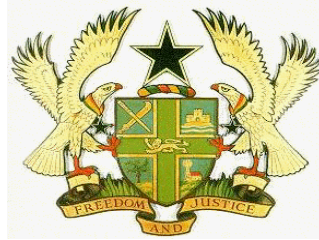


ATWIMA KWANWOMA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND
DEVELOPMENT AGENDA II (GSGDA II), 2014-2017**

2017 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

PREPARED BY:

DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT (DPCU)

JANUARY, 2018

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | | |
|--------|---|---|
| AEA | - | Agriculture Extension Agents |
| AIDS | - | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| AKDA | - | Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly |
| APR | - | Annual Progress Report |
| BAC | - | Business and Advisory Center |
| BECE | - | Basic Education Certificate Examination |
| CHPS | - | Community Health Planning Services |
| DA | - | District Assembly |
| DACF | - | District Assemblies' Common Fund |
| DBMS | - | Data Base Management System |
| DDF | - | District Development Facility |
| DMTDP | - | District Medium Term Development Plan |
| DPCU | - | District Planning Coordinating Unit |
| DVG | - | Disaster Volunteer Groups |
| FBO | - | Farmer Based Organisation |
| GES | - | Ghana Education Service |
| GSFP | - | Ghana School Feeding Programme |
| GSGDA | - | Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda |
| HIV | - | Human Immune Virus |
| IGF | - | Internally Generated Fund |
| LEAP | - | Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty |
| M&E | - | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MOE | - | Ministry of Education |
| MOGCSP | - | Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection |
| MPCF | - | Member of Parliaments' Common Fund |
| NADMO | - | National Disaster Management Organisation |
| NDPC | - | National Development Planning Commission |
| NHIS | - | National Health Insurance Scheme |
| PWDs | - | Persons With Disability |
| RCC | - | Regional Coordinating Council |

| | | |
|------|---|--------------------------------------|
| SHEP | - | School Health Programme |
| SHS | - | Senior High School |
| SPAM | - | School Performance Appraisal Meeting |
| YEA | - | Youth Employment Agency |

CHAPTER ONE

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW

1.1 Introduction

Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly is one of the thirty (30) and Two Hundred and Sixteen (216) Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies in Ashanti Region and Ghana respectively. It was created in pursuance of deepening decentralization and good governance. It was established by **Legislative Instrument (L.I) 1853 of November 2007**. The district was carved out of the former Bosomtwe Atwima Kwanwoma District with **Atwima Foase** as its District Capital. The District is located in the central portion of Ashanti Region, bounded to the North by Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly, South by Bekwai Municipality, East by Bosomtwe District, West by Atwima Nwabiagya District and South West by Amansie West District.

The District has a total land size of 251.9 sq. km constituting 1.03% of the total land area of Ashanti region. The District Capital, Atwima Foase is approximately 20 kilometers from Kumasi. Other major settlements in the district include Ahenema Kokoben, Trede, Twedie, Trabuom, Aburaso, Atwima Boko, Foase, Brofoyeduro, Ampayoo, Krofrom, Kotwi and Kromoase. There are sixty four (64) settlements in the district which have been delineated into two (2) Area Councils and subdivided into 33 Electoral Areas for the purpose of District Assembly Elections. From the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report by Ghana Statistical Service, the District has a population of 90,634 with a growth rate of 2.7%. The population was estimated to be 109,215 in 2017.

The Ghana Shared, Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) is the policy direction of the government towards development of the country from 2014-2017. The 2017 Annual Progress Report provides an assessment of implementation of policies and strategies outlined in the District's Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP, 2014-2017) and the 2017 District Composite Annual Action Plan under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II, 2014-2017). The year 2017 marks the fourth and last face of implementation of the District's Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP, 2014-2017) under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II.

The GSGDA II seeks to achieve and sustain macroeconomic stability while placing the economy on a path to higher and shared growth, reducing socio-economic inequalities, ensuring rapid

reduction in poverty and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the AU Agenda 2063. With this, the districts' aim is to implement and sustain poverty reduction programmes and projects in a manner that ensures growth, equity and equality in access to development resources, infrastructural facilities and opportunities.

The 2017 Annual Progress Report is prepared within the context of programmes and projects, which is in line with the seven (7) thematic areas of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) as follows:

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability
- Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
- Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Oil and Gas Development
- Infrastructure and Human Settlement
- Human Development, Employment and Productivity
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

In the Implementation of programmes and projects in the DMTDP, resources are invested with huge support from Central Government and development partners. It is therefore important to share with stakeholders the extent to which the goal and objectives of the DMTDP have been achieved in the quarterly and annual progress reports.

The report covers the activities during the year 2017 of implementation of the DMTDP (2014-2017). It takes a look at the purpose of the M&E activities, processes involved, difficulties encountered and the actual outcomes of the implementation of programmes and projects to achieve the goal and objectives of the DMTDP. It also takes a look at issues addressed and those yet to be addressed and the way forward.

1.2 Achievements in the Implementation of Programmes and Projects in the 2017 District

Composite Annual Action Plan (Status of Implementation of DMTDP {2014-2017})

During the year 2017 under review, the District Assembly planned to implement, monitor and complete all on-going projects in the district.

In the area of education, some educational infrastructure in terms of construction and rehabilitation of some classroom blocks were undertaken. This include roll over projects from 2016 and some new projects:

- Construction of 1No. 3unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Afasiebon
- Construction of 1No. 3unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Gyekye
- Rehabilitation of 1No. 4 unit DA Classroom Block (PHASE II) at Kromoase
- Construction of 1No. 3unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Behenase
- Completion of 1No. 2unit Pre-school at Behenase and 1No. 12 Seater Aqua Privy Public Toilet at Nweneso No.1
- Construction of 1No. 3unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Ampapatia
- Construction of 1No. 3unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Ahenema Kokobeng
- Rehabilitation of 1No. 3 unit Classroom Block, Office and Store (BLOCK B-PHASE II) at Darko
- Construction of 2No. 12 seater Water Closet, drilling and mechanization of 1No borehole at Trede SHS.
- Rehabilitation of 1No. 3unit classroom block at Trede DA primary.
- Construction of 1No. 3unit classroom block with office, store and staff common room at Foase Kobiriso
- Completion of 1No. 6unit Gils Dormitory at Afia Kobi SHS at Trabuom

There was also an improvement in the health sector. There was an improvement in the immunization coverage and a reduction in infant and maternal mortality and the:

- Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound with Staff Quarters and a mechanized borehole at Krofrom
- Completion of 1No. CHPS Compound at Assago

Other roll over projects include:

- Completion of Works Department Office at Foase
- Completion of Administration Block Annex at Foase
- Construction of 1No. 12 seater aqua privy toilet at New Adwuapong

Even though, the District Assembly could not achieve 100% in terms of the revenue estimates for the year 2017, there was a marked improvement over the last year figure. The actual for 2016 was GH¢ **573,256.50** and the 2017 figure was **GH¢ 614,407.45**.

- In the area of sanitation, huge refuse dumps were evacuated and the Construction of 1No. 12 seater acqua privt toilet at New Adwuapong was completed and handover for use.
- Through the Rural Enterprise Program (REP) many of the youth were given some employable skills.

Progress on the Status of Projects, Percentage of work done and payment to date is outlined in the District Project Register shown in Table 2.1 below.

Non-Implemented Projects in the Year 2017

- Rehabilitation of a CHPS Compound at Yabi and Trede (Funding DDF)
- Construction of 1No. 3 unit classroom block at Aboabokese and Adum Afrancho (Funding DDF)

The DDF projects were not implemented during the year under review as a result of untimely released of funds and these projects have been rolled over to 2018 for implementation and completion.

1.3 Reasons for Non-Implementation of some planned programmes and projects

The reasons for non-implementation of some planned programmes and projects are many and varied but we have limited ourselves to the salient ones for brevity and comprehension. Among the salient reasons are: inadequate funding and untimely released of funds.

a) Inadequate Funding

The District Assembly has the responsibility to meet the numerous developmental needs and aspirations of its citizens. The Assembly planned to implement all proposed projects and programmes in the 2017 District Composite Annual Action Plan. However, the District Assembly could not implement all these projects because of Inadequate Funding.

b) Untimely Released of Funds

The time funds or resources were released to the District Assembly partly accounted for the non-implementation and completion of some programmes and projects within the time schedule. Funds were not released according to the Assembly's plan. As a result of this, programmes and projects took much longer time than their scheduled periods for implementation and completion.

1.4 Purpose of the 2017 Annual Progress Report

The 2017 Annual Progress Report is to evaluate and assess the overall performance and achievements of the District Assembly base on the objectives set out in the District Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017), Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2014-2017) in relation to the policies, programmes and projects targeted for the year 2017.

The purpose of the report is as follows:

- Provide single source information on the level of achievement of the goals and objectives of the DMDTP.
- Make recommendations for addressing the weaknesses and the challenges.

The report basically provides an update on the status of actions taken on programmes and projects implemented during the fourth year within the framework of the DMDTP. It covers these specific areas:

- Programme/ project status for 2017.
- Update on funding sources and disbursements.
- Update on indicators and targets.
- Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues.
- Evaluation and Participatory M&E.

The report has been presented in three sections. The first part looks at the purpose of the 2017 M&E, processes involved and the difficulties encountered in the preparation of the report and the status of implementation of the DMTDP.

The second section presents the M&E Activities Report which includes update on departmental programmes and projects status, update on funding sources and disbursements, indicators, targets and critical development and poverty issues.

The last section considers the key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed and some suggested recommendations.

1.5 Processes and Difficulties Encountered in the Preparation of the 2017 Annual Progress Report

(a) Processes Involved

The process of preparing the Annual Progress Report (APR) has been designed to be participatory, involving as many stakeholders as possible. The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) during the year deliberated on efforts towards the achievements of the core indicators in the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, 2014-2017. At the meeting, each member of the DPCU presented annual progress reports on the sector or units they head towards achieving the 2017 District Composite Annual Action Plan. In addition, stakeholders meetings was organised during the year to ascertain the level of progress on the implementation of physical and non-physical projects in the District.

The following were the processes involved in the preparation of the 2017 Annual Progress Report.

- The data and relevant information required for the preparation of the report were obtained from the Departments of the District Assembly and agencies as well as other stakeholders in the district.
- Departments were requested to submit their Annual Progress Reports on specific targets and indicators set during the year. A District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) meeting was organized and that offered the Departmental Heads the opportunity to shed light on the performance of their respective Departments.

(b) Challenges

The following challenges were encountered during the preparation of the report;

- Different reporting format and cycles by the Departments of the District Assembly
- Incomplete data and non-uniformity in the units of measurements for some indicators

CHAPTER TWO

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

2.1 Introduction

The objectives of the Monitoring and Evaluation for the year include review and implementation of various interventions; assess the performance of set indicators and targets which were adopted for monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects implemented in the year and recommendations for addressing shortcomings.

The Monitoring and Evaluation objectives of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly were formulated in line with the broad thematic areas. This chapter seeks to reflect the performance indicators achieved by the various sectors in the district, challenges encountered during the year, lessons learnt and the way forward.

2.2 Departmental Programme and Project Status under each Thematic Area for the Year 2017

A total of 95 programmes, projects and activities were planned for implementation in the 2017 District Composite Annual Action Plan. Programmes such as education on HIV/AIDS, immunization, SPAM, support to person with disability, youth training in employable skills, construction of schools, CHPS Compound, support to agricultural programmes, toilet facilities etc and all on-going projects were rolled over to the year 2017 for completion. Out of the 95 programmes and projects, 83 programmes and projects were implemented. However, all programmes implemented were completed during the year.

During the year under review, the following projects were commissioned for use:

- Construction of 1No. 3unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Afasiebon
- Construction of 1No. 12 seater acqua privt toilet at New Adwuapong
- Rehabilitation of 1No. 4 unit DA Classroom Block (PHASE II) at Kromoase
- Construction of 1No. 3unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Behenase

Table 2.1: District Programme and Project Register

| S/N | Project Details | Location | Funding Source | Contractor | Contract Sum GH¢ | Payment GH¢ | Date Award | Comm. Date | Exp. Comp. | Comp. Date | Stage Done | Status | Remarks |
|-----|---|-----------|----------------|--|------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|---------|
| 1 | Completion of 1No. CHPS compound | Asaago | DACF | Vopkings Company Limited | 128,433.80 | 19,265.06 | 29-Dec-17 | 12-Jan-18 | 12-May-18 | | | On-going | |
| 2 | Rehabilitation of 1No. 3unit classroom block at Trede DA primary | Trede | DACF | Agya Nti Company Limited | 114,514.40 | 17,177.16 | 29-Dec-17 | 12-Jan-18 | 12-May-18 | | | On-going | |
| 3 | Construction of 1No. 3unit classroom with office, store and a staff common room | Foase | DACF | Messer Nana Yaw Banahene Enterprise | 200,718.43 | 0.00 | 29-Dec-17 | 12-Jan-18 | 12-May-18 | | | On-going | |
| 4 | Construction of 2No. 12 seater wate4r closet, drilling and mechanization of 1No borehole at Trede SHS | Trede | DACF | M/S Obeline company limited | 184,961.70 | 20,744.25 | 29-Dec-17 | 12-Jan-18 | 12-May-18 | | | On-going | |
| 5 | Completion of 1No. 6unit Dormitory with 6seater Acqua Privy Toilrt for Afia Kobi SHS | Trabuom | DACF | Osei and Haluna Construction Company Limited | 407,806.35 | 41,170.95 | 29-Dec-17 | 12-Jan-18 | 12-May-18 | | | On-going | |
| 6 | Rehabilitation of 1No.3unit classroom block, office and store (BLOCK B-PHASE II) | Darko | DACF | Jamsysl Company Limited | 64,523.50 | 23,314.05 | 25-Oct-16 | 01-Nov-16 | 01-Jan-17 | | 70 | On-going | |
| 7 | Construction of 1No. CHPS compound with | Krofofrom | DDF | White Ant Limited | 200,718.21 | 187,730.50 | 12-Dec-16 | 13-Jan-17 | 13-May-17 | | 90 | On-going | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---------------------------|---------|--|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|----|------------|-------------|
| | quarters and a mechanized borehole | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Construction of 1No. 3unit classroom block with ancilliary facilities | Ahenema Kokoben | DACF | Yahaya Company Limited | 196,067.25 | 136,545.86 | 26-Jul-16 | 09-Aug-16 | 09-Dec-16 | | 85 | On-going | |
| 9 | Construction of 1No. 3unit classroom block with ancillary facilities | Apampatia | DACF | Jamsysl Company Limited | 197,814.00 | 94,672.104 | 26-Jul-16 | 09-Aug-17 | 09-Dec-16 | | 60 | On-going | |
| 10 | Completion of 1No.2unit Pre-school at Behenase and 1No.12seater Acqua Public Toilet at Nweneso No.1 | Behenase and Nweneso No.1 | DACF | M/S Obeline Company Limited | 87,669.80 | 50,263.62 | 14-Dec-15 | 04-Jan-16 | 04-Mar-16 | | 65 | On-going | |
| 11 | Construction of 1No.6unit classroom block | Darko-Ampampatia | GETFund | No info | 146,516.95 | | | | | | 25 | standstill | |
| 12 | Completion of Administration Block Annex | Foase | DACF | Messer Star of Gabriel Company Limited | 127,136.00 | 90,425.94 | 10-Jul-13 | 24-Jul-13 | 24-Nov-13 | | 85 | On-going | |
| 13 | Completion of Works Department Office | Foase | DACF | Messer Brainchain Consult Limited | 112,114.56 | 46,637.63 | 10-Jul-13 | 24-Jul-13 | 24-Nov-13 | | 40 | On-going | |
| 14 | Construction of 1No. 3unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for JHS | Ahenema Kokoben | GETFund | No info | | | 28-Jun-12 | 12-Jul-12 | 12-Nov-12 | | 75 | Standstill | |
| 15 | Construction of | Akosombo | GETFund | Messer A.O | 186,700.89 | | 15- | 29- | | | 70 | On-going | Project re- |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|-------------------------|------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|----|------------|--|
| | 1No. 6unit classroom block with ancillary facilities | | | Assenso Enterprise | | | Aug-12 | Aug-12 | | | | | awarded to another contractor for completion |
| 16 | Construction of 10No. boreholes with hand pumps | Different locations ATK | DACF | Text Livingston Ventures Limited | 79,995.20 | 44,999.28 | 05-Apr-12 | 19-Apr-12 | | | 60 | Standstill | |
| 17 | Construction of 1No. 3unit classroom block with office, store and staff common room for JHS | Gyekye | DACF | Oppong Asare Enterprise | 114,841.99 | 80,107.39 | 05-Apr-12 | 19-Apr-12 | 12-Oct-12 | | 65 | On-going | |
| 18 | Construction of DCD Bungalow | Foase | DACF | Bade Baafi Ltd | 148,508.66 | 119,776.30 | 11-Jan-10 | 25-Jan-10 | 22-May-10 | | 95 | On-going | |
| 19 | Construction of DCEs Bungalow | Foase | DACF | BCBC Construction Works Ltd | 184,886.10 | 128,432.92 | 11-Jan-10 | 25-Jan-10 | 22-May-10 | | 95 | On-going | |

Source: AKDA, DPCU January, 2018

In addition to Table 2.1, the Assembly undertook a project virement as a result of *disaster and emergency due to the implementation of the government flagship programme on the Free Senior High School Policy*.

These projects were presented and approved by the Executive Committee on Tuesday 31st October 2017 at the District Assembly Hall for inclusion in the 2017 Revised Annual Action Plan.

Table 2.2 List of Emergency Projects

| S/N | Project Details | Funding Source | Location |
|-----|---|----------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Construction of 2No. 12 seater Water Closet, drilling and mechanization of 1No borehole at Trede SHS. | DACF | Trede |
| 2 | Rehabilitation of 1No. 3unit classroom block at Trede DA primary. | DACF | Trede |
| 3 | Construction of 1No. 3unit classroom block with office, store and staff common room | DACF | Foase – Kobiriso. |
| 4 | Completion of 1No. CHPS compound | DACF | Asago |

Source: AKDA, DPCU October, 2017

Table 2.3: Project Virement

| NON-IMPLEMENTED PROJECTS | | | | PROJECT VIREMENT | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------------|
| S/N | Project Details | Location | Allocated Budget (GH¢) | Project Virement Details | Location | Project Contract Sum (GH¢) |
| 1 | Construction of Administration Block | District Capital | 300,000.00 | Construction of 2No. 12 seater Water Closet, drilling and mechanization of 1No borehole at Trede SHS. | Trede | 188,011.12 |
| 2 | Contingency | - | 183,656.90 | Construction of 1No. 3unit classroom block with office, store and staff common room | Foase–Kobiriso. | 183,656.90 |
| 3 | Rehabilitation of Boreholes | District Wide | 20,000.00 | Rehabilitation of 1No. 3unit classroom block at Trede DA primary. | Trede | 104,003.90 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| 4 | Support to Community Initiated Projects (Remaining Budgetary Allocation) | District Wide | 88,373.46 | Completion of 1No. CHPS compound | Asaago | 116,358.44 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | | <u>592,030.36</u> | | | <u>592,030.36</u> |

Source: DPCU AKDA, October 2017

2.2.1 Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

The focus is to improve the mobilization and management of Internally Generated Revenue. The section takes a look at the revenue performance of the Assembly and measures to improve upon it.

Internally Generated Funds

The District recorded an Internally Generated Revenue of GH¢ **614,407.45** by the end of 2017 as against a target of GH¢**860,550.00** representing **71.4%**. The performance was however an improvement over last year's (2016) figure of GH¢**573,256.50**

Measures and Strategies to improve the revenue situation

- Training for revenue collectors to update their skills.
- Motivation of Revenue collectors
- Use of Information, Communication and Technology in the mobilization process
- Public education on the need to pay taxes needs to be intensified.
- Prosecute tax evaders
- Improve o service delivery to the citizenry

Update on Revenue Data

The existing revenue data was updated for efficient revenue mobilization by the revenue collectors

Revaluation of Properties

The revaluation of properties in the District has been an on-going programme. Revaluation of all the commercial properties in the district has been completed.

Public Education on Payment of Levies

A vehicle was dedicated to the Finance Department and Revenue Unit of the Assembly for revenue mobilization activities. All other logistical support were given to them to embark on revenue generation campaign in the district

2.2.2 Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

The important role the private sector plays in the socio-economic development of the district cannot be over-emphasized, it is therefore necessary for the Assembly to collaborate with the private sector in the area of tourism, agriculture, trading, construction, transport and many other areas.

The private sector has been identified as the pivotal to accelerated growth, job creation and transformation of the economy.

The objective is to enhance their productivity, Expand opportunities for job creation, Develop a competitive creative arts industry and increase revenue.

Skills Training and Women Economic Empowerment

The Business Advisory Centre (BAC) of the National Board for Small Scale Industry (NBSSI) in the District facilitated the training and sensitization programmes to upgrade their Skills.

The Business Advisory Centre (BAC)/NBSSI in collaboration with the department of social welfare and community development in the district organized series of training programme to enhance Local Economic Development (LED) activities and also to empower women economically by giving them skills and start up support for them.

The table below shows the programmes and the number of people that benefitted, all the programmes were community based.

Table 2.4: Sensitization and Training Programmes Organised in the District

| No | Sensitization Programme Organised | Community | Number of Participants | | | Age Group | Responsible Department |
|----|--|--|------------------------|--------|-------|-------------------|---|
| | | | Male | Female | Total | | |
| 1. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign on women empowerment • Education on HIV/AIDS and Cholera | Foase, Boko, New Aduapong, Kotwi, Apemanim, Trabuom, Gyekye, Winsa | 97 | 109 | 206 | 18years and above | Community Development Officers, Health Directorate and the District Desk Officer for HIV/AIDS |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|----|----|-----|-------------------|---|
| 2. | Education on Child Maintenance and Child Labour | Foase, Twedie, Trabuom, Dida, Yabi, Akosombo, Trede, Bekwaime | 88 | 73 | 161 | 18years and above | Community Development and Social Welfare Officers |
| 3. | Education on Domestic Violence against Women | Asaago, Bebu, Ampapatia, Ahenema Kokobeng | 65 | 89 | 154 | 18years and above | Community Development Officers |
| 4. | Sensitization on Community Initiated Project | Asaago, Boko, Bekwaime, Foase, Hwediem | 84 | 40 | 124 | 18years and above | Community Development Officers |
| 5. | Training in Soap Making | Apemanim-Kokoben | 1 | 31 | 32 | 18years and above | Business Advisory Center (BAC) |
| 6 | Training in Baking and Confectionery | Kyekyerewere | 2 | 29 | 31 | 18years and above | Business Advisory Center (BAC) |
| 7 | Training in Bead design | Brofoyeddu | 1 | 19 | 20 | 18years and above | Business Advisory Center (BAC) |
| 8 | Training in Master craft persons | Foase, Kromoase | 28 | 0 | 28 | 18years and above | Business Advisory Center (BAC) |
| 9 | Training in Palm Oil Processing | Foase, Trabuom | 2 | 11 | 13 | 18years and above | Business Advisory Center (BAC) |

Source: AKDA, DPCU-January 2018

The above table shows more women benefited from all the programmes being organized by the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) in the district. Clearly the programme is geared towards empowering the women and the youth economically.

The table below also shows the age distribution of those who benefited from the training programme

Table 2.5 Age Distribution of Beneficiaries of Training Programme

| Programme Age Distribution | Soap Making | | Palm Oil Processing | | Beads making | | Baking and Confectionery | | Master craft | | Total | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|----|---------------------|----|--------------|----|--------------------------|----|--------------|---|------------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 18-29 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 16 |
| 30-39 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 13 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 41 |
| 40-49 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 16 |
| 50-59 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 12 |
| 60+ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Total | 1 | 31 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 19 | 2 | 29 | 28 | 0 | 34 | 90 |
| Grand Total | 32 | | 13 | | 20 | | 31 | | 28 | | 124 | |

Source: AKDA -BAC, Jan. 2018

2.2.3 Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resource Management

The focus of Agriculture Development Strategy under the GSGDA II is to accelerate the modernization of agriculture to contribute significantly to the structural transformation of the economy through an effective linkage of agriculture to industry, associated by job creation, increased export earnings, food security and supply of raw materials for value addition. The modernization of agriculture entails significant improvements in productivity enhancing measures along the value chain, including the adoption of high yielding crop varieties, mechanization services, improved extension services, upgrading skills of operators and access to inputs, markets and finance.

Objectives

- Promote Agriculture Mechanizations
- Improve Science, Technology and innovation application
- Promote seed and planting material development

Sustainable Natural Resource Management

The issue of environment has become very critical as it affects the socio-economic development of the district. As a result of the irresponsible exploitation of our natural resources, irreparable damage has been done to productive land through deforestation, air and water pollution and the general destruction of biodiversity.

As the district is fast becoming urbanized, efforts must be made to tackle some of the challenges to mitigate their negative effects.

Community Education on Sustainable Environment and Town Hall Meetings

A lot of community education were also made by the information Services Department, Physical Planning Department and the Building Inspectorate Unit of the Assembly. The Department of Physical Planning organized educational programmes in Six (6) communities about the need for proper planning schemes to control development. The chiefs and elders as well as opinion leaders attended these community fora. In all, 120 people made up of 70 males and 50 females attended. There was also a public fora at Twedie to educate Assembly members and opinion leaders on environmental issues.

Agricultural programmes implemented in the year

Table 2.6 Agricultural programmes implemented

| Regional Level | Program Objective | Activity | Target group | Number of Participants / Beneficiaries | | | | | Outcome | Source of Funds (MAG,GOG , IGF, etc) |
|-------------------|--|--|---------------------|--|--------|-------|------|-------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | Male | Female | Youth | Aged | PLWDs | | |
| | Enhanced Institutional Coordination | RELC planning session for stakeholders | Agric. Stakeholders | 12 | 52 | 48 | | | | MAG |
| | Sustainable Management of Land and Environment | Training of staff on the benefits of cover crops in sustainable agriculture | Technical staff | 8 | 26 | | | | | MAG |
| | Food Security and Emergency Preparedness | Training of staff on good nursery management in vegetables | Technical staff | 6 | 15 | | | | | MAG |
| DADs Level | Food Security and Emergency Preparedness | Training of staff on quality rice seed preparation | Technical staff | 8 | 26 | | | | | MAG |
| | Food Security and Emergency Preparedness | Training for 50 women in the preparation of protein and good nutritional meals to improve their diet | Women farmers | 42 | 47 | | | | | MAG |
| | Food Security and Emergency Preparedness | Animal health extension and livestock disease surveillance for 400 livestock and | Livestock farmers | | | | | | | MAG |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---------------------------|----|----|--|--|--|--|-----|
| | | poultry farmers in the district | | | | | | | | |
| | Increased Growth in income | Training for 2 fbos in gari processing | FBOs | 22 | 27 | | | | | MAG |
| | Increased Growth in income | Training of department of agric. technical staff on group formation | Technical staff | 7 | 28 | | | | | MAG |
| | Food Security and Emergency Preparedness | Fora for poultry and livestock farmers on pen management practices and the selection of good breeds | Livestock farmers | 21 | 55 | | | | | MAG |
| | Increased Growth in income | Training of farmers on cassava and maize value chain | Cassava and maize farmers | 44 | 86 | | | | | MAG |
| | Sustainable Management of Land and Environment | Forum on bush fire prevention and control | Farmers | 30 | 53 | | | | | MAG |
| | Sustainable Management of Land and Environment | Sensitization program for farmers on the need to adopt climate smart agricultural technologies | Crops farmers | 42 | 75 | | | | | MAG |
| | Increased Competitiveness and Enhanced Integration into Domestic and International Markets | Training for 50 farmers on post harvest handling of farm produce to meet domestic market | Farmers | 17 | 47 | | | | | MAG |
| | Sustainable Management of Land and Environment | Training of 25 farmers on sustainable soil improvement technologies | Farmers | 9 | 25 | | | | | MAG |
| | Increased Growth in income | Capacity building session for all fbos formed in the district | FBOs | 3 | 27 | | | | | MAG |
| | | Training of livestock farmers on improved | | 12 | 36 | | | | | MAG |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|----|----|--|--|--|--|-----|
| | | housing for livestock | | | | | | | | |
| | | Training of poultry and livestock famers each on identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary drugs to treat sick animals | | 25 | 47 | | | | | MAG |
| | | Staff training on Selection of Breeding Stock for Animal production | | 6 | 24 | | | | | MAG |
| | | Staff training on reportable diseases | | 6 | 24 | | | | | MAG |
| | | Staff training on Introduction to Agroforestry for Sustainable Agriculture | | 5 | 23 | | | | | MAG |
| | | Staff training on Extension delivery report. | | 6 | 24 | | | | | MAG |

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture, AKDA-Jan 2018

Table 2.7 Status of Agricultural Key Indicators

| Crop | Area Cropped (ha) | | Average Yield (MT/Ha) | | Estimated Production (MT) | | No of Farmers | | | | |
|----------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------|-------|------|-------|
| | ANNUAL 2016 | ANNUAL 2017 | ANNUAL 2016 | ANNUAL 2017 | ANNUAL 2016 | ANNUAL 2017 | Male | Female | Youth | Aged | PLWDs |
| Maize | 5,014 | 6,132 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 6,518.2 | 7,971.6 | 4,210 | 940 | 3090 | 505 | |
| Cassava | 2,137.60 | 2,509 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 23,513.6 | 27,599 | 1875 | 455 | 899 | 210 | |
| Plantain | 2,146.80 | 2,270 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 19,321.2 | 20,430 | 1860 | 495 | 880 | 157 | |
| Ginger | 579 | 721 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 2,895.0 | 3,605 | 743 | 121 | 510 | 72 | |

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture, AKDA-Jan 2018

Most farmers who cultivated cassava also grow plantain. Plantain grown in the backyards account for about 30% of total production in the district. Maize cultivation is a major farming occupation at Trabuom and Aduwamase. Ginger is the major cash crop grown by farmers at Hwediem, Foase,

Aduwamase, Nweneso, Twedie and Gyekye. The cultivation of ginger is seeing a rise with increase in prices and possibility of a ginger factory in the district.

Training of FBOs in new morden technologies

Table 2.8: Training of FBOs in new technologies

| MMDA | Type of technology | No of FBOs | | No of beneficiaries | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------|------|---------------------|---|---|-------|------|-------|-------|-----|----|-------|------|-------|--|
| | | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 | | | | | | 2017 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | M | F | Youth | Aged | PLWDs | Total | M | F | Youth | Aged | PLWDs | |
| Atwima Kwanwoma | Control of Fall Army Worm | | 1 | | | | | | | | 125 | 63 | 62 | | | |
| | Prevention of Insecticide Poisoning | | 1 | | | | | | | | 25 | 18 | 7 | | | |
| | Prevention of post-harvest losses in grains | | 1 | | | | | | | | 17 | 15 | 2 | | | |
| | Prevention of bush fires | | 1 | | | | | | | | 36 | 16 | 20 | | | |
| | Improved farming techniques(zero tillage,application of poultry manure,mulching,crop rotation) | | 1 | | | | | | | | 79 | 48 | 31 | | | |
| | How to increase shelf life of produce | | 1 | | | | | | | | 10 | 4 | 6 | | | |
| | Calibration of knapsack sprayer | | 1 | | | | | | | | 15 | 12 | 3 | | | |
| | Pen management and selection of good breeds | | 1 | | | | | | | | 40 | 16 | 24 | | | |
| | Correct usage of agrochemicals | | 1 | | | | | | | | 40 | 23 | 17 | | | |
| Regional Total | Regular farm visits | | 1 | | | | | | | | 40 | 23 | 17 | | | |
| | Good farm sanitation | | 1 | | | | | | | | 40 | 23 | 17 | | | |

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture, AKDA-Jan 2018

Constraints

- Incidence of fall army worm

The fall armyworm is the major impacting force in the sector causing a substantial loss in maize production. The intervention of the Government has however helped to bring the issue under control. The fall army worm incidence appears to be the main challenge with the potential of eroding the gain made under “Planting for Food and Jobs”. The current situation in the district is as provided below.

Table 2.9 Incidence of fall army worm

| | Area affected(HA) | No. of farmers affected | Area sprayed (HA) | Control Measures |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| MAIZE | 195 | 146 | 112 | KD 215 EC /NEEMAZAL |

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture, AKDA-Jan 2018

- Lack of storage facilities to store input

2017 Farmers Day Celebration

The Atwima Kwanwoma District level celebration of the National Farmers Day held on 28th November 2017, was under the theme “*FARMING FOR FOOD AND JOBS*”. This theme was chosen with the understanding that the agriculture sector is the tool for the accelerated transformation of the national economy through the increase of food production to improve the food security situation of the nation, while helping to reduce unemployment through the provision of suitable employment for the increasing population.

Apemanim was the town chosen to host the district celebration of the 33rd National Farmers Day celebrations in the district. This was followed by the identification and selection of distinguished farmers by the Agric Extension Agents.

Mr. Akwasi Boakye of Nweneso No.1 came out as the overall best farmer.

He took home a tricycle, wax print, knapsack sprayer, wellington boots, cutlasses, agrochemicals, and a certificate.

The other categories for awards were;

- Best Maize Farmer
- Best Plantain farmer
- Best Rice Farmer

- Best Cassava Farmer
- Best Poultry Farmer
- Best Rabbit Farmer
- Best Cocoyam Farmer
- Best Fish Farmer
- Best Rice Farmer
- Best Livestock Farmer
- Best Physically Challenged Farmer
- Best Extension Agent
- 2nd Runner-Up
- 1st Runner-Up

2.2.4 Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

The key focus areas of this thematic area for the DMTDP are namely: improve the road network, extend electricity; improve science, technology and innovation; ICT development; human settlements development; recreational infrastructure; and water, environmental sanitation and hygiene.

Objectives

- Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water
- Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities
- Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs

Road Rehabilitation

The objective was to reshape all feeder roads within the year of implementation. By the end of 2017, 85% of feeder roads had been rehabilitated in the district.

Besides the main Kwadaso-Trabuom Road is in bad shape and the district assembly has decided to under spot improvement to make it motorable. The District Assembly also reshaped most of the feeder roads in the District with the help of the grader purchased by the Assembly.

Street Light Programme

Some street lights were procured and installed in all communities in the district. Malfunctional street lights were also repaired.

Water and Sanitation

The Department of Social Development liaised with other Departments such as the Environmental and Works Department to form the District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST) and the following activities took place during the year under review;

- Periodic maintenance checks took place in various communities and WATSAN committee accounts were audited.

Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit

District Sanitation Exercise

The issue of environmental sanitation is very important to the Assembly. There were monthly clean-up exercises and for that matter the National Sanitation Exercise has been institutionalized in the district. Patronage for the exercise has increased progressively and is currently overwhelming.

The District Assembly also embarked on community education against open defecation and general health and environmental issues. Bye-laws on the environment were also updated and gazzated. There were also health education in the basic schools in the district

Personal/Environmental Hygiene

During the year under review, five hundred and thirty-one (531) sessions of engagement with community members including school children were held. Health Education was organized to the people in the following areas of Human activities.

- Hand washing with soap under running water
- Trimming of finger nails
- Food safety
- Environmental sanitation
- Proper waste disposal
- Safe water
- Healthy school environment
- Promotion of physical exercise
- Addictive and substance abuse
- No smoking in public places
- Households during routine inspections
- Proper storage, collection and disposal of generated refuse in homes.
- Control of weeds during the rainy season.
- De-silting and cleaning of drains and scrubbing of bath houses.
- Personal hygiene and proper storage of water.

Health/Hygiene Education was carried out in the following communities during the year under review:

Table 2.10: List of Beneficiary Communities in the Health/Hygiene Education

| Name Of Community | Activity Undertaken | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Ahenema Kokoben | Health/Hygiene Education | 115 | 15 | 130 |
| Befroyedro | Health/Hygiene Education | 56 | 9 | 65 |
| Kotwi | Health/Hygiene Education | 68 | 12 | 80 |
| Ampabame | Health/Hygiene Education | 105 | 15 | 120 |
| Trede | Health/Hygiene Education | 115 | 20 | 135 |
| Bebu | Health/Hygiene Education | 46 | 5 | 51 |
| Konkori | Health/Hygiene Education | 30 | 3 | 33 |
| Afrancho Odumase | Health/Hygiene Education | 20 | 5 | 25 |
| Kromoase | Health/Hygiene Education | 36 | 4 | 40 |
| Aboabokese | Health/Hygiene Education | 35 | 5 | 40 |
| Foase | Health/Hygiene Education | 122 | 18 | 140 |
| Krofrom | Health/Hygiene Education | 39 | 8 | 47 |
| Ampayoo | Health/Hygiene Education | 40 | 7 | 47 |
| Apaaso | Health/Hygiene Education | 33 | 2 | 35 |
| Ampabame No.1 | Health/Hygiene Education | 58 | 7 | 65 |
| Hemang | Health/Hygiene Education | 37 | 5 | 42 |
| Apampatia | Health/Hygiene Education | 22 | 5 | 27 |
| Darko | Health/Hygiene Education | 17 | 2 | 19 |
| Boko | Health/Hygiene Education | 30 | 9 | 39 |
| Trabuom | Health/Hygiene Education | 12 | 3 | 15 |
| Hediem | Health/Hygiene Education | 20 | 4 | 24 |
| Twedie | Health/Hygiene Education | 36 | 8 | 44 |
| Trabuom | Health/Hygiene Education | 13 | 2 | 15 |
| Afrancho | Health/Hygiene Education | 16 | 3 | 19 |
| Gyekye | Health/Hygiene Education | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Chihibon | Health/Hygiene Education | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Kokoben | Health/Hygiene Education | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| Dida | Health/Hygiene Education | 6 | 23 | 29 |
| Apemenim | Health/Hygiene Education | 7 | 17 | 24 |
| Akosomo | Health/Hygiene Education | 14 | 10 | 24 |
| Nweneso | Health/Hygiene Education | 17 | 3 | 20 |
| Afatia/ Adumasa | Health/Hygiene Education | 22 | 3 | 25 |
| Kyekyewere/ Bekwame | Health/Hygiene Education | 19 | 8 | 27 |
| Total | | 1219 | 262 | 1481 |

Source: AKDA Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, Jan. 2018

During the year under review, a total of 1481 persons made up of 1219 males and 262 females were educated on Health/Hygiene in the district representing 82.3% males and 17.7% females.

Food Hygiene:**Medical Screening for Food/Drinking Vendors**

During the year under review 1,543 Food/Drinking Vendors were screened. Out of the 1,543, 141 were Males and 1,402 were Females.

Premises Inspection

A total number of 5,942 residential, 365 chop bars and 315 drinking bar were inspected in the year. Nuisance detected include insanitary drains, over grow of weeds, broken or cracked drinking glasses, refuse on premises, improper refuse storage etc.

Actions taken on the above include:

1. Health/Hygiene Education

Notices were issued and court actions

Evacuation/Leveling of Refuse Dumps/ Dredging

During the year under review, the District Assembly evacuated refuse at Darko, Akosomo, Trabuom, Foase, Bebu, Konkori, Kyekyewere, Afrancho, Bekwaime and Yabi to improve on the sanitation in the district. This is very necessary and very urgent due to the fact that raining season offers such condusive conditions that there is always increase in mosquitoes and multiply in numbers.

Fumigation/Spraying

The Zoomlion Company Limited undertook its usual fumigation exercise during the year. Activities include spraying of public toilet sites, market centers, major drains, slaughter houses, refuse dump sites, urinals, communal container sites etc. Communities fumigated include Foase, Trabuom, Twedie, Boko, Akyeremade, Kwanwoma, Heman, Ampapatia, Darko, Assago etc.

Support to Community Initiated Projects

The District Assembly procured three hundred and forty (340) bags of cement and packets of roofing sheets to support community initiated projects. Beneficiary communities include Apemanim, Ampapatia, Heman, Bebu, Kwanwoma, Nweneso III and Foase etc.

Disaster Management Organisation

Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVG) initiated activities to reduce the risk of disaster in various communities through tree planting, clean up exercise and public education on disaster prevention and mitigation.

Natural Disaster

During the year under review, Twedie D/A JHS and Bekwame D/A Basic Schools had the roofs of their three unit classroom blocks carried away by a heavy rain storm. This has affected effective teaching and learning in the said schools. Also Trede DA JHS block was destroyed through rain and wind storm ripping off the roofing sheets.

The National Disaster Management Organisation in the year carried out educational programme on disaster prevention and mitigation in various communities in the district.

This was made up of 93 males and 101 females.

To inject greater efficiency and also boost the capacity of NADMO to deliver and receive information from the grass root, Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVG.) has been established within the communities in the district. Such groups initiate activities to reduce the risk of disaster in the communities.

The table below shows the total number of Disaster Victims in Fire, Rain/Wind Storm and Collapse buildings in the year 2017.

Table 2.11 Disaster in the District

| Year | No. of Fire Occurrences | Rain/Wind Storm | Collapse Building | No. who received Items | Total Population Affected |
|-------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2017 | 13 | 33 | 2 | | |

Source: AKDA District NADMO Office, Jan. 2018

Tree Planting and Prevention of Domestic and Bush Fires

In order to protect the environment and in an effort to fight the adverse effects of climate change, tree planting exercise was organized in some selected schools and communities in the district. There were also some community education on prevention of domestic and bush fires by the District. There has been some education on the effects of climate change on the environment as a result of negative human practices.

Spatial Planning

The Physical Planning Department of the District Assembly is charged with the responsibility of settlement planning and land use management to guide physical development and growth of settlements in the district. The Department is responsible for:

- Processing development and building permits application documents for consideration and approval by the Statutory Planning Committee.
- Provide a spatial framework and strategies for the integration of socio-economic and physical development of urban and rural areas.
- Providing advisory services to public, private organisations/individuals on matters relating to planning and management of physical developments.

Orderly and sustainable development of settlements are important consideration. During the year, the Department received three hundred and twenty eight (328) development applications vetted and approved by the Technical Sub-Committee Meeting and Statutory Planning Committee level. There were sensitization meetings with chiefs and opinion leaders in communities such as Trabuom, Ahenema Kokobeng, Trede, Sabin Akrofrom, Twedie and Kromoase on Spatial Planning and development. There was also continuous education on planning and building permit issues in the form of brochure distribution to developers and the general public.

- Four (4) planning schemes were revised and approved for Trede, Twedie, Darko and Konkori.
- Embarked on development Control and routine inspection of physical developments and check unauthorised developments in the district.
- Digitizing stage of the Street Naming and Property Addressing System at Twedie

Challenges during the year.

- Land litigation (Different chiefs/families claiming ownership of a particular land)
- Inadequate Planning Schemes (Inadequate accurate and up-to-date maps to facilitate the preparation of local plans for various growing settlements.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Computer skills and access to the internet have now become an integral part of everyday life in the globally competitive world as computers are essentially used in almost everything. Information, Communication and Technology is not well developed in the district. The district has internet cafés owned and managed by private individuals in some communities especially the peri- urban towns. The low level of ICT in the district is a drawback in the use of ICT as a tool for development.

At Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly, most of the staff uses MTN, TIGO and Vodafone modems to access the internet at work place. Schools in the District do not have inadequate ICT facilities to train students in ICT skills. Telecommunication services such as Vodafone mobile, MTN, TIGO and Airtel are all available at almost every corner of the district. Internet facility is also available at Trede, Ahenema Kokoben, Foase etc. The district receives broadcasts from all the major television stations in the country, thus GTV, Metro TV, TV 3 and TV Africa. Most of the communities also have information centers to disseminate information to the local people of the district.

At the moment, there are few ICT Centres owned and managed by private individuals to train the youth in ICT in the district. This calls for urgent need for ICT infrastructures in the district to train the youth in modern ICT skills. There is the need for the district assembly to build ICTs centers in the major towns in the district to promote effective communication and technology.

2.2.5 Human Development, Productivity and Employment

The policies and programs outlined in the GSGDA II under the Human Development Productivity and Employment are aimed at producing well educated and skilled population capable of transforming the key sectors of the economy for wealth creation and poverty reduction.

Objectives

- Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels
- Improve quality of teaching and learning
- Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services
- Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups
- Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation

Education

The development of the district is largely based on how strong the human capacity for development is. For this reason, great effort is being made by the District Assembly and other Departments concerned to help equip the Human Resource Base of the district for enhanced productivity.

A lot of activities were undertaken at the District Directorate of Education which plays the pivotal role in the development of the human resource.

School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM)

The District Directorate of Education during the year monitored teaching and learning in both public and private schools. The monitoring team from the District Directorate enlighten the teachers, both public and private on the Ghana Education Service policies and how to prepare school performance implementation plan. Private school proprietors were also educated on the basic educational records and management tools which have to be displayed in the head teachers' offices.

Training of Teachers

Seven Hundred and fifty-eight (758) primary and Junior High School teachers were trained under CBI and SBI during the year. Some of the topics treated were:

1. Lesson notes preparation
 - a. Scheme of work
 - b. Expanded scheme of work
2. The aims of the syllabus
3. The use of Teaching Learning Materials, its preparation
4. The task of Education
5. Selected topics in the various subjects especially Mathematics and English

Distribution of Educational Inputs

The following items were received by the Logistics Unit of the directorate during the period under review:

Table 2.12: Educational Inputs Received

| S/No. | Date | Item Description | Quantity | Supplies |
|--------------|-------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 11/01/2017 | Teachers Laptop | 51 | M.O.E |
| 2 | 17/03/2017 | Teachers Laptop | 75 | M.O.E |
| 3 | 14/02/2017 | Supplementary Readers Boxes (Orange Colour) | 51 | USAID |
| 4 | 14/02/2017 | Supplementary Readers Boxes (Blue Colour) | 53 | USAID |
| 5 | 17/03/2017 | Teachers Laptop | 75 | M.O.E |
| 6 | 23/06/2017 | Pupils Achievement report books K.G 1 | 100 pieces | G.E.S |
| 7 | 22/06/2017 | Pupils Achievement report books K.G 2 | 100 pieces | G.E.S |
| 8 | 22/06/2017 | Teachers Notebook | 110 pieces | G.E.S |

| | | | | |
|---|------------|-------------|-----------|-------|
| 9 | 22/06/2017 | White Chalk | 250 boxes | G.E.S |
|---|------------|-------------|-----------|-------|

Source: District Directorate of Education, AKDA-Jan 2018

Major Challenges

- Lack of funds to carry out maintenance of office vehicles is affecting monitoring of teaching and learning and other official duties outside the education office.
- Inadequate text books especially Ghanaian Language, Science and English Language in schools in district is affecting effective teaching and learning.
- Inadequate infrastructure and furniture are sources of worry to many schools in the Distri

Measures and Strategies to improve upon the educational situation

- Releasing Capitation grant promptly.
- Expanding the coverage of school feeding programme
- Supplying adequate text books and other teaching and learning materials
- Construction and rehabilitation of more classrooms
- Providing teachers accommodation and other incentives
- Embarking on more effective monitoring of teaching and learning

Health

Malaria Prevention and Control

In recognition of the fact that malaria is the commonest cause of morbidity and mortality especially among children, emphasis is placed on preventive services which include provision of ITNs, IPTs and promotion of environmental sanitation. For curative services, Artemisinin Combined Therapy (ACT) based and quinine were procured for treatment using WHO treatment protocol guidelines. Noticeable amongst malaria prevention and control activities included the training and the use of long lasting Insecticide Treated bed nets in the community and household.

Expanded Programme on Immunization

The Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) has proved its place as a cornerstone in health care delivery. Objectives of the programme is to protect eligible children from vaccine preventable diseases by the age of one (1) year so that at least 95% of the children born would be fully immunized against the thirteen (13) common childhood diseases.

Major activities included maintenance of the cold chain, logistics support, routine static and outreach immunisation and strategic mop-up campaigns.

The district has several outreach sites which they visit every day to do child welfare clinic. Health education and treatment of minor ailments. Public health nurses, community health nurses, disease control officers and health extension workers are involved in outreach services and supervised by the district health team.

Health Education

Health talk was carried out throughout the 64 communities within the district. Topics treated include importance of growth monitoring and child welfare clinic. The target group were mostly parents and guardians.

Health education was organized throughout the four sub-districts on breastfeeding. Mothers were advised to give only breast milk to babies starting from birth up to six months, timely and appropriate complementary feeding at six months in addition to breast milk until the child is two years or more.

Mothers should give their children fruit and vegetables and also enrich their foods with fish, meat, milk, etc., for their growth and wellbeing. Mothers were entreated to use iodized salt in food preparations to reap some of the benefits like proper development for the fetus during pregnancy.

Some key messages given during the campaign for pregnant women:

- Visit the antenatal clinic as soon as you know you are pregnant to ensure a healthy pregnancy and safe delivery
- Attend antenatal clinic regularly to benefit from free services available
- Take only drugs you are given at the antenatal clinic for a healthy pregnancy.

After Birth

- They should take their sick children to the health facility whenever they are sick.
- They should regularly send their children for weighing and vitamin A till the child is five (5) years.
- Family planning makes mothers and child grow healthy
- Cover your baby well to keep him/her warm always.



Vulnerability and Social Protection

Vulnerability is the degree of exposure to risks. Vulnerability Analysis is therefore a tool for determining which segments of society are exposed to risk factors. It helps in policy formulation to address challenges and problems of these vulnerable groups which invariably include women, children in difficult circumstances (child poverty, child abuse, children in conflict with the law, child trafficking, child labour, orphans and vulnerable children), people in disaster prone areas, the aged, the poor, subsistence food crop farmers, people living with disabilities (PLWDAs) and people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIVs), orphans and the unemployed.

The Department of Social Welfare/Community Development is one of the departments that have been charged in the district to champion the course of the vulnerable groups.

Abused Children

The incidence of child abuse, child trafficking, child poverty and rape are common phenomenon in most third world countries of which Atwima Kwanwoma District is not an exception. This section explains the occurrences and statistics of child vulnerability in the district in terms of child abuse, child trafficking, child poverty and rape or defilement. It also highlights the meanings and effects of these occurrences with respect to children.

Children are identified in the district as belonging to the vulnerable groups. Some children in the district are neglected by their biological parents who fail to send them to school. With the increased number in video and game centres in the district, children are found at these centres moving from one centre to the other. Others also roam about in the community without any care from anybody, not even close relatives.

Child Abuse is the physical, sexual, emotional maltreatment or neglect of children by parents, guardians and others. There are several forms of child abuse according to the Department of Social Development and these involve; Child Maintenance Cases, Paternity Cases, Welfare Cases and Domestic Violence.

During the year 2017 under review the following forms of Child Abuse cases in the district were reported.

Table 2.13: Forms of Child Abuse Cases Reported in the District

| Year Type of Abuse | 2017 | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Number of Reported Cases | | |
| | Male | Female | Total |
| Child Maintenance Cases | 8 | 32 | 40 |
| Paternity Cases | 7 | 14 | 21 |
| Welfare Cases | - | - | - |
| Domestic Violence | - | - | - |
| Custody | 23 | 12 | 34 |
| Truancy | - | - | - |
| Total | 38 | 58 | 96 |

Source: AKDA-Dept. of Social Dev't, Jan. 2018

Child Maintenance Cases top all the Child Abuse cases recorded by the Department of Social Development during the year 2017. This calls for intensive public education on the need for child care and protection and the implications of parental neglect on the future of the children and the society at large. Intensive education should be embarked upon by the district on the need for parents to take good care of their children.

The Department of Social Development should be strengthened to enable them adequately address the increasing child related issues in the district.

Physically Challenged/Persons with Disability

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, Persons with Disability is defined as those who are unable to or restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation.

The Disabled in society according to the Department of Social Development of Atwima Kwanwoma District “*are part of the people who are excluded in society*”. The disabled can be referred to as people who are physically challenged and devoid of reaching their full human potential and hence cannot contribute effectively to economic growth and sustainable social development of the country. The various forms of disabilities are; difficulty in seeing (blindness), difficulty in walking (crippled), difficulty in hearing and speaking, intellectually disabled and mental disorder. People who find themselves in this category are described as vulnerable and the government takes keen interest in their welfare.

Table 2.14: Kinds of Disability Registered in 2017 in Atwima Kwanwoma District

| Kinds of Disability | 2017 | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| Difficulty in Seeing | 57 | 45 | 102 |
| Difficulty in Walking | 62 | 55 | 117 |
| Difficulty in Hearing & Speaking | 50 | 48 | 98 |
| Intellectually Disabled | 36 | 45 | 81 |
| Mental Disorder | 32 | 47 | 79 |
| Total | 237 | 240 | 477 |

Source: AKDA-Dept. of Social Dev’t, Jan. 2018

The table above shows that persons with difficulty in seeing is the highest recording 102, this was followed by walking recording 117, hearing and speaking recording 98 and intellectually Disabled recording 81 in the year 2017.

A total of four hundred and seventy seven (477) people with various degrees of disabilities was registered by the Social Development Department by the end of 2017.

This implies that relatively more resources should be channeled to these areas particularly in providing wheel chairs, either free of charge or at a subsidized rates to aid their movements. Hence in order to make them financially independent, the physically challenged in the district must earn some income. This requires training in some form of income generating skills. The District Assembly should therefore facilitate the establishment of skills development centers for the physically challenged by sponsoring them in training to acquire employable skills to enable them earn incomes.

Number of Beneficiaries of the Disability Fund/Support to Persons with Disability (PWDs)

During the year under review, the district’s share of the DACF on disability was released amounting to *Ten Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢10,000.00)*. The total amount received was disbursed to nineteen

(19) persons as at the end of 31st December 2017 to support the disables. Out of the 19 persons, 6 were males representing 31.5% and 13 females representing 68.4%.

Below is the number of beneficiaries of the Disability Fund for 2017 in Atwima Kwanwoma District.

Table 2.15: Number of Beneficiaries for the Disbursement of the Disability Funds for the Physically Challenged in the year 2017

| Beneficiaries Nature of Physical Disability | Number of Beneficiaries of Disability Fund | | |
|--|--|-----------|-----------|
| | 2017 | | |
| | Male | Female | Total |
| Difficulty in Seeing | - | 4 | 4 |
| Difficulty in Walking | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Difficulty in Hearing & Speaking | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Intellectually Disabled | - | - | - |
| Mental Disorder | - | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 6 | 13 | 19 |

Source: AKDA-Dept. of Social Dev't, Jan. 2018

From the table above, greater percentage of the Disability Fund was disbursed to persons with difficulty in walking and hearing in the district for the year 2017.

Support to Needy but Brilliant Students

During the year under review, **eleven (11)** needy but brilliant students were supported by the District Assembly from the Assemblies' share of the DACF for further studies. This was made up of **nine (9) males and two (2) female**.

Sensitization Programme on Social Issues

Social Education programmes were conducted and it includes Registration of National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP), child immunization programmes, good parenting, avoidance of child labour and education on Disability Act and other issues of disability for community leaders and religious organizations. Two Hundred and Eight people participated (115 males and 93 females).

Celebration of District Child Labour Day

The celebration of Child Labour Day in Atwima Kwanwoma was marked at Atwima Foase on **20th June 2017** at the Methodist Church with District Co-ordinating Director, Heads of Department, Traditional Authorities, Opinion Leaders, Assembly Members and the communities at large.

This was done to oversee the progress being made on the child labour project which was launched in the district in 2011.

The District Social Welfare Officer stressed the need for Community Protection Committees to educate communities in their catchment areas on the need to adhere to child care and protection and for that matter not to use children to do risky work to retard their welfare and education as they are future leaders of the country. He informed members to take good care of their and prevent them from engaging in street hawking and galamsey operations.

Human sociological formation starts from early stages of childhood hence children should be given the enabling environment and encouragement by parents and other stakeholders in development especially at their early ages (formation stage). Studies worldwide have revealed that investment in holistic childhood care and development of children before birth to eight (8) years covering care, infant stimulation, social and cognitive development, health, nutrition and early learning yield the highest rate of returns of any child's development activity at later stages in the life cycle. Priority should therefore be given to children by parents and other stakeholders in childcare and development. In all 91 participants were present made up of 59 males and 32 females.

Special Education

During the year under review, 15 schools in the district were visited by the District Directorate of Education and the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development. The schools visited were advised on the best ways in handling the special needs pupils to acquire knowledge. Some homes of special needs pupils were visited to check on their welfare. The visited parents were given the needed guidelines to take proper care of these pupils at home. The various identified pupils were referred to the appropriate assessment centers

The following pupils were identified with various disabilities:

Table 2.16: Special Needs Pupils in the district

| Name | Sex | Age | Class | Type of disability |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| Peter Yeboah | M | 18 | JHS 3 | Low vision |
| Nii Nartey | M | 10 | P 6 | Physically challenge |
| David Akuoku | M | 11 | P 4 | Physically challenge |
| Kwadwo Asamoah | M | 21 | JHS 3 | Physically challenge |
| Owusu Yaw | M | 14 | JHS 2 | Low vision |
| Arafat Abudul Rahaman | M | 13 | P 5 | Mental retarded |
| Margret Ampomah | F | 15 | JHS 2 | Learning disabled |
| Sekyere Margret | F | 13 | P 6 | Learning disabled |
| Comfort Asiedu | F | 16 | JHS 1 | Physically challenge |

Source: District Directorate of Education, AKDA-Jan 2018

Health Education on Stigmatization and Prevention of HIV/AIDS

It should be recognized that the prevalence of HIV is low in the district. However, existing conditions could contribute to the population becoming more vulnerable to and at risk of increasing transmission of the infection. Therefore, the focus of the year under review was on the prevention of new infections including syndromic management of STI's, condom promotion and distribution. Routine HIV screening was performed out of the blood sample tested using rapid test kits.

New diagnosis of HIV cases is gradually reducing from 37 in 2016 to 5 in 2017.

Notwithstanding care, treatment and support of ARV is significantly decreased from 20 in 2016 to 2 in 2017. This showed remarkable decrease in ARV therapy and a major challenge faced is on the availability of HIV/AIDS drugs and test kits.

During the year under review a health education on the stigmatization and prevention of HIV/AIDS was organized at Foase, Trabuom, Gyekye, Winsa in the Atwima Kwanwoma District. The objective was to sensitize the people particularly the youth on attitudinal and behavioral change that will lead to responsible sexual behavior and life styles practices.

Officials from the District Health Directorate, Department of Social Development and the District Desk Officer for HIV/AIDSs briefed participants on HIV/AIDS prevention. Topics treated include behavioral change, communication and awareness campaigns, HIV testing and counseling, prevention of mother to child transmission, condom promotion etc.

The programme was attended by 63 males and 83 females.

National Celebrations

The Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly in collaboration with the District Education directorate organized the Ghana's 60th Independence Day Celebration at Foase Methodist Primary School Park on 6th March, 2017 on the themen *Mobilising for Ghana's future*. A contingent from 35 public and private basic schools and 3 SHS schools were drawn to participate in the Match Pass. A total of 76 teachers and 10 Education Officers attended the programme. 30 pupils/students were selected from each school to participate in the Match Pass. The following dignitaries grace the occasion, The District Co-ordinating Director, The Presiding Member, The District Education Director, All Heads of Department, The District Police Commander, Honourable Member of Parliament, Chiefs and Elders of Foase and Trabuom and heads of other Agencies.

The Anniversary message of the President was read by Honourable Dr.Kojo Appiah Kubi Member of Parliament for Atwima Kwanwoma Constituency.

The 2017 National farmer's day was celebrated in the district on the 28th of November 2017 at **Apemanin**. In attendance were, the District Chief Executive, District Coordinating Director, Heads of Department and agencies in the district, all Assembly members, some chiefs, farmers and the general public.

2.2.6 Transparent and Accountable Governance

Ghana continue to make significant progress in deepening and expanding the frontiers of democratic governance. The practice of democracy, transparent and accountable governance has made tremendous contribution to the relative peace and stability as well as the economic development in the country.

Atwima Kwanwoma District is relatively calm but the major challenges facing the security agencies is logistics and personnel.

Security Issues

Criminal Activities

During the year under review, the district recorded high armed robbery cases. Most of the robbery ends up with the gangs raping ladies of the household. Areas affected by this trend of criminality are Ahenema Kokoben, Brofoyeddu, Ampeyoo, Asaago, Apaaso, Trede, Ampabame No. 1 and Nkoransa. The police personnel in the district are doing their utmost best to counter these criminal activities.

Inadequate Police Personnel

The District population, 90,634 (According to the Ghana Population Census 2010) with total number of police personnel been forty-six (46).The ratio of Police personnel to citizens in the district is very bad. The district police civilian ratio stands at 1: 2,353 which is far above the acceptable UN standard of 1:500. This calls for urgent need for the Regional and National Police Headquarters to boost the number of personnel in the District.

The inadequate police personnel in the district has resulted in high robbery cases, rape and Child Delinquency. The District Assembly would be extremely grateful if this major challenge could be addressed by the appropriate authorities.

Lack of Vehicle for the Security Agencies

The Police service in the district has no vehicle to conduct their operations. They use their private vehicles to conduct snap checks, chase robbers, conduct search and other general operations.

The Atwima Kwanwoma District has stations at Trede, Twedie, Foase, Brofroyedu, Ahenema Kokoben (yet to be commissioned) and Hwidiem. It is therefore sad that with the District's increasing population and fast development, the District Police Command lack a single vehicle for patrol and other duties.

Lack of Fire Service Station

Atwima Kwanwoma District lacks Fire Service Station. Most fire incidents are handled by the Nkawie Division of the Ghana National Fire Service and their prompt attendance to fire issues has not been the best due to the distance and the nature of the roads in the district. Provision of permanent Fire Stations will help ease the damage caused by fire outbreaks.

2.3 Update on Funding Sources and Disbursement

Financial Performance of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly for the Year Ended 31st

December 2017

Sources of Funds

The main sources of funds to the District Assembly during the year were the following:

- Central Government Grant [Salaries]
- Internally Generated Fund [IGF]
- District Assemblies' Common Fund [DACF]
- Member of Parliaments' Common Fund [MPCF]
- Ghana School Feeding Programme [GSFP]
- District Development Facility [DDF]

Revenue (Internal and External Sources)

The total revenue generated (both IGF and External Funds) for the District Assembly as at the end of the year 2017 amounted to **GHC1,418,245.39**

Table 2.17: Internal Revenue Mobilization for Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly-2017

| Revenue Items | Budget GHC | Actual GHC |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Property Rates | 172,000.00 | 40,883.00 |
| Lands | 480,000.00 | 367,683.00 |
| Fees & Fines | 44,550.00 | 27,886.00 |
| Licenses | 124,000.00 | 140,059.00 |

| | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Rent | - | - |
| Miscellaneous | 40,000.00 | 37,895.50 |
| Total | 860,550.00 | 614,407.45 |

Source: AKDA- District Finance Officer Jan, 2018

Table 2.18: External Funds Received as at the end of 2017

| Items | Budget GHC | Actual GHC |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| DACF | 3,029,521.00 | 1,076,147.94 |
| MPCF | 500,000.00 | 113,249.17 |
| DDF | 747,612.77 | 689,365.00 |
| School Feeding | | - |
| Total | 4,277,133.77 | 803,837.94 |

Source: AKDA- District Finance Officer Jan, 2018

2.4 Update on Disbursement

Table 2.19: Expenditure Items Incurred in the Year 2017

| Expenditure Items | Approved Budget GHC | Actual Expenditure GHC |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| IGF | | 587,609.97 |
| DACF | | 1,031,108.44 |
| DDF | | 90,798.56 |
| MPCF | | 107,393.14 |

Source: AKDA- District Finance Officer Jan, 2018

From the above Table, a total amount of **GHC 1,418,245.39** was received both internal and external sources during the year. The revenue received was spent on capital expenditure such as construction of school blocks, CHPS compound, toilet facilities and other departmental programmes/activities and administrative expenses. The untimely released of external funds limited the Assembly's ability to implement fully certain programmes, projects and activities scheduled for the year.

In order to generate enough IGF, the Assembly has adopted various strategies in the collection of revenues in the District. During the year, several actions were taken by the District Assembly to improve upon revenue collection and management. These included Revenue Mobilisation Task Force by means of "PAY-Your-Tax Campaigns", organisation of social accountability forum by linking development projects to the amount of Revenue Generated from an area, setting targets for Revenue Staff and compilation of revenue register for major towns in the District.

Efforts to Generate Funds

The efforts being made to generate more funds include:

- Embarking on educational campaign on revenue generation.

- Provision of training, incentives and logistics to revenue collectors.
- Enforcement of bye-laws to prosecute defaulters.
- Revaluation of properties.
- A dedicated vehicle for revenue mobilization
- Outsource property rates collection

1.5 Update on Indicators and Targets

The Table below shows the Indicators and Targets in the district during the year

Table 2.20 Update on Indicators and Targets

| | Indicator (Categorised by GSGDA II Thematic Areas) | Baseline (2016) | Target 2017 | Actual 2017 |
|----|---|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS | | | |
| 1. | Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish (%) | | | |
| | Maize | 6,518.2 | | 7,971.6 |
| | Rice (milled) | 23,513.6 | | 27,599 |
| | Cassava | | | |
| | Yam | | | |
| | Pineapple | 2,895.0 | | 3,605 |
| | Pawpaw | | | |
| | Ginger | 19,321.2 | | 20,430 |
| | Plantain | | | |
| 2. | Proportion/length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated | | | - |
| | - Trunk Roads (in km) | | | - |
| | - Urban Roads (in km) | | | |
| | - Feeder Roads (in km) | | | 120km |
| 3. | % change in number of households with access to electricity | 80% | | 90% |
| 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 | | | |

| | Indicator (Categorised by GSGDA II Thematic Areas) | Baseline (2016) | Target 2017 | Actual 2017 |
|-----|--|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births) | | | |
| 10. | Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population | | | |
| 11. | Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water sources ¹ | 80% | | 90% |
| 12. | Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine) | 50% | | 60% |
| 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) - Primary - JSS - SSS b. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (Indicates Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6 years) | | | |
| | | | | 160% |
| | | | | 150% |
| | | | | 140% |
| 14. | Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00) | | | |
| 15. | Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training | 50% | | 60% |
| | GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY | | | |
| 16. | Total amount of internally generated revenue | | 860,550.00 | 614,407.45 |
| 17. | Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation | | 700,000.00 | 689,365.00 |
| 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) | | | 96 |
| 20. | Police citizen ratio | | | 1:2,353 |

2.6 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues

In 2017 the existing poverty reduction interventions in education, health and the general well-being of the people in the district was continued by the District Assembly. The status of progress in the Ghana

School Feeding Programme, Youth Employment Agency (YEA), School Health Programme (SHEP) and the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) are specifically assessed below:

2.6.1 Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)

The introduction of the Ghana School Feeding Programme with its objective of providing one hot meal for school pupils during school periods has contributed to improved enrollment and retention in basic schools in the district. The School Feeding Programme, since its inception in 2009 in Atwima Kwanwoma District has chalked some tremendous success and has obviously made positive impacts on education in the district. All beneficiary schools in the district have had absolute support from the Ghana School Feeding Secretariat.

Currently there are fifty- one (51) beneficiary schools in the district. Pupils from KG to Primary six (6) are served under the school feeding programme in the district. Funds relating to school feeding programme do not come to the District Assembly direct and payments of caterers are done at the national secretariat.

The following are list of beneficiary schools of the Ghana School Feeding Programme in the Atwima Kwanwoma District.

Table 2.21: Beneficiary Schools of the Ghana School Feeding Programme in Atwima Kwanwoma District as at the end of December 2017.

| S/N | Beneficiary School | Location |
|------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Foase D/A Primary | Foase |
| 2 | Foase Methodist Primary | Foase |
| 3 | Twedie D/A Primary | Twedie |
| 4 | Twedie Methodist Primary | Twedie |
| 5 | Boko R/C Primary | Boko |
| 6 | Behenase D/A Primary | Behenase |
| 7 | Atwima Kwanwoma D/A Primary | Amponsah Kwaa |
| 8 | Yabi D/A Primary | Yabi |
| 9 | Yabi Methodist Primary | Yabi |
| 10 | Akosomo D/A Basic | Akosomo |
| 11 | Takyiman Mmerewadwa | Takyiman Mmerewadwa |
| 12 | Dida D/A Primary | Dida |
| 13 | Kokoben Methodist Primary | Kokoben |
| 14 | Atwima Afrancho D/A Primary | Atwima Afrancho |
| 15 | Chichibon D/A Primary | Chichibon |
| 16 | Gyekye D/A Primary | Gyekye |
| 17 | Aduwamase Kokoben | Aduwamase |
| 18 | Trabuom D/A Primary | Trabuom |
| 19 | Nweneso No.I Primary | Nweneso No.I |

| | | |
|----|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 20 | Nweneso II Methodist Primary | Nweneso II |
| 21 | Nweneso III D/A Primary | Nweneso III |
| 22 | Hwidiem D/A Primary | Hwidiem |
| 23 | Kwanwoma Presby Primary | Kwanwoma |
| 24 | Akyeremade D/A Primary | Akyeremade |
| 25 | Kromoase D/A Primary | Kromoase |
| 26 | Aburaso Methodist Primary | Aburaso |
| 27 | Apemanim D/A Primary | Apemanim |
| 28 | Bebu D/A Primary | Bebu |
| 29 | Adumasa All Saints Presby | Adumasa |
| 30 | Heman D/A Primary | Heman |
| 31 | Darko R/C Primary | Darko |
| 32 | Mpatasie D/A Primary | Mpatasie |
| 33 | Brofoyedru D/A Primary | Brofoyedru |
| 34 | Ahenema Kokoben Primary 'A' | Ahenema Kokoben |
| 35 | Ahenema Kokoben Primary 'B' | Ahenema Kokoben |
| 36 | Bekwame D/A Primary | Bekwame |
| 37 | Ampabame No. 1 R/C Primary/Kg | Ampabame No. 1 |
| 38 | Ampabame No.2 R/C Primary | Ampabame No. 2 |
| 39 | Krofofrom D/A Primary | Krofofrom |
| 40 | Asaago D/A Primary | Asaago |
| 41 | Kotwi D/A Primary | Kotwi |
| 42 | Mountain Of Light Islamic School | Foase |
| 43 | Twenedurase Methodist Primary | Twenedurase |
| 44 | Bedaase D/A Primary | Bedaase |
| 45 | Nkoranza D/A Primary | Nkoranza |
| 46 | Trede D/A Primary | Trede |
| 47 | Trede R/C Primary | Trede |
| 48 | Trede African Faith | Trede |
| 49 | Odumase Afrancho Primary | Odumase Afrancho |
| 50 | Konkori Methodist Primary | Konkori |
| 51 | Deikrom D/A Primary | Deikrom |

2.6.2 Youth Employment Agency (YEA)

The Table below shows the beneficiary levels in the Youth Employment Agency (YEA) against the various modules as at the end of 2017.

Table 2.22 List of Beneficiaries in the YEA Programme

| S/N | Module | Number of Beneficiaries-2017 | |
|-----|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | Male | Female |
| 1 | Health Extension Workers | - | - |
| 2 | Community Teaching Assistants | - | - |

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 3 | Youth in Vocation and Trades | - | - |
| 4 | Agriculture Extension Assistant | 05 | 04 |
| 5 | Waste and Sanitation | - | - |
| 6 | Youth in Fire Service | - | |
| 7 | Community Protection Personnel | 22 | 09 |
| | Total | 27 | 13 |

Source: District Youth Employment Agency, Jan 2018

2.6.3 School Health Programme (SHEP)

The SHEP Co-ordinator visited 54 Primary and Junior High Schools.

The Objectives of the visits was:

- To build acquaintance with the School-Based Health teachers.
- To help educate school-based health teachers on their activities and give advice where necessary.
- To make follow-up on workshop organised for the primary schools in the District on Malaria Prevention.
- To inspect sanitation, general school environment and personal hygiene.
- To monitor use of veronica bucket in school
- To monitor School Feeding Programme activities
- To monitor the activities of food vendors
- To educate pupils and teachers on the outbreak of cholera
- Educate parents and pupils on the importance of deworming

Topics treated in the schools visited include hand washing and personal hygiene, washing hands with soap before and after eating etc.

2.6.4 Capitation Grant

The Capitation Grant Policy is a pro-poor policy aiming at reducing the financial burden on guardians and parents and increasing pupils' enrolment in schools throughout the country. This policy has increased pupils' enrolment from 49,928 to 52,737 in the Atwima Kwanwoma District. All public basic schools in the district are direct beneficiaries of the grant. The last tranche of the 2016/2017 academic year's capitation grant has been released and the money has since been credited into the accounts of the schools.

2.6.5 Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)

The LEAP is the Flagship and cash grant component of the Government of Ghana's National Social Protection Strategy for the orphans and vulnerable children, people with disabilities and the aged. The LEAP programme provides conditional cash transfers to the extremely poor households who have no viable alternative to meet their basic needs and also have limited capacity to earn a living. It covers the elderly poor, persons with severe disabilities and children in difficult circumstances. The cash transfer is to empower these households to provide for their basic needs and to help them participate in the socio economic development of the district.

The Atwima Kwanwoma District was selected in 2015 by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MOGCSP) to benefit from the on-going LEAP programme. Officials from the Ministry came to form and inaugurated the District LEAP Implementation Committee (DLIC) on *Wednesday 9th December 2015* at Atwima Foase the district capital to oversee the activities of the LEAP programme. **Twenty nine (29) deprived communities** were selected to benefit from the programme. The final list of selected beneficiaries from the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) is detailed in the Table below;

Table 2.23: Beneficiary Communities under the LEAP in the Atwima Kwanwoma District

| S/N | Communities | Beneficiaries | | Total Members | Amount GH¢ |
|-----|-----------------|---------------|--------|---------------|------------|
| | | Male | Female | | |
| 1 | Adum Afrancho | 1 | 8 | 9 | 690 |
| 2 | Bekwame | 15 | 36 | 51 | 4,218 |
| 3 | Kyekyewire | 2 | 30 | 32 | 2,684 |
| 4 | Durampon | 6 | 32 | 38 | 3,038 |
| 5 | Asaago | - | 14 | 14 | 1,100 |
| 6 | Apampatia | 2 | 12 | 14 | 1,142 |
| 7 | Amponsa Akwaa | - | 9 | 9 | 834 |
| 8 | Daako | 9 | 32 | 41 | 3,470 |
| 9 | Heman | 1 | 33 | 34 | 2,860 |
| 10 | Ampeyoo | 2 | 12 | 14 | 1,166 |
| 11 | Satiase | - | 4 | 4 | 398 |
| 12 | Paa | 5 | 22 | 27 | 2,298 |
| 13 | Yabi | 3 | 16 | 19 | 1,420 |
| 14 | Kyekyebon | 2 | 12 | 14 | 1,244 |
| 15 | Gyekye | 6 | 7 | 13 | 976 |
| 16 | Aduwamaase | 3 | 5 | 8 | 674 |
| 17 | Atwima-Afrancho | 6 | 25 | 31 | 2,590 |
| 18 | Trabuom | 4 | 15 | 19 | 1,582 |
| 19 | Hweddiem | 2 | 7 | 9 | 708 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 20 | Nweneso No. 1 | 7 | 35 | 42 | 3,402 |
| 21 | Nweneso No. 2 | 15 | 22 | 37 | 3,112 |
| 22 | Nweneso No. 3 | 3 | 12 | 15 | 1,254 |
| 23 | Sefwi | 3 | 3 | 6 | 510 |
| 24 | Bragokrom | 2 | 3 | 5 | 398 |
| 25 | Akosomo | 5 | 26 | 31 | 2,500 |
| 26 | Takyiman Merewadwa | 7 | 12 | 19 | 1,690 |
| 27 | Dida | 2 | 8 | 10 | 802 |
| 28 | Sabin Akrofrom | 1 | 7 | 8 | 692 |
| 29 | Ampabame No. 2 | 2 | 21 | 23 | 1,820 |
| | TOTAL | 116 | 480 | 596 | 49,272 |

Source: Department of Social Development AKDA, Jan. 2018

From the table above, the programme/intervention has benefited five hundred and ninety six (596) persons in the district during the year, made up of 116 Males representing 19.5% and 480 females representing 80.5%.

A total amount of **Forty Nine Thousand Two Hundred and Seventy Two Ghana Cedis (GH¢49,272.00)** was successfully disbursed every two (2) months to 596 five hundred and ninety six beneficiaries in the district during the year 2017. All the six (6) payments were released to the district on the LEAP programme for the year 2017.

2.6.6 Planting for Food and Jobs

The “Planting for Food and Jobs programme”, is a flagship programme of the government of Ghana. It is a programme which seeks to increase food production as well as create more jobs in the country through the provision of farming inputs (certified seeds and fertilizer) at subsidized prices.

Under the programme, fifty percent (50%) input cost was paid by all beneficiaries before receipt of inputs. The balance of fifty percent (50%) input cost was also offset by beneficiaries after harvesting their produce.

Inputs received and distributed

It is a well – established fact that there are two major planting/farming seasons in Ghana. These are the major and minor seasons respectively. Due to this fact, inputs for undertaking the programme were distributed accordingly.

The table below indicates the quantities of inputs which were made available to the district as well as the quantities which have been distributed to farmers so far.

Area planted for the major season

The total area cultivated in the district by beneficiaries for the major season was 218 hectares.

Table 2.24: Minor season inputs received and distributed

| Inputs | Quantities Received | Quantities Distributed |
|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| N.P.K | 1,059 BAGS | 416 BAGS |
| UREA | 464 BAGS | 172 BAGS |
| SEED MAIZE | 2,150 KG | 608 KG |
| RICE SEED | - | 40 KG |
| PEPPER SEED | - | 40 G |
| TOMATO SEED | 600 G | 200 G |

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture, AKDA-Jan 2018

Area planted for the minor season

The total area cultivated in the district by beneficiaries for the minor season so far is 84.8 hectares.

Table 2.25: Major Seasons Inputs Received and Distributed

| Inputs | Quantities Received | Quantities Distributed |
|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| N.P.K | 1,000BAGS | 983 BAGS |
| UREA | 400BAGS | 360 BAGS |
| SEED MAIZE | 1,530KG | 1, 530 KG |
| RICE SEED | 560KG | 240 KG |
| PEPPER SEED | 300G | 300 G |
| TOMATO SEED | 3,200G | 3,200 G |
| ONION SEED | 5,000G | - |

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture, AKDA-Jan 2018

Beneficiaries

A number of farmers in the district have benefited from the inputs which have been made available by the programme as evidenced by the tables below

Table 2.26: Beneficiaries of Major Season Inputs

| Beneficiaries | Number |
|----------------------|---------------|
| MALES | 214 |
| FEMALES | 62 |
| TOTAL | 276 |

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture, AKDA-Jan 2018

Table 2.27: Beneficiaries of Minor Seasons Input

| Beneficiaries | Number |
|----------------------|---------------|
| MALES | 85 |
| FEMALES | 16 |
| TOTAL | 101 |

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture, AKDA-Jan 2018

2.6.7 Implementation of the Government Flagship Programme on the Free SHS Policy

- **Afia Kobi Ampem Senior High School at Traboum**

The District Chief Executive of the Atwima Kwanwoma District and the District Coordinating Director led a team to embark on a visitation tour on Senior High Schools in the district to find out the progress of the implementation of Free Senior High School policy.

The Headmistress of Afia Kobi Ampem Senior High School, revealed the following:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of students posted to the school | 800 |
| Total enrollment | 763 |
| Boarders posted by the Ghana Education Service | 700 |
| Enrolled Boarders or Actual Boarders | 751 |
| Human Capacity i.e. teaching staff | 110 |
| non-teaching staff | 63 |

Challenges

1. The headmistress requested an approval of additional 50 boarding students to the 700 boarding students required by GES since they have already given a boarding status as a result of the location and deplorable road network to the school.
2. Inadequate non-teaching staffs leading to 34 vacancies.
3. Insufficient accommodation for the available boarders.
4. Problem with internet connectivity.
5. Completion of classroom block started by PTA.

- **Atwima Kwanwoma Senior High School at Trede**

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Total number of students posted | 825 |
| Total number of students requested | 600 |
| Total number of students admitted | 672 |
| Required boarders | 430 |

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| Female boarders | 280 |
| Male boarders | 150 |
| Day students | 203 |

Challenges

1. Provision of emergency toilet facility to avoid open defecation
2. Provision of emergency supply of water tank and pumping machine
3. Provision of accommodation of boarding facilities
4. Provision of additional class room block
5. Provision of teachers residents to aid in controlling the boarding students
6. 6 packets of roofing sheets for the completion of an on-going girls dormitory extension project
7. 2 water storage tanks(4000 litres capacity) and 2 water pumping machines for the mechanization of the 2 boreholes in the school to cater for the increased number of students

In order to help solve the above infrastructure challenges in the implementation of the policy, the District Assembly during the year under review awarded these projects at the two (2) SHSs for implementation in the district:

2. Construction of 2No. 12 seater Water Closet, drilling and mechanization of 1No borehole at Trede SHS.
3. Completion of 1No. 6 unit Girls Dormitory at Afia Kobi Senior High School, Trabuom.

Table 2.28 Summary on Update of 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 | | | | |
| Capitation Grants | | | | |
| National Health Insurance Scheme | | | | |
| Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme | | | | 596 |
| National Youth Employment Program | | | | 40 |
| One District-One Factory Programme | | | | |
| One Village-One Dam Programme | | | | |
| One Constituency-One Million Dollars Programme | | | | |
| Planting for Food and Jobs Programme | | | | 377 |
| Free SHS Programme | | | | 1,625 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) | | | | |
| Implementation of Infrastructural for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP) | | | | |
| Others | | | | |

Source: AKDA, DPCU-January 2018

2.7 Evaluations and Participatory M&E Conducted

The 2017 APR for Atwima Kwanwoma District has been participatory through the involvement of all the relevant stakeholders such as the various departments of the District Assembly.

At the National and Regional levels Copies of the 2017 APR was sent to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) and other relevant stakeholders.

At the district level the following were conducted:

- Heads of Department: Copies of the report was presented to Heads of Department to assess the progress made with respect to the various core indicators and targets.

Findings

- Certain targets could not be achieved as a result of Limited Funds.

CHAPTER THREE

THE WAY FORWARD

3.1 Key Issues Addressed

- Measures or strategies have been put in place by the District Assembly to improve upon the IGF base of the district to ensure a 100% collection.
- The District Assembly continue to construct classroom blocks, CHPS compound, reshaping of feeder roads etc. to reduce the infrastructural deficit in the district in order to ensure the development of human capital through increased in access to quality education and health care, increased productivity and sustained employment generation.
- Other social protection programmes such education on child labour, support to persons with disability, support to needy but brilliant students, LEAP etc. are embarked upon by the District Assembly to promote the welfare of the vulnerable and excluded in the district.
- Measures are put in place by the District Assembly to ensure food sufficiency through the provision of adequate extension services, improved technology and sustained natural resource management.

3.1.1 Issues yet to be addressed

- The issue of poor sanitation, poor solid waste management has been a major issue in the district.
- The issue of poor roads in the district especially the Kwadaso Foase road. The district is more accessible in terms of the road network. However, some of the roads are very bad and need to be tackled very seriously.

3.2 Recommendations

1. The Central Government as a matter of urgency should release funds on time to help the District Assembly and other Departments of the Assembly to carry out its developmental projects and programmes in order to meet set targets within the stipulated time.
2. There is the need to build the revenue generation capacity of the Assembly. More effective financial accountability mechanisms need to be introduced especially with regards to internal revenue mobilization and utilization.

3. There is the need to improve on the data collection mechanisms. Capacities must be built in data management.
4. Programmes and projects for execution must emanate from the District Medium Term Development Plan.
5. There is also the need to make the DPCU more functional. The DPCU needs to be supported financially and logistically for effective implementation of its activities.

3.3 Conclusion

The 2017 Annual Progress Report evaluate and assessed the overall performance and achievements of the District based on the set targets and indicators set out in the DMTDP (2014-2017) in relation to the policies, programmes and projects targeted for the year 2017.

Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly continue to provide its social responsibility to the people of the district through the provision of basic social amenities to ensure growth and development of the district.