

# **ADANSI NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**



## **2018 ANNUAL COMPOSITE PROGRESS REPORT**

***PREPARED BY:  
DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING  
UNIT (DCPU)***

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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 ANDA'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 ANDA's MTDP, the overall goal is **"to improve the quality of life of the people in partnership with major stakeholders through the formulation of sound policies and the executing of projects and programmes in areas of poverty reduction, human resource and infrastructural development."**

The Assembly having passed 2013 FOAT assessment benefitted from resources from the District Development Facility (DDF). This enabled the Assembly achieved 72.5% implementation status of the Eighty (80) Programmes and Projects in the Annual Action Plan 2018.

## 1.1 PURPOSE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The main thrust for the preparation of the 2018 Annual Progress Report is to give reliable information to the Central Government, the Regional Co-ordinating Council and the donor Community on the progress being made by the Assembly as a result of utilization of resources from the Central Government and donors.

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;

- **Inadequate funding**  
The delay in the release of funds affected the ability of the DPCU to carry out effective Monitoring and Evaluation activities at the Assembly level, the Area Council level and in the communities.
- **Ineffective Sub-Structures**  
Out of the three (3) Area Councils, only one (1) is performing in terms of organizing meetings and mobilizing revenue. This is due to the fact that the Area Councils are not well resourced financially and the requisite personnel are not available.
- **Differences in Monitoring and Evaluation calendar and format**  
Most department have different time schedule for preparation and submission of reports hence delay in the submission of reports for harmonization to meet the deadline set up by the National Development Planning Commission.

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.

#### 1.4 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2018

Out of a total of Eighty (80) programmes and projects in the 2018 Annual Action Plan (AAP), Fifty-eight (58) were implemented, six (6) on-going, seven (7) partially implemented and nine (9) not implemented. Table 1, figure 1 and figure 2 indicate the status of implementation of the 2018 Annual Action Plan

*Table 1. 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	On-going	Not implemented
01	Economic Development.	23	17	73.9	2	-	4
02	Social Development	27	15	55.5	4	5	3
03	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	10	9	90	1	-	-
04	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	20	17	85	-	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Gross %</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>72.5</b>		<b>8.75</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>11.25</b>

*Source: District Planning Co-ordinating Unit, 2018*

Figure 1. 1: Gross performance for the Annual Composite Action Plan 2018

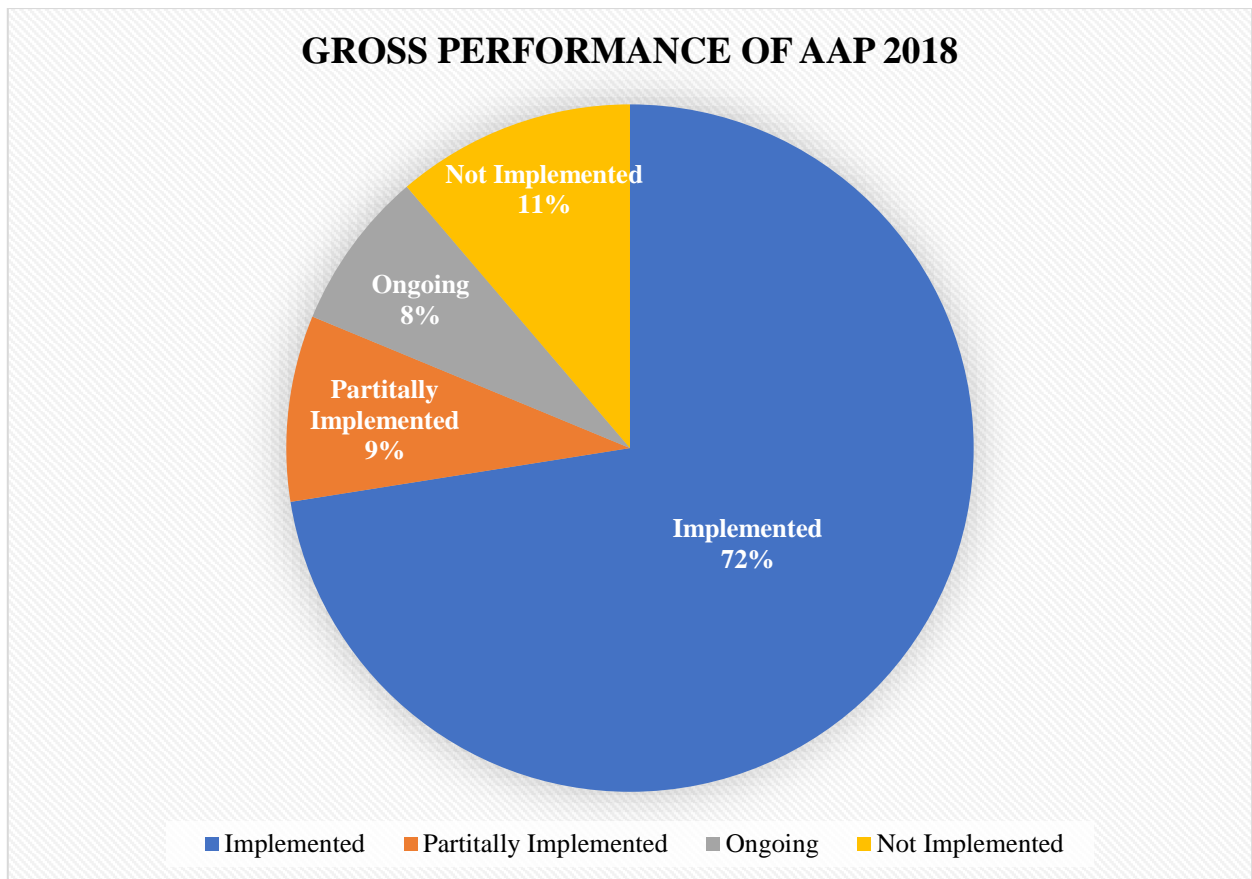
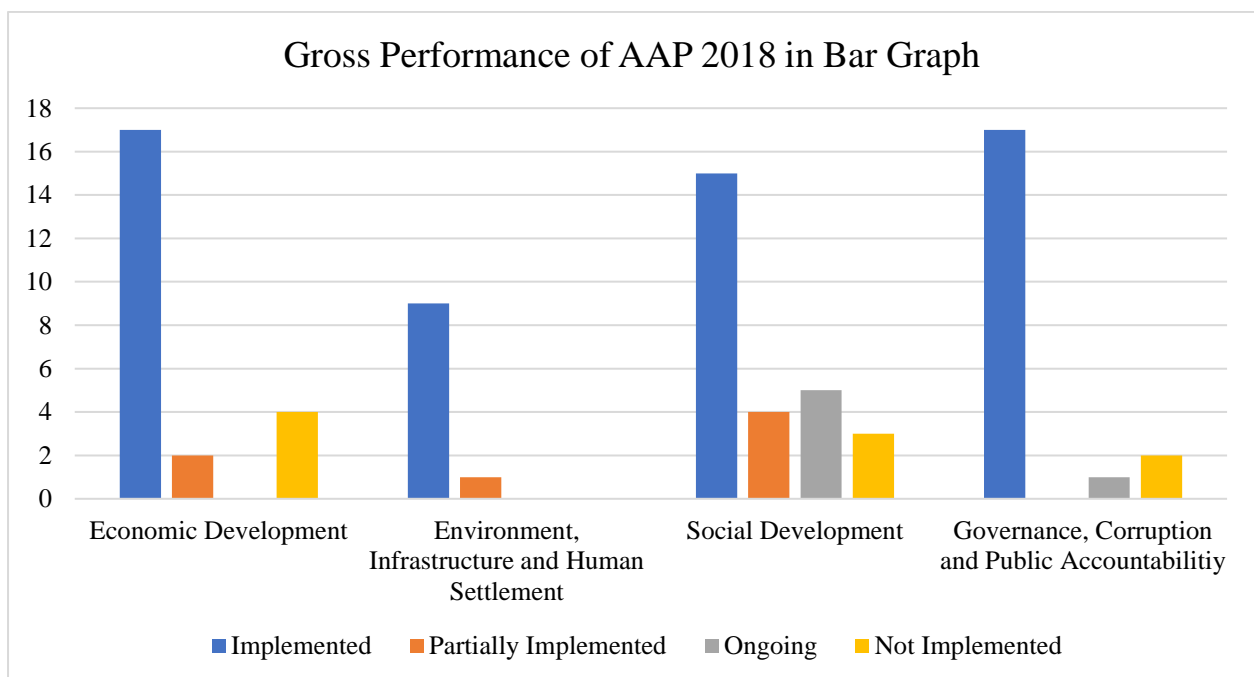


Figure 1. 2: Gross performance for the Annual Composite Action Plan 2018



The inability of the Assembly to complete its on-going programmes and projects earmarked for 2018 are attributable to the slow pace and the late release of funds on Development Partners projects and the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) projects, as at December 2018, only two quarters of the DACF releases had been made. This attest to the fact that overreliance on DACF for the District developmental efforts need to be changed. The District however wants to improve its IGF which would be enough to use some for capital projects.

## **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 affects 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. 1: Project Register for 2018

No	Project Description	Location	Contractor/ Consultant	Contract Sum GHC	Sources Funding	Date of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Outstanding Balance	Implementation Status	Remarks
1	Construction of 1NO.3 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary facilities	Asirifikrom	Groovies and Tony Company Limited	189,976.50	DACF	15-Aug-17	30-Sep-17	10-03-18	1,09,311.45	100%	Completed and handed over
2	Construction of 1 NO.3Units Classroom Block with Ancillary facilities at Bodwesango SDA JHS	Bodwesango	O.A.B.U Company Limited	184,142.00	DACF	22-Aug-17	04-Sep-17	04-Mar-18	68,157.00	100%	Completed awaiting hand over
3	Construction of 1NO. 2Bedroom Self contain Apartment	New Ayaase	PRINGIF AND BUSINESS VENTURES	160,468.50	DACF	13-Sep-17	27-Sep-17	27-Mar-18	88,398.50	100%	Completed awaiting hand over
4	Construction of 1NO.CHPs Compound	Dadwen	ERICPO COMPANY LIMITED	249,415.80	DACF	13-Sep-17	27-Sep-17	27-Mar-18	1,99,415.80	80%	Roofing completed. External works on-going
5	Construction of Teacher's Quarters	Kusa	MESSRS ATLAS ELECTRICAL & CONSTRUCT	189,960.50	DACF	15-Aug-17	01-Sep-17	01-Mar-18	189,960.50	80%	Roofing completed. External works in-progress

			ION LIMITED								
6	Construction of 1 NO.3Unit classroom block with staff common room, office and store	Kyeaboso	ANAD ANAO Company Ltd	192,865.00	DDF	14-Aug-18	04-Sep-18	14-Feb-19	7,666.80	100%	Completed and yet to be handed over
7	Construction of 1NO.3 Unit classroom block with office and 4-Seater vault chamber toilet	Sarponso	GALLEN VENTURES	222,405.50	DDF	14-Aug-18	04-Sep-18	14-Feb-19	189,044.50	60%	Lintel in progress
8	Conversion of Old garage structure into Male and Female ward	Akrokerri	Messrs A.A ADOM Construction Enterprise	139,717.00	DDF	14-Aug-18	04-Aug-18	14-Feb-19	81,483.30	75%	Roofing completed. Plastering works in progress
9	Construction of 1no.6unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Fomena Methodist, Fomena			GETFUN D	-	-	-	-	70%	Roofing completed.
<b>IPEP PROJECTS</b>											
1	Construction of 10-seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized boreholes	Akrokerri,	SPARKXX SM GH. LTD	One Million Dollar, One Constituency(1M1C)	IPEP	-	-	-	-	90%	Painting works completed. Borehole drilled. Poly

											<p>tank supplied.</p> <p>Electrical connection of mechanized borehole to the toilet yet to be completed.</p>
2	Construction of 10-seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized boreholes	Patakro	SPARKXX SM GH. LTD	One Million Dollar, One Constituency(1M1C)	IPEP	-	-	-	-	90%	<p>Painting works completed. Borehole drilled. Poly tank supplied.</p> <p>Electrical connection of mechanized borehole to the toilet yet to be completed</p>
3	Construction of 10-seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized boreholes	Bobriase	SPARKXX SM GH. LTD	One Million Dollar, One Constituency(1M1C)	IPEP	-	-	-	-	90%	<p>Painting works completed. Borehole drilled. Poly tank supplied.</p>



											Electrical connection of mechanized borehole to the toilet yet to be completed
4	Construction of Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System	Meduma	B.B VIDERK	One Million Dollar, One Constituency(1M1C)	IPEP	-	-	-	-	55%	Borehole drilled. Overhead tank erected. 1000litres capacity poly-tank supplied. Solar powered connection of water system to community yet to be completed.
5	Construction of Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System	Kyeyewere	B.B VIDERK	One Million Dollar, One Constituency(1M1C)	IPEP	-	-	-	-	55%	Borehole drilled. Overhead tank erected. 1000litres capacity poly-tank supplied. Solar powered

											connection of water system to community yet to be completed.
6	Construction of Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System	Kwapia	B.B VIDERK	One Million Dollar, One Constituency(1M1C)	IPEP	-	-	-	-	55%	Borehole drilled. Overhead tank erected. 1000litres capacity poly-tank supplied. Solar powered connection of water system to community yet to be completed.

## **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 North District Assembly derives its revenue from three (3) main sources namely;

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

### **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 sources.

### **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 (e.g. UDG and DDF) or off-budget (many other Donor supported programmes or projects). The on-budget funds vary greatly across the MMDAs.

In 2018, the total transfers receipt by the Adansi North District Assembly amounted to **GHC 3,554,137.99** with GoG grants being the highest receipt (48.4%).

Table 2.2 shows the Assembly's funding sources receipts for 2018.

Table 2. 2: Adansi North District Assembly Funding Sources For 2018 (January- December)

<b>FUND SOURCE</b>	<b>2018 (GH¢)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
DACF	1,276,355.07	35.9
IGF	265,768.42	7.5
HIPC FUNDS	-	-
GOG GRANTS	1,719,882.34	48.4
MP COMMON FUND	292,132.16	8.2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,554,137.99</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: District Finance Office, Dec. 2018

Table 2. 3: Summary of DACF, IGF and Donors Receipt 2018

<b>DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES' COMMON FUND</b>		<b>INTERNALLY GENERATED</b>		<b>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OTHERS</b>	
<b>Approved Budget</b>	<b>Actuals Receipt</b>	<b>Estimates</b>	<b>Actuals Receipt</b>	<b>Actual Receipt Estimates</b>	<b>Actual Receipt</b>
<b>3,730,332.00</b>	<b>1,276,355.07</b>	<b>940,000.00</b>	<b>265,768.42</b>	<b>79,127.64</b>	<b>79,127.64</b>

Source: District Finance Office, Dec. 2018

Out of an approved DACF budget of GH¢ 3,730,332.00, GH¢ 1,276,335.07 representing 34.2% (first & second quarters tranches) were released to the Assembly in 2018 with two (2) quarters still in arrears. This makes projects and programmes with DACF as funding source difficult and sometimes abandoned. The delays and untimely release of DACF hamper the progress of implementation as chunk of Assembly's activity depends on it.

Internally Generated Fund (IGF) has become a major concern especially where major revenue sources like Fumso, Bodwesango and Asokwa markets are no longer part of the Adansi North District. Out of an IGF approved budget of GH¢940,000.00, GH¢ 265,768.42 representing 28.2% was realized in 2018. This abysmal performance is attributable to the creation of Adansi Asokwa District from Adansi North District in 2018 which has taken key markets that served as revenue hub of the district. Stringent efforts must be put in place to improve IGF which can help reduce the overreliance on the DACF.

Table 2. 4: Revenue Performance for 2018

Revenue Source	Approved Budget Estimate for the Year 2018 C	December 2018	Percentage Achieved (%)
		Cum. Actual as at 31 <sup>st</sup> December GHC	
Rates	170,800	30,284.61	18
Grants/Subventions	7,267,909.15	4,519,340.62	63
Lands and Royalties	185,000	55,439.29	30
Fees/Fines/Penalties	171,309.20	58,119.46	34
Licenses	339,925	108,267.06	32
Rents	47,6000	6,928.00	15
Miscellaneous (unspecified)	23,865.80	6,730.00	29
Totals	8,633,809.115	4,785,109.58	

The table above shows that, Grant from donors was the highest source of revenue recorded with a percentage of 63% while rent also recorded the lowest percentage of 15%.

Table 2. 5: Expenditure Performance for 2018

Expenditure Areas	Approved Budget Estimate for the Year 2018 GHC	December 2018	Percentage Expended (%)
		Cum. Actuals as at 31 <sup>st</sup> December GHC	
Compensation of Employees	2,114,32.00	1,777,522.69	84
Goods and Services	2,538,518.68	1,576020.70	62
Utilities	112,026.06	43,501.51	39
Rentals	15000	12,732	85
Travels-Transport	197,127.64	237,015.01	121
Repairs- Maintenance	239,177.98	35962	15
Training-Seminars- Conf.	269,630.68	242,422	90
Special Services	483,607	345,519.32	72
Other Charges	61,968	11,795.99	19
Grants	600,000	606,584.20	101
Social Benefits			
Other Expenses/Miscellaneous	485,807	282,919.50	59
Fixed Assets (Non-Financial Assets)	2,469,152	617,318.10	25

<b>Totals</b>	<b>4,609,342.68</b>	<b>5789313.02</b>	<b>126</b>
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Source: District Finance Office, Dec. 2018

Totals Revenue 2018- **GHC 4,785.109.04**

Totals Expenditure 2018- **GHC4,860,365.19**

Totals Revenue- Total Expenditure = **GHC-75,256.15**

From the table, the expenditure incurred from the various areas by the Assembly exceeded the revenue targets within the fourth quarter of 2018. This means the Assembly is not doing well in terms of expenditure control. Therefore, the Assembly should put in place some control mechanism to cut down expenditure in order to meet the targets.

### **2.3 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.

#### **2.3.1 Measures Put in Place to Increase Locally Generated Revenue**

- Established and updated revenue database of the Assembly
- Revaluation of properties
- Engagement of efficient private revenue collectors in collection of revenue
- Strengthened supervision to reduce revenue leakages
- Ensured stakeholders involvement in the fixing of fees annually.
- Regular training of revenue collectors and provision of needed logistics
- Involved traditional authorities, sub district structures, Assembly members and security agencies in revenue mobilization.
- Ensured prompt prosecution of revenue defaulters.
- Ensure prompt payment of commission due commissioned collectors.
- Ceding certain revenue items to the Area councils for collection

The DDF has now become a reliable source of funding for the MMDAS and efforts should always be made to pass the assessment so as to enable the Assembly get additional funds for programme and project implementation.

Again, the sourcing of funds for development through District Bond concept will be in the right direction to provide adequate finances to the Assembly for its developmental purposes.

### **2.3.2 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.

### **2.4 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.)

### **2.5 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 2. 6: National Core Indicators*

### **STRATEGIC MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL INDICATORS AND TARGETS**

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATORS		DISTRICT TARGET 2018	ACHEIVEMENT 2018
	NATIONAL BASELINE (2018)	DATA		
<b>Economic Development. (Goal: Build prosperous society)</b>				
<b>Focus Area 4 Agriculture and rural development</b>	1.Coverage of flagship agricultural programme of “planting for food and jobs”	202,000	<b>1,000</b>	863
Promote a demand –driven approach to agricultural development	-Number of beneficiary farmers	1,070	<b>32</b>	15 (NABCO inclusive)
	-Number of Extension Officers	745,000	<b>4,500</b>	4,315
	-Total number of jobs created			
Improve production efficiency and yield	*Total amount of subsidized seeds distributed to farmers (metric tonnes)	44,000	<b>20,260</b>	<b>12,842</b>
	*Extension officer-farmer ratio (excluding cocoa extension officers)	1:3,374	<b>1:500</b>	<b>1:2,957</b>
	*Fertilizer application rate(kg/ha)	12.0 (134,000 metric tonnes)	<b>500kg/ha</b>	<b>155kg/ha</b>
	*Average productivity of selected crop (Mt/Ha): -Maize -Rice(milled)		<b>2.2mt/ha</b> <b>2.35mt/ha</b>	<b>1.8mt/ha</b> <b>2.79mt/ha</b>
	*Number of young people engaged under the Planting for Food and Jobs	11,500	<b>1,000</b>	<b>517</b>
<b>Social Development (Goal: Create Equal Opportunity)</b>				
<b>Focus Area 1: Education and Training</b>	*Net enrolment ratio in kindergarten, primary, JHS, SHS	KG= 74.6 Primary=91.1 JHS=49.7 SHS=26.5	<b>109.3%</b> <b>111.8%</b> <b>76.2%</b>	<b>84.2%</b> <b>78.5%</b> <b>77.7%</b>
	*SHS Retention Rate	92%		



	*Completion rate in P6. JHS3, SHS3	Primary 6= 100.8% JHS= 75.2% SHS= 48%	<b>88.2%</b> <b>92.6%</b>	<b>88.2%</b> <b>96.2%</b>
	*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	<b>1.02</b> <b>1.02</b> <b>1.02</b> <b>1.02</b> <b>1.02</b>	<b>1.02</b> <b>0.98</b> <b>1.00</b> <b>1.13</b> <b>0.98</b>
	*Pupil-to-trained teacher ratio in basic schools	KG=30:1 Primary=30:1 JHS=14:1 SHS=21:1	-	<b>1:24</b> <b>1:23</b> <b>1:8</b> <b>1:23</b>
	*BECE pass rate	68	<b>77.2%</b>	<b>95.06%</b>
<b>HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	Proportion of functional community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) zones	4,400 (67.4%)	<b>3</b>	<b>1 (33%)</b>
	Doctor-to-population	1:8,301		<b>1:50,639</b>
	Nurse-to-population	1:834		<b>1:755</b>
	Maternal mortality ratio: -Survey -Institution (death at the health at the health facilities per 100,000 live births)	17/1000Live Births		-
Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality				<b>109</b>

	Under 5 Malaria Case Fertility Rate			
<b>Focus Area: Water and Sanitation</b>	Percentage of population with basic access to drinking water sources	Urban: 76% Rural: 62:23%	<b>89%</b>	<b>94%</b>
	Percentage of population with access to safely managed drinking water management	27% (JMP7 National)		<b>94%</b>
*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	Number of IPEP projects implemented by type	0	-	<b>6 (100%)</b>

geographical areas  * Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system  * Ensure the rights and entitlement of children	Percentage of children engaged in child labour  Incidence of child abuse cases	21.8%  4,720		
<b>Focus Area: Gender Equality</b>  *Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development system and outcomes	Percentage of women in public life	Minister= 23.25% (9) Dep. Ministers =20.93% (30) MMDCES=10.3% (20) Chief Directors=10% (4) Chief Justice= 100% (1)	-	<b>4.7%</b>
<b>Focus Area: Social Protection</b>  *Strengthen social protection especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Number of extremely poor house benefiting from LEAP	213,043	507	Leap beneficiaries received their grant in full during the period
<b>Focus Area: Disability and Development</b>	Proportion of District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) released to PWDs (%)  Proportion of person with disabilities	3% (GhC28.831 million-covering 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter 2016 and 1 <sup>st</sup> -3 <sup>rd</sup> quarters 2017)  NA	C128, 258.67  76/285*100 =27%	Disability fund management committee during the period ensured the payment of all amount due the disabled persons.  The beneficiaries had hair dryers, sewing

	receiving needed assistive technologies			machines, Deep freezers corn mill machine to make a living with
<b>Focus Area: Youth Development</b>  Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development	Number of youths provided with employable skills	53,171	16,874	546 (30.9%)
<b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>				
<b>Focus Area:</b> 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		<b>3</b>  -
<b>Focus Area:</b> 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	-	<b>Road condition mix = Engineered roads-80% Good 20% Fair Un-engineered roads- 100%poor</b>  <b>Total road network- 162km</b>  <b>Trunk roads-12km Engineered roads- 100km Un-engineered roads- 50km</b>

<b>Focus Area:</b> Enhance security service delivery	Police-citizen ratio	Total no. of police:33,002 Ratio1:848	-	<b>34 police personnel Ratio 1:1,489</b>
*Enhance public safety	Fireman-citizen ratio	1:700	-	<b>18 Fire personnel Ratio 1:2813</b>

### 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 Eight hundred and sixty-three (863) with Fifteen (15) Extension Officers which included NABCO trainees. The programme has helped created Four thousand, three hundred and fifteen (4,315) jobs in the district since its inception with Five hundred and seventeen (517) 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 20,260mt subsidized seeds to be distributed to farmers in 2018 for optimum production. However, 12,842metric tonnes of subsidized seeds were distributed to farmers.

The Extension officer-farmer ratio (excluding cocoa extension officers) in the district stands at 1:2,957.

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

The district was able to achieve fertilizer application rate of 155kg/ha as against a target of 500kg/ha. The average productivity of maize was 1.8mt/ha against a district target of 2.2mt/ha. Rice (milled) average productivity for 2018 was 2.79mt/ha far above the district target of 2.35mt/ha. This remarkable achievement is attributable to new technologies introduced and adopted by farmers in rice production in the district through demonstrations.

#### 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 84.2%, Primary 78.5% and JHS 77.7%.

#### Completion rate in P6, JHS3, SHS3

The percentage of people who have completed Primary 6 in the district stands at 88.2% and 96.2% for Junior High School (JHS).

#### 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. In the KG and Primary schools, the ratio seems fairly

balanced but the gap widens at the JHS and SHS levels. Boys' enrolment fairly exceeds that of girls. 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.

In 2018, the second phase of the free SHS implementation saw extra 422 students gained admission to SHS representing 26.5%. Comparatively, more girl students gained admission to SHS from the total number of 588 in 2016 without free SHS to 887 in 2017 with the implementation of free SHS representing 33.7% and 792 in 2018 also representing 25.7%. Furthermore, boys' enrolment also increased from 583 in 2016 to 859 in 2017 representing 32.1% increase in admission and 801 in 2018 representing 27.2%.

### **Pupil-to-trained teacher ratio in basic schools**

There are Ninety-eight (98) teachers both trained and untrained in Kindergarten schools in the district with total enrolment of One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Seventeen (1,917). Of the 98 teachers, eighty-one (81) are trained and seventeen (17) untrained. This puts the Pupil-to-trained teacher ratio at the KG level at 1:24.

At the Primary level, there are Two hundred and Eighty-one (281) teachers with enrolment of Five Thousand, Four hundred and ninety-one (5,491). Of the 281 teachers, two hundred and thirty-six (236) are trained and Forty-five (45) untrained. This also puts the Pupil-to-trained teacher ratio at the Primary level at 1:23.

At the JHS level, the total number of teachers stood at Three Hundred and nine (309) for both trained and untrained with enrolment of Two Thousand, two hundred and forty-four (2,244). Of the 300 teachers, two hundred and ninety (290) are trained and nineteen (19) are untrained. This again puts the Pupil-trained teacher ratio at the JHS level at 1:8.

Furthermore, at the SHS level, the total number of teachers stood at Two hundred (200) with total enrolment of Four Thousand, One Hundred and Seventy-seven (4,177). Of these 200 teachers, One Hundred an eighty-five (185) are trained and Fifteen (15) untrained. This puts the Pupil-trained teacher ratio at the SHS level at 1:23.

### **BECE pass rate (95.06%)**

Out of 3,072 candidates registered for the BECE 2,920 pupils representing 95.06% passed making the District First (1st) in Ashanti Region and third (3rd) at the National level. In terms of quality pass rate, the District was first (1st) at the National level according to statistics from Ghana Education Service. Of the 3,072 candidates, 1,734 boys had a pass rate of 56.4% and 1,338 girls had a pass rate of 43.5%. The overall pass rate stood at 95.06%.

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

The District has five (5) health facilities. Thus, one (1) hospital, three (3) health centers and one (1) CHPS compound. The only CHPS compound at Adomanu is functional and its proportion is 33%. The Assembly has commenced work on two (2) additional Community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) at Ahinsan and Dadwen and are at advanced stages of completion. When

completed, the proportion of functional CHPS would increase and improve access to safe health care delivery in the district.

### **Doctor-to-population ratio**

The District has only one (1) doctor that serves a projected population of 50,639 at the St. Benito Hospital at Dompooase. The District hospital is under construction but work has stalled since 2017. It is the hope of the Assembly that, Government of Ghana would secure funding for the completion of the ultra-modern hospital befitting of a district status. The Doctor-to-population ratio therefore stands at 1:50,639.

### **Nurse-to-population ratio**

The district has a total of Sixty-seven (67) nurses with Twenty-nine (29) being General Nurses and Thirty-eight (38) Community nurses. With a projected population of 50,639; the Nurse-to-population ratio stands at 1:755.

### **Percentage of population with basic access to drinking water sources**

The percentage of the district population with access to drinking water sources is 94%. Most communities within the three (3) area councils are under the small-town water system with few boreholes scattered across the district. The percentage of population with access to drinking water sources is expected to increase upon completion of solar powered mechanized water system under the infrastructure for poverty eradication projects (IPEP) which three (3) communities in the district are direct beneficiaries.

### **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 94%. Most communities within the three (3) area councils are under the small-town water system with few boreholes scattered across the district. This small-town water system is managed by Water Management Team (WMT) and other private operators. Dompooase and Fomena are managed by Water Management Team whereas Akrokerri water system is by private operator on behalf of the Water Management Team.

### **Number of IPEP projects implemented by type**

The district has six (6) IPEP projects under implementation. The project type is both water and sanitation. Thus, Construction of 10-seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized boreholes at Patakro, Bobriase and Akrokerri and also the Construction of Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System at Meduma, Kwapia and Kyekyewere.

### **Percentage of women in public life**

The Assembly has twenty-one (21) Assembly members with 16 elected and 5 appointees. Out of this, only one is a woman. This puts the percentage of women in public life in the district at 4.7% 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 Five hundred and seven (507) with beneficiaries receiving their grant in full during period.

### **Proportion of District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) released to PWDs (%)**

The proportion of DACF released to PWDs is 3% (GhC28.831 million-covering 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2016 and 1<sup>st</sup> -3<sup>rd</sup> quarters 2017) where the Disability fund management committee during the period ensured the payment of all amount due the disabled persons.

### **Proportion of person with disabilities receiving needed assistive technologies**

The proportion of person with disabilities receiving assistive technologies is 27% ( $76/285 \times 100 = 27\%$ ) where the beneficiaries had hair dryers, sewing machines, Deep freezers corn mill machine to make a living.

### **Number of youths provided with employable skills**

The number of youths provided with employable skills were 546. These were NABCO trainees posted to the district in November 2018 under seven (7) modules.

Educate Ghana	216
Digitize Ghana	43
Civic Ghana	66
Heal Ghana	60
Feed Ghana	30
Revenue Ghana	86
Enterprise Ghana	<u>45</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>546</b>

### **Road condition mix**

The road condition mix in the district is generally good. Thus, Engineered roads-80% Good and 20% fair.

Un-engineered roads-100% poor. The total road network in the district is 162km. Trunk roads make up 12km in the district. Thus, Fomena-Cape Coast and Fomena-Obuasi roads. Engineered roads-100km and Un-engineered roads-50km. Examples of these roads in the district are but not limited to Fomena town roads-3.2km, Dompouse Town roads-4.2km, Fomena-Kusa feeder road-1km, Fomena-Ayaase-3.5km, Kusa-Dinkyie-7km, Dompouse-Adokwai-10km, Sodua-Bura-2km, Bobriase-Bena-4.5km, Akrokerri-Kyeaboso-10km, Akrokerri-Obuasi-5km, Adomanu-Abadwum-4.5km, Akrokerri-Bobriase-1.2km, Bobriase-Anyinabrem-15km.

### **Police citizen ratio**

Peace and Security is utmost priority of the Assembly as development thrives in peaceful co-existence among the people. The District has a police citizen ratio of 1:1489 in 2018 against 1:828 at the national level. The Assembly through DISEC has intensified security in the District. The District has 34 police personnel working in the three (3) sub-divisions namely Dompouse, Fomena and Akrokerri. The Akrokerri sub-division is under Obuasi Municipal leaving Dompouse and Fomena sub-divisions under



the Adansi North District. The two sub-divisions have twenty-four (24) police officers with seventeen (17) males and seven (7) females. The number of police officers in the district is woefully inadequate given the total population its serves. It is the hope of the Assembly that more police officers be posted to the district to help clamp down on issues that threaten security in the district such as armed robbery, stealing, assault, theft, rape, causing harm, defacing public notices, etc.

The Security institutions in the district are the Police, Fire Service and Prison service. In 2018, the District police headquarters formerly situated at Dompouse was moved to Fomena, the district capital following completion of police office complex by the Traditional council and the Assembly. The police Commander and his officers are now stationed at Fomena.

### **Fireman-citizen ratio**

The district has a fire service station that combats the outbreak of fire disasters. There are 18 fire officers with 14 males and 4 females. This puts the district fireman-citizen ratio at 1:2,813 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 198/100,000livebirths in 2017. In 2018 at the district level, it stands at 109/100,000. 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.

### **Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fire and flooding)**

In the first three months of 2018, the district recorded some cases of flooding and rip offs of buildings. With the help of the District Assembly, the situation was given the needed attention and victims were relieved of their suffering by the provision of some relief items. As a result, three (3) Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) were formed at Kusa, Fomena and Dompouse and trained on disaster prevention and management.

### **Number of deaths, missing person and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people**

No death or casualty was recorded or as a result of disaster in 2018. About forty-five (45) households were affected as a result of disaster and victims were identified and supported with blankets (40 pieces), clothing (2bails), mosquito nets and coil (13 bails and 13 boxes), rice (7 bags), cooking oil (6 boxes), soap (1box), plates (40pieces), basin (40pieces), buckets (40pieces), cups (50pieces) and poly-mats (16pieces).

## 2.4 EDUCATION

Education is recognized as the engine of any national growth. It helps in preparing and harnessing all human resources needed for the conscious and pragmatic development of a nation. Indeed, education is closely linked to improved health, greater productivity, social mobility and income.

Currently, there are Ninety-three (93) Public Institutions and Thirty-two (39) Private Institutions ranging from KG to Tertiary level making a total of One Hundred and thirty-two (132) educational facilities in the district. Table 2.7 shows the educational infrastructure in the district both public and private.

Table 2. 7: Educational Institutions 2015-2018

Type /Level	Number of Public Schools				Number of Private Schools			
	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	Total	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	Total
Kindergarten	28	29	29	86	14	15	15	44
Primary	31	31	31	93	12	13	13	38
Junior High School	29	29	29	87	9	10	10	29
Senior High School	3	3	3	9	1	1	1	3
College of Edu. /Nursing Training	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>114</b>

Source: GES, Fomena, 2018

The number of Educational Institutions indicates the physical facilities that are available for quality education delivery. Over the three years (2015-2018), number of the public educational institutions increased by one (1) while the private schools from also increased by three (3). This shows the enormous investment the Assembly has made with regards to Educational infrastructure.

To enhance effective and efficient access to education infrastructure, twenty-eight (28) additional classrooms would be required to achieve the set targets and objectives. A total of Five thousand, three hundred and forty-nine (5,349) dual and mono desks are needed to solve the problem of furniture supplies to schools from KG-JHS level in the district.

Table 2. 8: Educational Infrastructure Situation in the District-2018

Level	No. of Schools	No. of classrooms available	Classrooms Needing Repairs		Additional classroom needed	Furniture	
			Major	Minor		No. of seating places available	Seating places needed
KG	29	47	18	11	22	806	1,111
Primary	31	159	40	44	6	2,536	2,955

JHS	29	93	17	17	-	1,461	1,283
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4,803</b>	<b>5,349</b>

*Public Schools Enrolment 2018*

Table 12 depicts that over the four-year period, more boys have been enrolled in schools than girls.

A critical issue which needs attention is the drop-out rate of boys and girls as they move up the educational ladder. For instance, between the years 2017/2018, enrolment of boys was recorded 52.4% while 47.6% represent the girl's enrolment. There was a decrease in the boy's and girl's enrolment as they move the academic ladder to JHS. In the 2017/2018 academic year, enrolment of boys to JHS from primary reduced by 50.3% whereas girls enrolment also reduced by 49.6%.

Again, between 2018/2019 academic year, the total number of girls and boys enrolment stands at 41.4% and 51.6% respectively within the municipality. Additionally, 2016/2017 academic year has boys' enrolment as 58.6% and girls'. The situation changed when moving from primary to JHS with a reduction in boys' enrolment standing at 28.1% and girls' 53.8%. Conscious efforts should be made by the Assembly and other stakeholders to enhance boys and girls education at higher levels in the District.

*Table 2. 9: Public Schools Enrolment 2015-2018*

Type / Level	2015/2016			2016/2017			2017/2018			2018/2019		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
KG	939	866	1,805	926	883	1,809	978	939	1,917	879	818	1,697
Primary	2,734	2,489	5,223	2,780	2,586	5,366	2,878	2,613	5,491	1,885	2,672	4,557
JHS	1,245	1,091	2,336	1,255	1,161	2,416	1,428	1,316	2,744	1,355	1,234	2,589
SHS	-	-	-	2,052	2,125	4,177	2,052	2,125	4,177	2,052	2,125	4,177
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,918</b>	<b>4,446</b>	<b>9,364</b>	<b>7,013</b>	<b>6,755</b>	<b>13,768</b>	<b>7,336</b>	<b>6,993</b>	<b>14,329</b>	<b>6,171</b>	<b>6,849</b>	<b>13,020</b>

*Source: GES, Fomena, December 2018*

**Private Schools Enrolment**

The trend is also not different with that of the private schools where girls and boys enrolment reduced from primary schools to JHS levels. In the 2017/2018 academic year, girls and boys enrolment reduced with 71.6% and 73.0% respectively.

*Table 2. 10: Private Schools Enrolment 2015-2018*

Type / Level	2015/2016			2016/2017			2017/2018			2018/2019		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Totals
KG	805	545	1,350	388	378	766	159	204	363	514	500	1,014
Primary	745	727	1,472	768	768	1,505	698	719	1,417	503	493	1,001
JHS	272	277	549	189	181	370	188	204	392	131	111	242
SHS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<b>Total</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>3,371</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>2,641</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>2,257</b>
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Source: GES, Fomena, December 2018

### 2.4.1 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 1:20 as compared to the regional of 1:23. The teacher-pupil ratio for primary school in the district is 1:20 as compared to the regional and national ratios of 1:33 and 1:45 respectively. This gives an indication that the District Teacher -pupil ratio is comparatively better than the national. At the JSS level, the teacher pupil ratio is 1:8 as compared to the regional ratio of 1:18 and the national of 1: 35.

Table 2. 11: Pupil-Teacher Ratio

SCHOOL	SCHOOLS ENROLMENT	NO. OF TEACHERS		TOTAL	RATIO
		TRAINED	UNTRAINED		
KG	1,917	81	17	98	20:1
PRIMARY	5,491	236	45	281	20:1
JHS	2,244	290	19	309	8:1
SHS	4,177	185	15	200	9:1
TOTAL	13,829	792	96	888	

Source: GES, Fomena, 2018

### 2.4.2 District Performance in BECE 2018

Trend analysis of BECE pass rate in 2018 revealed a pass rate of 95.06% making the District First (1st) in Ashanti Region, third (3rd) at the national level and first (1st) in terms of quality at the national level. The sterling performance in BECE 2018 is attributable to strict supervision by circuit supervisors coupled with the support by the Assembly in the organization of mock examinations for BECE students.

Table 2. 12: District Performance in BECE-2018

#### SCHOOL PERFORMANCES BASED ON BECE AGGREGATES OBTAINED- 2014

	<b>6</b>	<b>7-15</b>	<b>16-24</b>	<b>25-40</b>	<b>Totals</b>	<b>% Pass</b>	<b>Overall % Pass</b>
Boys	12	520	955	247	1,734	56.4%	95.06%
Girls	5	360	707	266	1,338	43.5%	

Table 2. 13: Facilities in Public Basic Schools

Type/Level	Total no. of Public Schools	No. of Schools with Toilet	No. of Schools with Potable water	No. of Schools with Electricity
KG	29	19	20	20
Primary	31	19	25	22
JHS	29	19	23	20

Source: GES, Fomena, December 2018

Table 2.13 indicates that out of the total number of twenty-nine (29) for KG schools, nineteen (19) have access to toilet facility, twenty (20) have access to potable drinking water and twenty (20) have access to electricity. Primary schools have a total number of thirty-one (31) out of which nineteen (19) have access to toilet facility, twenty-five (25) have access to potable drinking water and twenty-two (22) have access to electricity. At the JSS level, of a total of twenty-nine (29), nineteen (19) have access to toilet facility, twenty-three (23) have access to potable drinking water and twenty (20) have access to electricity.

There is therefore the urgent need for the Assembly to ensure that basic schools have access to basic facilities such as water, electricity and toilet to improve academic performance.

### 2.4.3 Completion Rates / Retention Rates

Completion rate is the total number of pupils/students enrolled in the last grade of a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that level of education.

From the table 2.14, the rate of retention for males exceeded females.

Table 2. 14: Senior High School (SHS)

Year	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Enrolment</b>	2,169	1,934	2,522	2,402	2,349	2,323	2,664	2,673
<b>Retention</b>	0.648	0.517	0.591	0.658	0.631	0.616	0.629	0.649
<b>Performance</b>	-	-	-	-	743	796	782	744

This can be attributed to a situation whereby students from other schools outside the district comes to register for the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE).

With respect to the performance of students, it can be ascertained male students perform better than their female students.

There are three (6) Public Senior High Schools and one (1) Private Senior High School in the District. Facilities in 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.

There is also the urgent need for infrastructure to improve teaching and learning in the district with Two Thousand and fifty-two (2,052) Boys and Two thousand, One hundred and twenty-five (2,125) Girls respectively.

#### 2.4.4 Ghana's 62<sup>nd</sup> Independence Anniversary Debate Competition

The Directorate organised a debate competition for the three (3) SHS in the District on 18<sup>th</sup> January, 2018 to commemorate Ghana's 62<sup>nd</sup> Independence Anniversary Celebration. The competition was held at Asare Bediako SHS with the topic '**The Youth in ICT is a Curse to the Nation**'. The participating schools were Asare Bediako SHS, Bodwesango SHS, Dompoe SHS and Fomena T.I. Ahmadiyya SHS. All the schools did well but Fomena T.I. Ahmadiyya SHS was declared winners.

Fomena T.I. Ahmadiyya SHS who won the SHS Debate competition represented the District at the Zonal level which was held at Amansie West District on Tuesday 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2018. Fomena T.I. AMASS won the Zonal contest and placed 3<sup>rd</sup> at the Regional Competition which was held on Saturday 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2018 at Kumasi Anglican SHS.

#### 2.4.5 Orientation and Induction of Newly Employed Teachers

The Directorate organized an orientation on Teacher Licensing for one hundred and seventy-nine (179) newly employed teachers from 16<sup>th</sup> October, 2018 to 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2018 at Dompoe Senior High School. The participants comprised of one hundred and thirty-nine (139) teachers recruited under the limited recruitment exercise and forty (40) newly trained teachers who were posted to the District. Participants were given certificates of participation and inducted into the Service.

Table 2. 15: Other Activities – Access- Distribution of School Uniforms

S/N	ACTIVITY	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	SOURCE OF FUNDING
1	Distribution of free School Uniform to pupils in basic schools	190 School Uniform for boys (smaller size)	Increase in enrollment and pupils attending school regularly	Regional Education Office
2	Distribution of free School Uniform to pupils in basic schools	190 School Uniform for girls (smaller size)	Increase in enrollment and pupils attending school regularly	Regional Education Office
3	Distribution of free School Uniform to pupils in basic schools	170 School Uniforms for	Increase in enrollment and pupils attending school regularly	Regional Education Office

		boys (medium size)		
4	Distribution of free School Uniform to pupils in basic schools	170 School Uniforms for girls (medium size)	Increase in enrollment and pupils attending school regularly	Regional Education Office
5	Distribution of free School Uniform to pupils in basic schools	112 School Uniforms for boys (large size)	Increase in enrollment and pupils attending school regularly	Regional Education Office
6	Distribution of free School Uniform to pupils in basic schools	112 School Uniforms for girls (large size)	Increase in enrollment and pupils attending school regularly	Regional Education Office
7	Distribution of free School Uniform to pupils in basic schools	160 School Uniforms for boys (extra-large size)	Increase in enrollment and pupils attending school regularly	Regional Education Office
8	Distribution of free School Uniform to pupils in basic schools	160 School Uniforms for girls (extra-large size)	Increase in enrollment and pupils attending school regularly	Regional Education Office
9	Distribution of free School Uniform to pupils in basic schools	90 sandals for pupils	Increase in enrollment and pupils attending school regularly	Regional Education Office
10	Distribution of Notice Board	1 Notice Board	Promote effective communication in school	Regional Education Office
11	Distribution of Cupboard	2 cupboards	Safe keeping of teaching and learning materials and other educational equipment	Regional Education Office
12	Distribution of School Sandals (My First Day at School)	90 pairs	Increase in enrollment and pupils attending school regularly	Regional Education Office

## 2.5 HEALTH

There are five (5) health facilities in the district. Thus, One (1) hospital, three (3) health centres and one (1) CHPs Compound. There are two (2) additional CHPs compound under construction which when completed would increase the number to seven (7). There is one (1) medical Doctor and two (2) pharmacists at St Benito Hospital, two (2) Medical Assistants at Fomena and Akrokerri Health centres

and a midwife at Wioso Health center. Work on the ultra-modern Fomena District Hospital has stalled for over two years now which does not auger well for safe health care delivery. Efforts must be made to complete the hospital befitting of a District status to improve access to safe health care

Table 2. 16: Health Facilities in the District-2018

N/S	NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY	OWNERSHIP	LOCATION
1.	1. St. Benito Hospital	Hospital	CHAG	Dompoase
2.	2. Wioso health center	H/Center	Gov't	Wioso
3.	3. Akrokerri health center	H/Centre	Gov't	Akrokerri
4.	4. Fomena health center	H/Center	Gov't	Fomena
5.	5. Adomanu CHPs Compound	CHPs Compound	CHAG	Adomanu

Source: District Health Directorate, 2018

Malaria still tops the list of top ten (10) diseases in the district despite the on-going DDH/ANDA malaria control programme. Other top diseases include Skin diseases and ulcers, URTI, Rheumatism and others.

### 2.5.1 Top Ten OPD Cases 2015-2018

Table 2. 17: Top Ten (10) OPD Diseases (2015-2018)

NO.	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	DISEASE	NO.	DISEASE	NO.	DISEASE	NO.	DISEASE	NO.
1	Malaria	9,203	Malaria	12,937	Malaria	18,101	Malaria	20,764
2	URTI	3,764	URTI	6,489	URTI	6,932	URTI	5,492
3	Rheumatism	1,559	Diarrhoea	3,043	Diarrhoea	3,242	Anaemia	3,116
4	Diarrhoea	1,530	Rheumatism	2,930	Anaemia	3,237	Rheumatism	2,330
5	Anaemia	1,084	Anaemia	2,337	Hypertension	3,012	Diarrhoea	2,092
6	Hypertension	792	Hypertension	1,606	Rheumatism	2,992	Hypertension	1,839
7	Skin diseases	725	Intestinal worms	1,318	Skin diseases	1,872	Intestinal worms	1,657



8	Intestinal Worms	466	Skin diseases	1,305	Intestinal worms	1,476	Skin diseases	1,262
9	Urinary infection	369	Pneumonia	1,000	Eye infections	1,166	Urinary infection	935
10	Eye Infections	258	Eye infections	590	Urinary infection	812	Eye infection	697

Source: District Health Directorate, 2018

## 2.5.2 HIV Activities

### HIV Project Objectives

- To ensure that HIV/AIDS pandemic is reduced to manageable level
- To mobilize human, material and financial resources to prevent further spread of the disease
- To eradicate all forms of stigmatization
- To strengthen care and support

### Major Activities Carried Out

- DAC and DRMT meetings
- First Response Counselling and Testing
- HIV/AIDS Stigma Reduction and “Know Your Status” Campaign.
- Monitoring exercise
- Advocacy and Condoms Distribution
- Testing and Counselling during the Farmers Day Celebration

### Major Achievements

- Two District AIDS Committee and District Response Management Team meetings was held
- One First Response Counselling and Testing organize at Fomena
- HIV/AIDS Stigma Reduction and “Know Your Status” Campaign organized in four Senior High Schools (SHS) within the District.
- Monitoring exercise
- Advocacy programmes and condoms distribution were in Fomena and Dompoase on World HIV/AIDS Day.
- HIV Testing and Counselling activities organized at Abadwum during the District Farmers Day Celebration.

## Activities

The District AIDS Committee meeting were held during the first quarter to discuss HIV situation and plan activities within the year. The second DAC meeting was held to discuss the work plan and budget for the year, 2019.

Additionally, the District Response Management Team met to discuss activities that were marked for the World HIV/AIDS Celebration.

### First Response Counselling and Testing

As part of the independence celebration on Wednesday 6<sup>th</sup> March, 2018 organized on the Fomena Methodist School Park, the HIV/AIDS management Team organized counseling and testing exercise to help people check for their status.

During the exercise, a total of 51 persons tested for their status and three out of this number tested positive. These persons were further referred to the Fomena ART center for confirmation and treatment. The table below indicate the number of male and female that were tested;

No. of people that were tested	No. of male	No. of female
51	21	30

### HIV/AIDS Stigma Reduction And “Know Your Status” Campaign Held in The Four Senior High Schools in The District

The Assembly in collaboration with District Health Directorate organized a four-day counseling and Testing programme in the four Senior High Schools in the Adansi North District with the Theme “*Know Your Status*” as part of the United Nation’s Agenda termed **OPERATION 90-90-90** which seeks to end HIV/AIDS new infection by the year 2030. This operation seeks to ensure as much as possible that about 90% of the total population test for their status and 90% of those tested positive must be on treatment or medication.

The three (3) Senior High Schools campuses in which this counseling and testing exercise took place were namely;

- Dompouse Senior High School,
- Fomena T.I AMASS and
- Asare Baidako Senior High School.

This exercise was planned by the District Management Team

During the counseling and testing exercise, numerous education and campaigns were done concerning the need for each to know his or her status and also what the District Assembly and the Health facilities are doing to support persons living with the virus.

The Directors of Health Service and Ghana Education Service for Adansi North District rendered aromatic talks on the HIV endemic to the pupils on the need for them to know their status and also abstain from pre-mature and unprotected sexual intercourse

Public Health Nurse with her team also delivered talks on the types of HIV/AIDS and the various ways of getting infected with the virus. They explained the symptoms of the HIV/AIDS and the first point of contact if you experience any of the HIV/AIDS symptoms.

In addition to talks delivered by the Directors of Health and Education, Headmaster/Mistress of the various Schools also gave brief talks to the students on the need to abstain from premarital sexual acts stressing that they are the future leaders for the country.

The first School for counselling and testing was the Dompouse Senior High School. Two hundred and three students tested for their status but God being so good no one tested reactive. Some tutors at Dompouse Senior High Schools also tested but no reactive case was realized.

Fomena T.I AMASS was the second school in which the programme was organized for the second day. One Hundred and thirty-eight students tested for their status and no reactive case was also realized.

The last school for the last day of the **three-day** HIV/AIDS counseling and testing programme which also felt the presence of the District Chief Executive (DCE) was the Akrokerri Senior High School. We tested One Hundred and Sixty-Eight students at Asare Badiako Senior High School and no reactive case was also recorded.

The Focal Person with District Response Management Team is doing a follow up monitoring to ensure that Person Living with HIV/AIDS in the District receive proper treatment and care to eradicate the issue of stigmatization in the District. The team is also ready to support PLWHIV/AIDS in the areas of their insurance and enroll them unto the LEAP programme.

The attached table give the details of the persons counseled and tested for their status including their names, contacts and status

No.	Name of School	Total number of people tested	Male	Female
1.	Dompouse SHS	186	74	112
2.	T.I AMASS SHS	143	40	103
3.	Asare Bediako SHS	138	55	83

### 2.5.3 Health Personnel's in the District

In 2017, the total number of health professionals available in the district were 231 with one (1) Director,

One (1) Medical Officer, Thirty-seven General Nurses, Seventy-seven (77) Community Health Nurses, Six (6) Health Assistants, Forty-three (43) Midwives, Four (4) Physician Assistants (4), Fourteen (14) Supporting staff and Forty-eight (48) Casuals. In 2018, the District has been split into two (2).

Thus, Adansi Asokwa and Adansi North Districts. This has reduced the number of health professionals to 141 with One (1) Director, one (1) Medical Officer, twenty-nine (29) General Nurses, thirty-eight (38) Community Health Nurses, six (6) Health Assistants, twenty-five (25) Midwives, two (2) Physician Assistants, seven (7) Supporting staff and Thirty-two (32) Casuals

*Table 2. 18: Staff Strength in the District (2014-2018)*

CATEGORY	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Director	1	1	1	1	1
Medical Officers	1	1	2	1	1
General Nurses	21	27	34	37	29
Community Health Nurses	77	83	89	77	38
Health Assistants	7	7	7	6	6
Midwives	20	22	31	43	25
Physician Assistants	4	4	4	4	2
Nurse Anesthetist	-	-	-	-	-
Support staff	11	11	14	14	7
Casuals	29	32	41	48	32
Totals	171	188	223	231	141

### 2.5.4 National Health Insurance Scheme

The National Health Insurance has made significant achievement through education and sensitization of all the stake holders. The scheme which use to be managed by eleven (11) member board is now taken off by the Care Taker Committee which includes District Coordinating Director, District Finance Officer, Representative from NHIS- Region and District Scheme Manager.

The total new membership registration as at December 2018 stood at 10,755 with 4,394 males and 5,841 females. Also, total membership renewal as at December 2018 was 35,246 with 14,085 males

and 21,161 females respectively. Tables 2.20 and 2.21 show new membership registration and renewal from January-December 2018.

## National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

**Table 2. 19:** Table 2.19 NEW MEMBERSHIP REGISTRATION FOR 2018

MONTH	YEAR	INFORMAL		SSNIT CONTRIBUTOR S		SSNIT PENSIONERS		INDIGENTS		UNDER 18 YRS		70 YEARS AND ABOVE		PREGNANT WOMEN	SUB TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	M	F	M & F
Jan	2018	145	141	20	2	0	0	0	0	301	304	8	14	175	474	636	<b>1,110</b>
Feb	2018	159	126	12	3	0	0	0	1	328	297	12	14	120	511	561	<b>1,072</b>
Mar	2018	97	80	12	2	1	0	0	0	119	132	11	8	116	240	338	<b>578</b>
Apr	2018	88	81	4	2	0	0	0	0	151	152	1	8	86	244	329	<b>573</b>
May	2018	173	172	18	3	0	0	0	0	266	269	12	6	162	469	612	<b>1,081</b>
Jun	2018	97	101	6	1	0	0	0	0	148	119	3	6	59	254	286	<b>540</b>
Jul	2018	133	121	5	1	1	0	0	0	183	174	5	7	123	327	426	<b>753</b>
Aug	2018	162	116	6	6	1	0	0	0	218	203	6	11	117	393	453	<b>846</b>
Sep	2018	130	81	3	1	0	0	0	0	217	219	4	8	120	354	429	<b>783</b>
Oct	2018	236	180	13	3	0	0	0	0	461	448	13	14	214	723	859	<b>1,582</b>
Nov	2018	165	132	20	10	1	0	0	0	385	372	13	8	134	584	656	<b>1,240</b>
Dec	2018	122	64	4	1	1	0	97	0	134	119	3	6	66	361	256	<b>617</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,707</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,911</b>	<b>2,808</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1,492</b>	4,934	5,841	<b>10,775</b>

**Table 2. 20: MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FOR 2018**

MONTH	YEAR	INFORMAL		SSNIT CONTRIBUTORS		SSNIT PENSIONERS		INDIGENTS		UNDER 18 YRS		70 YEARS AND ABOVE		PREGNANT WOMEN	SUB TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	M	F	M & F
Jan	2018	326	415	106	115	4	1	2	1	843	772	55	136	586	1,336	2,026	<b>3,362</b>
Feb	2018	225	332	79	76	5	1	2	3	622	649	41	117	389	974	1,567	<b>2,541</b>
Mar	2018	176	238	69	56	0	0	0	4	417	432	35	73	328	697	1,131	<b>1,828</b>
Apr	2018	225	414	74	75	3	1	0	0	503	520	50	100	359	855	1,469	<b>2,324</b>
May	2018	302	606	111	86	7	5	0	1	731	757	67	140	306	1,218	1,901	<b>3,119</b>
Jun	2018	300	601	132	87	7	0	0	2	858	797	63	131	313	1,360	1,931	<b>3,291</b>
Jul	2018	259	357	108	88	1	1	0	0	533	603	46	114	338	947	1,501	<b>2,448</b>
Aug	2018	285	503	118	74	4	2	0	0	631	622	40	115	345	1,078	1,661	<b>2,739</b>
Sep	2018	273	482	100	84	9	1	0	0	1,075	1,014	75	128	381	1,532	2,090	<b>3,622</b>
Oct	2018	439	692	128	100	16	3	0	0	1,115	1,101	67	146	248	1,765	2,290	<b>4,055</b>
Nov	2018	324	544	97	101	9	0	0	0	798	708	52	110	530	1,280	1,993	<b>3,273</b>
Dec	2018	269	418	74	55	6	2	31	2	622	644	41	104	376	1,043	1,601	<b>2,644</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,403</b>	<b>5,602</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8,748</b>	<b>8,619</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>4,499</b>	14,085	21,161	<b>35,246</b>

## 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 during the fourth quarter at 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 other 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 2. 21.: Trainings Organised 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

## **2.7 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

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
- JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

### **2.7.1 Child Rights Protection Programme**

A total of Fifteen (15) Welfare Cases under this care programme were reported and registered at the Agency during the fourth quarter of the year 2018.

The registered cases were in the area of Child / Family Neglect, Custody of children, paternity (Disputed pregnancies) and Family Welfare / Reconciliation.

The Breakdown of the cases for the period were as follows:

Child / Family Neglect - 7

Custody of Children	-	2
Paternity (Disputed Pregnancies)	-	2
Family Welfare / Reconciliation	-	<u>4</u>
		<u>15 cases</u>

### **2.7.2 Child / Family Neglect**

Seven (7) Child / Family Neglect cases were reported and registered at the Agency during the fourth quarter of the year 2018. Two (2) cases of Child / Family Neglect were brought forward from the third quarter 2018 to make nine (9) during the period. Seven (7) were satisfactorily investigated and amicably settled by the agency during the period.

One (1) Child/Family Neglect Case was withdrawn for peaceful settlement at Home. No referral was made to the Family Tribunal during the period. The one (1) remaining case of Child/Family Neglect was pending before the agency to be investigated as at the end of the fourth quarter under review.

The Department of Social Welfare with the vision to integrate disadvantaged, vulnerable and neglected people into the main stream of Socio-Economic Development during the fourth quarter of the year 2018 collected a total of Four thousand four hundred and fifty Ghana cedis (Gh¢4,450.00) cash from clients particularly fathers who appeared before the Agency and were found to have failed to live up to their paternal responsibilities as complaints were lodged against them at the agency.

The amounts collected were in respect of feeding, support for health care, school fees, clothing and some other necessities of life in respect of their children/families.

### **2.7.3 Disputed Pregnancies (Paternity)**

Two (2) Paternity cases were reported at the Agency and were also registered during the period. The two (2) cases were successfully handled by the agency during the fourth quarter of 2018 where respondents involved who had earlier at home denied paternity had in the course of our proceedings at the agency did accept responsibility for the pregnancy denied earlier at home having been briefed and counseled on paternity issues as contained in ACT 560 (section 40 – 42).

### **2.7.4 Custody of Children**

The Agency during the Fourth quarter received two (2) Child Custody cases which were successfully handled and disposed-off during the period based on Social Enquiry conducted by the Agency into the case brought before it.

### **2.7.5 Family Welfare / Reconciliation**

Four (4) Cases of Family Reconciliation were registered by the Agency during the fourth quarter of the year 2018. The four (4) cases were successfully handled by the agency during the period under review.

### 2.7.6 Programmes And Activities with Day Care Centres

The creation of Adansi Asokwa District Assembly out of the former Adansi North District has greatly affected our documentation on Day Care Centres in the current Adansi North District Assembly as most of the Centres have been taken over by the Adansi Asokwa District during the period under review.

This, notwithstanding, the Department during the quarter visited seven (7) Day Care Centres within the District namely; Lighthouse Christian Mission Day Care, Fomena, Royal Kids Day Care, Dompouse, Old Ayaase Day Care, Old Ayaase, Kusa Methodist Day Care, Kusa, African Faith International Day Care, Agogooso, Royal City Academy Day Care, Adokwai and Benito Menni Day Care, Dompouse.

The seven (7) Centres visited during the period had a total population of two hundred and seventy-four (274). The males were 144 and that of Female were 130 children.

Table 2. 22: Day Care Centers in the District

No	Name of Day Care	Location	No. of Males	No. of Females
1	Lighthouse Christian Mission	Fomena	17	19
2	Royal Kids	Dompouse	32	18
3	Old Ayaase Day Care	Old Ayaase	19	20
4	Methodist Day Care	Kusa	21	18
5	African Faith International	Agogooso	19	19
6	Royal City Academy	Adokwai	20	17
7	Benito Menni	Dompouse	16	19
<b>Total</b>			<b>144</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Overall total</b>			<b>274</b>	

### 2.7.7 Child Labour Programme In the District

Child Labour: children exposed to hazardous jobs detrimental to their age, health, school contact hours and their time to rest is becoming a common order in the society.

The economic situation in the country and the cultural systems among other emerging issues force children to find means to support themselves and sometimes their families. This has resulted in child labour which has exposed a large number of children to hazardous jobs hence resulting in accidents, injuries, hunger, neglect, illness, verbal and physical abuse by caregivers, guardians and employers.

As an antidote to the menace of Child labour, the Adansi North District Assembly declared the District as “Child Labour Free Zone” during the fourth quarter of the year 2018 and beyond. The programme received collaboration from the International Labour Organization (ILO), Ghana National Association of Small-Scale Miners (GNASSM) and Social Support Foundation (SSF) during the period.

Programmes and activities such as Town Hall Meetings, stakeholder engagements and others were put in place by the District Assembly and international Labour Organisation for the implementation of the programme before its final inauguration at Abadwum on October 31, 2018. The staffs of the Department were deeply involved in the programme during the period including Workshops, Community Sensitization, training of Community Child Protection Committees (CCPCs) etc.

*Table 2. 23: Child Labour Programmes Attendance during the Last Quarter of 2018*

No	Programme	Male	Female	Total
1	Town Hall Meeting	181	178	<b>359</b>
2	Launching	310	234	<b>535</b>

The Department in collaboration with the ILO and the Adansi North District Assembly during the period developed an Action Plan to implement the programme. The strategies include:

1. Sensitization of Communities on child labour
  - Concept of Child labour
  - Causes and effect/consequences of child labour
  - Laws regarding child labour
  - Enforcement of laws on child labour
  - What actions can be taken by the communities
2. Training of Community leaders and Community Child Protection Committee (CCPCS)
3. Putting measures in place to enhance the enforcement of the District Bye laws on child labour.
4. Development of tools and questionnaire to conduct a pilot research on the nature and extent of child labour in the district.
5. Develop strategies to mobilize funds for child labour in the district.
6. Put in place coordinating mechanisms to bring together collaboration agencies including Police, NCCE, Court, ILO Child labour project in the district.
7. Put in place Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism.
8. Set up referral system to support Child labour in the District e.g. Enroll and retain victims of child labour in school, vocational training etc.

It is the anticipation of the Department that the District Assembly will provide the needed support to implement our programmes and activities. The Communities of Abadwum and Adomanu were the focus for the programme in the district due to their mining activities which is negatively affecting the children in the district.

## **2.7.8 Community Care Programme**

### **2.7.8.1 Registration of Persons with Disabilities (PWDS)**

The programme aims at registering all the disabled persons within the district as part of the Department's strategic objective of knowing the number of the disabled persons within the district, plan effectively for them and also to link them to the District Disability Fund to enhance their socio-economic development. With this program, six (6) persons with disability were registered during the period under review as indicated below.

Table 2. 24: PWDs in the District

No	DISABILITY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	Difficulty Moving	2	1	3
2	Difficulty hearing / Speaking	1	1	2
3	Difficulty Seeing	1	-	1
4	Other groups	4	2	6

### 2.7.8 Social / Public Education

During the fourth quarter of the year 2018, the Department of Social Welfare & Community Development, Social Welfare Unit as part of its Community Care programme and activities interacted, organized and sensitized some selected organized groups in the District including Dressmakers, Churches and Hairdressers Association.

The theme was “**Coping with grief**” Topics selected for the programme during the period include **Get plenty of sleep, pay attention to your diet, accept support from family and friends** etc. In all, about one hundred and thirty-five (135) people participated in the programme during the period under review.

### 2.7.9 Referral to The District Health Centre, Fomena

Two (2) Referral Cases were made to the District Health Centre, Fomena during the period under review. The cases were registered at the Agency as paternity, which were under investigation. The Department as part of its investigations into the cases saw the need to refer them to enable the complainant benefits from anti-natal services to make our investigations and settlement of the cases complete and successful.

### 2.7.10 The Leap Programme In the Adansi North District

With the creation of Adansi Asokwa District Assembly out of the former Adansi North District, the LEAP Management Secretariat (LMS) presented a separate Payroll voucher for the LEAP beneficiaries in the present Adansi North District during the period under review.

Therefore, the upgraded LEAP beneficiaries in the district including LEAP Survey 8 beneficiaries were five hundred and seven (507) as at 57<sup>th</sup> Cycle payment in the District which took place between on Monday 10<sup>th</sup> – Friday 14<sup>th</sup> December, 2018.

Currently, fifteen (15) Communities are benefiting from the LEAP programme in the district including Medoma, Old Edubiase, Kyeaboso, Dompouse, New Ayaase, Fomena, Kusa, Old Ayaase, Ahinsan, Adokwai, Agogooso, Sodua, Akrofuom, Borbriase and Akrokerri.

Also, the District has a total of three (3) pay points namely; Adansi Rural Bank premises, Adansi Fomena, Ahinsan Methodist Church premises, Ahinsan and Akrokerri Branch premises, of Adansi Rural Bank, Akrokerri. The District LEAP Payment Financial Institute (PFI) is Adansi Rural Bank.

## 2.7.11 Justice Administration Programme

### 2.7.11.1 Social Work at The District Magistrate Court Fomena

As it has been reported in our quarterly and annual reports for some time now, the Adansi North District was not having the Family Tribunal and Juvenile Court. The District finally inaugurated its Family Tribunal and Juvenile court at the District Magistrate court, Fomena during the fourth quarter. The panel has been constituted and has commenced work in earnest. The agency by law participated in the Family Tribunal sitting at Fomena during the period to deal with the Maintenance, Paternity, Child Custody and other Family related cases brought before the Tribunal during the quarter under review in line with Acts 560.

## 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 2. 25: 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	Agged	PLWDs		
<b>DADs Level</b>										
ADANSI NORTH	To train farmers on rice harvesting technologies	Field day at Agyenkwaso, Fumso and Kusa	Rice Farmers	23	7				Successful	MAG  MAG
	To train extension officers on how to write	Report writing training	Extension officers	23	9	32			Successful	MAG

	quarterly report									
	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 ration	Surveillance for livestock and poultry trans-boundary diseases and pest	Pig farmers	31	5				Successful	MAG
	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 4<sup>th</sup> 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.

*Table 2. 26: Average Regional Rainfall distribution*

DATA	4 <sup>th</sup> 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



Table 2. 27: Performance of Planting for Food & Jobs (PFJ)

MMDA	Crops	Variety	Area cropped (Ha)	Average yield (MT/Ha)	Estimated production (MT)	No of Farmers				
						Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWDs
	Maize	Wang-data Ewul-Boyo	112			92	10			
	Rice (Paddy)	Agra	14.4			41	2			
	Millet									
	Tomatoes	Peto mech	3.6			9	3			
	Pepper	Cayenne long red	3.6			5	1			
	Cabbage		6.8			14	2			
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>140.4</b>			<b>161</b>	<b>18</b>			

The figures indicated are updates of the performance of the PFJ as at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> 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.

## 2.8.1 Agro Input Distribution Under PFJ

### 2.8.1.1 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 2. 28

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	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>40</b>	

Table 2. 29: Fertilizer distribution

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

The table above indicates the update of fertilizer distributed by the district as at the 4<sup>th</sup> 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 2. 30: Seed Distribution

Type of seed	Quantity(kg)		No of beneficiaries					
	Received	Distributed	Total	Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWDs
<b>Maize</b>	3600	2520	102	92	10			
<b>Rice</b>	1000	1420	43	41	2			
<b>Soyabean</b>								
<b>Sorghum</b>								
<b>VEGETABLES</b>								
<b>Tomatoes</b>	2000	900	6	3	3			
<b>Pepper</b>	4000	900	6	5	1			
<b>Cabbage</b>	Rt 2000	1700	16	14	2			

Table 2. 31: Recovery under PFJ

MMDA	Type of Input	Total Cost (GHc)	Amount Recovered	Balance (GHc)	Remarks
ADANSI NORTH					
	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	
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>88,870.00</b>	<b>72,381.00</b>	<b>16,852.70</b>	

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

Table 2. 32: 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 NORTH	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 2. 33: AEA Farmer Ratio

MMDA	Total number of AEAs at post (existing + new)	No. AEAs with running motor bikes	Total number of female AEAs	No of AEAs engaged under PFJ (AEAs employed under YEP)	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 2. 34: Average number of farmers visited by an AEA by MMDA and by sex/age/PLWDs

MMDA	Total		No of farmers visited (2017 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter)					No of farmers visited (2018 4 <sup>th</sup> 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 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2018.

Table 2. 35: Number of RELC Meetings and participation by MMDA and sex/age/PLWDs

MMD A	No of RELC Meetings		No of Participants											
	20 17	20 18	2017						2018					
			Tot al	M ale	Fem ale	You th	Ag ed	PLW Ds	Tot al	Ma le	Fem ale	You th	Ag ed	PLW Ds
	1	1	31	28	3				45	37	8			
k/														
Regio nal Total														

Table 2. 36: Outbreaks of Scheduled/ Notifiable Diseases

DISEASES	Species Affected	Annual - 2017				Annual – 2018			
		No. of outbrea ks/ disease	No. of anima ls affect ed	Tot al Los s	Numbe r of District s Reporti ng	No. of outbrea ks/ disease	No. of anima ls affect ed	Tot al Los s	Numbe r of District s Reporti ng
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/Monkey	0							
Sheep Mange	Sheep	0							

There were no disease outbreaks during the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2018

*Table 2. 37: 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 (2017 vs. 2018)
		Annual - 2017	Annual - 2018	
Poultry	Newcastle Orthodox	2,000	11,500	+9,500
	I-2	-	-	-
	Gumboro	6,000	8,000	+2,000
	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 2. 38: Number of Farmers in Commodity Based FBOs/ Networks by Gender

MMD A	Commodity	No of beneficiaries											
		2017						2018					
		Male	Female	Youth	Agged	PLW Ds	Total	Male	Female	Youth	Agged	PLW Ds	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 4<sup>th</sup> 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 2. 39: Coordination Activities

NUMBER OF FBOS TRAINED ON NEW TECHNOLOGIES

MM DA	Type of technology	No of FBOs		No of beneficiaries												
		20 17	20 18	2017						2018						
				Total	Male	Female	Youth	Agged	PLW Ds	Total	Male	Female	Youth	Agged	PLW Ds	
			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 2. 40: Adoption of New Technologies

RAD level	Type of new technology	Number of Adopters					Remarks
		Total	Male	Female	Youth	PLWDs	
DADs Level							
Adansi North							
	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			
		<b>337</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>124</b>			
Regional total							

During the 4<sup>th</sup> 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.

### **2.9.2 Presentation on Environmental health at the behest of Justice and Peace Commission**

The Unit also within the quarter was invited by the Justice and Peace Commission to brief a section of the public present on Environmental health and sanitation issues within the district. An interactive question and answer session saw audience briefed about some of the protocols of the unit.

### **2.9.3 Health Promotion Activities**

### **2.9.4 Disinfection and Disinfestation**

This was carried out in various communities across the district aimed at reducing the presence of vectors of public health importance so as to reduce the incidence of filth related diseases within the district.

Institutions where the exercise was carried out included; the Health Centre at Fomena, Nursing and Midwifery Training School, Police station, Education Service and the Fire service. Public areas included all waste disposal sites and public latrines at Fomena, New Ayaase, Dompouse, Meduma, Kyeaboso and Old Edubiase.

### **2.9.5 Waste Disposal Sites**

Waste disposal sites across the district require immediate attention if a possible epidemic is to be averted. These sites depending on the gravity of the situation require burial, or pushing and leveling. It must be noted that the unit has provided a report on the state of waste disposal sites across the district and the environmental health unit is anxiously waiting for action to be done.

### **2.9.6 Food Safety**

In order to ensure consumers health are protected and not at the mercy of business owners who only seek to make profit, it is necessary to inspect these shops to ensure compliance. As a result, shops were inspected with items that were unwholesome removed and destroyed with the consent of the shop owners. This also saw the generation of GHC 380.00 from offenders during the exercise.

### **2.9.7 Communal Labour**

This was carried out at various communities within the district. On waste management, Ward 2 residents of Dompouse were tasked to push their waste off the street and educated on safe waste disposal practices.

## **2.10 YOUTH EMPLOYMENT**

In view of the effect of poverty on the socio-economic development of the district, the Assembly is implementing pro-poor programmes to mitigate the impact of poverty. The Assembly is currently embarking on the Youth Employment Programme to provide employable skills and jobs to the youth.

The programme aims at training the youth to acquire the necessary skills and after that integrate them into mainstream professions selected. The purpose of the programme is to provide additional employment opportunities for the youth for their economic empowerment.

The Adansi North District Youth Employment Agency during in 2018 operated only one (1) module. Thus, Community Policing Assistant (CPA). All the other modules are no longer in operation as the 2year contract has expired and no renewal has taken place. Initially, the agency had some beneficiaries from the Zongo Development Project which started around May in 2018. The district cannot account for such beneficiaries due to lack of access to information concerning them in terms of contract renewal and their operation.

The district currently has forty-nine (49) community police assistance in operation embarking on their duties as security personnel.

*Table 2. 41: Breakdown of Community Policing Assistant beneficiaries under Zones in the District*

<b>SEX</b>	<b>Location</b>		
	Fomena	Dompoase	Akrokerri
MALE	11	12	10
FEMALE	8	7	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3.0 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES IN 2018

#### 3.1 GHANA SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

The Ghana School Feeding Programme like in many other districts started in Adansi North District Assembly in 2006. The District Assembly has Sixteen (16) schools under the Ghana School Feeding programme with total enrolment of Four Thousand, Seven hundred and twenty-three (4,723). The total number of males and females in various beneficiary schools under the program is Two Thousand, Four hundred and forty-four (2,444) and Two Thousand, Two hundred and seventy-nine (2,279) respectively.

The basic concept of the programme is to provide children in public primary schools and kindergartens with one hot adequately nutritious meal, prepared from locally grown foodstuffs on every school going day.

*Table 3. 1: Beneficiary Schools of the Ghana School Feeding Programme (2018)*

NO	NAME OF SCHOOLS	KG		PRIMARY		OVERALL TOTAL
		BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	
1	Ahinsan D/A Basic	22	29	57	56	164
2	Kwapia R/C Basic	52	73	95	85	305
3	Kwapia D/A Basic	-	-	53	59	112
4	Ayaase R/C Primary	62	53	133	97	345
5	Old Edubiase Primary Methodist	35	34	81	80	230
6	Patakro D/A Primary	31	22	106	76	235
7	Adomanu R/C Primary	41	39	83	86	249
8	Abu Bonsra D/A Basic	40	35	163	168	406
9	Akrokerri Practice Basic	38	25	173	140	376
10	Buabin D/A KG/Primary	27	23	122	115	287
11	Kusa Methodist KG/Primary	35	42	96	95	268
12	Medoma R/C KG/Primary	49	48	152	108	357
13	ST. Hubert R/C Basic	50	40	159	141	390
14	Akrokerri D/A KG/Primary	21	27	48	45	141
15	Bobriase D/A Primary	33	35	68	75	211
16	Dadwen D/A Primary	53	55	266	273	647
	Total Enrolment	<b>589</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>1,699</b>	<b>4,723</b>

*Source: GES, Fomena GSFP 2018*

### **3.1.1 Central Government Releases**

Currently, it has become difficult to track the total amount of money that the central government released as transfer to the caterers because of the e-zwich system of payment of which caterers receive money direct from the central government to their individual accounts.

### **3.1.2 Benefits of the Ghana School Feeding Programme;**

- i. Increase in enrolment
- ii. Offered ready market for farmers in the beneficiary schools
- iii. Enhanced attendance and retention of pupils
- iv. Improved academic performance
- v. Improved the nutritional status of children in the beneficiary schools

### **3.2 NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME (NHIS)**

The National Health Insurance scheme has made dramatic strides in addressing the health needs of the people since its inception 2006. As at December 2017 a total number of 13,764 clients were registered (which includes Formal, Informal Adults, Children, Aged, Indigents and Pregnant Women) who can access health care from accredited health care providers

On Claims, total amount of GHC4,177,881.13 has been submitted for 2017 operational year of which GHC1,553,570.24 has been paid. Indebtedness stood at GHC2,624,310.89 as December 2017.

### **3.3 PLANTING FOR FOOD AND JOBS PROGRAMME (PFJ)**

It was launched on Wednesday, 19<sup>th</sup> April 2017 at Goaso in Brong-Ahafo Region. The programme seeks to increase the production of maize by 30%, rice by 49%, soyabean by 25% and sorghum by 28% from current production levels nation-wide. It also seeks to encourage the youth to desist from migrating to urban centers in search of non-existent jobs.

At Adansi North Assembly the total area of land cultivated for maize is 140.4 hectares with an estimated average yield of 1.18 hectares which is expected to produce 215,468 metric tons of maize. The area cropped for rice is 14.4 with 43 farmers engaged in production. Tomatoes and pepper have total cropped area of 7.2 hectares with 18 farmers engaged in the production. In all, 179 farmers with 161 males and 18 females are under planting for food and jobs.

Table 3. 2: Performance of Planting for Food & Jobs (PFJ) 2018

MMDA	Crops	Variety	Area cropped (Ha)	Average yield (MT/Ha)	Estimated production (MT)	No of Farmers				
						Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWDs
	Maize	Wang-data Ewul-Boyo	112			92	10			
	Rice (Paddy)	Agra	14.4			41	2			
	Millet									
	Tomatoes	Peto mech	3.6			9	3			
	Pepper	Cayenne long red	3.6			5	1			
	Cabbage		6.8			14	2			
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>140.4</b>			<b>161</b>	<b>18</b>			

Source: DADU 2018

#### AGRO INPUT DISTRIBUTION UNDER PFJ

Table 3. 3: Fertilizer distribution

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

Source: DADU 2018

The Department of agriculture received 552 bags of NPK and 718 bags of Urea respectively. Out of these totals, 552 bags of NPK and 570 bags of Urea were distributed to farmers. Three hundred and forty (340) farmers benefited from the NPK fertilizer distribution with three hundred and two (302)

males and thirty-eight (38) females. Three hundred and fifty (350) farmers also benefited from the Urea fertilizer distribution with three hundred and ten (310) males and forty (40) females.

## SEED DISTRIBUTION

Table 3. 4: Seed Distribution

Type of seed	Quantity(kg)		No of beneficiaries					
	Received	Distributed	Total	Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWDs
<b>Maize</b>	3600	2520	102	92	10			
<b>Rice</b>	1000	1420	43	41	2			
<b>Soyabean</b>								
<b>Sorghum</b>								
<b>VEGETABLES</b>								
<b>Tomatoes</b>	2000	900	6	3	3			
<b>Pepper</b>	4000	900	6	5	1			
<b>Cabbage</b>	Rt 2000	1700	16	14	2			

Source: DADU 2018

The department of Agriculture received 3600kg bag of maize, 1000kg bag of rice, 2000 sachets of tomatoes, 4000 sachets of pepper and 2000 sachets of cabbage. Out of these totals, 2,520kg of maize, 1,420 kg of rice, 900 sachets of tomatoes, 900 sachets of pepper and 1,700 sachets of cabbage were distributed to farmers.

Table 3. 5: Cost of Inputs, Amount recovered and outstanding balance

MMDA	Type of Input	Total Cost (GHc)	Amount Recovered	Balance (GHc)	Remarks
ADANSI NORTH					
	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	
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>88,870.00</b>	<b>72,381.00</b>	<b>16,852.70</b>	

Source: DADU 2018

### 3.4 LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY (LEAP)

Adansi North 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 North District has fifteen (15) communities benefiting from the LEAP Programme. The communities remaining are Ahinsan, Fomena, Old Edubiase, Old Ayaase, Akrokerri, Agogooso, Medoma, Dompouse, Adokwai, Kusa, Kyeaboso, New Ayaase, Bobriase, Sodua and Akrofuom

At the end of December 2017, a total amount of GH¢112,576 has been paid to Two Hundred and nineteen (219) Beneficiaries in Fifteen (15) Communities. Table 35 shows Beneficiary Communities under LEAP.

Table 3. 6 LEAP Beneficiaries 2018

1. TOTAL NO. OF COMMUNITIES ON LEAP	- 15
2. TOTAL NO. OF BENEFICIARIES	-394
3. TOTAL NO. OF FEMALE BENFICIARIES	-324
4. TOTAL NO. OF MALE BENEFICIARIES	-70

No	NAME OF LEAP COMMUNITY	TOTAL NO. OF FEMALE BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL NO. OF FEMALE BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL NO. OF LEAP BENEFICIARIES	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Ahensan	7	0	7	7	7	7	7
2	Fomena	45	5	50	50	50	50	50
3	Old Edubiase	21	5	26	21	21	21	21
4	Old Ayaase	35	4	39	39	39	39	39
5	Akrokerri	55	12	67	67	67	67	67
6	Agogooso	17	3	20	20	20	20	20
7	Medoma	14	5	19	19	19	19	19
8	Dompouse	40	5	45	45	45	45	45
9	Adokwai	20	6	26	26	26	26	26
10	Kusa	11	4	15	15	15	15	15
11	Kyeaboso	20	5	25	25	25	25	25
12	New Ayaase	10	3	13	13	13	13	13



13	Bobriase	22	6	28	28	28	28	28
14	Sodua	1	4	5	5	5	5	5
15	Akrofuom	6	3	9	9	9	9	9
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>324</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>394</b>				

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### 3.5 FREE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAMME

In the Adansi North District, the government's Free SHS Programme has led to a tremendous increase in school Enrolment compared to 2016/2017 academic year. From table 3.7 575 extra students gained admission as a result of the implementation of free SHS policy representing 32.9% increment in school enrolment, 2017. In 2018, the second phase of the free SHS implementation saw extra 422 students gained admission to SHS representing 26.5%. Comparatively, more girl students gained admission to SHS from the total number of 588 in 2016 without free SHS to 887 in 2017 with the implementation of free SHS representing 33.7% and 792 in 2018 also representing 25.7%. Furthermore, boys' enrolment also increased from 583 in 2016 to 859 in 2017 representing 32.1% increase in admission and 801 in 2018 representing 27.2%.

Table 3. 7: Free SHS Impact on School Enrolment in Fomena.

Name of School	Year 2016 (SHS 1 Without Free) SHS)			Year 2017 (SHS 1 With Free SHS)			Year 2018 (Green and Gold Track System)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Asare Bediako SHS	228	246	474	212	265	477	266	319	585
Dompoase SHS	171	167	338	350	366	716	239	198	437
Fomena T.I Ahmadiyya	184	175	359	297	256	553	296	275	571
Total	583	588	1,171	859	887	1,746	801	792	1,593

Source: GES, Fomena December 2018

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.

### **3.6 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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. The Adansi North District during the last quarter of 2018 received a total of Five hundred and forty-six (546) trainees under the Nation Builders Corp (NABCO)

<b>Module</b>	<b>Total</b>
Educate Ghana	216
Digitize Ghana	43
Civic Ghana	66
Heal Ghana	60
Feed Ghana	30
Revenue Ghana	86
Enterprise Ghana	<u>45</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>546</b>

#### **3.6.1 Educate Ghana**

Out of the total number of two hundred and sixteen (216) Two hundred and one (201) have received placement into Primary and junior High Schools. The remaining Fifteen (15) trainees are yet to be placed. Seventy trainees out of the 216 received placement into schools in Adansi North whiles the remaining 146 were posted outside the district to Adansi Asokwa District which was carved out of Adansi North recently to serve the same purpose there.

#### **3.6.2 Digitize Ghana**

Forty-one digitize trainees have been placed in the district after an initial challenge encountered on institutions meant originally to be placed are not in existence in the district

### **3.6.3 Civic Ghana**

Out of sixty-six (66) trainees received under this module, forty-five (45) have successfully been placed and eleven (11) are yet to be placed.

### **3.6.4 Heal Ghana**

Forty-five (45) trainees out of a total of sixty (60) have been posted into health facilities in the district and have started work in November, 2018. The remaining fifteen (15) trainees have been reposted to facilities in Adansi Asokwa our neighboring district to offer their services there.

### **3.6.5 Revenue Ghana**

Trainees under this module are serving in the offices of Ghana Revenue Authority, Administration section in some Senior High Schools, National Health Insurance Scheme and District Assembly Revenue Office. The secretariat of NABCO intends retaining Fifty (50) trainees at the Assembly revenue point and the remaining thirty-six (36) to the other subsidiary offices.

### **3.6.6 Enterprise Ghana**

Trainees under this module are yet to receive full placement though some have opted to begin work at the District court while some are having orientation at the Ministry of Trade and industry.

In all, trainees who have reported in the district are working in earnest at their various offices to fulfill the purposes by which they have been recruited.

## **3.7 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.

### **3.7.1 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 Twelve (12) PWDs were registered. Out of this total, eight (8) are males and Four (4) are females.

Table 3. 8: Types of Disability and their Sex Disaggregation - 2018

No	DISABILITY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	Difficulty Moving	2	1	3
2	Difficulty hearing / Speaking	1	1	2
3	Difficulty Seeing	1	-	1
4	Other groups	4	2	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>

### 3.8 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.

In the Adansi North District, one (1) proposal on bricks factory at Asokwa was received in 2017 and submitted to the Ministry of Trade and Industry and to Secretariat of One-District-One-Factory. However, the district was split into two in 2018 and the project location is no longer part of the district but Adansi Asokwa. This has rendered the district to zero as no proposal has been received under the 1DIF programme.

### 3.9 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M & E)

It 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.

### **3.9.1 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 affected.

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 MPCU 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 3. 9: Monitoring 2018

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/Programme/Project Involved	Consultants or Resource Persons Involved	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 DDF are at various stages of completion. However, those under DACF and GETFUND have been unduly delayed due to erratic flow of funds.	Central Government should ensure timely release of resources for DACF and GETFUND projects to avoid shoddy works and numerous claims for fluctuations and variations
3. Participatory Rural Appraisal	BECE held in June 2018	DCE, District Director GES, Information Officer, Development Planning Unit of ANDA	Observation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Most of the pupils complained of inadequate preparation in ICT due to lack of equipment and trained teachers.</li> </ul>	The Assembly should collaborate with government to provide ICT equipment and materials for the schools and train more teachers in ICT to be posted to the schools

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Out of 3,072 candidates registered for the BECE 2,920 pupils representing 95.06% passed making the District First in Ashanti Region and third (3rd) at the National level. In terms of quality pass rate, the District was First (1st) at the National level.</li> </ul>	
4. Participatory Rural Appraisal	GSFP	Desk officer GSFP Representative from the District directorate of GES	Focus Group, Discussion. Participants involved were the Head teachers & Staff and Caterers of beneficiary schools	<p>The District has Sixteen (16) beneficiary schools.</p> <p>The overall enrolment of the beneficiary schools is Four Thousand, Seven Hundred and Twenty-three (<b>4,723</b>) with 2,444 boys and 2,279 girls.</p> <p><b>Challenges: -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data on school enrolment not updated regularly to ensure that monies released correspond to the number of pupils to be fed.</li> </ul>	There must be timely release of funds by Central Government to reduce the financial burden of caterers in order not compromise the quality and quantity of food served to pupils.

### 3.9.2 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 3. 10: Evaluation Conducted 2018

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



				were distributed to 179 farmers made up of 161 males and 18 females.	
2. Participatory Rural Appraisal	Free SHS Programme	District Planning Officer ANDA, GES PRO, Fomena GES Planning Officer, ANDA	<p>Focus Group, Discussion. Participants involved were the Head teachers of the three (3) Senior High Schools in the District.</p> <p>The assessment was conducted on 30<sup>th</sup> November,2018</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The free SHS programmes has led to drastic increase in enrolment.</li> <li>▪ In 2016, 1,171 students made up of 583 males and 588 females entered SHS.</li> <li>▪ In 2018, the number increased to 1,593 made of 801 males and 792 females recording 26.5% increment in enrolment in SHS.</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ About Twenty-two (22) Teachers and Five (5) Cooks have been employed in various SHS as a result of the Free SHS implementation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Challenges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate classroom block</li> <li>▪ Inadequate dormitory blocks</li> <li>▪ Inadequate staff accommodation</li> <li>▪ Lack of ICT centers and science laboratories</li> </ul>	<p>Central Government to embark on massive infrastructure program to address the under listed challenges: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate classroom block</li> <li>▪ Inadequate dormitory blocks</li> <li>▪ Inadequate staff accommodation</li> <li>▪ Lack of ICT centers and science laboratories</li> </ul>

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4.0 THE WAY FORWARD**

#### **4.1 KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED**

##### **4.1.1 Poor State of Feeder Roads**

The Assembly continued to reshape some of feeder roads in the district. In December 2018, the Abadwum-Adomanu feeder road (0.6km) was reshaped to pave way for celebration of the 2018 District Farmers day.

##### **4.1.2 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 4NO Units classroom block with ancillary facilities in 2018 at Kyeaboso and Sarponso with DDF as funding source;

1. Construction of 1no. 3unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Kyeaboso
2. Const. of 1no. 3unit classroom block, office, store, staff common room and 5-seater vault chamber toilet at Sarponso.

##### **4.1.3 Elimination of Schools under Trees**

With regards to elimination of schools under trees, the Assembly has earmarked the construction of eight (8) No. 3-unit classroom blocks and two (2) No. 6-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities in the 2018-2021 MTDP to eradicate schools under trees in the district.

##### **4.1.4 Supply of School Furniture**

In 2018, the Assembly distributed three hundred (300) dual desks to Asare Bediako SHS to support the Free SHS programme when the Green track students under the double track system resumed.

Additionally, hundred (100) dual desks were donated to T.I Ahmadiya SHS and three hundred to Dompouse SHS.

##### **4.1.5 Improving Accessibility to Health Care**

The Assembly's mission is to ensure improvement of the quality of life of its people which is dependent on access to health care delivery system. As part of measures put in place to achieve such objective, the Assembly has completed 2no. CHPS compound at Ahinsan and Dadwen under MP-NHIL and DACF funding sources. The Assembly quest to improve access to safe health care delivery has deepened as part of the Assembly's share of the District Development Fund (DDF) has been

committed to the conversion of old garage structure into male and female wards at Akrokerri health center.

#### **4.1.6 Promoting Social Accountability in the District (GSAM PROJECT)**

Social Accountability is a governance mechanism or tool that is applied to the development management process with the aim of ensuring adherence to rules, efficiency in performance and the achievement of targets for all stakeholders. As a governance mechanism, it employs a broad range of actions and tools including participatory budgeting, public expenditure tracking, monitoring of public service delivery, investigative journalism, public commissions and citizen advisory boards.

Adansi North Assembly benefited from the Ghana Strengthening Accountability Mechanism (GSAM) project instituted by ISODEC and USAID from 2014-2019 to improve citizens' perception of project management and increase their engagement with people. The Assembly's GSAM Project is being coordinated by an NGO called Social Support Foundation (SSF, 2014-date)

From 2014-2018, sixteen (16) GSAM District Steering Committee (DSC) meetings have been held by the NGO and the Assembly as well as four (4) Town Hall meetings. Eight (8) projects have been selected and monitored from 2014-2018. In 2018, the two (2) projects selected had their funding source from District Development Facility (DDF) and these are as follows:

1. Construction of 1no.3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Sarponso
2. Conversion of old garage structure into male and female ward at Akrokerri.

Community leaders and members are brought on-board as Community monitors from the project planning and selection stage, through to implementation and finishing which enhances transparency and accountability in terms of project delivery, acceptability and ownership.

#### **4.1.7 Impact of The GSAM District Steering Committee (Dsc) And Town Hall Meetings**

1. Transparency and Accountability have been enhanced through Town Hall meetings and GSAM platforms
2. Dissemination of Assembly programmes and projects through radio and information centers have been enhanced as projects are discussed on such platforms
3. People are now conscious of the projects of the Assembly and therefore participate actively in monitoring and evaluation of activities through the use of the GSAM score cards and evaluation sheets

#### **4.1.8 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 North 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.

#### **4.1.9 Support to Agricultural Sector**

The Municipal economy thrives on agricultural and its related activities. However, support to the agricultural sector leaves much to be desired. Farmers in the Municipality 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.

#### **4.1.10 Staff Durbar on Local Government Service Protocols**

The Assembly through the Human Resource Unit organized a one (1) day staff durbar on the Local Government Service Protocols on 24<sup>th</sup> August, 2018 at the Amoanimaa Dede II Hall. Participants were taken through the COS, SOS, COC, SDS, Staffing norms and Staff Appraisal form to improve effective and efficient service delivery. A total of Eight-nine (89) participants with fifty-seven (57) males and Thirty-two (32) females attended the durbar.

### **4.2 KEY ISSUES YET TO BE ADDRESSED**

#### **4.2.1 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 such as Abadwum, Adomanu, Adokwai and Agogooso.

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.

#### **4.2.2 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

#### **4.2.3 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, 546 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.

#### **4.2.4 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 (3) Area Councils namely; Fomena, Dompouse, Akrokerri 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.

#### **4.2.5 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 Municipality. 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.

#### **4.2.6 Poor Environmental Sanitation**

##### **Solid waste**

Poor management of solid waste is a major problem facing the Adansi North District Assembly. There were piles of refuse throughout the district especially in the bigger communities like. Dompouse, Akrokerri, Fomena, Asokwa, etc. Presumably, the volume of refuse estimated was about 15 tonnes.

To address the problem of crude and open dumping in almost the communities, the Assembly renewed its agreement with Zoomlion Ghana Ltd to ensure prompt evacuation of refuse in the communities. 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 are 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 Sixty-seven (69) hygienic public place of convenience (W/C and Aqua Privy).

### **4.2.7 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 North District now suffers poor revenue generation after the carving out of Adansi Asokwa District. Three (3) main market points namely Fumso, Bodwesango and Asokwa markets have been taken out of the district, hence, low generation of revenue. 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.

### **4.2.8 Problem associated with urbanization**

Population growth has brought about a lot of haphazard development especially construction of houses in water ways and nature reserves in fast growing areas like Anwiankwanta, Dominase and Ofoase Kokoben. The problem has escalated as a result of Chinese businessmen that have acquired lands earmarked as 'green belt' and are building on water courses. The Assembly through Physical Planning Department will enforce the building regulations and codes in the Land Use Planning Act, 2016 to nip in the bud the rise in haphazard development.

## **4.3 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.
- ❖ 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 Kusa scarp, Rock Palace at Old Edubiase, Bonsam Shrine at Patakro and Treaty of Fomena at Fomena.
- ❖ 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.

#### **4.4 CONCLUSION**

The Adansi North District would continue to work diligently to ensure that the Development goal and objectives of the District are achieved to improve the quality of life of the people.