

**ADANSI ASOKWA DISTRICT
ASSEMBLY**

2018 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACPR	Annual Composite Progress Report
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning Services
CLS	Customary Land Secretariat
CICOL	Civil Society Coalition on Land
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DDF	District Development Facility
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
DPAT	District Assemblies' Assessment Tool
GoG	Government of Ghana
CPESDP	Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policy
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
L.I	Legislative Instrument
LAP	Land Administration Project
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MTDPF	Medium Term Development Policy Framework
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
STD's	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
SNPAS	Street Naming and Property Addressing System
TB	Tuberculosis

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

The year 2018 marks the first year for the execution of AADA's District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) based on the **'Agenda for Jobs; Creating prosperity and equal opportunities for all'**, which are in line with the five (5) Development Dimensions as follows:

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment , Infrastructure and Human Settlement
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- Ghana and International Community.

The overall goal of the 'Agenda for Jobs; creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all' is to "Build a prosperous society, Create opportunities for all, Safeguard the natural environment and ensure resilient built environment and Maintain a stable , united and safe society. With AADA's MTDP, the overall goal is **"to execute programmes and projects in a sustainable and ecologically friendly manner geared towards human resource development, poverty reduction and the provision of an accountable governance with a well motivated and stilled labour."**

1.1 PURPOSE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The main purpose of the Annual Composite Progress Report, 2018 , is to assess and evaluate the performance of the Assembly, review and provide information on the impacts and achievements of the districts based on the objectives set-out in the Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021), Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2018-2021) in relation to the policies, programmes and projects targeted for the year 2018 and to find out the challenges faced in the implementation of the programmes and the projects outlined in the Annual Composite Action plan and the composite budget

The 2018 Annual Progress Report is specifically geared towards achieving the following;

1. Review the status of interventions with respect to programmes and projects against planned activities.

2. Provide key stakeholders with information on whether the Assembly is making progress towards the achievement of stated objectives.
3. Demonstrate through evidence- based information the attainment of expected targets and outputs of interventions made to improve conditions in the districts.
4. Provide feedback to duty bearers, programmes and projects implementers to enhance learning and ensure the effectiveness of interventions
5. Promote programmes and projects accountability with donors, Central Government, Regional Council and other key stakeholders
6. Identify the potential challenges that will stifle the smooth implementation of the MTDP and enable the Assembly make timely adjustments.
7. Finally, enable the Assembly assess the impact of interventions on target groups with the view to sustaining the positive impacts and re-designing the negative impacts to meet the aspirations of the targeted beneficiaries.

In summation the Annual Progress Report provides records of events, identify achievements and challenges to enable the Assembly improve its performance with respect to programmes and projects delivery.

1.2 PROCESSES INVOLVED

The Assembly in the quest to ensure active participation of key stakeholders in the preparation of the report made extensive use of inputs from them. In assessing the impact of policies, programmes and projects on targeted groups, data from both primary and secondary sources were obtained.

Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports from Departments, Sub-vented Agencies, Development Partners and Non-Governmental Organisations among others were gathered, validated at DPCU meetings. Also the DPCU embarked on project inspection and site visits monthly and quarterly.

The site meetings and project inspections involved Assembly members, Unit Committee members, Traditional leaders, beneficiaries of the interventions and staff of the user agencies.

The site meetings and project inspections enabled the DPCU assessed whether the programmes and projects conformed to the specification, ensured value for money and was within the time schedule.

1.3 PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

The preparation of the 2018 annual Progress report was executed in spite of some challenges. Key among them were;

- ❖ Late submission of report by the departments delays the harmonization of the ACPR
- ❖ Inadequate and unreliable data from sectors of the departments which needed validation

Finally, there is apathy among departments in the submission of reports with the excuse that they receive little or no funding for the execution of programmes and projects and the low commitment invariably delays the submission of reports.

2

1.4 Status of Implementation of the Annual Action Plan 2018

Out of a total of One Hundred and Twelve (112) programmes and projects in the 2018 Annual Action Plan (AAP), Eighty-Seven (87) were implemented, Six (6) partially implemented and Nineteem (19) not implemented. Table 1,figure 1 and figure 2 indicate the status of implementation of the 2018 Annual Action Plan

Table1.1 Summary of Implementation of the Annual Composite Action Plan, 2018 in the Development Dimensions

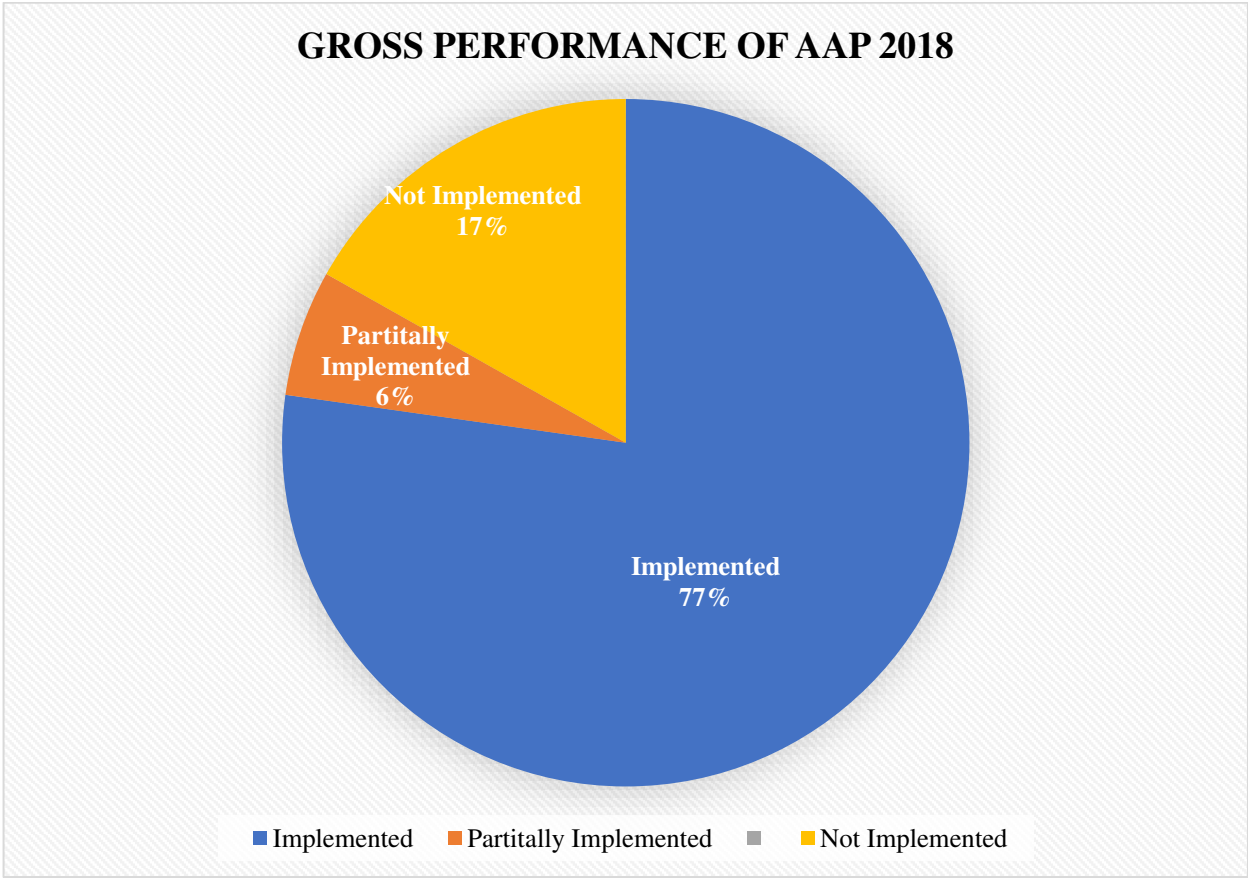
N/S	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	Total Number of Projects & programmes in the ACAP	Implemented Projects & programmes	%	Partially Implemented	Not implemented

3

01	Economic Development.	44	37	84	2	5
02	Social Development	32	23	72	3	6
03	Environment , Infrastructure and Human Settlement .	19	12	64	1	6
04	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	17	15	89	-	2
TOTAL		112	87	78	6	19
Gross %		100	78.00	78	6	17

Source: District Planning Co-ordinating Unit, 2018

Figure 1 Gross performance for the Annual Composite Action Plan 2018



CHAPTER TWO

2.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

2.1 PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS FOR 2018

The monitoring and Evaluation activities report spelt out the implementation of programmes and projects outlined in the Annual Action Plan (2018) carved out of the first phase of the Implementation of the Medium Term development Plan (2018-2021). The District Assembly was able to implement about 72.5% of the programmes and projects in the 2018 Annual Action Plan. The remaining 27.5% are on-going programmes and projects which are offloaded to the 2019 Annual Action Plan for implementation.

Most of the on-going projects were those financed under the DACF in which fund- flow was slow and again GETFUND projects where payments were not made on scheduled.

With regard to DDF projects, as a result of the prompt release and payment of funds almost all the projects were completed on schedule. This shows that the timely release of funds affect project implementation.

Additionally, the Assembly benefited from Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Projects (IPEP) in 2018 under the Ministry of Special Development Initiatives with funding from the 1million Dollar, 1 Constituency (1M1C). Six (6) projects in all with three (3) each under the Water and Sanitation for All Project.

Table 2 project register for 2018

	Project Description/title	Output	Sector	Project Location	Contractor	Source of Funding	Budget allocation	Date started	Expected Completion date	Contract Sum	Expenditure for the Reporting Period	Expenditure to date	Project Implementation Status
1	Construction of 1NO.3 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary facilities	To increase educational infrastructure for enhanced teaching and learning	Educational	Asilif ikrom	Grooves and Tony Company Limited	DACF		30-Sep-17	10-03-18	189,976.50			90%
2	Construction of 1 NO.3Units	To increase educational	Educational	Bodwesang	O.A.B. U	DACF		04-Sep-	04-Mar-	184,142.00			80%

	Classroom Block with Ancillary facilities at Bodwesango SDA JHS	infrastructure for enhanced teaching and learning		o	Company Limited			17	18				
3.	Construction of 1NO.3 Unit classroom block with office and 4 Seater vault chamber toilet	To increase educational infrastructure for enhanced teaching and learning	Educational	Sarposo	GALLEN VENTURES	DDF		04-Sep-18	14-Feb-19	222,405.50			30%
4	Construction of 1NO.3 Unit classroom block with office and 4 Seater vault chamber toilet	To increase educational infrastructure for enhanced teaching	Educational	Kobon	Jamfes Ventures	DACF		08/1/18	08/03/19	244,275.15	0.00	0.00	34%

		and learning											
5	Construction of 1NO.3 Unit classroom block with office and 4 Seater vault chamber toilet	To increase educational infrastructure for enhanced teaching and learning	Educati on	Asok wa	Yanfra nbo Compa ny Limited	DACF		08/11/18	08/03/19	242,684.93	0.00	0.00	34%
6.	Renovation of Assembly\ Administration Block			Asok wa		DACF							100%
7.	Supply Of Eight Hundred (800) Dual Desk	To improve access to furniture for enhanced teaching	Educati on	Distri ct Wide	JEFF K. ADJEI ENTERPRISE	DACF		25/08/18	24/12/18	100,000.00	0.00	80,000.00	100%

		and learning											
8.	Construction of 1No. 6unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at kyereboroso primary school	To increase educational infrastructure for enhanced teaching and learning		Kyereboroso	GETFund	GETFund							80%
9	Construction of 1 No. 3 Unit classroom Block with ancillary facilities	To increase educational infrastructure for enhanced teaching and learning		Fumso Kete wa	Newlove Company Ltd	MPCF		13/09/17	27/03/18	252,386.39	0.00		90%
10	Construction of	To improve		Anwo	MESS	DACF		21/0	21/01/	144,33			100%

	16 seater aqua privy toilet	sanitary conditions in the community		na	RS Mickey-Mor Ltd			7/16	17	3.20			
11	Construction of 1no. 3unit classroom block with burnt bricks			Bodwesango									90%
12	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound	To improve the health infrastructure within the district		Konsimwaa	MESSRS Builders and Supply	MP/NHIS		25/10/16	25/04/17				90%
13	Construction of 1no. CHPS	To improve the health infrastructure within the district		Nyamekrom		MP/NHIS							90%

14	Construction of 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities with 4 chamber toilet			Biak waso		GETF und							90%
15	Construction of 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities			Aboabo 1		DACF							
16	Construction of CHPS compound at Pippiiso	To improve the health infrastructure within the district		Pippiiso		MP/N HIS							100%
17	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block	To increase educational infrastructure		Anhwiaso		AFDB /DAC F							90%

		re for enhanced teaching and learning											
18	Clearing And Levelling Of Refuse Site	Improvement in Sanitary condition within the district		Asok wa	Prisima nuel Buildin g And Constru ction Compa ny Limited	DACF		31/1 0/18	14/11/ 18	22,920 .00			100%
IPEP PROJECTS													
1.	Construction of 1no.10-Seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with	To improve sanitary conditions in these communiti		Asok wa	SPARK X SM GH. LTD								90%

	Mechanized Boreholes	es											
2.	Construction of 1no.10-Seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized Boreholes			Aboa bo	SPARK X SM GH. LTD								90%
3.	Construction of 1no.10-Seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized Boreholes			New Akrof uom	SPARK X SM GH. LTD								90%

4.	Construction of 1no.10-Seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized Boreholes			Fums o	SPARK X SM GH. LTD								90%
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2.2 Revenue and expenditure Performance 2018

MMDAs in Ghana derive revenue from many sources. Local Government Financial provisions are defined in Article 245 of the 1992 constitution and Part V of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936).

Adansi-Asokwa District Assembly derives its revenue from three (3) main sources namely;

- i. Internally Generated Fund (IGF)
- ii. Transfers from Central Government
- iii. Donors support

2.2.1 Internally Generated Fund (IGF)

These are traditional own-source revenue collected by MMDAs. These are listed under the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and include:

Basic rates, special rates, property rates, fees, licenses, trading services, royalties, mineral development fund and investment income and other source.

Transfers from Central Government

The main objectives of Central Government transfers to MMDAs include: funding development programme of national significance, encouraging District Assemblies to development programmes in line with national policy and ensuring compliance with national policies and standards, compensating MMDAs with a narrow internal revenue base, etc.

Transfers of Grants-in-aid from central Government to MMDAs currently consist of; transfers of salaries, District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) etc.

DACF is stipulated by Article 252 of the 1992 Constitution and it is to receive an annual financial allocation of not less than 7.5% of total GoG revenues. The DACF is the largest funding sources for MMDAs and constitute more than 50% of the total transfers to MMDAs.

Donor Support

Donor support is transferred on budget (eg. DDF) or off-budget (many other Donor supported programmes or projects). The on-budget funds vary greatly across the MMDAs.

2.2.2 Analysis of Revenue and Expenditure Performance – (2018)

Revenue Performance for 2018

As at the year ending 31st December, 2018, the Assembly realised a total revenue of **GH¢990,606.17** as against an approved budget estimate of **GH¢2,879,059.20** representing 34 percent of its revenue target. The Assembly performed poorly in generating income from revenue sources such as Rates and Lands & Royalties which fetched the Assembly only 11 percent and 40 percent respectively. Notwithstanding these short comings, the Assembly performed appreciably well in areas such as fees and fines/Penalties/Forfeit.

Table 3 Revenue Performance (2018)

Revenue Heads	Approved Budget Estimates for the Year 2018	Cum. Actual as at 31st December 2018 (GH¢)	Percentage Achieved 2018
Grants/ Subventions	2,738,199.20	892,260.47	33.00
Lands & Royalties	31,500.00	12,570.00	40.00
Rates	10,500.00	1,106.00	11.00
Rents	7,500.00	5,879.50	78.00
Licenses	30,660.00	20,920.70	68.00
Fees	57,200.00	56,779.50	99.00
Fines/Penalties/Forfeits	1,500.00	1,090.00	73.00
Miscellaneous (unspecified receipts)	2,000.00	-	-
Total	2,879,059.20	990,606.17	34.00

Source: District Finance Department, 2018

2.2.3 Internally Generated Fund (IGF) Performance for 2018

Under the IGF performance for 2018, the Assembly generated a total of **GH¢98,345.70** as against the approved budget of **GH¢140,860.00**. It can be deduced from the figures that the Assembly realised 70 percent of its target.

Table 4 IGF Performance for 2018

Revenue Heads	Approved Budget Estimates for the Year 2018 GH¢	Cum. Actual as at 31st December 2018 GH¢	Percentage Achieved 2018
Lands & Royalties	31,500.00	12,570.00	40.00
Rates	10,500.00	1,106.00	11.00
Rents	7,500.00	5,879.50	78.00
Licenses	30,660.00	20,920.70	68.00
Fees	57,200.00	56,779.50	99.00
Fines/Penalties/Forfeits	1,500.00	1,090.00	73.00
Miscellaneous (unspecified receipts)	2,000.00	-	-
Total	140,860.00	98,345.70	70.00

Source: District Finance Department, 2018

2.2.4 Expenditure Performance 2018

The expenditure performance of the Assembly for 2018 indicates that, the Assembly's approved expenditure budget was **GH¢2,880,159.20** whilst actual expenditure was **GH¢708,441.30**. This shows that the Assembly spent less in its entire expenditure heads.

Table 5 Expenditure Performance for 2018

Expenditure Heads	Approved Budget Estimates for the Year 2018 GH¢	Cum. Actual as at 31st December 2018 GH¢	Percentage Expended 2018
Compensation of	26,624.00	18,022.45	68.00

Employees			
Goods & Services	1,975,535.20	548,180.52	28.00
Fixed Assets (Non-Financial Assets)	878,000.00	142,238.33	16.00
Other Expenses	-	-	-
Total	2,880,159.20	708,441.30	25.00

2.2.5EFFORTS TO GENERATE MORE REVENUE

On the IGF, the Assembly did not meet its revenue target. This can be attributed to the fact that, Adansi-Asokwa is a new district which began its operation in the Second Quarter of 2018. There is therefore the need for the Assembly to organize and strategize in the quest for sufficient revenue mobilization. The Assembly has marked the following steps and strategies to enhance revenue mobilization;

- ✓ Widening the revenue base to bring in more revenue items which were not covered previously
- ✓ Engaging more commission revenue collectors to work in communities where there are no collectors
- ✓ Continued and sustained its tax education to widen the tax net in the informal sector
- ✓ Formation of revenue mobilization innovation team or /revenue task force to improve the IGF
- ✓ Motivating hard-working collectors and supervisors to improve the IGF
- ✓ Improving the data base of the District, which include the enumeration of the ratable population and the preparation of valuation list of all properties?
- ✓ Re-valuing our properties to know the actual property rates to be paid by landlords, as the property rate forms the chunk of the IGF.
- ✓ Ceding certain revenue items to the Area councils for collection

2.2.6 Analysis of fund flow to the District

The District received a number of development funds from the Government of Ghana for programmes and projects implementation. For instance, the District Development Facility which was received in the year 2018 has been used in the implementation of various projects. The Assembly also received funding in the form of District Assembly Common Funds, for the implementation of its programmes and projects. However, one major limitation of this particular source of funding is the delays and inconsistencies in the amount released, which affects the budgetary system and implementation of planned interventions.

The inability of the District Assembly to implement most of its programmes is partly attributed to deductions and non-releases of the DACF on time. The effect of non-performance in project implementation could affect its score on the DPAT assessment as percentage of work done on the annual plan is often below the number of planned interventions.

2.2.7 Measures adopted to manage Expenditure

1. Expenditures must be incurred in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the operations of the District Assemblies. These are FAA, 2003 (Act 658), Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663), Internal Audit agency Act 2003 (Act 568), FAR of 1979 (LI 1234), FAD of 1979 (SMCD 221), Financial Memoranda of Local Government (Act 54) of 1961, and Local Government Act (Act 462).
2. Internal control systems be put in place for proper financial management by the Internal Audit Unit.
3. In the case of Development projects and programmes, all procedures in Public Procurement were adhered to. The technical and monitoring teams of the Assembly were very efficient in ensuring that programmes and projects were within the approved budget. In most cases, Assembly's works unit supervised the projects to reduce consultancy fees by private project consultants.

Challenges With Regard To Disbursement

Inadequate funding for programmes and projects

Delays in the release of funds which affect project implementation.

The inability to capture funds from GOG paid direct to beneficiaries without records to the Assembly.(GETFUND etc

2.3 UPDATE ON NATIONAL INDICATORS, DISTRICT INDICATORS AND TARGETS

To enable Central Government and the donor Community to assess performance in the implementation of the Agenda for Jobs, creating prosperity and equal opportunities for all at the international level and also, Assembly's Medium Term Development Plans (2018-2021) based on Development Dimensions, strategic medium-term National Indicators have been set. Assemblies are enjoined to develop district specific indicators.

The indicators which are quantitative or qualitative provides information on performance and achievements. Simply put, it forms the basis for the collection of data to monitor progress with respect to inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts.

Table 2.6 shows the performance of the Assembly in 2018 with respect to the strategic medium-term national indicators and Assembly's performance in the case of district specific indicators.

Table 6 National Core Indicators

STRATEGIC MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL INDICATORS AND TARGETS

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATORS		DISTRICT TARGET	ACHEIVEMENT 2018
	NATIONAL BASELINE (2018)	DATA	2018	
Economic Development. (Goal: Build prosperous society)				
Focus Area are Agriculture and rural development Promote a demand –driven approach to agricultural development	1.Coverage of flagship agricultural programme of “planting for food and jobs”	202,000	667	575
	-Number of beneficiary farmers	1,070	13AES	5
	-Number of Extension Officers	745,000	3,000	2,877
	-Total number of of jobs created			
Improve production efficiency and yield	*Total amount of subsidized seeds distributed to farmers (metric tonnes)	44,000	13,507	8,561
	*Extension officer-farmer ratio (excluding cocoa extension officers)	1:3,374	1:5,322	1:5,322
	*Fertilizer application rate(kg/ha)	12.0 (134,000 metric tonnes)	333mt	103mt
			2.5mt/ha	2.5mt/ha

	*Average productivity of selected crop (Mt/Ha): -Maize -Rice(milled)	11,500	5.0mt/ha 667	5.0mt/ha 345
	*Number of young people engaged under the Planting for Food and Jobs			
Social Development (Goal: Create Equal Opportunity)				
Focus Area 1: Education and Training	*Net enrolment ratio in kindergarten, primary, JHS,SHS	KG= 74.6 Primary=91.1 JHS=49.7 SHS=26.5 92%	109.3% 111.8% 76.2%	78.5% 79.3% 37.3% 45.0% 90.1%
	*SHS Retention Rate	Primary 6= 100.8%	88.2%	85.3% 96.1%
	*Completion rate in P6. JHS3, SHS3	JHS= 75.2% SHS= 48%	92.6%	81.4%
	*Gender parity index in kindergarten, primary, JHS, second cycle, Tertiary	KG=1.01 Primary=1.01 JHS=0.98 SHS=0.96 Tertiary=0.64	1.02 1.02 1.02 1.02	1.02 0.98 1.02 1.10 1:41
	*Pupil-to-trained	KG=30:1 Primary=30:1 JHS=14:1 SHS=21:1	-	1:31 1:13 1:28

	teacher ratio in basic schools			95.06%
	*BECE pass rate	68	77.2%	
HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	Proportion of functional community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) zones	4,400 (67.4%)		26 Zones (100%)
	Doctor-to-population	1:8,301		No Doctor
	Nurse-to-population	1:834		1:715
	Maternal mortality ratio: -Survey -Institution (death at the health at the	17/1000Live		0 per 100,000 live birth
Focus Area: Water and Sanitation	Percentage of population with basic access to drinking water sources	Urban: 76% Rural :62:23%	90%	92%
	Percentage of population with access to safely managed drinking water management	27%(JMP7 National)		92%

*Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Percentage of population with access to liquid waste management	15%		-
	Proportion of liquid waste properly disposed of (major towns/cities)	70%		-
*Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	Number of IPEP projects implemented by type	0	-	4 (100%)
* Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Percentage of children engaged in child labour	21.8%		
	Incidence of child abuse cases	4,720		
* Ensure the rights and entitlements of children				
Focus Area: Gender Equality	Percentage of women in public life	Minister= 23.25%(9) Dep. Ministers	-	8%

*Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development system and outcomes		=20.93% (30) MMDCES=10.3% (20) Chief Directors=10% (4) Chief Justice=100% (1)		
Focus Area: Social Protection *Strengthen social protection especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Number of extremely poor house benefiting from LEAP	213,043	403	Leap beneficiaries received their grant in full during the period
Focus Area: Disability And Development	Proportion of District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) released to PWDs (%) Proportion of person with disabilities receiving needed assistive technologies	NA		Disability fund management committee during the period ensured the payment of all amount due the disabled persons. The beneficiaries had hair dryers, sewing machines, Deep freezers corn mill machine to make a living with
Focus Area: Youth Development	Number of youth provided with employable skills	53,171		204

Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development				
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS				
Focus Area: Disaster Management Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	*Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fire and flooding) *Number of deaths, missing person and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	81 287,399		-
Focus Area : Transport Infrastructure (Road, Rail, Water and Air Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Road condition mix Total road network size (km) -Trunk roads -Urban roads -Feeder roads	41% Good 33%Fair 26%Poor 71,401km 14,582.62km 15,462km 48,401km	-	
Focus Area : Enhance security service delivery	Police-citizen ratio	Total no. of police :33,002 Ratio1:848	-	14 police personnel Ratio 1:5,416

*Enhance public safety	Fireman-citizen ratio	1:700	-	18 Fire personnel Ratio 1:4,213
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2.3.1 COMMENTS ON THE STRATEGIC MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL INDICATORS

Coverage of flagship agricultural programme of “planting for food and jobs”

The Planting for food and Jobs programme started in 2017 which has contributed immensely to the improvement in the agricultural sector. In 2018, the number of beneficiary farmers under the programme in the district was Five Hundred and Seventy-Five (575) with Fifteen (3) Extension Officers which excluding nabco trainees. The programme has helped created Two Thousand, Eight Hundred and Seventy-Seven (2,877) jobs in the district since its inception with Three Hundred and Forty-Five (345) young people engaged under the programme.

Total amount of subsidized seeds distributed to farmers (metric tonnes) and Extension officer-farmer ratio (excluding cocoa extension officers)

The district targeted 13,507mt subsidized seeds to be distributed to farmers in 2018 for optimum production. However, 8,561 metric tonnes of subsidized seeds were distributed to farmers.

The Extension officer-farmer ratio (excluding cocoa extension officers) in the district stands at 1:5,322.

Fertilizer application rate (kg/ha) and Average productivity of selected crop (Mt/Ha)

The district was able to achieve fertilizer application rate of 103mt as against a target of 333mt.

The average productivity of maize was 2.5mt/ha and that of rice (milled) average productivity for 2018 was 5.0mt/ha. This remarkable achievement is attributable to new technologies introduced and adopted by farmers.

Net enrolment ratio in kindergarten, primary, JHS,SHS

Net enrolment ratio measures the age-group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.

The district net enrolment ratio at the KG level is 78.5%, Primary 79.3%, JHS 37.3% and SHS 45%

Completion rate in P6, JHS3, SHS3

The percentage of people who have completed Primary 6 in the district stands at 85.3% and 96.1% for Junior High School (JHS) and 81.4% for SHS.

Gender parity index in kindergarten, primary, JHS, second cycle, Tertiary (ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)

The Assembly is not doing badly at all on the ratio between boys' and girls' enrolment in schools (GPI) from KG-SHS levels in the District. A critical issue which needs attention is the drop-out rate of both boys' and girls' as they move up the educational ladder from Primary to JHS and SHS. However, the trend has changed at the SHS level with the implementation of the 'Free SHS Policy' in September, 2017 and 2018.

Pupil-to-trained teacher ratio in basic schools

There are One Hundred and Eight-Six (186) teachers both trained and untrained in Kindergarten schools in the district with total enrolment of Four Thousand, One Hundred and Seventy-One (4,171). Of the 186 teachers, One Hundred and Thirty-Nine (139) are trained and Forty-Seven (47) untrained. This puts the Pupil-to-trained teacher ratio at the KG level at 1:30.

At the Primary level, there are Four Hundred and Seventy (470) teachers with enrolment of Eleven Thousand, Two Hundred and Seventy. Of the 470 teachers, Four Hundred and Thirty (430) are trained and Forty (40) untrained. This also puts the Pupil-to-trained teacher ratio at the Primary level at 1:26.

At the JHS level, the total number of teachers stood at Four Hundred and Fifty (450) for both trained and untrained with enrolment of Five Thousand, Two Hundred and Eighty-Seven (5,287). Of the 450 teachers, Four Hundred and Twenty-Two (422) are trained and Twenty-Eight (28) are untrained. This again puts the Pupil-trained teacher ratio at the JHS level at 1:12.

Furthermore, at the SHS level, the total number of teachers stood at Sixty (60) with total enrolment of One Thousand, One Hundred and Sixty (1,160). Of this 60 teachers, Fifty-Eight (58) are trained and Two (2) untrained. This puts the Pupil-trained teacher ratio at the SHS level at 1:20.

BECE pass rate (95.06%)

Out of 3,099 candidates registered for the BECE 2,946 pupils representing 95.06%. Of the 3,099 candidates, 1,794 were boys and 1305 were girls. The overall pass rate stood at 95.06%.

Proportion of functional community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) zones

There are nine (9) health facilities in the district. Thus, One (1) mission, four (4) health centres and four (4) CHPs Compound. All the health facilities within the district are fully functional. There are two (5) additional CHPs compound under construction which when completed would increase the number to fourteen (14) and the proportion of functional CHPS would increase and improve access to safe health care delivery in the district.

Doctor-to-population ratio

The District currently has no Doctor to serve the 75,826 population. The Assembly has a plan to upgrade Asokwa Health Care to a hospital status. It is expected that when this vision is materialized the lack of Doctors in the district will be a thing of the past.

Nurse-to-population ratio

The district has a total of One Hundred and Six (106) nurses with Seven (7) being General Nurses, Forty-Six (46) Community Health Nurses and Fifty-Three (53) Enrolled Nurses. With a projected population of 75,826; the Nurse-to-population ratio stands at 1:715.

Percentage of population with basic access to drinking water sources

The percentage of the district population with access to drinking water sources is 92%. Most communities within the four (4) area councils depends of boreholes.

Percentage of population with access to safely managed drinking water management

The percentage of the district population with access to safely managed drinking water management is 92%. Most communities within the three (4) area councils access water from boreholes. There is therefore the need for larger towns such as Asokwa, Bodwesango, Fumso within the district to get small town water system.

Number of IPEP projects implemented by type

The district has six (4) IPEP projects under implementation. The project type is on sanitation. Construction of 4no.10-Seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized Boreholes Asokwa, Aboabo, New Akrofuom and Fumso.

Percentage of women in public life

The number of Assembly Members who represent the various electoral areas are twenty seven (27) and the Government Appointees constitute twelve (12) members. Women constitute three ((3) of the total thirty nine (39) Assembly Members representing **7.69%** of the total Assembly Members which does not auger well for women empowerment and that strenuous efforts must be made to encourage more women participate in the development of the district.

Number of extremely poor household benefiting from LEAP

The number of extremely poor household benefiting from LEAP is Four Hundred and Three (403) with beneficiaries receiving their grant in full during period.

Number of youth provided with employable skills

The number of youth provided with employable skills were 204. These were NABCO trainees posted to the district in November 2018 under seven (6) modules.

Educate Ghana	130
Digitize Ghana	2
Civic Ghana	18
Heal Ghana	19
Feed Ghana	3
Revenue Ghana	32
Total	204

Police citizen ratio

Fumso, Hwiremoase, Anhwiaso, Bodwesango and Aboabo are the only settlement that boast of Police Stations. Asokwa the district capital can only boast of Police post at Hwiremoase. Adansi North is seeing oversight responsibility. There is the need to provide Police Posts in some of the settlements to ensure peace and order. There are fourteen (14) police personnel in the District. The Police-Citizen ratio stands at 1:5,416.

Fireman-citizen ratio

The district has no fire station but relies on Adansi-North to combat the outbreak of fire disasters. There are 18 fire officers with 14 males and 4 females. This puts the district fireman-citizen ratio at 1:4,213 far above the national level of 1:700. There is therefore the need to have more fire service men and women in the district if the district is to achieve the national target in the combat of fire disasters.

Maternal Mortality Ratio

The number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth at the national level stands at 214/100,000 live births as at 2005. The ratio was 198/100,000 live births in 2017. In 2018 at the district level, it stands at 0/100,000. This means, the district is making strides in terms of deliveries as the figure is lower compared to the national.

Malaria Case Fatality in Children under Five Years per 10,000 Population

The Assembly through the Health Directorate, intensified the malaria control campaign and bed-nets distribution which has been very successful. In 2018, no death was recorded in children under five (5) years as a result of malaria. The Assembly will continue to sustain the successes chalked in 2018 in subsequent years on malaria fatality cases.

2.4 EDUCATION

Adansi Asokwa District Assembly is endowed with schools providing education up to Senior High level. Educational facilities are evenly distributed within the District. The district has 58 Kindergarten (KG), 60 Primary schools, 50 Junior High Schools, 1 Senior High School in public schools. Private individuals have established a total of 18 Kindergarten (KG), 17 Primary Schools, 8 Junior High Schools, 1 Senior High School in Private Schools to complement government effort in making education accessible to Adansiman. Basic Education in the District could therefore be seen and described as evenly distributed and accessible as all the major towns such as Asokwa, Fumso, Bodwesango, Brofoyeduru, Aboabo No.2 have schools. The only Public Senior High School in the district is located at Bodwesango which has a total student's population of 1160 with 612 males and 548 females. The number of students admitted to the private senior high school is not encouraging which can be attributed to the introduction of the "Free Senior High School Education". There are enough teachers at all level of education in the district to meet students demand.

The District area has seventy-six (76) Kindergartens, seventy-seven (77) Primary Schools, fifty-eight (58) Junior High Schools and two (2) Senior High Schools. Over 80% of the post Junior High School institutions are evenly distributed within the District. Despite the numerous educational facilities in the District area, the standard of education is not encouraging due to financial constraints. About 39% of pupils of school going age are out of school. Most of the Basic School buildings are in deplorable state with cracked walls, rotten windows and door frames, rusting and leaking roofs. The situation is more pronounced in the remote areas

2.4.1 Schools and Enrolment In the Various Educational Levels

Table 7 Number of Schools and Enrolment in Various Educational Levels 2018

PUBLIC SCHOOLS					PRIVATE SCHOOLS				
Level	No.	Males	Females	Total	Level	No.	Males	Females	Total
KG	58	2117	2054	4171	KG	18	827	821	1648
Primary	60	5917	5353	11270	Primary	17	288	306	594
JHS	50	2831	2456	5287	JHS	8	177	131	308
SHS	1	612	548	1160	SHS	1	33	28	61
Vocational/ Technical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: District Directorate of Education, 2018

2.4.2 Qualification of Teachers In the District

Table 8 Qualification of Teachers

Category	Level	Trained teachers			Untrained teachers			Total
		Male	Female	Sub-total	Male	Female	Sub-total	
Public	KG	22	117	139	8	39	47	186
	Primary	255	175	480	26	14	40	470
	JHS	328	94	422	20	8	28	450
	SHS	47	11	58	2	0	2	60
Private	KG	0	1	1	6	22	28	29
	Primary	0	0	0	1	25	26	26
	JHS	5	0	5	16	4	20	25
	SHS	9	3	0	0	0	0	12

Source: District Directorate of Education, 2018

The above table shows that the district is endowed with more qualified trained teachers as compared to the untrained teachers. About 95% of untrained teachers are found in the District private schools while almost all the trained teachers are at the public schools.

2.4.3 Classroom Pupil Ratio in Public School in Adansi-Asokwa District

Table 9 Pupil Ratio in Public Schools

Levels	Pupils	Classroom	Classroom-Pupil ratio	
			District	National standard
KG	4171	107	39:1	35:1
Primary	11270	332	34:1	45:1
JHS	5287	113	47:1	35:1
SHS	1160	29	40:1	35:1

Source: District Directorate of Education, 2018

From the above table it depicts that the classroom pupil ratio in Adansi Asokwa is on the high compared to the classroom pupil ratio in public schools the National standard.

2.4.4 PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO

This refers to the number of teachers to take care of a certain number of pupils over a given period of time. The pre-school teacher-pupil ratio in the District is 1:22 as compared to the regional of 1:24. The teacher-pupil ratio for primary school in the district is 1:24 as compared to the regional and national ratios of 1:26 and 1:29 respectively. At the JHS level, the teacher pupil ratio is 1:12 as compared to the regional ratio of 1:13 and the national of 1: 14. At the S.H.S the teacher pupil ratio is 1:19 regional 1:23 and national 1:22

Table 10 Pupil-Teacher Ratio

Level	District	Regional Standard	National standard
KG	22:1	24:1	29:1
Primary	24:1	26:1	29:1
JHS	12:1	13:1	14:1
SHS	19:1	23:1	22:1

Table 11 Public Schools by Religious Demoninations

Category	KG No.	Prim. No.	JHS No.
Catholic	4	4	3
Methodist	5	5	2
Presbyterian	0	0	0
Islamic	3	3	2
SDA	2	2	1
Anglican	0	0	0
Specify	1	1	1

Total	15	11	9
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Source: District Directorate of Education, 2018

The District Director is responsible for the management of education in the District. However, individuals and groups, especially Religious bodies, have established educational management units to be responsible for the schools they have established.

Though the faith-based organizations assign their unit heads specific responsibilities which have great influence on the day-to-day running of their establishment, those schools are still considered to be public. This is because these schools have been absorbed by the government and thus provides all the necessary logistics and material resources to the schools

2.4.5 Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE)

The 2018 Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) was conducted from the Monday 4th June, 2018 to Friday 8th June, 2018 across the country. The examination was conducted at eleven (11) examination centers in the District. A total of **Three Thousand, One Hundred and Thirty-three (3,133)** candidates registered to write the examination but only **Three Thousand and Ninety-Nine (3,099)** wrote the exams. Out of the **3,099** candidates who sat for the examination, 1,794 were males and 1,305 were females. Thirty-four (34) students were absent during the exams. This comprise of twenty-two (22) males and twelve (12) females. The overall score for the District was 95.06%. The tables below show the analysis of the results.

Table 12 Enrolment in JHS 3 (2017/18)

Males	1,816
Females	1,317
Total	3,133

Source: District Education Directorate

Table 13 Number of Candidates Registered

Males	1,816
Females	1,317
Total	3,133

Source: District Education Directorate

Table 14 Number of Candidates Present during the Examination

Males	1,794
Females	1,305
Total	3,099

Table 15 Subject Grades

SUBJECTS	TOTAL NO. OF CANDIDATES OBTAINING GRADE 1 - 3			TOTAL NO. OF CANDIDATES OBTAINING GRADE 4 - 5			OVERALL TOTAL FOR GRADE 1 - 5		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
English	846	586	1432	797	605	1402	1643	1191	2834
Mathematics	1,310	940	2250	402	311	713	1712	1251	2963
Social Studies	680	445	1125	938	724	1662	1618	1169	2787
Int. Science	1,208	834	2042	508	401	909	1716	1235	2951
BDT	1,083	751	1834	610	479	1089	1693	1230	2923
French	190	92	282	110	88	198	300	180	480
Ghanaian Language	609	359	968	788	623	1411	1397	982	2379
ICT	1,172	804	1976	584	469	1053	1756	1273	3029
RME	737	546	1283	831	574	1405	1568	1120	2688

Table 16 Number of Candidates obtaining Aggregates as indicated

AGGREGATE	6	7 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 30	31 - 36	37 - 40	OVERALL (%)
Males	12	520	955	167	71	9	95.06
Females	5	360	707	220	36	10	
Total	17	880	1662	387	107	19	

The overall score of 95.06% was based on aggregate 6 to 30.

2.4.6 Free Senior High School Programme

There is (1) Public Senior High Schools and one (1) Private Senior High School in the District. These Public SHS are Bodwesango Senior High School and Christian faith High School at Hwiremoase. Facilities in the schools need to be upgraded to appreciable standards in terms of provision of classrooms, laboratories, Assembly Halls, Libraries, Dormitories for Boys and Girls and Staff Accommodation.

This is as a result of the introduction of the ‘Free SHS’ in September, 2017 which absorbed majority of JHS leavers who hitherto could not gain access to SHS due to non payment of academic user fees.

Notwithstanding these positive impacts, there are challenges which needs to be addressed.

1. Inadequate classroom blocks
2. Inadequate teachers’ bungalow for effective supervision as majority of teachers live in towns
3. Lack of sanitary facilities in the schools
4. The existing dining halls cannot contain the growing student population as at now as they go in batches during dining
5. Furniture is also inadequate
6. Inadequate dormitories as several classrooms, ICT rooms and stores have been converted to dormitories.

2.5 HEALTH

2.5.1 Health Facilities within the District

There are nine (9) health facilities in the district. Thus, One (1) mission, four (4) health centres and four (4) CHPs Compound. There are two (5) additional CHPs compound under construction which when completed would increase the number to fourteen (14).

Table 17 Health Facilities in the District

No.	Name of Health Facility	Type of Ownership (Public, Private Or Mission)	Location
1.	asokwaHealth Centre	GHS	Asokwa
2	Anhwiaso Health Centre	GHS	Anhwiaso
3	Anwona CHPS Compound	GHS	Anwona
4	Fumso Health Centre	GHS	Fumso
5	Aboabo Health Centre	GHS	Aboabo
6	St. Louis Health Centre	CHAG	Bodwesango
7	Fumso Ketewa CHPS Compound	GHS	Fumso Ketewa
8	Anomabo CHPS Compound	GHS	Anomabo
9	Nyankomase CHPS Compound	GHS	Nyankomase

Source: District Health Directorate, 2018

2.5.2 Staff Capacity In Public and Private Health Facilities

The district has Seven (7) General Nurses, Forty-Six Community Health Nurses, Fifty-Three (53) Enrolled Nurses, Three (3) Health Assistants, Eighteen (18) Midwives and Two (2) Physician Assistants.

Table 18 Staff capacity in Public and Private Health Facilities in Adansi-Asokwa

Category	Number			
	STAFF GHS	CHAG	NABCO	TOTAL
Director	0	0	0	0
Medical Officer	0	0	0	0
General Nurses	5	2	0	7
Community Health Nurses	29	3	14	46
Enrolled Nurses	35	8	10	53
Health Assistant	0	3	0	3
Midwives	15	3	0	18
Physician Assistants	1	1	0	2
Nurse Anaesthetist	0	0	0	0
Support Staff	0	7	1	8
Casuals	12	2	0	14
Total	97	29	25	151

Source: District Health Directorate, 2018

2.5.3 TOP TEN OPD CASES 2018

Malaria tops the list of top ten (10) diseases in the district despite the on-going DDH malaria control programme. Other top diseases include URTI, Intestinal Worms, Skin Disease and others

Table 19 Top Ten (10) OPD Diseases (2018)

NO.	2018	
	DISEASE	
1	Malaria	16,230
2	URTI	6,356
3	Rheumatism	1220
4	Diarrhoea	1023
5	Hypertension	534
6	Intestinal worms	2376
7	Skin diseases	1493
8	Urinary infection	328
9	Eye infection	223

Source: District Health Directorate, 2018

2.6 BUSINESS ADVISORY CENTER (BAC)

2.6.1 APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTH IN THE DISTRICT

The Business Advisory Center, Adansi North District which also serves Adansi-Asokwa District during the year had various meetings held in the Assembly and in the district gave education on opportunities that exist for the teaming unemployed youth in the communities to be enrolled into entrepreneurship for their livelihood. The Center during its education further called on the district to establish a **Community**

Based Training Center (CBT) which is community or district specific on trades a community or district is interested in.

Creation of Vocational Center for the teaming drop outs in the district is another strategy or way of addressing youth unemployment. The Center with its mandate of nurturing small and medium scale businesses has called on the Assembly for the creation of vocational center which is lacking in the district where dress making and other handicraft training would be given for the youth to make a living and further train others to help reduce unemployment.

BAC again through its sensitization in the district during the last quarter sensitized Assembly members, Nananom and the general public on another way of getting the youth into apprenticeship and it is the **Creation of Light Industrial Area** where master craft men in **mechanics, welding and fabrication, machine shops, vulcanizing** and others are grouped in one area to offer massive service to the public who may need their services. The unit has asked Adansi North District to establish one since it comes with a huge benefit to the district in terms of skills training and also revenue generation for development.

The unit’s sensitization on another module for dealing with unemployment and wealth creation among the teaming youth brought to the fore, **Business Resource Center (BRC)**. This is given to districts that need it and they are offered in batches. The Assembly has therefore written to the NBSSI, Accra to that effect for support.

Table 20 Trainings Organized During the last Quarter of 2018

No.	Activities Planned	Target group	Expected no. of participants
1.	Technology improvement and finishing in carpentry and joinery	Master craft person in carpentry and joinery	20
2.	Fashion Designing and production	Graduate Apprentice	20

3.	Bead designing	Graduate Apprentice	20
4.	Training in Basic Marketing and customer relation	Dressmaking and Tailoring	20
5.	Cosmetics production	Hairdressers	20
6.	Beauty care	Hairdressers	20
7.	KAIZEN- self Implementation(NBSSI/JICA)	City welding & trading Enterprise.	20
8.	Stakeholder forum	BAC Client	25
9.	Consultative meeting	BAC Client	25
10	Business counseling	BAC client	50

2.6.2 NATIONS BUILDERS CORP PROGRAMME (NABCO)

Nations Builders Corps (NABCO) is an initiative by the current government which is aimed at curbing the increasing rate of graduate unemployment in the country.

The programme was launched on 1st May, 2018 by President of the Republic of Ghana, His Excellency Nana Addo Dankwa Akuffo Addo.

NABCO's central focus is to create employment avenues and opportunities for tertiary graduates. A Master list of twenty one (21) were presented to the District by the regional coordinator.

After the national workshop at Sunyani, Adansi-North District, KMA and other District coordinators transferred some of their trainees to Adansi-Asokwa District. This increased the number from twenty-one (21) to Two Hundred and Four (204).

The table below shows the number of trainees in the six modules of NABCO after transfer.

Table 21 Trainees Received in the Districts After Transfer

NO.	NAMES OF MODULE	NUMBER OF TRAINEES
1	Educate Ghana	130
2	Feed Ghana	3
3	Heal Ghana	19
4	Civic Ghana	18
5	Digital Ghana	2
6	Revenue Ghana	32
7	TOTAL	204

Educate Ghana

Total number of One Hundred and Thirty trainees (130) have received placement into Primary and junior High Schools within the district.

Digitize Ghana

Two digitize trainees have been placed in the district after an initial challenges encountered on institutions meant originally to be placed are not in existence in the district. They however have been placed at the district GIFEC offices in the Adansi Asokwa District

Civic Ghana

Eighteen Nabco trainees have successfully been placed and are working. These trainees are working at the various units at the central administration.

Heal Ghana

Ninety (19) trainees have been posted into various health facilities in the district and have started work since November, 2018.

Revenue Ghana

Thirty-Two Trainees under this module are serving in the District Assembly Revenue Office.

2.6.3 ONE-DISTRICT-ONE-FACTORY (1DIF) PROGRAMME

The One-District-One-Factory is a policy of government that seeks to address the problem of unemployment across the country, which will equip and empower communities to utilize their local resources in manufacturing products that are in high demand both locally and internationally.

Adansi North District had one proposal on bricks factory at Asokwa which was received in 2017 and submitted to the Ministry of Trade and Industry and to Secretariat of One-District-One-Factory. With the splitting of Adansi-Asokwa from Adansi-North, the bricks factory at Asokwa is now the only proposal of the District.

2.7 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

2.7.1 Introduction:

The department of Social Welfare performed all its core mandate in 2018 which included the following programmes and activities which were undertaken in the three (3) core programmes of the Social Welfare Unit: CHILD RIGHTS PROTECTION, COMMUNITY CARE and JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

Activities Undertaken by the Department included;

- The Department had conducted (100%) investigation on all the applicants seeking support from the Disability Fund as of December 2018
- The Department did not supervise the disbursements of support to Persons with Disability through the Disability Fund because funds were unavailable for disbursement.
- The Department supervised one (1) LEAP payment to beneficiaries across the three payment centres in the District by the end of December 2018.
- The Department successfully submitted LEAP payment report, LEAP quarterly report and LEAP financial returns by the end of December 2018.
- The Department successfully monitored the Twenty (20) identified Day Care Centers in the District by December 2018.
- The Department successfully monitored the one (1) identified residential home (orphanage) in the District by the end of December 2018.
- The Department successfully managed all (100%) of the reported Child Protection cases by the end of December 2018.

2.7.2 LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY (LEAP)

Adansi-Asokwa District is among the sixty-thousand households that have been added to the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme. It is a social protection programme meant to give a short-term plan for reducing poverty and encourage long-term human capital development. The trial phase started in March 2008 and has gradually expanded since then. The Adansi-Asokwa District has twenty-one (21) communities benefiting from the LEAP Programme. The communities remaining are Aboabo 2, Adiembra, Agyenkwaso, Akwanserem, Appiankwanta, Anomabo, Asokwa, Atatam, Ayaase, Ayokoa, Bodwesango, Brofoyedru, Denyase, Fumso, Hwiremoase, Kyerebroso, New Akrofuom, Nsokote, Nyankumasu, Nyamebekyere, Pippiiso, Sacketey, Sarponso, Tasiliman, Tewobaabi. This social intervention has Four Hundred and Three beneficiaries (403) made up of Ninety-Four (94) males and Three Hundred and Nine (309) females.

2.7.3 PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY

Person with disabilities (PWDs) are defined as those who are unable to or restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss or malfunction of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation.

Registration of Persons with Disability.

Four types of persons with disability were registered in 2018. They are; Difficulty moving, Difficulty seeing, Difficulty hearing and speaking and Learning disability.

A total of Fifty-Four (54) PWDs were registered. Out of this total, Thirty-Two (32) are males and Twenty-Two (22) are females.

Table 22 Types of Disability and their sex Disaggregation -2018

No	DISABILITY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	Difficulty Moving	20	11	31
2	Difficulty hearing / Speaking	12	8	18
3	Difficulty Seeing	3	3	3
Total		32	22	54

2.8 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The department of Agriculture in the last quarter of the year 2018, implemented majority of its programmes and activities aimed at ensuring food security in the district and also farmer based knowledge and skills and support from staff of the department.

Table 23 The Following activities were implemented during the last quarter of 2018

Regional Level	Program Objective	Activity	Target group	Number of Participants / Beneficiaries					Outcome	Source of Funds (MAG, GOG, IGF, etc)
				Male	Female	Youth	Age d	PLW Ds		
DADs Level										
ADANSI	To train	Field day at	Rice	23	7				Successful	

ASOKW A	farmers on rice harvesting technologies	Agyenkwaso, Fumso and Kusa	Farmers							MAG MAG
	To train extension officers on how to write quarterly report	Report writing training	Extension officers	23	9	32			Successful	MAG
	To educate farmers on how to reduce post-harvest losses	Post-harvest management training	Farmers	28	20	8			Successful	MAG
	To sensitize farmers on planting for food and Job packages available and FAW outbreak	PFJ and FAW sensitization	Farmers	73	58				Successful	MAG
	To train and demonstrate to farmers how to feed their stock with balance	Surveillance for livestock and poultry trans-boundary diseases and pest	Pig farmers	31	5				Successful	MAG

	ration									
	To establish 6000 oil palm seedlings for distribution to farmers.	Oil palm nursery	Farmers	-	-	-			Successful	MAG
	To award hardworking and deserved farmers in 2018	National Farmers day celebration	All Farmers and citizens	759	518	-			Successful	GOG

Activities that took place within the 4th quarter includes, training on rice production (specifically on harvesting and component yield), report writing, training and post-harvest management training. Farmers were trained on the improved way of harvesting rice. Some farmers were also taken through post-harvest management. Farmers were again sensitized on Fall Army Worm (FAW) and the available packages under Planting for Food and Jobs and the way forward in achieving better yield through its enrolment. The table above shows the participation of training which was organised and was opened to all farmers in the area.

It is however sad to note that, the youth participation and involvement in our programmes and activities were minimal at a time where the youth are the focus of the flagship programme. This shows that the youth in Agriculture should be a major concern of all.

2.8.1 Rainfall Distribution

Table 24 Average Regional Rainfall Distribution

DATA	4 th Quarter 2017		4th Quarter 2018		Percentage Change (%)	
	Rainfall (mm)	No. of Rain days	Rainfall (mm)	Number of Rain days	Rainfall	No. of Rain days
Rainfall (mm)	13.49		24.5		44.93%	
No. of Rain days		23		14		39
Rainfall Distribution	Normal		Normal			
Rainfall Pattern	Mixed		Mixed			
Key Indicators of Rainfall Distribution	Green vegetation		Green vegetation			

Rainfall Distribution: The table above shows the trend of rainfall in the district in the last quarter of the year and how it supported rain fed agriculture. It rained only 14 days in the quarter which made farmers suffer with their crops when it mattered most.

The ranges are as follows: Above normal (15 & above rain days), Normal (8 – 14 rain days), Below normal (4 – 7 rain days), Erratic (0 – 3 rain days)

Rainfall Pattern: Wet, Dry, Mixed, Mist patched, Windy, Cloudy, Sunny.

Rainfall distribution Indicators: Green vegetation, Dry vegetation, Flooding, Erosion, Wilting, etc.

The district experience below normal rainfall which was 14 days of rains hence throwing the district into dry vegetation during the last quarter

2.8.2 Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ)

Table 25 Performance of Planting for Food & Jobs (PFJ)

MMD	Crops	Variety	Area cropped (Ha)	Average yield (MT/Ha)	Estimated producti	No of Farmers				
						Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWDs
A										

)	on (MT)					
	Maize	Wang- data Ewul- Boyo	112			92	10			
	Rice (Paddy)	Agra	14.4			41	2			
	Millet									
	Tomatoes	Peto mech	3.6			9	3			
	Pepper	Cayenn e long red	3.6			5	1			
	Cabbage		6.8			14	2			
	TOTAL		140.4			161	18			

The figures indicated are updates of the performance of the PFJ as at the end of the 4th quarter. A total land area of 140.4Ha was cropped. The total beneficiaries were 179. Out of this 18 were females and 161 were males. This means that much effort to actively involve women in farming needs to be done. Maize stands as the dominant crop under cultivation of the PFJ in the District. Majority of farmers cultivated maize under the PJJ which clearly indicates that maize is a dominant crop under production in the district.

2.8.3 AGRO INPUT DISTRIBUTION UNDER PFJ

2.8.3.1 Fertilizer distribution

During the fourth quarter of 2018, the department of agriculture only distributed urea while the input dealers were given the opportunity to distribute NPK and a little of urea under the submission of coupons. The table below indicates the fertilizer distributed by the input dealers and shows the fertilizer distribution status by the department of Agric.

Table 26 Showing Fertilizer Distribution

NO	NAME OF RETAILER	NPK DISTRIBUTED	UREA DISTRIBUTED	CONTACT NUMBER
1	AKUAFO ADAMFO TRADING ENT, ADANSI ASOKWA	372	10	
2	ERIC ACQUAJH AGRO SERVICES, ADANSI ASOKWA	501	30	
	TOTAL	882	40	

Table 27 Fertilizer Distribution

Type of Fertilizer	Quantity		No of beneficiaries					
	Received	Distributed	Total	Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWDs
NPK	552	552	340	302	38			
Urea	718	570	350	310	40			
Sulphate of Ammonia								

The table above indicates the update of fertilizer distributed by the district as at the 4th quarter of 2018. This shows that out of the seven hundred and eighteen 718 bags of Urea received one hundred forty eight 148 is sitting there for further distribution,

Table 28 Seed Distribution

Type of seed	Quantity(kg)		No of beneficiaries					
	Received	Distributed	Total	Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWDs

Maize	3600	2520	102	92	10			
Rice	1000	1420	43	41	2			
Soyabean								
Sorghum								
VEGETABLES								
Tomatoes	2000	900	6	3	3			
Pepper	4000	900	6	5	1			
Cabbage	Rt 2000	1700	16	14	2			

Table 29 Recovery Under PFJ

MMDA	Type of Input	Total Cost (GHc)	Amount Recovered	Balance (GHc)	Remarks
ADANSI ASOKWA					
	Maize	38,968.00	27,972.00	10,996.00	
	Rice	9,526.00	6,353.50	3,173.00	
	Tomatoes	1,821.50	544.50.	1,276.50	
	Pepper	1,380.00	725.00	655.00	
	Cabbage	750.30	655.30	94.70	
	Fertilizer only	36,834.00	36,176.00	658.00	
TOTALS		88,870.00	72,381.00	16,852.70	

The table above is an updated recovery of the inputs as at the end of the 4th quarter under the PFJ. Efforts are being made to recover the remaining amount.

Table 30 Availability and Access to Food Outlets

DADs	Number of District Food Markets (daily to weekly) all Year Round
------	---

	4th Quarter, 2017	4th Quarter, 2018
ADANSI ASOKWA	85	85
Regional Level		
Total		
Regional Average		
Regional Minimum		
Regional Maximum		

The number of Food outlets in the District has remained unchanged over the years. It has 85 food outlets all year round.

Table 31 AEA Farmer Ratio

MMDA	Total number of AEA's at post (existing + new)	No. AEA's with running motor bikes	Total number of female AEA's	No of AEA's engaged under PFJ (<i>AEA's employed under YEP</i>)	Estimated number of farmers in MMDA	AEA : Farmer Ratio	Average number of communities per AEA	Total number of home & farm visited by MMDA
	12	0	5	0	44352	1: 3696	10	
Regional total								

The total number of AEA's has reduced by 3. This is because; three (3) staff have been transferred to different districts. It has therefore increased the AEA to farmer ratio from 1:2957 to 1:3696. This is indeed a worry since a lot of pressure from the farmers is on the AEAs to deliver squarely.

Table 32 Average Number of Farmers visited by an AEA by MMDA and by Sex/Age/PLWDS

MMDA	Total		No of farmers visited (2017 4 th quarter)					No of farmers visited (2018 4 th quarter)				
	2017	2018	Male	Female	Youth	Age d	PLWDs	Male	Female	Youth	Age d	PLWDs
	183	101	110	73				64	37			
Regional Total												

Averagely, each AEA in the District visited 101 farmers with a male population of 64 and female population of 37 during the 4th quarter of 2018.

Table 33 Number of RELC Meetings and Participation by MMDA and sex/age/PLWDs

MMDA	No of RELC Meetings		No of Participants											
	2017	2018	2017						2018					
			Total	Male	Female	Youth	Age d	PLWDs	Total	Male	Female	Youth	Age d	PLWDs
	1	1	31	28	3				45	37	8			

k/														
Regional Total														

Table 34 Outbreaks of Scheduled/Notifiable Disease

DISEASES	Species Affected	Annual - 2017				Annual – 2018			
		No. of outbreaks/disease	No. of animals affected	Total Losses	Number of Districts Reporting	No. of outbreaks/disease	No. of animals affected	Total Losses	Number of Districts Reporting
African Swine Fever	Pig	0							
Anthrax	Cattle	0							
	Sheep/Goats	0							
	Cattle	0							
Avian Infectious Bronchitis	Poultry	0							
Trypanosomiasis	Cattle	0							
	Pigs	0							
Tuberculosis	Cattle	0							
	Dog/Cat/Mon	0							

	key								
Sheep Mange	Sheep	0							

There were no disease outbreaks during the 4th quarter of 2018

Table 35 Vaccinations and Prophylactic Treatments of Farm Animals and Pets

Prophylaxis treatment has increased compared to that of 2017 with the exception of rabies with a reduction of 24.

Animal Species	Disease	No. of Animals Vaccinated		Achievement (+/-) for Annual
		Annual - 2017	Annual - 2018	
Poultry	Newcastle Orthodox	2,000	11,500	+9,500
	I-2	-	-	-
	Fowl pox	2,500	8,000	+6,500
	Marek's disease	-	-	-
Cattle	Anthrax	-	-	-
	Blackleg	-	-	-
	CBPP	-	-	-
Sheep	PPR		-	
	Anthrax	-	-	-
Goats	PPR		-	
	Anthrax	-	-	-
Dogs	Rabies	-	-	
Cats	Rabies	74	50	-24
Cattle	Trypanosomiasis	-	-	-

Table 36 Number of Farmers in Commodity Based FBOs/Networks by Gender

MMD	Commodity	No of beneficiaries	
		2017	2018
A			

		Male	Female	Youth	Age	PLW	Total	Male	Female	Youth	Age	PLW	Total
	Oil Palm	23	39				62	23	39				
	Poultry and livestock	60	90			140	140	60	90			140	
	Fisheries	25	15				40	25	15			40	
	Cocoa	48	37				85	48	37			85	
	Rice	10	17				27	10	17			27	
	Bee Keeping							18	2			20	
Regional Total							215					235	

In 2017 4th quarter, seven (7) FBO organizations existed in the district but three (3) of them are into oil palm processing. Females formed the majority of the organizations with a difference of 32. However, in 2018, two more FBO's have been formed in addition with females still forming the majority but with a difference of 18.

Table 37 COordination Activities

Number of FBOs trained on new technologies

MMD	Type of technology	No of FBOs		No of beneficiaries											
				2017						2018					
		2017	2018	Total	Male	Female	Youth	Age	PLW	Total	Male	Female	Youth	Age	PLW
			9								26	3			

Regional Total																				

Following the training for staff in 2017 which was aimed at strengthening old FBO's and forming new ones for the year 2018. All FBO executives were also trained in 2018 to educate them on how to maintain and strengthen their groups and were also educated on the need to be in vibrant farmer groups'.

Table 38 Adoption of New Technologies

RAD level	Type of new technology	Number of Adopters					Remarks
		Total	Male	Female	Youth	PLWDs	
DADs Level							
Adansi Asokwa							
	Row planting	215	138	77			
	Housing of small ruminants	28	18	10			
	Use of supplementary feed in small ruminant production	28	18	10			
	Postharvest management of crops	66	39	27			
		337	213	124			

Regional total							

During the 4th quarter of 2018, 337 farmers adopted to new technologies. Out of this, 213 were males while 124 were females. Some of these technologies include; row planting, housing of small ruminants, supplementary feeding in ruminant production and postharvest management of crops.

2.9 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Environmental health department during the fourth quarter of 2018 undertook various activities towards ensuring the well-being of the people in the district through public health education, fumigation exercises, personal and environmental health awareness creation and many others.

2.9.1 HEALTH EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

Routine Inspection

This was carried out within the various communities in the district with the view of educating residents and identifying nuisance and called for their abatement. It must be stressed that, this data is not a representation of the entire district but for communities that officers could walk to easily.

Common nuisances detected include;

- Growth of weeds on premises and undeveloped plots
- Insanitary bathrooms and drains
- Crude dumping of waste at unapproved sites
- Disposal of RPCs on premises
- Littering of streets and drains
- Accumulation of waste water in catch pits
- Poor storage of water
- Open burning in premises
- Poor disposal of anal cleansing materials
- Open defecation

Offenders were issued ultimatum to abate the nuisances detected on their premises.

Education of Food Handlers

The Unit collaborated with the Food and Drugs Authority and the Traditional Caterers Association to help educate all food handlers within the district on food hygiene and environmental sanitation. This exercise accorded food handlers to ask questions on food hygiene and safety issues that they did not understand.

Global Hand washing Day

As part of activities marking the Global Hand washing day, the unit collaborated with the Ghana Education service to educate school children on the importance of hand washing practices. Officers took time to demonstrate how hands should be washed for school children to observe.

Formation of Sanitation Clubs in Schools of Adansi-Asokwa

Whoever weaved the statement “war against nature is a war against humanity” is undoubtedly the greatest environmentalist of all generations. It has become increasingly imperative for human beings to live at peace with the very environment within which they find themselves. It is in view of this that the Department of Health and Sanitation Department and the Assembly has sought to create Sanitation Clubs/Groups in the schools. the following 8 schools were sampled; Asokwa D/A JHS, Brofoyedru R/C JHS, Bodwesango D/A JHS, Pippiiso D/A JHS, Anhwiaso D/A JHS, Akwansrem R/C JHS, Ansa D/A JHS and Fumso D/A JHS.

2.10 PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT

2.10.1 INTRODUCTION

The then Town and Country planning Department was established by the Town and Country Ordinance (Cap 84, 1945) as a centralized government department responsible for the preparation and implementation (management) of Land use plans in Ghana.

As part of public administration reforms, the regional and district level branches were decentralized and became part of the local government system.

Consequently L.1 1961(2009) created and established Physical planning department at the district level and assigned the responsibilities of the town and country planning department and Parks and Gardens.

Land use and spatial planning Act 925, 2016 which established the Land use and spatial planning also recognized it as a department at the district assembly level.

Adansi Asokwa District Assembly is among the thirty Municipal and district assemblies in the Ashanti Region. The department operate to assist, advice, coordinate, collaborate, facilitate, undertake and ensure spatial planning, land use and development of the district.

As part of administrative requirement, it is obligatory for the department to present the state of affairs in the form of quarterly and yearly reports to both District Assembly and Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority at the regional level.

FUNCTIONS

Among the functions assigned are;

- Advice the District Assembly on National policies on physical planning, land use and development.
- Co-ordinate activities and projects of department and other agencies including Non-Governmental Organizations to ensure compliance with planning standards.
- Assist in preparation of physical plans as a guide for the formation of development policies and decisions and to design projects in the districts.
- Assist to identify problems concerning the development of land and its social environmental and economic implications.
- It serves as the secretariat of the District spatial planning committee.

Scope of The Report

This report covers the activities undertaken by the department from april-December, 2018. This report has been subdivided into parts. The part one (1) is the introduction, the part two (2) is the main activities (projects and programmes) undertaken during the period under review, the part three (3) is the human resource analysis, the part four (4) is the financial performance and sources of funds to carry out activities, the part five (5) is the problems and its recommendations and the last part is the conclusion.

Activities Undertraken By The Department For The Period Under Review.

- (a) Completed new District map.
- (b) Acquired new orthophotos for Asokwa
- (c) Completed ground trothing
- (d) Completed street lines map for Asokwa.

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Target	Expected outcome	Actual results/achievements	Challenges
To prepare base maps for Asokwa	Base maps for Adansi Asokwa prepared	Preparation not commenced	No Financial and logistical support from assembly
To prepare new District maps	Completed new district map	Completed district maps for Adansi Asokwa	

DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

Target	Expected outcome	Actual results/Achievements	Challenges
To organize monthly Technical sub-committee meetings	Monthly Technical sub-committee meetings yet to be organised	No meeting organised	
To undertake site inspection and monitoring	Site inspected and monitored	Site inspected on the applicants sites and development monitored	No dedicated vehicle to carry out operations
To assist and collaborate with the land sector agencies like Lands commission, EPA, Ghana Tourism and Works Department etc.	Collaborated and assisted Land sector agencies to perform their functions	Collaborated with Lands commission, EPA and Tourism authority on the planning advice. Assist accounts to collect revenue by way of permits and other fees.	

Propose Activities for Next Year 2019

DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

Target	Expected outcome
To organize monthly Technical sub-committee meetings to consider development applications and other plans.	Organized monthly Technical sub-committee meetings.
To organize monthly spatial planning committee meetings to approve development applications and other plans.	Organized monthly Technical spatial planning committee meetings
To undertake site inspect and monitoring in the entire district.	Sites inspected and development monitored
To extend planning and development education to key stakeholders	The need for local plans, development permits explained to key stakeholders.

2.11 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E)

Is a process through which stakeholders at various levels engaged in the development processes, share control over content and results in taking or identifying corrective actions. It ensures that all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M & E design and implementation process. The goal of participatory M & E is to identify what works, what does not work and create a feedback loop that directly connects project performance with Monitoring and Evaluation.

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation activities was carried out throughout the Plan period of 2014-2017. Site meetings, projects inspections, programmes monitoring were organized with the active participation key stakeholders such as Assembly members, chief's, user agency representatives, unit committee members etc.

The Assembly through its Town Hall meetings and SPEFA forum provide the platform for Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation by people in the Municipality and equipping them with information, tools, needs and set priorities to track progress of development projects as well as revenue and expenditure performance of the Assembly. Such platforms promote accountability and transparency in matters relating to Assembly's revenue, expenditure, fee fixing resolution and project performance.

The Assembly adopted the Participatory Rural Appraisal method.

2.11.1 Monitoring

In the execution of projects, before a contractor is paid, the Assembly has a monitoring team which goes to project site to ascertain the level and quality of works executed before payment is effected.

At the end of the quarter, monitoring report is prepared and submitted for discussion by key stakeholders.

The key stakeholders involved are members of the DPCU, traditional leaders, Assembly members, and unit committee's staff of the user agencies and representative of the beneficiaries of the project.

The project monitoring format has the following details;

- Project Title
- Source of funding
- Location
- Name of contractor
- Address
- Contract number

- Contract sum
- Certificate No
- Amount Due for payment
- Value of the work completed up to date
- Date of commencement
- Date of Expected completion
- Date of inspection
- Work done
- Remarks
- Monitoring

Table 39 Monitoring 2018

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/Programme/Project	Consultants Or Resource Persons	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
1.Participatory Rural Appraisal	HIV/AIDS activities Quarterly monitoring and Evaluation	Five (5) member Technical committee of the District HIV /AIDS Committee visited five (5) Communities from October-December 2018	Focus group discussion and observation	A total of 120 participants were present at the meetings in the five (5) communities. They were made up 76 males and 44 females Some participants complained of stigmatization and difficulty in accessing drugs	The need to ensure prompt access to Anti-Retroviral therapy (ART) to reduce HIV/AIDS related mortality and morbidity Provision of funds to sustain education to address issues associated with stigmatization against People Living with HIV/AIDS
2. Participatory Rural Appraisal	Quarterly monitoring and evaluation of assembly's projects and programmes	Head teachers & staff Assembly members, Traditional rulers, health staff members of the DPCU	Observations and Focus Group Discussion	Projects funded by Donors under DACF are at various stages of completion. Four (4) IPEP projects at Asokwa, New Akrofuom, Aboabo and Fumso were almost at the stage of completion	Central Government should ensure timely release of resources for DACF. There is the need for the Assembly to get a Donor partners.
3. Participatory	BECE held in	GES	Observation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Most of the pupils complained 	The Assembly should

Rural Appraisal	June 2018			of inadequate preparation in ICT due to lack of equipment and trained teachers. Out of 3,099 candidates registered for the BECE 2,946 pupils representing 95.06% passed.	collaborate with government to provide ICT equipment and materials for the schools and train more teachers in ICT to be posted to the schools
4. Participatory Rural Appraisal	LEAP	SWCD	Observation	The District has Four Hundred and Three (403) beneficiaries. Out of this total, Ninety-Four (94) are males and Three Hundred and Nine are Females.	The LEAP Secretariat must expand the programme. This is due to the fact that, there are households that are in need of the programme to survive.

2.11.2 Evaluation

The Assembly through the Development Planning Unit evaluated two (2) key government flagship programmes namely, planting for food and jobs and the free SHS in 2018.

Table 40 Evaluation Conducted 2018

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/Programme/Project	Consultants Or Resource	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
----------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------	-----------------	------------------------

	Involved	Persons Involved			
1. Participatory Rural Appraisal	Planting for food and jobs	District Director of Agriculture AADA, Development Planning Officer AADA	<p>Focus Group discussion Participants involved were the MOFA Director & Staff and Beneficiary farmers of the programme.</p> <p>The assessment was conducted on 30th October,2018</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 112 hectares of maize cropped by 102 farmers with 92males and 10 females ▪ 14.4 hectares of paddy rice cropped by 43 farmers with 41 males and 2 females ▪ 3.6 hectares of tomatoes cropped by 12 farmers with 9 males and 3 females ▪ 3.6 hectares of pepper cropped by 6 farmers with 5 males and 1 female ▪ 6.8 hectares of cabbage cropped by 16 farmers with 14 males and 2 females ▪ A total of 552 NPK and 570 Urea fertilizers were distributed to 340 farmers made up of 302 male and 38 females ▪ Finally, a total of 7,440 maize, 	Government to provide logistics to extension officers to enable them visit farmers periodically to offer technical advice

				rice, tomato, pepper and cabbage seeds were distributed to 179 farmers made up of 161 males and 18 females.	
2. Participatory Rural Appraisal	Free SHS Programme	District Planning Officer AADA, GES	Focus Group, Discussion. Participants involved were the Head teacher of Bodwesango SHS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The free SHS programmes has led to drastic increase in enrolment. ▪ The Day Students are made 381 boys and 310 girls whilst g students are made up of 391 boys and 471 girls. ▪ A striking feature is that, more females entered SHS than males thus addressing the perennial problem of more girls' dropping out of the SHS level. ▪ The School has 54 male teachers and 11 female teachers. Out of the total of male teachers, it is only one who is untrained. Whilst the female 	Central Government to embark on massive infrastructure program to address the under listed challenges:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate classroom block ▪ Inadequate dormitory blocks ▪ Inadequate staff accommodation ▪ Lack of ICT centers and science laboratories

				<p>teachers have two untrained.</p> <p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate classroom block ▪ Inadequate dormitory blocks ▪ Inadequate staff accommodation ▪ Lack of ICT centers and science laboratories 	
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CHAPTER THREE

3.0 THE WAY FORWARD

3.1 KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED

Overcrowding in basic schools

The problem of over-crowding affects most basic schools in the District. This is the reason the Assembly has made it a priority to increase educational infrastructure in basic schools for enhanced teaching and learning processes. It is the utmost desire of the Assembly to ensure that, its citizens receive quality education by bridging the geographical barrier in accessing quality education. In view of this, the Assembly has awarded 2NO 3 Units classroom block with ancillary facilities in 2018 at Koben and Asokwa with DACF as funding source;

1. Construction of 1no. 3unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Koben.
2. Const. of 1no. 3unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Asokwa.

Elimination of Schools under Trees

With regards to elimination of schools under trees, 1NO.3 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary facilities at Asilivikrom which was inherited from Adansi-North has been completed. Also, Adansi-North during the year awarded the construction of 1NO.3 Unit classroom block with office and 4 Seater vault chamber toilet at Sarponso which is within Adansi-Asokwa District.

Supply of School Furniture

In 2018, the Assembly distributed three hundred (800) dual desks to basic schools within the district. This was carried out to ensure effective and efficient teaching and learning.

Formation of Sanitation Clubs in Schools of Adansi-Asokwa

Whoever weaved the statement “war against nature is a war against humanity” is undoubtedly the greatest environmentalist of all generations. It has become increasingly imperative for human beings to live at peace with the very environment within which they find themselves. It is in view of this that the Department of Health and Sanitation Department and the Assembly has sought to create Sanitation Clubs/Groups in the schools. the following 8 schools were sampled; Asokwa D/A JHS, Brofoyedru R/C JHS, Bodwesango D/A JHS, Pippiiso D/A JHS, Anhwiaso D/A JHS, Akwansrem R/C JHS, Ansa D/A JHS and Fumso D/A JHS

Combating Climate Change

In the Assembly's quest to limit adverse impact of climate change on biological, cultural, agricultural and physical species, the Assembly organized training programmes to sensitize people on the negative effects of climate change and measures to address the negative impacts. These sensitization programmes were organized to create awareness and stop human activities that put the environment at risk. These programmes as captured in the 2018 Annual Action Plan include: sensitization on afforestation programme, dangers of bushfires and farming along river banks. To further limit any adverse impact on the environment through constructional activities, projects and programmes of Adansi-Asokwa District Assembly under Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and other safeguards measure before implementation. Where the project will have significant negative impact on the environment mitigating measures such as landscaping works are recommended to safeguard such resources especially flora and fauna.

Support to Agricultural Sector

The District economy thrives on agricultural and its related activities. However, support to the agricultural sector leaves much to be desired. Farmers in the District find it difficult to access credit from the financial institutions due to their inability to provide the needed collaterals. With the introduction of 'Planting for Food and Jobs' by government, some of these problems have been addressed. Government has subsidized fertilizers and made it readily available to farmers under the programme. Maize, onion, tomato and pepper seeds are supplied to farmers at a subsidized rate which has encouraged more youth who hitherto would not go into agriculture now finds it attractive and productive. Another flagship programme 'One District, One Factory' (1DIF) when fully implemented in the District will boost the manufacturing industry with agriculture as the bedrock of raw materials.

3.2 KEY ISSUES YET TO BE ADDRESSED

Illegal Mining

Despite efforts by the Assembly to combat illegal mining known as "galamsey" through the establishment of a combined Task Force made of NADMO, FORESTRY, POLICE and Assembly Staff, the menace still persist in some areas.

It is the Assembly's fervent hope that the menace would completely be eradicated as International Labour Organization seeks to partner with Assembly in that regard. Now that the ban has been lifted, it is believed that the technical trainings miners have undergone through would be implemented to limit adverse impact of such activities on the environment.

Support for Small –scale and medium enterprises (SMEs)

Some of the small-scale and medium enterprises are not known and therefore cannot be supported by the Assembly. However, the Assembly's Business Advisory Center under the Rural Enterprise project would also continue to offer business advice to the people in the formal sector in order to expand their business and also recruit more people especially the youth who are unemployed

Youth Unemployment

This has become nation-wide problem with the majority of the Youth not employed in any gainful profession. However, the Assembly through its Rural Enterprise Project under the Rural Technology Facility will continue to offer technical training or apprenticeship program to the youth to acquire skills and knowledge to be able to generate income for themselves. Additionally, the Nations Builders Corp (NABCO) seeks to offer employment to the youth in several modules such as Heal Ghana Module, Feed Ghana Module, Educate Ghana Module, Revenue Ghana Module, Digitize Ghana module and Enterprise Ghana Module. As at December 2018, 204 trainees have benefitted from the NABCO programme.

It is the hope of the Assembly that Youth unemployment would be reduced with the implementation of IDIF, Planting for Food and Jobs and other government interventions.

Ensuring the effective functioning of the Sub-structures

As part of measures to activate the sub-structures of the Assembly, plans are far advanced to strengthen all the three (4) Area Councils namely; Asokwa, Bodwesango, Anhiwaso and Fumso to function well by way of ceded revenue collection for the Assembly and the area council's development. Furthermore, the Assembly will train all the Area councils including Assembly members, unit committees and the staff of the area council to be up and doing.

Creating Interest in Non-Farm Employment Opportunities

The creation of interest in non-farm employment opportunities and income generating activities is a major challenge confronting the District. The Assembly would liaise with Department of Cooperatives, Business and Advisory Center (BAC) as well as Rural Technology Facility (RTF) to sensitize the youth on the benefits of venturing into bee-keeping, mushroom farming, snail and grass cutter rearing. Youth unemployment persist due to unskilled labour force, unattractive investment environment and limited exploitation of natural resources. When these non-farm employment opportunities are provided, vulnerability of rural populace to weather related shocks would be reduced.

Poor Environmental Sanitation

Solid waste

Poor management of solid waste is a major problem facing the Adansi-Asokwa District Assembly. There were piles of refuse throughout the district especially in the bigger communities like Fumso, Asokwa, etc. To address the problem of crude and open dumping in almost the communities, the Assembly contracted Prismanuel Building and Construct Company Limited to clear and level refuse sites at Asokwa. Measures have been put in place to ensure that the refuse disposal sites are properly managed with periodic levelling and compacting. This will be complemented with regular fumigation and evacuation of refuse to the final disposal sites.

Liquid waste

2010 PHC shows that four main types of toilet facilities were reported in the Adansi North District namely KVIP, Pit latrine, water closet and public toilet. The highest reported facilities is public toilet which is nearly half (48.3%), pit latrine recorded 30.7 percent, water closet (4.8%), and Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP) recorded 4.8 percent. This follows a similar trend in the order of highest of the usage of toilet facilities at the national level. At the national level, 34.6 percent use public toilet, pit latrine (19.0%), water closet (WC) (15.4%) and KVIP (10.5%). The Assembly has incorporated in its MTDP 2018-2021 with the support of Development partners and other NGOs funds to construct hygienic public place of convenience (W/C and Aqua Privy) throughout the district.

Inadequate Revenue especially IGF

Revenue mobilization has been one of the factors militating against the Assembly's desire to develop using internally generated funds. Although there is an established Revenue Task Force that embark on revenue mobilization drive periodically, majority of the people do not pay taxes especially property rates

which inhibits monumental development. Most of the revenue generated are used for recurrent expenditures and not capital expenditure as it is always in a piecemeal. The Adansi Asokwa District suffers poor revenue generation since it relies on only its Four (4) main market points namely Fumso, Bodwesango, Aboabo and Asokwa markets. Out of the four main markets, Fumso market is the main revenue generation point for the Assembly however it has only Thursday at its market day. The Assembly will fall on the services of its NABCo staff to intensify its revenue generation. All other potentially untapped sources will be looked at and tapped.

3.3 RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ASSEMBLY'S PERFORMANCE

- ❖ Involvement of the Private Sector in Revenue Mobilization
- ❖ Chiefs, Assembly members, Unit Committees to collaborate with Assembly to clamp down illegal mining activities in their various communities.
- ❖ BAC and RTF to collaborate with Assembly to seek funding to engage the youth in apprenticeship programme.

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- ❖ Improve the Assembly's internally generated revenue to complement the support from central government and the donor community.

- ❖ Facilitate skills training among the youth by supporting the technical and vocational schools in the district.

- ❖ Involvement of the Private Sector in the development and promotion of tourist sites such as Prempeh II Stone at Brofoyedru; SasabonsamKye at Bodwesango, Tewobaabi Waterfalls at Tewobaabi, Nyankumasu Waterfalls at Nyankumasu.

- ❖ Rehabilitation of roads leading to agricultural production centers
- ❖ Regular preparation and updating of settlement planning schemes
- ❖ Construct more educational infrastructure with ancillary facilities and rehabilitate dilapidated ones.

- ❖ Construct ICT centers for some selected basic schools
- ❖ Organize periodic Seminars and Workshops for the Assembly personnel to improve performance.

- ❖ Undertake period public hearing fora and Town Hall Meetings to promote social accountability.

3.4 CONCLUSION

The Adansi-Asokwa District would work tirelessly to ensure that the Development goal and objectives of the District are achieved to improve the quality of life of the people.