

GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**ATWIMA KWANWOMA
DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

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

**2014
ANNUAL PROGRESS
REPORT**

PREPARED BY:

DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AEA	Agriculture Extension Agents
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AKDA	Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly
APR	Annual Progress Report
BAC	Business and Advisory Center
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assemblies' Common Fund
DDF	District Development Fund
DFID	Department for International Development
DMTDP	District's Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DVG	Disaster Volunteer Groups
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
HIV	Human Immune Virus
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
JHS	Junior High School
KAFACI	Korea Africa Agriculture Collaborative Initiative

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KG	Kindergarten
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MPCF	Member of Parliaments' Common Fund
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
NMTDPF	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
R/C	Roman Catholic
SHEP	School Health Programme
WAAPP	West Africa Agriculture Productivity Programme
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation Team

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

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

The District has a total land size of 251.9 sq. km constituting 1.03% of the total land area of Ashanti region. The District Capital, Atwima Foase is approximately 20 kilometres from Kumasi. Other major settlements in the district include Ahenema Kokoben, Trede, Twedie, Trabuom, Nweneso No.1, Atwima Boko, Foase, Brofoyeduro, Ampayoo, Krofrom, Kotwi and Kromoase. There are sixty four (64) settlements in the district which have been delineated into two (2) Area Councils and subdivided into 33 Electoral Areas for the purpose of District Assembly elections. From the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report by Ghana Statistical Service, the District has a population of 90,634 with a growth rate of 2.7%. The population is estimated to be 100,826 in 2014.

The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) is the Policy direction of the government towards development of the country from 2014-2017. The 2014 Annual Progress Report provides an assessment of implementation of policies and strategies outlined in the District's Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2014-2017) under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II 2014-2017). The year 2014 marks the first face of implementation of the District's Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2014-2017) based on the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II. It is the first assessment of progress of the implementation of the GSGDA II.

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The GSGDA II seeks to achieve and sustain macroeconomic stability while placing the economy on a path to higher and shared growth, reducing socio-economic inequalities, ensuring rapid reduction in poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). With this, the Districts' aim is to implement and sustain poverty reduction programmes and projects in a manner that ensures growth, equity and equality in access to development resources, infrastructural facilities and opportunities.

The 2014 Annual Progress Report is prepared within the context of programmes and projects, which is in line with the seven (7) thematic areas of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) as follows:

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

1.2 Achievements and Challenges in the Implementation of the 2014 District Composite Annual Action Plan

During the year 2014 under review, the District Assembly planned to implement twelve (12) priority projects from the 2014 District Composite Annual Action. As a result of inadequate and untimely release of funds, the Assembly implemented seven (7) out of the twelve (12) planned projects outlined in the 2014 Composite Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget. The implemented projects include:

- Construction and Completion of 1No. 6 unit classroom block at Ampampatia.
- Construction and Completion of 1No. 3 unit classroom block at Ampemanin Kokoben
- Construction and Completion of 1No. 3 unit classroom block at Krofrom.
- Construction and Completion of Community Clinic at Nweneso No.II.
- Renovation of Court at Twedie.
- Renovation of Police Station at Twedie

- Rehabilitation of DA JHS at Kromoase.

Out of the seven (7) implemented projects, four (4) projects were completed and commissioned for use. These projects include the renovation of court and police station at Twedie, Rehabilitation of Kromoase DA JHS and the completion of Community Clinic at Nweneso No. II.

Non- Implemented Projects in the Year 2014

- Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Ampampatia.
- Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Krofrom.
- Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Twedie.
- Construction of 1No. 3 unit classroom block at Aboabokesse
- Construction of 1No. 3 unit classroom block at Afasiebon

1.3 Reasons for Non-Implementation of some Programs and Projects

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

a) Limited Funding

The District Assembly has the responsibility to meet the numerous developmental needs and aspirations of its citizens. The Assembly planned to implement all the proposed projects and programmes in the 2014 Composite Annual Action. However, the District Assembly could not implement all these projects because of limited funding.

b) Untimely Release of Funds

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

1.4 Processes and Difficulties Encountered in the Preparation of the 2014 Annual Progress Report

(a) Processes Involved

The following were the process involved in the preparation of the 2014 Annual Progress Report.

- The data and relevant information required for the preparation of the report were obtained from the departments of the district assembly and agencies as well as other stakeholders in the District.
- Departments were requested to submit their Annual Progress Reports on specific targets and indicators set during the year 2014. A meeting was organized and that offered the Departmental Heads the opportunity to shed light on the performance of their respective departments.

(b) Challenges

The following challenges were encountered:

- Different reporting format and cycles by the departments of the District Assembly
- Incomplete data and non-uniformity in the units of measurements for some indicators
- Delay by some of the departments in submitting their reports to the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)

CHAPTER TWO

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

2.1 Introduction

The objectives of the Monitoring and Evaluation for the year include review and implementation of various interventions; assess the performance of set indicators and targets which were adopted for monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects implemented in 2014 and to devise strategies and recommendations for addressing shortcomings.

The Monitoring and Evaluation objectives of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly were formulated in line with six (6) broad thematic.

2.2 Departmental Programs and Project Status for the Year 2014

➤ Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

Objectives

- Improve fiscal revenue mobilisation and management

Financial Performance of the District Assembly for Year Ended 31st December 2014

Sources of Funds

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

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

Revenue

The total revenue generated (both IGF and External Funds) for the District Assembly at the end of the year 2014 amounted to **GHC 4,731,278.74**

Table 2.1 Internal Revenue Mobilization for Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly-2014

Revenue Item	Budget GHC	Actual GHC
Rates	85,400.00	35,689.80
Lands	221,500.00	348,310.00
Fees & Fines	24,450.00	12,641.80

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Licences	66,660.00	78,536.40
Rent	-	10,184.90
Miscellaneous	68,474.00	6,147.86
Total	466,484.00	491,510.76

Source: AKDA- District Finance Officer Feb, 2015

Table 2.2 External Funds Received as at the end of 2014

Item	Budget GHC	Actual GHC
DACF	2,232,000.00	429,053.46
MPCF	100,000.00	104,056.67
DDF	1,374,720.00	691,547.35
School Feeding	3,017,018.00	3,015,110.50
Total	6,723,738.00	4,239,767.98

Source: AKDA- District Finance Officer Feb, 2015

Table 2.3 Expenditure Items

Expenditure Item	Actual GHC
Personnel Emolument	55,230.33
Maintenance/Repairs/Renewals	16,122.20
Capital Expenditure	680,030.17

Source: AKDA- District Finance Officer Feb, 2015

➤ **Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector**

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

Objectives

- Expand opportunities for job creation
- Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs
- Develop a competitive creative arts industry

During the year under review, the following sensitization and training programmes were organized by the departments of the District Assembly.

Table 2.4 Sensitization and Training Programmes Organised in the District

No	Sensitization Programme Organised	Community	Number of Participants			Responsible Department
			Male	Female	Total	
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign on women empowerment on upcoming District Assembly and Unit 	Kotwi	107	137	244	Community Development Officers

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	Committee Elections • Education on HIV/AIDS, Ebola and Cholera					
2	Education on Child Labour	Sabin Akrofrom, Ampabame No. I	89	114	203	Community Development Officers
3	Education on Ebola	Ampampatia, Bekwamin	66	104	170	Community Development Officers
4	Education on bush burning	Aduwamase, Mpatasie, Chichibon, Gyekye	201	198	399	Community Development Officers
5	Empowering women in entrepreneurial skills, child abuse and Ebola	Kromoase	100	136	236	Community Development Officers
6	Education on Domestic Violence against women and child labour	Afaatia	13	19	32	Community Development Officers
7	Empowering women in entrepreneurial skills and financial resources	Akyeremade	20	21	41	Community Development Officers
8	Education in nutrition and home management	Apemanin, Mpatasie, Ampabame No. II	-	53	53	Community Development Officers
9	Education on Micro Entrepreneurship	Kyerewere	16	28	44	Community Development Officers
10	Training the youth in the preparation of “Sobolo”	Dida, Yabi, Bebu	109	145	254	Community Development Officers
11	Training in soap making	Traboum, Aduwamase, Afrancho, Gyekye, Aboabokese, Asaago, Konkori, Katinkyire,	183	322	505	Business and Advisory Center (BAC), Community Development
12	Skills training in oil palm extraction	Trabuom	7	9	15	Business and Advisory Center (BAC)

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13	Training in Gari processing	Hwediem	1	24	25	Business and Advisory Center (BAC)
14	Training in Mushroom cultivation	Foase, Apemanin Kokoben	14	2	16	Business and Advisory Center (BAC), Department of Agriculture
15	Training in Cassava processing	Apemanin Kokoben	4	10	14	Business and Advisory Center (BAC)

➤ **Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resources Management**

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

Objectives

- Promote Agriculture Mechanization
- Improve Science, technology and innovation application
- Promote seed and planting material development

The Department of Agriculture in Atwima Kwanwoma District carried out its usual duties of supervision, monitoring and evaluation with the dissemination of improved technologies to farmers. The activities carried out by the Department covered all major aspects of agriculture in the district with the aim of meeting the national goal of food security, employment opportunities and reduced poverty.

Main Features of 2014 Agricultural Year

Generally, the weather impacted positive on agricultural production. The fair weather also helped to improve the activities in the major season. Rainfall incidence remained inconsistent within the period but however was enough for plants growth.

Impact of climatic conditions and external forces on agriculture during the year

The weather was dry, hot for the month of January and sunny with few wet days recorded during the last month of the first quarter. The later part of the quarter experienced heavy downpours accompanied by strong winds and lightening. The dry and hot weather favoured harvesting, drying and storage of grains. It also aided land preparation for major season cropping. The onset of rains during the month of March promoted early cropping.

The weather was generally fair in the second quarter for farming activities like harvesting and land preparation during the period. It was characterised by a lot of sunshine and a few rainy days which was evenly distributed. The weather was generally good for farming activities during the third quarter. It was characterized with much rainfall and sunshine which was fairly distributed. There was no rain in the month of August, hence delay in minor season cropping. The last quarter recorded an appreciable amount of rainfall though erratic.

The Weather

Table 2.5 District Rainfall Distribution in Atwima Kwanwoma District

Data	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter		Total	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2010	2011	Annual - 2013	Annual - 2014
Rainfall (mm)									0.0	0.0
No rain days	9	15	30	30	24	29	24	15	63.0	74.0
Rainfall Distribution	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Below Normal		
Dominant weather pattern compared to normal year	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Dry		

Impact of Climate on Agriculture Performance

The weather was mostly dry for most part of the early year. The dry sunny weather favoured harvesting, processing of maize and cowpea. The weather also aided land preparation and off-season cropping. There was no major recorded incidence of storm destroying crop fields. Also harvesting of cassava and other root crops were difficult due to the dryness of the soil.

The onset of rains saw lots of greens for livestock and aided general plant growth on crop field

Occurrence of Natural Disasters, External Shocks and Forces

Table 2.6 External forces, factors, and shocks that may impact on agriculture M&E results and/or interpretations

External forces	Area of occurrence	Frequency (1)		Significance (2)		Trends (3)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Frequent Events							
Bush Fire	All Zones	3	3	3	3	0	0
Price variation of agric inputs	All Zones	3	3	2	2	1	1
Seasonal price variation of local production	All Zones	3	3	2	2	1	1
Malaria	All Zones	4	4	1	1	1	1
Seasonal rural - urban migration	All Zones	3	3	2	2	1	1
Urbanization and non agricultural employment opportunities	All Zones	2	2	8	8	0	0
Fuel Price Increase	All Zones	4	4	1	1	1	1
Occurrence of droughts	All Zones	3	3	2	2	1	1
National and regional trade of food production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alien herdsmen							

Source: DADU/RADU

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Group Formation and their access to services

Table 2.7 Group Formation in 2014

Type of Group	Existing Group			New Group			Total Group	Total Male Membership	Total Male Membership	Ratio of Male to female Members
	No.	Membership		No.	Membership					
		M	F		M	F				
Annual-2013										
Crop production	18	103	110	3	15	15	21	118	125	0.94
Animal production	1	15	5	1	15	5	2	30	10	3.00
Processing	3	9	25	-	-	-	3	9	25	0.36
Marketing	6	180	200	1	21	20	7	201	220	0.91
District Total	28	307	340	5	51	40	33	358	380	1
Annual-2014										
Crop production	26	332	294	-	-	-	26	332	294	1.13
Animal production	1	12	2	-	-	-	1	12	2	6.00
Processing	1	4	11	-	-	-	1	4	11	0.36
Marketing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Total	28	348	307	-	-	-	28	348	307	1

Table 2.8 Protection and Mitigation Measures DADU Reports

Annual – 2014							
Measures implemented	Number of Trainings	Number of Male Participants	Number of Female Participants	Total Participants	Nature of actions	Impact (Perception compared to Annual – 2013)	Remarks
Bush fire management protection awareness/training	15	260	65	325		Positive	
Bush fire protection programme implemented	10	221	55	276		Positive	
Overgrazing awareness and	10	83	81	164			

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training sessions conducted								Positive	
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Source: diverse MOFA reports: GIDA, PPRS, CSD, DADU, APD

Table 2.9 Agriculture Extension capacity in 2014

Annual – 2014									
	Total (district)	Average (zone)	Minimum (zone)	Maximum (zone)	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Overall District
Human resources									
Number of AEAs required per Zone	20	5.0	5	5	5	5	5	5	20
Number of AEAs at post	13	3.3	2	5	4	4	5	3	16
% AEAs at post compared to required	<i>65.0%</i>	<i>65.0%</i>	<i>40.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>80.0%</i>	<i>80.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>60.0%</i>	<i>80.0%</i>
Number of female AEAs at post	2	0.5	0	2	0	2	0	0	2
% of female AEAs at post compared to total AEAs at post	15.4%	16.7%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%
Number of farm households	3507	876.8	804	910	887	910	906	804	3507
Ratio farm households per AEAs at post	269.769 231	299.0	181.2	443.5	443.5	303.3	181.2	268.0	269.8
Mobility									

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Number of running motorbikes per Zone	4	1.0	0	2	1	0	1	2	4
Ratio running motorbike/A EA at post	0.30769	0.3	0	0.66666	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.3
Extension coverage									
Number of farming communities	100	25.0	16	38	16	24	38	22	100
Total number of farming communities covered by extension services this quarter	78	19.5	14	28	14	20	28	16	78
Number of farming communities covered 3 or more times in the year	54	13.5	10	16	10	12	16	16	54
Number of farming communities covered 2 times in the year	72	18.0	12	24	12	20	24	16	72
Number of farming communities covered 1 time in the year	100	25	16	38	16	24	38	22	100
% of farming communities covered	78.0%	79.3%	72.7%	87.5%	87.5%	83.3%	73.7%	72.7%	78.0%

Projects and Programmes in the Agriculture Sector

Korea Africa Agriculture Collaborative Initiative (KAFACI) is an initiative to help farmers minimize production cost while increasing profit in the cultivation of maize. The programme officially took off in March 2014 with the measurement of farmers' field. In addition, two plots were identified for demonstration field at Trabuom and Foase. Farmers on the programme cultivate at least one (1) acre of maize with the programme supporting 0.5 acre by providing inputs such as fertilizer, seed and insecticides. Harvesting and yield analysis have been carried out on the two demonstration plots for the Year 1 of the programme.

Farmers involved are being supported to construct individual cribs to store their harvested produce.

YEAR 2

Most fields under the programme is about to undergo harvesting.

RTIMP 2014

Four (4) farmers were selected to cultivate 10 acres commercial cassava field.

NO.	Name of farmer	Location	Acreage
1	Kwabena Boadi	Dida	3.0
2	Addai Frank	Dida	3.0
3	Agyemang Duah	Dida	3.0
4	Asare Boateng	Mpatasie	1.0
			10.0

Farmers rescinded their decision to continue with the programme due to lack of funds.

RTIMP/FFF 2014

One (1) acre field at Foase is the site allocated for the 2014 FFF by the selected group. The group selected consists of 30 members.

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Sessions Conducted

Session	Date	Participants		
		Male	Female	Total
Site selection	4th September, 2014	11	10	21
Land preparation	11th September, 2014	11	10	21
Field lay out	15th October, 2014	18	12	30
Planting material preparation and planting	15th October, 2014	18	12	30
AESA 1 and refilling	20th November, 2014	20	10	30
First weeding	21st November, 2014	20	10	30

West Africa Agriculture Productivity Programme (WAAPP) 2014

Atwima Kwanwoma District was given a target of four (4) acres; two (2) acres maize and two (2) acres cassava. Two (2) acres of cassava demonstration fields at Kokoben and Apemanim and two (2) acres of maize at Aduwamase these were established in the minor season.

The following activities were carried out by the farmers on the programme.

Two (2) acres of maize demonstration field was established at Aduwamase on 4th September 2014.

Location	Variety	Planting Date	Date of Fertilizer Application	Treatment	Total Number of Participants
Aduwamase	Hunampa	4//9/2014	22/9/2014	Stem Borers	12 (Male: 10, Female: 2)

One acre each cassava demonstration fields was established at Kokoben and Apemanim respectively.

Location	Variety	Planting Date	Total Number of Participants
Kokoben	Bankyehema	1/07/2014	25 (Male:19 , Female:6)
Apemanim	Bankyehema	18/9/2014	11 (Male;8, Female;2)

National Farmers' Day Celebration

The National Farmers Day held on 5TH December 2014, was under the theme *“Eat What We Grow”*. This is to ensure that consumption of locally produced food items is promoted in order to reduce government expenditure in the area of food importation.

The 2014 district level farmers day celebration was held at **Mpatasie**. It began with the identification and selection of distinguished farmers by the Agric Extension Agents. In all 38 farms (farmers) were nominated for onward inspection by the selection team. The inspection team was set up by the District Planning Committee of the National Farmers' Day Celebration for 2014. Fifteen (15) farmers were finally selected for awards. Ghana Cocoa Board also presented items to be presented to the district best cocoa farmer.

Mr. Anthony Senyah came out as the overall best farmer.

He took home a motorized spraying machine, full piece wax print, wellington boots, cutlasses, bars of key soap, and a certificate.

The other categories for awards were;

- Best Maize Farmer
- Best Exotic Vegetable Farmer
- Best Plantain Farmer
- Best Cassava Farmer
- Best Ginger Farmer
- Best Poultry Farmer
- Best Tomato Farmer
- Best Institution
- Best MOFA Worker
- Best Cocoa Farmer
- Best Woman Farmer
- Best Okro Farmer
- Best Cocoyam Farmer
- Best Garden Eggs Farmer

Letters of appreciation were presented to donors.

Also 100 cutlasses and 20 bars of key soap were presented as consolation prizes to farmers who presented various food items to be used as exhibits at the event grounds.

30th National Farmers Day Celebration: Atwima Kwanwoma District Award Winners For 2014

Table 3.0 List of 2014 Farmers Day Award Winners

No.	Type of Commodity	Name of Farmer	Location	Background Information & Achievements
1	Maize	Francis Asamoah	Aduwamase	Age: 40 years. A very industrious and hardworking farmer. Has been in maize production for 28 years. This year alone he has cultivated 13 acres. He has good leadership skills and is a well-respected farmer in the community who is also involved in various projects with MOFA.
2	Tomato	James Mensah	Nweneso No.1	Age: 40 years. A very innovative farmer who uses safe agro-chemicals on her crop. Has been farming since 30 and has cultivated 11 acres of tomatoes in this year.
3	Exotic Vegetables (Cabbage)	Solomon Yeboah	Brofoyedru	Age: 48 years. A very serious farmer with 22 years of experience. He is married with 4 children. He has cultivated 10 acres of exotic vegetables and has a permanent water source for irrigation purposes.
4	Cassava	Akua Akom	Foase	Age: 28 years. He 5 acres of improved cassava varieties An innovative and ambitious farmer who is very cooperative and practice modern farming techniques.
5	Ginger	Mohammed Antwi Adjie	Trabuom	Age: 36 years. A very serious cooperative farmer He has cultivated 5acres of ginger this year. He has been collaborating with MOFA for about 6 years.
6	Cocoyam	Yaw Boakye	Winsa	
7	Garden Eggs	Kofi Frimpong	Twedie	Age: 50 years. Has been into farming for the past 28 years. He is a middle school leaver with 7 children and a wife. A very hard working farmer who has adopted the right and recommended use of agrochemicals in his farming activities.
8	Okro	John Ampomah	Mpatasie	Age: 28 years. A physically challenged farmer who is married with two children. He has cultivated 2 acres of okro this year.

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9	Cocoa	Anthony Donkor	Nweneso No. 1	
10	Poultry	Shamo Farms	Mpatasie	A fairly new farm that practices good farming sanitation and vaccination programme. The farm currently has 13,000 birds and employs 7 workers.
11	Piggery	Derek Quaison	Twedie	Age: 30 years. He has 150 animals. A very hard working farmer who has demonstrated good husbandry practices.
12	Best Institution	Mensah Mental Health Rehabilitation Project	Mpatasie	A very dynamic and strong N.G.O which cultivated 13 acres of maize this year to be used in feeding mentally challenged persons. This N.G.O makes periodic food donations to hospitals and orphanages.
13	Best M.O.F.A. Worker	Kwaku Abankwa	MOFA (Trade Operational Area)	An energetic civil servant who takes his work very seriously.
14	Best Woman Farmer	Lydia Ofosu	Yabi	Age: 44 years. A very industrious farmer. She is a mother of 4 children who is single-handedly putting her children through school due to her husband's ill health. She has been farming for 12 years. She has established 3.5 acres of Okro as well as 2 acres of maize this year.

Constraints and Challenges

- Limited number of AEAs (AEA/Farmer ratio stands at 1:1500 instead of the normal 1:500)
- High cost of farm inputs
- Limited access to credit facility
- Inadequate means of transportation for AEAs and Dos
- Inadequate office accommodation
- Rapid urbanization impeding large scale farming.
- Poor loan recovery from farmers.

Way Forward

- Efforts are being made to bridge the AEA/Farmer ratio gap.
- Farmers are encouraged to form groups to enable them access credit facilities from financial institutions.
- Credit in kind to unemployed youth through the Block Farm system.

➤ **Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development**

Objectives

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

Roads

Though the District could not achieve its long term motive of surfacing the Kwadaso-Nweneso road, it managed to reshape most of the feeder roads within the District with the help of the grader purchased by the District Assembly.

Water and Sanitation

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

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

Environmental and Sanitation Unit

Zoomlion

Zoomlion Ghana Limited is the only private company responsible for refuse management and disposal in the district.

Waste Management

Solid Waste

The district has acquired a final refuse disposal site at Foase. There is also an on-going process of acquiring additional refuse disposal site at Nweneso No. II. There are 11 refuse containers in use in the district

Food Hygiene

Medical Screening for Food/Drinking Vendors

A total number of 1,121 persons were screened in the year under review.

Premises Inspection

Total number of 3,283 residential, 306 chop bar and 429 drinking bar were inspected in the year. Nuisance detected include-insanitary drains, over grow of weeds, broken or cracked drinking glasses, refuse on premises, improper refuse storage etc.

Actions taken on the above include

1. Health/Hygiene Education
2. Abatement Notices were issued and court actions were carried

Recommendations

1. The District Assembly and other stakeholders should purchase more refuse containers for distribution to the various communities.
2. The District Assembly should do more to acquire the disposal site at Nweneso II and additional one (1) for the entire district for refuse disposal.

Disaster Management

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

During the year 2014, Kromoase DA JHS block was destroyed through rain and wind storm ripping off the roofing sheets.

In view of the above, the National Disaster Management Organisation in the year carried out educational programme on disaster prevention and mitigation in the various communities, this include 91 males and 45 females.

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

➤ Human Development, Productivity and Employment

The policies and programs outlined in the GSGDA II under the Human Development Productivity and Employment are aimed at producing well educated and skilled population

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capable of transforming the key sectors of the economy for wealth creation and poverty reduction

Objectives

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

Education

The development of the District is largely based on how strong the Human capacity for development is. For this reason great effort is being made by the District Assembly and other departments concern to help equip the human resource base of the District for enhanced productivity.

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

Activities Performed

Table 3.1 Activities performed in the educational sector in the year under review.

Thematic Area	Activities/Projects	Amount Spent	Funding Source	Output/remarks	Unit Responsible
Access	“My First Day ar School”	-	District Assembly	The head teachers recorded a small number of new entrants on that day	Management / District Assembly
	Inter District Sports festival	GH¢ 6,000	District Assembly	The performance of the District team was below average	Sports Unit
Quality	Orientation for 12 newly appointed Heads teachers		-	All the newly appointed head teachers for the year	Management
	STMIE Camp	GH¢ 5,000	District Assembly	The students/pupils acquired the	VOTECH/ STMIE

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				intended knowledge	Co-ordinator
Gender	Girls Camp at KNUST organized by SFLIG	GH¢ 160	DFID	16 girls were selected to represent the district	Girl Child Education
	Durbar on Girl Child Education at Nkoransa	GH¢1,100.00	DFID & Donors	To increase girls child enrolment	Girls child Educ. Unit
Special Education	Eye screening for 2,254 pupils/students in some selected schools	GH¢ 500.00	DFID	Students/Pupils identified with eye problems were given medication by the Doctor in attendance	Special Education Unit /Doctors and Nurses from Aburaso Methodist Hospital
Management efficiency	Circuit Supervisors Monitoring for the year	GH¢6,720.00	DFID	Circuit Supervisors monitored general teaching and learning. They also inspected work output, teacher's lessons notes and reported teachers who have vacated post to the District Education Director for action throughout the year.	Management
	Workshop for SMC/PTA member		P.T.A.	Members were happy about the knowledge received	Private Individual with permission from Inspectorate Division GES Headquarters
Total	5	GH¢12,620.00			

Source: AKDA, GES 2014 Annual Progress Report

Table 3.2 Workshops Organized

Description and Type (School based, Cluster based, etc.)	Frequency	Level/Units	Number of beneficiaries	Report>Returns submission date	Remarks
In-service training for newly elected school-based Girl child Education Co-ordinators	1	Foase II D/A JHS Boko R/C Primary	2	12 th February, 2014	The two (2) teachers were trained to replace the outgoing school-based girl child co-ordinators
Workshop for school heads on proper filling of census format and school Report Cards	1	Basic Schools (Circuit Based)	153	25 th February, 2014	All expected participants attended the workshop
Training of Trainers Workshop on the Use of Micronutrient Powders within Ghana Schools Feeding Programme (GSFP)	4 days	SHEP	3 Officers, 2 from the District Assembly and 1 from Education Office	4 th April, 2014	To improve the quality of Ghana Schools Feeding Programme (GSFP)
Work shop on an Approach to Literacy and Numeracy for KG 1, 2 and Prim. 1 – 3 teachers	Two days	Early childhood DTST/C/S ^s /DDE/Inspectorate Unit	720 KG 1 – Primary 3 teachers in both public and private schools	June, 2014	The exercise was successful due to maximum participation

Text Books

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

Table 3.3 Distribution of Teaching and Learning Materials

No	Date	Items/ Description	Qty	Suppliers
		Public Schools		
1	19/ 06/14	KG 1 Teachers Guide Integrated Approach To Literacy	83	MOE/ GES
2	19/ 06/14	KG 2 Teachers Guide Integrated Approach to Literacy	84	MOE/ GES
3	19/ 06/14	Prim. 1 Teachers Guide Integrated Approach to Literacy	89	MOE/ GES
4	19/ 06/14	Prim. 2 Teachers Guide Integrated Approach to Literacy	89	MOE/GES
5	19/ 06/14	Prim. 3 Teachers Guide Integrated Approach to Literacy	89	MOE/GES

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6		White Chalk	2,926	
		Private Schools		
7		KG 1 Teachers Guide Integrated Approach to Literacy	54	MOE/ GES
8		KG 2 Teachers Guide Integrated Approach to Literacy	55	MOE/GES
9		Prim. 1 Teachers Guide Integrated Approach to Literacy	60	MOE/ GES
10		Prim. 2 Teachers Guide Integrated Approach to Literacy	60	MOE/ GES
11		Prim. 3 Teachers Guide Integrated Approach to Literacy	60	MOE/ GES
12		White Chalk	1000	MOE/ GES

2014 BECE Result

A total of 74 junior high schools presented candidate for the examination. Analysis made by the examination department of the directorate shown that the District scored 98.7% based on aggregate 6 – 40 bench mark.

Special and Inclusive Education

The unit undertook eye screening exercise in some selected schools in the district. The schools that benefited from the screening exercise are as follows:

Name Of Schools	Date	Number of Pupils Screen
Apemanim Basic School	26 th June, 2014	289
Kromoase Basic School	3 rd to 4 th July, 2014	940
Nkoransa Basic School	10 th to 11 th July, 2014	453
Ampabame II Basic School	17 th to 18 th July, 2014	572
Totals		2,254

The screening exposed some visual problems in the schools. Two children from Apemanim, four from Kromoase, three from Nkoransa and three from Ampabame were identified for having serious problem that demands operation.

Workshops

Workshop on an Approach to Literacy and Numeracy for KG 1, 2 and P1 – P3 Teachers

Teachers for KG 1, 2 and Primary 1 – 3 in both public and private schools had a workshop on an approach to literacy and numeracy organised by the District Director of Education.

The table below shows the attendance of teachers from both public and private schools for the various circuits who attended the workshop.

No.	Circuits	Public Teachers	Private Teachers	Total
1	Twedie	33	28	61
2	Trabuom	39	12	51

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3	Yabi	36	19	55
4	Kromoase	26	51	77
5	Ahenema – Kokoben	41	107	148
6	Trede	48	83	131
7	Afrancho	39	85	124

The School Health Programme (SHEP) Unit

The SHEP Co-ordinator visited sixty three (63) schools in the district.

The Objectives of the visits was:

- To build acquaintance with the school-based health teachers.
- To help educate school-based health teachers on their activities and give pieces of advice where necessary.
- To make follow-up on workshop organised for the primary schools in the District on Malaria Prevention.
- To inspect sanitation, general school environment and personal hygiene.
- To monitor use of veronica bucket in school
- To monitor school feeding programme activities
- To monitor the activities of food vendors
- To educate pupils and teachers on the outbreak of cholera and Ebola

Girl Child Education Unit

The girls' child education co-ordinator visited 50 schools during the year.

The Purposes of the visit was;

- To monitor activities of the schools concerning teaching and learning.
- To train school-Based Co-ordinators to improve the welfare and performance of the girls.
- To monitor the proper use of the school records.
- To monitor the activities of school based girls child education facilitators
- To monitor the activities of girls club in schools
- To counsel girls in schools especially JHS girls
- To promote enrolment drive and retention of pupils in schools

Meetings/Workshops by the Girl Child Education Unit

The Girls Child Education Officer had several meetings with the other stakeholders with respect to the girls' welfare. These included:

- Meeting with District Chief Executive Officer to seek help for needy girls.
- Meeting with the Regional Girls Child Education Officer to monitor all activities performed by the District Girls Officer and also monitor the club activities in two schools in the Twedie Circuit.
- The Girl's Child Education Officer held a number of meetings with chiefs and queen mothers in some communities across the District. The purpose of such meetings was to inform parents and other stakeholders the need of sending their girl child to school. The Officer pleaded with the chiefs and queen mothers to put up measures to prevent teenage pregnancy.

Inter-Schools Games

Twedie circuit conducted their inter-school games on the 23rd and 24th January, 2014 for Zone A. Zone B had their own on 30th and 31st January, 2014. The aim of the games was to raise teams to represent the circuit during the impending inter-circuit games. All schools concerned participated fully. All schools participated in the under 13 primary boys and girls soccer, under 15 volley ball both boys and girls and under 15 soccer both boys and girls.

Yabi circuit organised their games on 30th and 31st January, 2014. Kromoase circuit had their turn on 6th and 7th February, 2014. Ahenema-Kokoben circuit also organised their games on 20th and 21st February, 2014. The circuit was divided into two zones A and B for effective competition.

Report On the Observation of The National Sanitation Day Exercise In December, 2014 by Schools in Atwima Kwanwoma District

The participating schools in the clean-up activities were mainly from Public Basic and Second Cycles Schools.

All the participating schools carried out the following activities in their school compounds:

- Weeding of the School Compounds.

- Scrubbing of Classroom, Urinal and Toilet.
- Removal of Cobwebs:
- Picking of Rubbish and Burning of Refuse at Refuse Dump

Sanitation Activities performed in the Communities

The following were some of the activities which were carried out by the schools in the communities which the schools are located:

- **Sweeping of Principal Streets of the Communities.** For example Brofoyedu D/A JHS swept the Kumasi-Obuasi road. The pupils did the work to the admiration of the travelers who were using the road at that time.
- **Cleaning of Choked Gutters:** Some schools also cleaned choked gutters of their communities to prevent bad odour from the gutters to the school's environment.
- **Cleaning of Market Places:** Sweeping and collection of refuse at market places of the communities were also carried out by the schools.
- **Cleaning of Church and Mosque Premises:** Schools which are mission school capitalized on the exercise to clean the premises of churches which established them.
- **Burning of Refuse Dump:** All the refuse which were collected during the exercise in the communities were burnt at their refuse dump. Heaped refuse dumps in schools were also burned.

Summary of Activities Undertaken by Senior High Schools

The Senior High Schools in the District were not left out in this important National Event. They performed the following activities:

- Thorough sweeping and dusting especially classrooms, Administration block, dormitory and dining hall were done.
- Pruning of overgrown trees and flowers in the school compound.
- Scrubbing of school toilet, urinal and the dining hall.
- Cleaning and desilting of gutters.

Challenges and Recommendations

- Most schools do not have sufficient furniture for pupils and teachers, especially at KG and primary

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- Inadequate supply of teaching and learning materials to meet the educational needs of pupils / students affects quality education in the District
- Most of the schools especially the newly established basic schools urgently need recommended textbooks to help enhance quality teaching and learning in the District.
- Delay in payment of capitation grant by central Government to the basic schools is hampering effective running of the basic schools by the head teachers. This is affecting quality education in the District.

Way Forward

- The District Assembly, the Central Government should as matter of urgency assist the schools with furniture, especially KG and primary
- Ministry of Education through Ghana Education Service should make every effort to supply enough teaching and learning materials, especially recommended textbooks to the schools for effective teaching and learning.
- Arrival of teaching and learning materials should be ahead of re-opening time to avoid delay in distribution.
- Capitation grant for basic schools should be released early and regularly to enable head teachers run the schools effectively.

Department of Social Welfare/Community Development

Abused Children

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

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

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

During the year 2014 under review the following forms of Child Abuse cases in the district were reported.

Table: 3.4 Forms of Child Abuse Cases Reported in the District

Type of Abuse	2014		
	Number of Reported Cases		
	Male	Female	Total
Child Maintenance Cases	1	19	20
Paternity Cases	-	4	4
Welfare Cases	2	6	8
Domestic Violence	-	1	1
Custody	1	2	3
Truancy	1	-	1

Source: AKDA-Dept of Social Welfare/Community Dev't, Feb, 2015

Child maintenance Cases top all the child abuse cases recorded by the Department of Social Welfare/Community Development during the year 2014. This calls for intensive public education on the need for child care and protection and the implications of parental neglect on the future of the children and the society at large. Intensive education should be embarked on by the district on the need for parents to take care of their children. The Social Welfare/Community Development Department should be strengthened to enable them adequately address the increasing child related issues in the district.

Physically Challenged/Persons with Disability

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

The disabled in society according to the Department of Social Welfare/Community Development of Atwima Kwanwoma District *“are part of the people who are excluded in society”*. The disabled can be referred to as people who are physically challenged and devoid of reaching their full human potential and hence cannot contribute effectively to economic growth and sustainable

social development of the country. The various forms of disabilities are; difficulty in seeing (blindness), difficulty in walking (crippled), difficulty in hearing and speaking, intellectually disabled and mental disorder. People who find themselves in this category are described as vulnerable and the government takes keen interest in their welfare.

Table 3.5 Kinds of Disability Registered in 2014 in Atwima Kwanwoma District

Kinds of Disability	2014		
	Male	Female	Total
Difficulty in Seeing	5	6	11
Difficulty in Walking	10	5	15
Difficulty in Hearing & Speaking	2	3	5
Intellectually Disabled	2	2	4
Mental Disorder	4	5	9
Others	2	2	4
Total	25	23	48

Source: AKDA-Dept. of Social Welfare/Community Dev't, Feb, 2015

The table above shows that persons with difficulty in walking is the highest recording 15, this was followed by difficulty in seeing recording 11 and mental disorder recording 9 in the year 2014.

A total of forty eight (48) people with various degrees of disabilities were registered by the Social Welfare/Community Department by the end of 2014. This implies that relatively more resources should be channeled to these areas particularly in providing wheel chairs, either free of charge or at subsidized rates to aid their movements. Hence in order to make them financially independent, the physically challenged in the district must earn some income. This requires training in some form of income generating skills. The District Assembly should therefore facilitate the establishment of skills development centers for the physically challenged by sponsoring them in training to acquire employable skills to enable them earn incomes.

Number of Beneficiaries of the Disability Fund

Below is the number of beneficiaries of the Disability Fund for 2014 in Atwima Kwanwoma District.

Table 3.6 Number of Beneficiaries for the Disbursement of the Disability Funds for the Physically Challenged for the year 2014

Beneficiaries/ Nature of physical disability	Number Beneficiaries of Disability Fund		
	2014		
	Male	Female	Total
Difficulty in Seeing	14	18	32
Difficulty in Walking	20	15	35
Difficulty in Hearing & Speaking	12	08	20
Intellectually Disabled	05	04	09
Mental Disorder	01	03	04
Others	-	-	-
TOTAL	52	52	114

Source: AKDA-Dept of Social Welfare/Community Dev't, Feb, 2015

From the table above, greater percentage of the disability fund were disbursed to persons with difficulty in walking and seeing in the district for the year 2014.

Support to Brilliant but Needy Students

During the year under review, two (2) needy but brilliant students were supported by the district from the assemblies' share of the DACF and the IGF for further studies. This was made up of two (2) males.

Early Childhood Development Centers

Ten (10) day care centers were inspected and the proprietors were advised to adhere to the requirement given by the department of its establishment.

Social Education

Social Education programmes were conducted and its includes Registration of National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), child immunization programme, good parenting, avoidance of child labour and concern for children with disability education and welfare.

Child Labour

Officers of the department embarked on monitoring visit to the Community Child Protection Committee (CCPC) in all the selected ten (10) centers to elicit for information. The CCPC were monitored on the different aspect of their work and were encourage to explore other strategies towards effective implementation of the programme.

Educational Sensitization Programme on the Issues of Disability

During the year under review, series of visits were made by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development to interact with communities and educate them on issues with disability. This was attended by 70 males and 50 females

Health education on stigmatization and prevention of HIV/AIDS

During the year under review a health education on the stigmatization and prevention of HIV/AIDS was organized at Kotwi in the Atwima Kwanwoma District. The objective was to sensitize the people particularly the youth on attitudinal and behavioral change that will lead to responsible sexual behavior and life styles practices. Officials from the health directorate, department of Social Welfare/Community Development briefed participants on HIV/AIDS prevention. Topics treated include behavioral change, communication and awareness campaigns, HIV testing and counseling prevention of mother to child transmission, condom promotion.

The programme was attended by 107 males and 137 female

➤ **Transparent and Accountable Governance**

Objectives

Ensure effective implementation of local decentralization policy and programmes.

During the year under review, the District Assembly organized training programmes for all heads of department and all senior staff on Annual Work Plan formulation and implementation.

2.3 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues

In 2014 the existing poverty reduction intervention in education, health and the general well being were continued by the District Assembly. The status of progress is specifically assessed below:

2.3.1 Ghana School Feeding Programme

The introduction of the Ghana School Feeding Programme with its objectives of providing one hot meal for school child during school periods has contributed to improved enrollment and retention in basic schools in the district. The School Feeding Programme, since its inception in 2009 in Atwima Kwanwoma District, has chalked some tremendous success and has obviously

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made positive impacts on education in the District. The current forty-nine (49) participating schools have had absolute support from the Ghana School Feeding Secretariat. An amount of GH¢627,839.80 was released for the school feeding for the year 2014.

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

Table 3.7 Current Enrolment of the Forty-Nine (49) Feeding Schools as at the end of 2014 in Atwima Kwanwoma District

S/No	Beneficiary School	Location
1	Foase D/A Primary	Foase
2	Yabi D/A K.G & Primary	Yabi
3	Nweneso II Methodist Primary	Nweneso II
4	Konkori Methodist KG& Primary	Konkori
5	Traboum D/A Primary	Traboum
6	Foase Methodist Primary	Foase
7	Twedie Methodist Primary	Twedie
8	Aburaso Methodist Primary	Aburaso
9	Kromoase D/A Primary	Kromoase
10	Trede R/C Primary	Trede
11	Trede D/A Primary	Trede
12	Odumase Afrancho D/A Primary	Odumase Afrancho
13	Bedaase D/A Primary	Bedaase
14	Bekwamain D/A	Bekwamain
15	Chichibon D/A	Chichibon
16	Nweneso I	Nweneso I
17	Kwanwoma Presby	Kwanwoma
18	Heman D/A Primary	Heman
19	Hwidiem D/A Primary	Hwidiem
20	Nkronsa D/A Primary	Nkronsa
21	Mountain of Light	Foase
22	Yabi Methodist Primary	Yabi
23	Apemanim D/A Primary	Apemanim
24	Behenase D/A	Behenase
25	Atwima Afrancho D/A Primary	Atwma Afrancho
26	Mpatasie D/A Primary	Mpatasie
27	Nweneso III D/A Primary	Nweneso III
28	Darko D/A Primary	Darko
29	Dida D/A Primary	Dida
30	Asaago D/A Primary	Asaago
31	Akosomo Primary	Akosomo
32	Bebu D/A Primary	Bebu
33	Diekrom D/A Primary	Diekrom

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34	Twedie D/A Primary	Twedie
35	Twenedurase Methodist Primary	Twenedurase
36	Kotwi Primary	Kotwi
37	Boko R/C	Boko
38	Ahenema Kokoben D/A Primary	Ahenema Kokoben
39	Apaame D/A Primary	Apaame
40	Akyeremade D/A Primary	Akyeremade
41	All Saints Presby D/A Primary	Gyekye
42	Ampaabame II R/C Primary	Ampaabame II
43	Krofrom D/A Primary	Krofrom
44	Brofroyeduro D/A Primary	Brofroyeduro
45	Gyekye D/A Primary	Gyekye
46	Aduwamase D/A Primary	Aduwamase
47	Kokoben Methodist	Kokoben
48	Africa Faith	Trede
49	Kwanwoma D/A	Kwanwoma

Source: AKDA-Desk Officer, School Feeding Feb. 2015

CHAPTER THREE

CONCLUSION

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