

AYENSUANO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

2017 ANNUAL COMPOSITE PROGRESS REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENT

TABLE OF CONTENT	1
CHAPTER ONE	4
ANNUAL COMPOSITE PROGRESS REPORT	4
(JANUARY - DECEMBER 2017)	4
1.0 Introduction.....	4
1.1 Key Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Objectives for 2017	5
1.2 Processes Involved and Difficulties Encountered in Monitoring and Evaluation	5
1.2.1 Processes involved in M&E;.....	5
1.2.2 Difficulties Encountered in M&E.....	6
1.3 Implementation Status of the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP).....	6
CHAPTER TWO	5
MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES	5
2.0 Introduction.....	5
2.1 Projects/ Programme Status for the year 2017.....	5
2.2 Update on Core District Indicators and Targets (Categorized By GSGDA Thematic Areas)...	8
2.4 Update on Funding and Disbursements of Funds	12
2.5 Efforts to Generate Funds	14
2.5.1 Challenges of Generating Funds.....	14
2.6 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues	14
2.6.1 The School Feeding Programme.....	14
2.6.2 Educational Sponsorship	15
2.5.2 West Africa Senior Secondary Certificate Examination (WASSCE).....	16
2.6.3 Performance of Pupils in the 2017 BECE	16
2.6.4 Local Economic Development.....	16
2.6.5 Support for People with Disabilities and OVCs	17
2.6.5.1 Registration and Disbursement of Funds to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs).....	17
2.6.8.1 LEAP Beneficiary Households and Fund Disbursement.....	18
2.6.9 Health Situation in the District	19
2.6 Support for Disease Control Programmes in the District	19
2.6.10 Family Planning and Reproductive and Child Health Issues in the District.....	20
2.6.2.1 Family Planning Acceptance in the District	20
2.6.2.2 Reproduction and Child Health Issues in the District.....	20
2.6.12 Agriculture and food security	21
2.6.12.1 Rainfall and Its Effects on Crop and Livestock during the year.....	21
2.6.12.2 Impact of Pest & Diseases in Crop Performance within the District.....	21
2.6.12.3 Food Availability and Access	23
2.7.3 Increased Competitiveness and Enhanced Integration into Domestic and International Market	23
2.6.12.5 Science and Technology in Food and Agriculture Development ... Error! Bookmark not defined.	
2.6.12.5.1 Technologies Demonstrated.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.6.12.5.2: Agricultural Mechanization and Tractor Services ...	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.6.12.5.3 Fertilizer Subsidy.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.

2.6.12.5.4 Agro Processing in the District	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.6.13 Farmer Sensitization and Training on Additional Livelihood Activities. Error! Bookmark not defined.	
2.6.14 Farmer’s Day Celebration.....	23
2.6.15 Natural Resources Management	24
2.8.0 Natural Resources Management	24
2.8.1 Protection and Mitigation Measures (Sustainable Land Use Management).....	24
2.16.6 Planting for Food and Jobs Programme.....	25
3.3Agro Input Distributions under PFJ	26
3.3.1Fertilizer and Seed distribution	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.6.16 Public Health Promotion and Education.....	27
2.6.18 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation.....	27
CHAPTER THREE	28
THE WAY FORWARD	28
3.0 Introduction.....	28
3.1 Key Issues Addressed and those yet to be addressed	28
3.2 Recommendations.....	28

CHAPTER ONE

ANNUAL COMPOSITE PROGRESS REPORT (JANUARY - DECEMBER 2017)

1.0 Introduction

The Ayensuano District is one of the twenty-six (26) administrative Districts in the Eastern Region of Ghana which was carved out from the then Suhum Kraboa Coalta District Assembly by Legislative Instrument Number 2052 and was inaugurated on 28th June, 2012. The District has its capital at Coalta.

Politically, the District has only one Constituency called the Ayensuano Constituency with twenty-seven (27) electoral areas. Ayensuano District is made up of three (3) Area Councils which are known as Obesua, Anum Apapam and Kraboa-Coalta.

The District covers a land size of approximately 499km² with a population of 77,193 (GSS, PHC 2010). This is constituted by 38,440(49.8%) males and 38,753(50.2%). But as at 2017, the projected population of the District was 95,232 people. This comprised of 47,423 males and 47,809 females.

The preparation of the 2017 Annual Composite Progress Report is in pursuance of the National Development Planning System Act, 1993, Act 480, and L.I 1961 as well as National Development Planning System Act, 2016, and LI 2232. The report brings to light programmes and activities carried out in the Ayensuano District by the various Departments of the Assembly within the framework of the Medium Term Development Plan (2014 - 2017) and the 2017 Composite Annual Action Plan.

During the period under review, the District continued to implement projects and programmes in line with the Ghana's Shared Growth Development Agenda II (GSGDA 2014-2017). In the year, 2017, the Assembly continued the implementation of its physical development projects of which some direct GOG projects through the Ministry of Education, GetFund.

It is worth mentioning that the projects have reached appreciable levels of completion with some even completed within the year.

The projects and programmes which were undertaken by the Assembly were funded by the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), District Development Fund (DDF) and a direct Government of Ghana transfer to support specific projects.

The major development partner of the Assembly in the period under review was the Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF).

This annual report covers the status of implementation of programmes, projects and policies undertaken in the Ayensuano District during the period of 1st January – 31st December, 2017 within the framework of the Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017) and the 2017 Composite Annual Action Plan.

In the period under review, 59.1% of activities earmarked in the 2017 Composite Annual Action were implemented but this runs into 14.78% of the proportion of the 2014-2017 DMTDP implemented by the Assembly. However, the cumulative proportion of the 2014-2017 DMTDP implemented by the Assembly within the plan period was 67.74%.

1.1 Key Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Objectives for 2017

The following objectives were set for Monitoring and Evaluation activities in the year, 2017 to enable the Assembly monitor the progress of projects and programmes during its implementation.

- To monitor all proposed programmes and projects with the view of making sure that planned targets are achieved
- To assess whether the targets set out in the DMTDP are being met.
- To identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact.
- To document lessons learned from the implementation of programmes and projects so as to improve future planning.
- To ensure judicious utilization of scarce resources.
- To provide information for effective coordination of the development of the District at the regional and national levels.
- To ensure value for money in the implementation of the DMTDP
- To reinforce ownership of the DMTDP and build M&E capacity for DPCU members and other stakeholders within the District.
- To identify the appropriate interventions that will increase the responsiveness of targeted beneficiaries
- To demonstrate results to stakeholders as part of accountability and transparency
- To ensure effective participation of all stakeholders in the development process
- To establish feedback processes to ensure use of monitoring results and a follow up on the implementation of evaluation recommendations.

1.2 Processes Involved and Difficulties Encountered in Monitoring and Evaluation

The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) used different approaches in its monitoring and evaluation activities during the period under review. It also faced a number of difficulties which negatively affected effective monitoring and evaluation in the period. Below were some of the processes involved in the monitoring and evaluation activities and challenges encountered.

1.2.1 Processes involved in M&E;

- Documentation review of various national and district documents with regards to indicators, priority interventions, mechanism and approaches toward developing a comprehensive M&E Report.
- Consultative meetings with community level development actors including traditional authorities, Area Councils, Unit Committees and community members to gain an understanding of the status of the implementation of the DMTDP.
- Consultative meetings with various stakeholders from districts, MDAs, development partners, NGOs to establish the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and recommendations of the proposed mechanisms.
- Data collection, collation and analysis.
- Joint stakeholders meetings at project sites

1.2.2 Difficulties Encountered in M&E

- Limited resources (funds) for effective monitoring of the implementation of AAPs and DMTDP
- Inadequate capacity of personnel for M&E activities
- Lack of appropriate logistics (vehicle) for performing M&E activities within the District

1.3 Implementation Status of the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP)

Projects and programmes were implemented from the 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) which was in line with the Ghana's Shared Growth Development Agenda II (GSGDA II). During the period under review, the Ayensuano District Assembly's performance in the implementation of its 2017 Composite Annual Action Plan was satisfactory as indicated in Table 1.1

Table 1.1: Implementation Status for 2017 Annual Action Plan under the GSGDA II

THEMATIC AREA	2017 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN		IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	
	No. of Projects	% by Thematic Areas	Overall Thematic Performance in the year	
			NO.	Percentage (%)
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	10	15.2	7	10.6

ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR	2	3.0	0	0
ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY	6	9.1	3	4.5
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT	14	21.2	8	12.1
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	24	36.4	14	21.2
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	10	15.2	7	10.6
TOTAL	66	100	39	59.1

CHAPTER TWO

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

2.0 Introduction

Monitoring and evaluation is a process that provides systematic and objective information which is transparent, credible and useful to aid management decision-making with regards to programmes and projects implementation

This chapter outlines the status of programmes and projects undertaken in the District in the year 2017. In addition to the programmes and projects updates, it also gives an overview of funds receipts from sources, disbursement from funding sources, update on indicators and targets as well as update on critical development and poverty issues carried out in the District.

2.1 Projects/ Programme Status for the year 2017

The District Assembly continued to implement a number of projects and programmes with the support of its development partners which included the Government of Ghana and Commonwealth Local Government Forum. The District also benefited from the District Development Facility (DDF) which helped in the implementation of planned projects. In the period under review, standstill projects which were rolled over to 2017 were completed. Also rolled over and new projects that were initiated within the period are progressing steadily and some of the projects were completed and handed over for usage.

Table 2.1 provides a summary of programmes and projects that were rolled over, on-going and completed in the period under review.

Table 2.1 Programme / Project Status in Ayensuano District from January – December, 2017

No	Project Description	Location	Sector	Contractor/ Consultant	Source of Funding	Contract Sum (GH¢)	Date of award	Expected Completion Date	% Status of Project	Expenditure to Date	Remarks
1.	Construction of Dining Hall with Kitchen at Presbyterian Senior High School	Coaltar	Social		Getfund				96%		On-going
2.	Construction of 1No. Two Storey Girls Dormitory at Presbyterian Senior High School	Coaltar	Social	Anathoth Engineering Limited	Getfund	1,356,600.00			100%		Completed
3.	Construction of 1No. Two Storey Boys Dormitory at Presbyterian Senior High School	Coaltar	Social		Getfund				35%		On-going
4.	Construction of Information Communication Technology Centre (ICT)	Mfranta	Social	Construction Logistics GH Limited	DDF	157,842.50	17/11/15	17/03/16	97%	119,001.39	On-going
5.	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	AboaboSonko hPresby	Social	Enspact Const.	Getfund	400,000.04	11/05/16	11/02/17	78%		On-going
6.	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Mankrong	Social	Hamidat Ventures	Getfund	300,000.00	31/03/16	1/12/16	64%		On-going
7.	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	KwajoFosu	Social	Maximus Company Limited	Getfund	300,000.00	31/03/16	31/11/16	20%		On-going
8.	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Kofi Pare	Social	Maximus Company Limited	Getfund	317,328.00	31/03/16	1/12/16	20%		On-going
9.	Construction of DCD Bungalow	Coaltar	Adm.	Akofex Ventures	DACF	330,925.35	10/05/16	10/11/16	75%	129,639.80	On-going
10.	Construction of DCE Bungalow	Coaltar	Adm.	Rameva Company Limited	DACF	424,797.40	10/05/16	10/11/16	62%	173,719.61	On-going
11.	Construction of 1 No.6-Unit Teachers Quarters with Ancillary	AboaboSonko hPresby	Social		Getfund				63%		On-going
12.	Construction of DFO Bungalow	Coaltar	Adm.	Sammavans Company Limited	DACF	327,236.63	30/11/16	31/7/17	80%	80,000.00	On-going

No	Project Description	Location	Sector	Contractor/ Consultant	Source of Funding	Contract Sum (GH¢)	Date of award	Expected Completion Date	% Status of Project	Expenditure to Date	Remarks
13	Re-roofing of 3-Units Classroom block with Office and Store at Budu D/A Primary School	Budu	Social	Sammavans Company Ltd	DACF	45,389.08	25/09/17	25/10/17	100%	40,850.17	Completed
14	Re-roofing of Krabokese 1N0. 3-Units Classroom block, office and store	Krabokese	Social	Sammavans Company Ltd	DACF	42,822.27	12/10/17	13/11/17	100%	38,540.05	Completed
15	Reshaping of Asuboi Ningo Feeder Road and others(19.0km)	Asuboi-Ningo, Mankron junction – Mankron, Teacher Mante - Govinakrom	Social	RoadVp Construction Company Ltd	DACF	65,516.00	29/09/17	30/10/17	100%	65,516.00	Completed
16	Reshaping of Marfo Junction – Coaltar Feeder Road and others(24.0km)	Marfo junc- Coaltar, Kyeky erewe, Dome-abobrie, Kuano-Achiansah	Social	RoadVp Construction Company Ltd	DACF	129,330.00	29/09/17	30/10/17	100%	129,330.00	Completed

2.2 Update on Core District Indicators and Targets (Categorized By GSGDA Thematic Areas)

This section elaborates on the core district indicators that were identified and monitored in the year under review.

It provides a summary of assessment of performance on the GSGDA II.

Table 2.2: Update on Core District Indicators and Targets

No	SECTOR	2018 Target	2015 Indicator Level	2016 Indicator Level	2017 Indicator Level
	ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT				
1	Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish Crops: Maize Rice (milled) Cassava Cocoyam Plantain Yam Livestock: Goat Sheep Cattle Pig Poultry (Local & Exotic fowl)	0.30% - 4.20% 0.12% 0.48% 3.10% NUMBER 5.5% 4.1% 32.5% 12.0 2.0%	METRIC TONNES 9,384 - 33,875 2,162 12,548 631 NUMBER 36,079 13,355 1,303 914 190,228	METRIC TONNES 9,397 - 33,475 2,258 12,348 692 NUMBER 36,568 13,543 1,403 987 191,332	METRIC TONNES 9,456 - 34,231 2,945 12,866 935 NUMBER 37,543 14,678 1,761 1032 198,763
2	Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored: • Forest • Mining • Dry and wetland			0 0 0	0 0 0
	INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT				
3	No. of towns with schemes	3	0	0	1

4	Proportion/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trunk Roads (in km) • Urban Roads (in km) • Feeder Roads (km) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Maintenance (Reshape) ii. Spot Improvement 	- - 100km 30km	- - 21.80km -	- - 45.50km 5.30km	43
5	No. of culverts constructed	4	0	2	0
6	No. of market structures constructed	2	1	2	1
7	% of streets and properties named and numbered	30%	-	-	0
8	% change in number of households with access to electricity	12%	-	-	5%
9	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (<i>flush toilets, KVIP, household latrines</i>)	35%	-	-	13%
10	Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	55%	-	-	45%
11	Teledensity/Penetration		-	-	0
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT					
12	No. of class room blocks constructed	5	3	6	0
13	No. of teachers' accommodation constructed	1	0	1	0
14	No. of mock exams organized for JHS 3 Pupils	1	-	1	1
15	% change in students with passes in BECE	80%	60%	76%	
16	% change in students with passes in WASCE	60%	-	-	63.9%
17	No. of health facilities constructed.	2	1	1	

18	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive) – <i>**the figures are absolute as a result of changes in population</i>	0	15 (0.67%)	25 (1.1%)	12
19	Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	0	0	0	0
20	Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	0	0	0	0
21	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	0	0	0	0
22	Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling-regardless of age-as a proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KG • Primary • JHS • SHS Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (Indicate Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)	96.0%	93.7%	123%	122%
		90.0%	84.5%	85%	87%
		75.0%	70.7%	69.0%	70.0%
		55.0%	46.0%	48.0%	49.0%
		85%	82.5%	85.0%	86.0%
23	Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KG • Primary • JHS • SHS 	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
		1.0	0.96	0.98	0.99
24	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	20%	0	-	0

ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR					
25	% Change in tourist arrivals	5%	0%	0%	0%
26	No of SMEs benefiting from technical , managerial, credit management and marketing skills	30	27	25	0
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE					
27	Total Amount of Internally Generated Revenue	GH¢	GH¢ 402,992.14	GH¢ 528,698.35	GH¢ 378,757.09
28	Proportion of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation		-	-	-
29	Proportion of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget <i>(How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget?)</i>	0	0	0	0
30	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children • Women • Men 	- - -	4 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
31	Police citizen ratio	1:2,000	1: 8,153	1:7,166	1:5290
32	No. of area councils offices constructed and furnished	2	0	0	0

2.3 Update on Funding and Disbursements of Funds

The Ayensuano District Assembly obtained its revenue for development from different sources. These included the District's Internally Generated Fund (IGF), the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), Government of Ghana Grants and Commonwealth Local Government Fund (CLGF) which supports specific programmes/projects.

The funds received in the District were disbursed to finance on-going and new programmes, projects and for service delivery. Funds were disbursed in line with the 2017 Annual Action Plan and Annual Budget.

The tables below indicate the update on receipts, update on expenditure by funding source and disbursement by sector in the year under review.

Table 2.3: Update on Receipt of Funding in the year 2017 (January- December, 2017)

SOURCE	2016 ACTUAL RECEIPT (GH¢)	2017 ANNUAL BUDGET (GH¢)	2017 ACTUAL RECEIPT (GH¢)
DACF	1,871,353.79	3,708,488.00	1,146,355.10
IGF	528,698.35	740,200.00	378,757.09
GOG GRANT	710,799.73	785,000.00	458,976.71
DDF	588,233.37	700,000.00	85,000.00
SCHOOL FEEDING PROG.	-	-	-
DISABILITY TRANSFER	96,643.79	110,000.00	5,000.00
HIV / AIDS	13,316.29	13,316.29	-
DONORS	-	7000.00	15,045.89
MP'S COMMON FUND	118,574.68	140,000.00	157,812.72
TOTAL REVENUE	3,927,620.00	6,094,004.29	2,246,947.51

Table 2.4: Expenditure by Funding Source in the year 2017 (January- December, 2017)

SOURCE	2016 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE (GH¢)	2017 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE (GH¢)
DACF	2,247,631.28	1,216,955.22
IGF	486,060.56	378,265.24
GOG GRANT	710,799.73	454,746.71
DDF	541,538.42	133,152.78
SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME	-	-
DISABILITY TRANSFER	96,225.44	-
HIV/AIDS	15,123.00	-
DONOR	-	75,001.50
MP,S COMMON FUND	118,574.68	91,034.21
TOTAL	4,215,953.11	2,349,155.66

Table 2.5: Disbursement by Sector in the year 2017 (January – December, 2017)

FUND	EDUCATION	ROADS	ECONOMIC	WATER	WORKS	HEALTH	SANITATION	GOVERNANCE
DACF	113841.00	540,560.00	106,578.79	37,600.97	124,978.57	160,000.00	45,651.00	76,425.00
DDF	-	-	-	-	131,382.78	-	-	-
UDG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IGF	41,200.00	2,072.00	96,286.41	23,660.00	31,007.01	3,356.21	61,862.34	12,111.76
Others (MP)	42,672.07	6,935.14	7,362.00	5,272.00	10,560.00	7,500.00	6,000.00	4,728.50

2.4 Efforts to Generate Funds

As part of the efforts to help increase revenue generation, the Assembly constituted Revenue Mobilization Task Force to help boost revenue generation in the District. Also in line with the District's IGF, revenue collectors were given targets to achieve. Furthermore, management decided to provide revenue collectors with ID cards, wellington boots, umbrella to ensure easy identification and protection. The construction of market stalls at Anum Apapam, Dokrochiwa, Amanase and Asuboi were all geared towards increasing internal revenue generation.

2.4.1 Challenges of Generating Funds

The challenges hindering revenue generation in the district are outlined below:

- Lack of reliable data for revenue collection
- Poor road network and surface conditions
- Inadequate logistics to support revenue collectors e.g. Motorbikes, bicycles, etc

2.5 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues

2.5.1 The School Feeding Programme

The school feeding programme in the District did not see any new enrollment. The schools benefiting from the programme were Sixteen (16) schools which comprised of Seven (7) Kindergarten and Nine (9) Primary Schools in the period under review. It is worthy to note that out of a total of fifty-eight (58) KGs and sixty-six (66) Primary Schools, only sixteen (16) schools are currently benefiting from the programme. The total beneficiaries of the programme in the year under review were 2,771 comprising of 1,494 (54%) boys and 1,277 (46%) girls.

The programme has contributed immensely to school enrolment and retention in the rural areas. It is hoped that it will be extended to cover majority of deprived schools in the District.

The statistics of schools currently benefiting from the programme are outlined in the table below;

Table 2.6: Beneficiary Schools for School Feeding Programme

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	ENROLMENT		
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1	Amanase D/A KG	75	78	153
2	Asuboi D/A KG	74	68	142
3	Coaltar D/A KG	53	47	100
4	Coaltar Presby K/G	36	27	63
5	Duodokrom D/A KG	37	38	75
6	Kofi Pare D/A KG	81	73	154
7	Otoase D/A KG	23	23	46
8	Amanase Presby Primary 'A'	164	138	302
9	Amanase Presby Primary 'B'	164	130	294
10	Asuboi Presby Primary	156	119	275
11	Asuboi Methodist Primary	135	118	253
12	Coaltar R/C Primary	115	94	209
13	Coaltar Presby Primary	144	123	267
14	Duodukrom D/A Primary	76	64	140
15	Kofi Pare R/C Primary	65	43	108
16	Otoase D/A Primary	96	94	190
	TOTAL	1,494	1,277	2,771

2.5.2 Educational Sponsorship

As part of the Government's policy of investing in people and in line with the Assembly's objective to support the needy and vulnerable, only one (1) female brilliant but needy student was given sponsorship to pursue her education in the year under the Member of Parliament's Common Fund.

It is hoped that, there would be enough funds to help champion education by supporting more poor and the needy to attain some significant level of education. It is hoped that the support would be sustained to yield the needed benefits.

2.5.3 Update on free SHS Policy in the District

The Coaltar Presbyterian Senior High School enrolled a total of 512 students with 397 being boarders and 115 being day students under Free SHS Policy.

This has been the highest number of students the school has ever enrolled in first year since its establishment.

2.5.4 West Africa Senior Secondary Certificate Examination (WASSCE)

In the year under review, a total of 147 students sat for the WASSCE of which performance from A1-C6 was 31.8% and the overall performance of grades A1-E8 was 63.9%.

Below are the breakdowns of the various passes.

Passes	Number of Candidates
8	11
7	15
6	22
5	14
4	18
3	21
2	24
1	17
Failures	4
Absent	0
Results Withheld	1
Entire Results Cancelled	0

2.5.5 Performance of Pupils in the 2017 BECE

In 2017, the number of candidates who registered for BECE in the District was 1,387 and this comprised of 609 females and 778 males. This was more than that of 2016 (1,243 candidates). This indicated that there was high retention in 2016/2017 academic year. Six (6) candidates (0.4%) were absent during the examination. The number of candidates who passed was 712 and this consisted of 388 boys and 324 girls. The overall percentage pass in 2017 for the District was 51.5%. Comparatively, it can be said that, there has been decrease in performance since 2016 pass rate was 76%.

2.5.6 Local Economic Development

As part of measures to promote Local Economic Development in the District, the Assembly during the period under review constructed market sheds to help boost access for trading farm produce.

These were the construction of market sheds in Anum Appam and Asuboi. This was aimed to assist farmers have access and market their produce.

Also, the construction of a palm oil milling factory in Kwaboanta and training of enterprise groups in soap making which was sponsored by Commonwealth Local Government Forum under the Local Economic Development was completed and commissioned. This is to support and boost the operations of palm oil extraction at Kwaboanta and its environs to enable the women groups' use modern technology in oil production to produce the oil in commercial quantities.

Moreover, a new project which is the construction of gari and cassava dough processing centre at Amanase Ababo was commenced through the sponsorship of CLGF. This was aimed to reduce youth and women unemployment in the District and the lessen the plight of community members who are into the processing of gari and cassava dough but still uses obsolete means of production.

2.5.7 Trade fair and Exhibition

During the year under review, the District took part in the trade fair and exhibition organized by the Ministry of Trade and Industry under the auspices of the MoTI Eastern Regional Office, Koforidua. Items exhibited by the the various enterprise groups from the District included palm oil, liquid soap, bar soap, bleach, soya bean gari etc. the District Assembly also exhibited the investment potentials areas within the District. Among such investment potentials were the undeveloped tourist site at obuoho, cocoa, cassava and pawpaw plantations which needed the requisite factories to turned them into finished and semi-finished products.

2.5.8 Support for People with Disabilities and OVCs

The Assembly, in the year under review, made significant contributions to the welfare of people with disabilities and Orphan and Vulnerable Children in the District.

2.5.8.1 Registration and Disbursement of Funds to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

The Department of Social Development for the year under review collaborated with the Common Fund Administrator to undertake a verification exercise on PWDs within the District. This exercise led to the re-registration of a total of Four Hundred and Eighty-Nine (489) PWDs.

Table 2.7 Gender disaggregation of the re-registration exercise for PWDs

Category	Number of PWDs Registered
Male	226
Female	207
Children	56

Total	489
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Unfortunately, during the period under review, the Assembly and the Disability Fund Management committee did not disburse any fund to registered PWDs due to non-release of funds from the central government.

As part of the re-registration of PWDs, the Aged in the District were also registered. During the exercise, a total of Nine Hundred and Sixty-six (966) aged were registered. The table below illustrates the gender disaggregation of the registered aged within the District.

Table 2.8: Gender disaggregation of the registered Aged in the Ayensuano District

Category	Number of Aged Group Registered
Male	406
Female	560
Total	966

2.5.9 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme

2.5.9.1 LEAP Beneficiary Households and Fund Disbursement

The Ayensuano District also a beneficiary of the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme. In the year under review undertook a couple of activities with regards to this programme.

2.5.9.2 Disbursement of LEAP Funds to Beneficiaries

The period under review witness the 46th to 51st Cycle of the LEAP grant payment in the District. The LEAP management secretariat in partnership with GHIPSS made six (6) circle grant payments to 131 beneficiaries in the District.

Table:2.9:. LEAP Fund disbursement to beneficiaries in the Ayensuano District

Payment Period (Cycle)	Total No. of Beneficiaries	LEAP Management Allocation GH¢	GHIPSS Allocation GH¢	Grant Cashed out by Beneficiaries GH¢	Amount not cash out GH¢	No. Of Beneficiaries Which Cashed Out	No. Of Beneficiaries Which Did Not Cash Out
46 th Cycle	131	12,842.00	12,554.00	12,342.00	212	126	5
47 st Cycle	131	12,842.00	12,554.00	12,160.00	394	126	5
48 nd Cycle	131	12,842.00	12,554.00	12,478.00	76	126	5
49 rd Cycle	131	12,842.00	12,554.00	12,554.00	288	128	3
50 th Cycle	131	12,842.00	12,608.00	11636.00	972	119	12
51 st Cycle	131	12,735.00	12,608.00	12,396.00	212	127	4

Total		76945.00	75432.00	73566.00	2154		34
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The table below shows the gender distribution of the LEAP beneficiaries for the 46th to 51st LEAP payment cycle:

Table 2.10: Gender Distribution of LEAP Beneficiaries in the District

Gender	Number	Percentage (%)
Male	55	42
Female	76	58
Total	131	100

From the table above, it is evident that the female beneficiaries were more than their male counterparts. The female beneficiaries covered 76 households, representing 58% of the total beneficiaries while their male counterparts covered 55 households which also represented 42% of the total beneficiaries.

2.5.10 Health Situation in the District

The District Assembly has serious challenges from its inception to date. As at the end of 2017, a District which has four hundred and thirty-five (435) communities and hamlets had a total health facilities of only twenty-five (25) which comprised of seven (7) health centres and twelve (18) functional CHPs compounds out of twenty-seven (27) demarcated CHPs zones.

2.5.10.1 Support for Disease Control Programmes in the District

As part of efforts to promote a healthy work force to run the District economy, the Assembly has been supporting the District Health Administration to undertake preventive and curative disease control programmes such as immunization and community based surveillance. Children due for immunization were all vaccinated with the various antigens in the year under review.

Table 2:11 Antigens administered in the year, 2017

Type of Antigen	Number
BCG	1678
Opv 1	1741
Opv 3	1639
Penta 1	1739
Penta 3	1639

Measles Rubella 1	1629
Yellow Fever	1653

2.5.11 Family Planning and Reproductive and Child Health Issues in the District

2.5.11.1 Family Planning Acceptance in the District

Teenage pregnancies recorded in second quarter of 2017 were 147. In order to curb the menace of teenage and unplanned pregnancies in the District; the District is resorting to family planning and education in schools as means to control unplanned pregnancies.

2.5.11.2 Reproduction and Child Health Issues in the District

The Ayensuano District has only four (4) Reproduction and Child Health Centres (RCH). This is however, inadequate to cater for reproductive and child health issues in the District. This has led to the increase patronage of the services of Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) in the District. In the year under review, total deliveries recorded were 520. Deliveries conducted by skilled attendants were 398 representing 77% of the total deliveries. On the other hand, Traditional Birth attendance recorded 122 deliveries representing 23% of the total deliveries in the year under review in the District

Ante-natal attendances stood at 2789, of which 890 were those registrants who attended the facility for the first time. Post Natal Care (PNC) recorded was 622. It is worth mentioning that, no maternal and neonatal deaths were recorded

2.5.11.3 Public Education on Teenage Pregnancy

Teenage Pregnancy is on the rise in the Ayensuano District and as measures to curb this menace, the Department of Social Development during the year under review embarked on public education which sought to address the issues of Teenage Pregnancy. The target group for the sensitization programme was JHS pupils between the ages of (11yr to 19yr) and the community members where these JHS are located. The facilitators who were made up of officers of the department took participants through the effects and causes of Teenage Pregnancy on the future of both young girls and boys and the community at large.

The selected communities and schools were in the three (3) area councils of the District.

Table:2.12: Gender disaggregation during the sensitization exercise

Area Councils	Total Participants Pupils	Male	Female
Kraboia - Coaltar	122	37	65
Obeasua	266	60	65
Anum Apapam	400	98	124
TOTAL	788	195	254

2.5.12 Agriculture and food security

The activities of the Department of Agriculture centered around field visits by Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs), Farmer trainings, farmers’ forum, animal health activities, sustainable land use and management, food supply and price trucking, crop and livestock disease and pest surveillance, monitoring of special demonstrations and programmes and other crosscutting issues.

2.5.12.1 Rainfall and Its Effects on Crop and Livestock during the year

Rainfalls in the district during the period under review did not start early but the rainfall pattern and distribution were very propitious to both crop and livestock development. However, there were few cases of flooding in low land areas.

Generally, the rainfall in 2017 increased agricultural commodities in the district especially maize, plantain, cocoyam and forage and fodder growth for livestock. Over the period, the Ayensuano District recorded a total of 58 rainy days in the year. Comparing this to 2016 which had 47 rainy days, the district recorded an extra 11 rainy days in 2017 which was 23% above that of 2016.

2.5.12.2 Impact of Pest & Diseases in Crop Performance within the District

Fall army worm was the major pest that destroyed maize farms especially in the major season. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture responded quickly by supplying chemicals to the affected farmers to combat the situation. This was sponsored by the Ministry through the National attack on the Fall Army Worm infestation in the country by supplying chemicals to the Department to signify the onset of the attack to combat the worm infestation.

During the period under review, 346 hectares of maize fields were affected by fall army and about 34.6 hectares were completely destroyed. However, the interventions put in place by the Agriculture department through the support of MoFA redeemed about 90% of the total crop area affected.

Notwithstanding this, due to low knowledge of Non-Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) farmers on the fall army worm at the initial stages of the infestation, meaningful numbers of acres of maize farms were destroyed.

The fall army worm infestation scared most farmers to patronize the minor season maize project. The cob size of the Wang-data maize also discouraged most farmers from participating in the minor season programme.

Table 2.13: Fall Army Worm Infestation, other pest and diseases, flood, bushfire

Type of disaster	Type of enterprise affected (crop, etc)	No of Farmers affected	Total farm area cropped (Ha)	Area Affected	Period of infestation / damage (Month)		Area destroyed completely	Estimated value of crop destroyed	Actions taken
					Apr-May	Sep-Oct.			
Fall Army Worm Infestation	Maize farms	340	449.2	346 hectares	Apr-May	Sep-Oct.	34.6 hectares	GH¢ 86,500.00	Chemicals were supplied to farmers to combat the menace by central government

Source: DAD, 2017. ***Provision of figures above was on PFJ programme only.

Table 2.14: Chemical distribution for fall army worm control

Name of chemical	Quantity received (litres)	Quantity supplied (litres)	Beneficiaries		
			Male	Female	Total
Viper	9.6	4.9	27	-	27
Suppertop	60	60	140	5	145
Condifor	120	120	92	28	84
Ema star	40	40	38	-	48
Pyrineo quick 424EC	16	16	20	-	20
Pyrineo quick 286EC	24	24	16	-	16
KD 215	48	-	-	-	-
Eradict T.GH	20	-	-	-	-
Agoo	40satchets	-	-	-	-

Source: DAD, 2017

2.5.12.3 Food Availability and Access

Access to food in the District has three main sources namely, local daily and weekly food markets for locally produce food; consumption from household own farms and food from import sources. Food availability and access, are attributes of food security, hence the number of markets in the District gives an indication of how easily food markets are accessible to community members.

Local weekly and daily food markets and outlets in the District was 23 (5 major and 18 minor markets). It is worthy to note that, alternative economic and social safety food sources such as food assistance did not take place in the District since there was no case of food production shortage. The District did not experience deficit in any of the major foods apart from rice and fish which were taken care of through import from other Districts.

2.5.13 Increased Competitiveness and Enhanced Integration into Domestic and International Market

The department organized trainings during the year for some, FBOs, CBOs by AEAs on food safety techniques as a way of increasing their competitiveness to meet the requirement of both the local and the international markets. These training programmes were supported by the Hunger Project and German Technical Cooperation. The areas covered included the following:

- a. climate resilient crops
- b. Post – harvest technology
- c. Sensitization of actors in the value chain on the need for collaboration as a way to meet the demands of both the domestic and the international markets.
- d. Farm records keeping and crop budgeting
- e. Selection of high yielding varieties
- f. Post – harvest technology
- g. Group savings and access to loans
- h. Correct handling of agrochemical and other inputs and its effects on their farm enterprises.
- i. Farm hygiene and good agricultural practices
- j. Standardization, sorting and grading of commodities.

During the training, a total of 1416 farmers comprising 1059 male and 357 females benefited from the trainings

2.5.14 Farmer’s Day Celebration

The Ayensuano District Assembly and the Department of Agriculture organised a successful Farmers' Day celebration at Coaltar and awarded various prizes to deserving farmers. This was in pursuant of the National Farmers' Day Celebration to honour famers who continually supply food to feed the growing population.

During the celebration, eighteen (18) individuals and groups were awarded. The prizes varied among the following; motor cycle, refrigerators, certificates, television set, cutlasses, wellington boots, agrochemicals, spraying machines, wheel barrows among others.

2.5.15 Natural Resources Management

As part of its management programs, the Department of Agriculture over the period carried out 12 natural resource management activities in the period under review. The programme recorded a total of 737 participants and this comprised of 513 males and 224 females. Some of the activities it under took include among others;

- ❖ Zero tillage
- ❖ Tree planting to improve the vegetation
- ❖ Erosion control measures eg. planting of cover crops
- ❖ Application of organic and inorganic fertilizer.

Furthermore, the National Disaster and Management Organisation (NADMO) has planted six hundred different species of trees seedlings in four communities in the District to serve as wind break and mitigate excessive climate change. These communities were Amanase, Mankrong, Asuboi, kyekyewere.

2.5.16 Natural Resources Management

2.5.16.1 Protection and Mitigation Measures (Sustainable Land Use Management)

Declining soil fertility in the District is caused by continuous cropping of the same crops on the same lands without good agricultural practices by farmers. Soil erosion is also one of the major causes of land degradation on farm lands and settlement areas of the District. Destruction of vegetative cover and food crops by bushfire and sand winning are annual problems in the district. The effect of all these factors is declining soil fertility, erratic rainfall, poor crop growth and lower yields and massive land degradation. Livestock production is not well managed as farmers have inadequate knowledge on the use of farm yard manure.

Consequently, in the year under review, four (4) community fora were organized and farmers were sensitized on the need to preserve the environment. A total of 443 farmers (308 male and 135 females) were covered during the sessions and the education covered the following areas;

- a. Prevention of soil erosion.
- b. Crating of fire belt around farms.
- c. Planting of vegetative materials to improve soil fertility.
- d. Effect of river valley dry season farming on the environment.
- e. Soil and water management.
- f. Mulching and its benefit

2.5.17 Planting for Food and Jobs Programme

The Government of Ghana in the quest to ensure food security and also create jobs, launched the 'Planting for Food and Jobs' Programme. The Ayensuano District also benefitted from this programme by supporting farmers through various means which included the distribution of maize seeds and fertilizers at subsidized prices. During the implementation of the PFJ, 422 farmers were registered and benefitted and this comprised of 389 males and 33 females

2.5.17.1 Crop Performance in District

Cassava is the most prominent crop extensively grown in the district. The district has comparative advantage in cassava production than any crop in the district followed by maize, plantain and vegetables.

Table 2.15 Major Crop Performance (PFJ and Non PFJ)

Crop	Area Cropped (ha)		Average Yield (MT/Ha)		Estimated Production (MT)	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Maize		8,407		1.66		13,955.62
Rice (milled)						
Cassava		7,218		17.23		124,366.14
Yam		788		15.20		11,977.6
Cocoyam		29		8.42		244.18
Plantain		8,619		10.23		88,344.75
Groundnuts		9.3		2.3		21.39
Cowpea		6.7		1.66		11,122
Soybean		-		-		-
Tomatoes		998		2.77		2,764
Pepper		750		1.1		825
Onion		-		-		-
Okro		618		1.86		1149.48
Others						

Table 2.16: Performance of Planting for Food & Jobs (PFJ) farms

Crops	Variety				No of Farmers
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		Area cropped (Ha)	Average yield (MT/Ha)	Estimated production (MT)	Male	Female	Total
Maize	Wang-data	271.2	1.66	450.2	295	18	313
	Obatampa	64	1.66	106.24	94	15	109
	Sanzalima	33.5	1.66	556.1			
Total		368.7			389	33	422
Rice (Paddy)	N/A						
Total							
Tomatoes	N/A						
Total							
Pepper	N/A						
Total							
Onion	N/A						
Total							

Source: DAD, 2017

2.5.18 Agro Input Distributions under PFJ

The table below indicates the input distribution of the PFJ programme for 2017

Table 2.17: Agro Input Distribution under PFJ

Kind of inputs	Type/Variety of Input	Unit	Quantity		No of beneficiaries		
			Received	Distributed	Male	Female	Total
Fertilizer	NPK	50 kg	2500	1676	389	33	422
	Urea	50 kg	1250	838	389	33	422
Seed (Maize)		45kg	241	167	389	33	422
Rice seed	N/A						
Vegetable	N/A						
Pepper	N/A						
Tomato	N/A						
Onion	N/A						

Source: DADs, 2017

2.5.18.1 Total Recovery under Planting Food and Jobs PFJ

Table 2.18 Total Recovery under Planting Food and Jobs PFJ

Type of Input	Cost of input given out to farmers (GH¢)	Amount Recovered (GH¢)	Balance (GH¢)	Comments
NPK	136,416.00	68,208.00	68,208.00	The recovery of debt is becoming a challenge due to the fall army worm infestation which affected most of the fields and also due to the small cob size of the Wang-data maize
UREA	48,604.00	24,302.00	24,302.00	
Seed(Maize)	5,344.00	2,672.00	2,672.00	
Total				

Source: DADs, 2017

Table 2.19: District Allocation of Subsidized Fertilizer

Urea	No of beneficiaries			NPK	No of beneficiaries		
	Quantity (MT)	Male	Female		Total	Quantity (MT)	Male
13.45	100	23	123	21.7	140	29	169
269 (50kg)				434(50kg)			

Source: DAD, 2017

2.5.19 Public Health Promotion and Education

The Department of Social Development in collaboration with the District Health Directorate organised a sensitization programme on healthy eating for the LEAP beneficiaries during the 48th Cycle payment at the various pay points. The beneficiaries were educated on how to use the local vegetables they have around their community in their diet. Additionally, they were also educated on regular exercising of their body as well as drinking a lot of water. The total number of participants that participated in program was one hundred and twenty- six (126) and it comprised of 59 male, 67 females.

Consequently, USAID, with support from the Health Directorate and the GES distributed about 96 bales of mosquito nets to various schools to improve the health of the school pupils and to protect them from malaria. Thus about 4800 mosquito nets were distributed. This was done under school health education carried out in the District in the year under review.

2.5.20 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

In the year under review, the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) established strong partnerships with development partners working in the District with the view of pursuing a common development agenda. The DPCU conducted series of participatory Monitoring and Evaluation exercises where the team met Project Contractors, Project Consultants and the beneficiary communities at Project sites to deliberate on observations and made recommendations for a successful completion of projects.

Focus Group Discussions and Community Score Cards as tools were used during the evaluation exercises.

CHAPTER THREE

THE WAY FORWARD

3.0 Introduction

The chapter highlights on the key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed as well as elaborates on the recommendations to help solve challenges in the District Assembly.

3.1 Key Issues Addressed and those yet to be addressed

In the year under review no key issues were addressed but notwithstanding this there are some key issues which are yet to be addressed. The Ayensuano District Assembly being one of the newly created Assemblies is bedeviled with development issues and this has handicapped the Assembly from executing its projects and programmes as planned. The issues yet to be addressed are outlined below;

- ❖ Inadequate logistics for planning, monitoring and evaluation activities such as funds and vehicle
- ❖ Bad road network to some communities
- ❖ Unavailability of some departments of the Assembly in the District.
- ❖ Poor coordination between the Assembly, Sub-structures and NGOs/CBOs
- ❖ Non availability of TVET (Technical Vocational Education and Training) services in the District to enroll children who are interested in TVET

3.2 Recommendations

- ✓ Timely release of funds by the central government
- ✓ Valuation of landed properties to increase Internally Generated Funds
- ✓ Procurement of vehicle and assigned to the Planning Department
- ✓ Commitment from the entire Administration setup to Monitoring and Evaluation Activities
- ✓ Support to train youth in skill development modules.
- ✓ Dialogue with development partners on implementation of DMTDP, Sectoral Plans and conduct of M&E exercise
- ✓ Hold regular consultative meetings, review meetings with development partners on key indicators
- ✓ Support for training, capacity building and technical assistance towards strengthening the DPCU, Stakeholders, and community members.