nada Const	189,779.50	DACF	15/03/16	15/03/16	15/07/16	0.00	189,779.50	60	On-going
15	Construction of 20 seater W/C toilet at Ward 4	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	Tepa	3M Ent	195,153.00	DACF	11/12/17	11/12/17	11/06/18	29,272.96	165,880.04	57	On-going
16	Construction of CHPS Compound	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	Abonsuaso	Pamicad Co. Ltd	182,682.47	DACF	11/12/17	11/12/17		27,402.37	155,280.10	30	On-going
17	Construction of 3 unit classroom block for DA Prim	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	Nyameadom	Hafa Well Works	224,906.00	Getfund	26/10/15	26/10/15	26/04/16	0.00	0.00	70	On-going
18	Drilling and mechanization of Bore holes	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	Different locations	Elex Investment Gh.	158,972.10	DACF	11/12/17	11/12/17	11/06/18	28,845.82	130,126.28	50	On-going
19	Supply of Assorted school furniture	Human Development, Employment and Productivity	Different schools	Chaucer Ltd	142,600.00	DACF	11/12/17	11/12/17	11/06/18	0.00	142,600.00	50	On-going
20	Construction of 6 unit	Infrastructure and Human	Dotoam	Corner Stone Const. Ltd	251,550.00	Getfund	30/11/11	30/11/11	30/07/12	0.00	0.00	35	On-going

