

JOMORO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN [MTDP]

2014

Prepared By:

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JOMORO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

P. O. BOX 72

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Background

This Annual Progress Report for 2014 constitutes the findings, observations and reactions of the monitoring and evaluation activities undertaken in the District during the period under review. The government of Ghana is committed to prudent management and accountability practice within the public service that result in effective and efficient delivery of services for the benefit of all Ghanaians. Government is further committed to the Medium- Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) that links resource allocation to the National Development Policy objectives and the delivery of specific outputs and outcomes.

Quarterly, Government and Development partners commit significant resources to support a wide range of development interventions that are designed to improve the social and economic conditions in the country. The Medium Term Development Policy Framework implemented from 2010-2013, was a broad based development strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction and Democratic decentralization. It focused heavily on poverty reduction programmes and projects. The emphasis in the growth and poverty reduction strategy is on growth inducing policies and programmes that have the potential of supporting wealth creation for sustainable poverty reduction. The policy framework is therefore anchored on maintaining the macroeconomic stability and on pursuing accelerated private sector led growth, vigorous human resource development, good governance and civic responsibility.

All Government agencies at the sector, Regional and District levels that are task with the responsibility of implementing these programmes and projects are expected to demonstrate, through evidence based information, that these interventions are having the desired effects in terms of positively transforming the lives of all beneficiaries. In the context of good public sector governance, the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tools to generate reliable and valid information to help government make sound policies and decisions in becoming increasingly relevant. The establishment of a comprehensive national monitoring and evaluation system is seen as a key to facilitating the realization of Ghana vision of becoming a middle-income economy by 2015.

The MTDP was established to improve the delivery of services in the District. This was executed by organizing stakeholders review meetings to assess the performance of the District that deepened the understanding of how the District systems worked to promote or negate economic growth.

The key objectives for the MTDP [2014-2017] of which the review was made covered the six [6] thematic areas of the GSGDA under which the District own

development goals and objectives were formulate. The thematic areas under the GSGDA include the following:

1. Accelerated Agriculture modernization and sustainable natural resource management.
2. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement
3. Enhancing competitiveness in the Ghana's Private Sector
4. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
5. Transparency and accountable governance
6. Oil and gas development.

1.2 Physical Characteristics Of The Jomoro District

1.2.1 Location And Size

The Jomoro District is located in the Southwestern part of the Western Region of Ghana. Latitude 4,80° N and the Atlantic Ocean {Gulf of Guinea} bound it on the South, Latitude 5,21° N and the Nini River bound the District on the North. It also lies between Longitude 2,35° W to the East and 3,07° W to the West.

The district covers an area of 1,344 square kilometers. This is about 5.6% of the total land area of the Western Region. It shares boundaries with Wassa-Amenfi and Aowin-Suaman Districts to the North, Ellembelle District to the East and La Côte D'Ivoire to the West and the Gulf of Guinea at the South.

1.2.2 Relief and Drainage

The south-central part of the district including the Ankasa Forest Reserve is an area of rolling granite topography consisting of frequent steep-sided small round hills rising to 200-600 feet or no flat uplands and no broad valleys.

Around the coastal area, the relief is lower consisting of flattish upland areas and steep valleys. A minor relief feature is the one formed by a ridge of highland running northwest to southeast from the Tano to Bonyere that terminates on its northern side in the Nawulley scarp. Mainly the Tano, Ankasa, Suhwen, Elloin and Amanzulle Rivers and their tributaries drain the district. The other water body of importance is the Dwenye Lagoon.

1.2.3 Climate And Rainfall

Although gaps in climatic records on the District make them unreliable for planning purposes, the district is believed to be the wettest part of the country.

Temperature in the District is generally very high with a monthly mean of 26° C. Relative humidity throughout the district is also very high about 90% during the night and falling to about 75% when temperature rises in the afternoon.

The climatic conditions including rainfall (amount, variability and distribution), relative humidity and temperature are critical for successful agriculture (including its

storage and haulage to markets). Knowledge of the climatic conditions is also important in selecting the appropriate types of road surfacing and the timing of development.

A high rainfall, falling in two wet seasons and a uniformly high temperature characterizes the climate of the district. The climate is classified as Equatorial Monsoon and owes its rains to low pressure areas over the Sahara attracting winds from the South of the Equator.

The climate is favourable for plant growth and it is the climate rather than the soil, which is the greatest asset of the district. The harmattan air mass that brings dry conditions comes under the effects of the Monsoon and the Equatorial mass. The result is a variable weather, which includes moderate to very heavy rains.

The temperature conditions in the area readily support the cultivation of tropical crops such as cassava, oil palm and maize. Farmers can take advantage of the double rainfall seasons to increase production of crops. Maize, for instance, can be grown and harvested in both the major and lean seasons. The climatic conditions also favor fishing. Farmers in the District need to take advantage of the climatic condition in order to improve their income.

1.2.4 Vegetation

The district lies within the forest belt of Ghana. The original vegetation in the interior parts of the district is the Tropical Rain Forest type characterized by its evergreen scenery with a vast variety of plant species. The present vegetation is made up of:

- Forest reserve (Ankasa) characterized by original high forest where cultivation is not allowed.
- Areas of fallow land and tree crops, farms/plantations and wasteland.
- Major areas of swamp forest which have not seen much cultivation because of their waterlogged nature for most times of the year.

1.2.5 Governance

The development process is directly linked with the institutional and administrative set up in the district. This section examines the administrative and institutional framework of the District Assembly and Non-Governmental Organizations contributions in the planning process.

1.2.5.1 Administrative And Institutional Development

LI 1394 created the Jomoro District Assembly in 1988. The District Assembly is the highest administrative and political authority in the District. Under Section 10 of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) the Assembly exercises deliberative, administrative and executive functions in the district. It is responsible for the overall development of the district. Its functions include:

- Formulating and executing plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the districts resources;
- Promoting and supporting productive activity and social development in the district;
- Initiating programmes for the development of basic infrastructure;
- Developing and managing human settlements and the environment;
- Ensuring ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice; and

- Co-ordinating, integrating and harmonizing the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries, Departments, Public corporations and other Statutory bodies and non-governmental organizations in the district

The political and executive head of the Assembly is the District Chief Executive. Under section 20(2) of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462), he is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the District Assembly. He is responsible for the day-to-day performance of the executive and administrative functions of the Assembly and the supervision of its various departments.

The Executive Committee, under Section 21 of the Local Government Act 1993 (Act 462), exercises the executive and co-ordinating functions of the District Assembly. Its functions include:

1. Co-ordinating plans and programmes of the Sub-Committees and submitting these as comprehensive plans of action to the District Assembly;
2. Implementing resolutions of the District Assembly;
3. Overseeing the administration of the District in collaboration with the office of the District Chief Executive;
4. Recommending to the District Assembly, the economic, social, spatial and human settlement policies relating to the development of the district;
5. Initiating and co-ordinating the process of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation; and

6. Monitoring and Evaluating all policies, programmes and projects in the district.

The Executive Committee of the Jomoro District Assembly, in compliance with section 24(1) of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) has established the following sub-committees:

- Finance & Administration;
- Works;
- Social Service;
- Development Planning;
- Justice & Security;
- Agriculture
- Environment and
- MSE Development

Under section 25 (i & ii) of Act 462, every sub-committee is responsible for collating and deliberating on issues relevant to it and shall submit its recommendations to the Executive Committee of the Assembly. The existing organizational structure of the Jomoro District Assembly is shown in the appendix.

The Assembly, in the performance of its functions is, however, limited by the following problems:

- Inadequate office/staff accommodation;
- Lack of qualified personnel in some departments; and
- Lack of equipment for information storage and retrieval

At the bottom of the Political Structure of the Assembly are the Area Councils. The Jomoro District Assembly has 10 Area Councils. They are the following:

- Half Assini Area Council with headquarters at Half Assini
- Takinta Area Council with headquarters at Takinta
- Gwenye Area Council with headquarters at Jaway Wharf
- Newtown Area Council with headquarters at Newtown
- Bonyere Area council with headquarters at Bonyere
- Mpataba Area Council with headquarters at Mpataba
- Tikobo No. 1 Area Council with headquarters at Tikobo No. 1
- Tikobo No. 2 Area Council with headquarters at Tikobo No. 2
- Elubo Area Council with headquarters at Elubo
- Beyin Area Council with headquarters at Beyin

They are essentially rallying points for promoting programmes and policies to support the development of the Assembly.

1.2.5.2 Decentralized Departments of the Assembly

- Central Administration Department
- Information service
- District Directorate of Education (GES)
- District Directorate of Health (GHS)
- District Directorate of Agriculture (MOFA)
- Department Of Town and Country Planning (Physical Planning)
- Social Welfare and Community Development
- Works Department
- Disaster Prevention Department
- Feeder Roads

1.2.5.3 Other Service Institutions

- District Fire Service
- District Police Service
- District Electricity Company
- Non-formal education division
- National commission on civic education
- Electoral commission
- Ghana Youth Employment & Entrepreneur Development Agency (GYEEDA)
- Judicial service
- Bureau of National Investigation (BNI)

1.3 KEY M&E OBJECTIVES FOR THE YEAR

The underlying purpose for M&E plan based on the DMTDP that were set for the year 2014 is summarized as follows:

1. To assess the achievement of developmental targets
2. To monitor the attainment of specific milestones as scheduled times
3. To identify achievements, potentials and opportunities, during the implementation process and also note challenges, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made and also note DMTDP and projects designs to achieve better impact.
4. To assess the level of participation of key stakeholders in the development process including government agencies and institutions, development partners, identifiable groups and communities.
5. Provide information for effective coordinating of district development at the regional level.

1.4 The Process Involved Versus Difficulties Encountered

The MTDP was prepared by following the guidelines stipulated by the NDPC. The objectives were prepared by involving all stakeholders [which include but not limited to] the Sectors and Departments that form the DPCU.

Processes Involved

- Established a work plan for programme/projects inspection
- Involved specific official for some project inspection [e.g. Involving Director of Education in school building projects].
- Quarterly DPCU Monitoring of projects and programmes
- Internal Monitoring & Evaluation of Plan implementation through DPCU Meetings
- Writing of report of every site inspection/meeting
- Ascertain the outcome of the project.

Difficulties

- Logistical problems
- Untimely release of funds for M&E activities

1.5 Status of Implementation of DMTDP (PHYSICAL PROJECTS)

The status of implementation of the DMTDP [2014-2017] is detailed out in the project register, which is shown on the pages below.

No.	NAME OF PROJECT	NAME OF CONTRACTOR	LOCATION OF PROJECT	START DATE	END DATE	CONTRACT SUM		AMT. PAID TO DATE	BALANCE OUTSTANDING	% OF WORK DONE	REMARKS
						INITIAL	REVISED				
1.	Spot Improvement and other Feeder Road at Egbazo	M/S Const @ Work GH. LTD	Egbazo and Ahobre No.1& 2	2/10/14	2/1/15	100,309.12		90,194.91	5,103.5	100%	Completed
2.	Reshaping of Jaway Junction to Newtown 20 km Feeder Road	M/S SELZO LTD	Jaway - Newtown	18/06/14	20/08/14	40,500.00		40,500.00		100%	Completed
3	Evacuation of Refuse Dump	E-ABI Venture	Ekpu & Tikobo No.1	18/6/14	18/7/14	49,600.00		49,600.00		100%	Completed
4	Evacuation of Refuse Dump	M/S Const @Work GH LTD	Half Assini	18/6/14	18/7/14	49,260.00		49,260.00		100%	Completed
5	Rehabilitation of Market Shed at Half Assini.	M/S Edward Kweku Aseidu Ent.	Half Assini	02/10/14	02/02/15	103,108.35		82,599.30	20,509.08	85%	On-going
6.	Construction of 1 no. CHPS Compound	M/S Blay Morkeh Infrass. LTD.	Fawoman	03/11/14	03/04/15	320,211.11		54,383.70	265,827.41	20%	On-going
7	Construction Of 1 no.6 unit classroom block with ancillary	Gloppong Ent	Domeabra	24/11/14	24/03/15	287,322.93		39,648.44	247,674.49	20%	On-going

8.	facilities Completion of additional side ward/Vip at H/A gov't Hospital	Morkaro Enterprise	Half Assini	26/05/14	26/9/14	80,345.27	40,000.00	19,158.09	52%	On-going
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CHAPTER 2

Reports on the District Core Indicators

No	ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO ECONOMIC STABILITY	2017 TARGET	2015 INDICATOR	2016 INDICATOR LEVEL	2017 INDICATOR LEVEL
ACCELERATED AGRIC. MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT					
1.	Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crop				
	Cassava	20.0mt/ha	13.20mt/ha	15.20mt/ha	
	Maize	1.00mt/ha	0.95mt/ha	0.95mt/ha	
	Plantain	3.50mt/ha	2.80mt/ha	2.80mt/ha	
	LIVESTOCK				
	Sheep	90,000	65,000	80,000	
	Goat	45,000	29,000	35,000	
	Pig	200,000	96,000	150,000	
	Poultry	90,000	69,510	80,510	
	Cattle	4,000	1,950	3,950	
	FISH				
INFRASTRUCTURE ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT					
2.	Proportion/ length of roads maintained/rehabilitated				
	Trunk road (in km)	173km	142km	173	173km

	Urban roads (in km)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Feeder roads (in km)	56km	23km	42	56km
3.	% change in number of households with access to electricity	18,000	15,027	16,599	18,000
4.	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water resources				
5.	% of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilet, KVIP, household latrine)				
ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR					
6.	% increase in tourist arrivals				
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT					
7.	HIV/IDS prevalent rate [number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births.	19	9	9	
8.	Improvement in supervised delivery	2614	2231	2231	
9.	Improvement in skilled Delivery	1613	1399	1399	
10.	PMTCT (HIV) +VE	38	181	181	
11.	Increased Immunization Coverage [Penta 3]	82.9	91.3	91.3	
12.	Reduction in incidence of malaria(< 5 years)	15527	10053	10053	
13.	Reduction in incidence of malaria(> or = 5 years)	37781	28381	28381	
14.	Reduction in Tuberculosis defaulters rate	7	6	6	
15.	Number of under five year deaths	14	7	7	
16.	No. of HIV/AIDS Incidence	206	26	26	

17.	No. of TB Cases Diagnosed	112	111	111	
18.	Family planning Acceptors Rate	18.9	13.2	13.2	
19.	Reduction of Teenage Pregnancy Rate	10.2	16	13	
20.	Proportion of OPD cases attributed to malaria	35	40	40	42
21.	No. of under (5) malaria case fatality (CFR)	3.5/1000	5.9/1000	7.9/1000	4.2/1000
22.	No. of Teenage Pregnancy	500	817	783	779
23.	No. of infants Deaths	1	10	2	5
24.	No. of malaria in pregnancy	100	909	375	606
25.	Increase in CHPS Compound	13	11	11	11
26.	No. of Maternal Deaths	0	2	2	2
27.	Percentage of rural population with sustainable access to safe water sources				
28.	% of population with access to improved sanitation [flush toilets, KVIP, household latrines]				
29.	Gross enrolment rate (indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling-regardless of age-as proportion of the number children in the relevant age group)				
	Primary	86.3%	61.3%	73.4%	85.2%
	JHS	68.4%	47.5%	57.3%	66.5%
	SHS	32.4%	18.5%	19.4%	24.0%

	Net Admission Rate in Primary schools (indicates primary one enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)	68.7%	53.5%	55.5%	68.8%
30.	Gender parity index (ration between girls and boys enrolment rate, the balance of party is 1.00)				
	Primary	1.02	0.95	1.02	1.02
	JHS	0.92	0.88	0.92	0.94
	SHS	0.58	0.84	0.79	0.79
31.	P. T. R				
	Primary	33:1	37:1	37:1	32:1
	JHS	35:1	35:1	35:1	18:1
	SHS	26:1	39:1	39:1	25:1
32.	School Dropout Rate by Percentage				
	Primary				
	JHS				
33.	B. E. C. E Percentage Pass	60%	45%	35%	57%
34.	Proportion of unemployment youth benefiting from skill/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training		520	60	
TRANSPARENT & ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE					
35.	Total amount of internally generated revenue	GH¢ 425,350.60	GH¢ 217,475.00	GH¢ 259,960.23	GH¢ 494,090.69

36.	Amount of DEVELOPMENT Partner and NGO Funds contribution to DMTDP Budget	-	GH¢ 397,935.00	-	-
37.	% of DA's expenditure within the DMTDP Budget				
38.	(how much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget)				
39.	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women, and men)				
40.	Police citizen ration	166.57	166.57	166.57	166.57
41.	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty [LEAP]				

2.2 OTHER ORGANISATIONS AND AGENCIES RELATING TO THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

2.3 THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME

By the close of the year the scheme had registered a total on 62,631 out of a target population of 60,068.

The scheme members (beneficiaries) stood as follows:

New members registered in 2014	12,747
Number of pregnant women on the scheme	3,760
Total Hospital Attendance	185,018
Claims paid to NHIS clients	1,668,598.30
Amount received from GOG	1,668,598.30
Staffing Position	13
Pregnant Women	4,228

The scheme also recorded hospital attendance, premium collected, claims paid, etc. as follows:

Total ID Cards printed	32,844
Card Issued	34,169
Total of Hospital Attendance	190,157
Gross Premium	GH¢186,200.00
Total Claims Paid	GH¢166,859.00

Challenges/Constraints

The major challenges that were encountered by the NHIS were;

- Inadequate staffing
- Delay in ID cards production
- NHIA application system runs very slowly
- Inadequate administrative support fund
- Late subvention of reinsurance

Possible Solutions to the above Challenges/Constraints

- Issuing of temporary cards
- Relying on service of NSP

2.4 MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The report covers all programmes and activities by the District Department of Agriculture during the year 2014.

2.4.1 Weather

There was even distribution of rainfall which enhanced growth and performance of all field crops and livestock. It is anticipated that food production would increase appreciably next year.

2.4.2 Internally Generated Funds (IGF)

Internally Generated Funds decreased from GH¢21,085.00 to GH¢21,079.10 same period the preceding year. This was due to low volumes of import and export of Agriculture commodities across the Elubo and Jaway Wharf border post as a result of high tariffs imposed on imported goods and high exchange rate of the Cedis to CFA. The veterinary service however made significant gains in the area of slaughter and movement permit issued.

Total animals slaughtered increased from 74 to 306 the same period the preceding year. The increased may be attributed to consumption pattern of consumers as there fear of Ebola disease eminent in bush meat. Animals slaughtered were only those under supervision of the veterinary staff as most farmers and chop bar operators slaughtered at farm gates and on their premises without the consent of the veterinary staff.

2.4.3 Activities/Programmes Undertaken

- Vaccination of livestock and poultry increased as poultry farmers increased their livestock to meet the market demand for the Christmas activities.
- There was no outbreak of scheduled disease in both crop and livestock sectors
- Ten (10) members of staff attended workshop on report writing, pesticides management and Ebola disease.
- BAC in conjunction with the Department in the District built the capacity of the physically challenged persons on Aquaculture
- Extension coverage was 53.3%. Female participation in technology demonstration was 58.9%
- The ten (10) acres Among cassava multiplication farms established on farmers farms were at their vegetative stages and needed refilling of empty spaces.

2.4.4 Lessons learned during the year

- Irregular late and inadequate release of funds.
- Inadequate field staff to man the sub districts
- Frequent breakdown of office vehicle hampers field supervision and administration
- Irregular and Inadequate T&T for field staff.

2.4.5 Recommendations and follow-up

- There should be regular, adequate and timely release of funds
- The office should be allocated with a brand new vehicle

- T&T for field staff should be increased in line with increases in fuel and transport costs.

2.5 SECURITY SITUATION

2.5.1 GHANA POLICE SERVICE (G.P.S)

The District Security Situation can be described as relatively peaceful. The Security Agencies demonstrated a high level of professionalism in which issues of security nature were dealt with, with dispatch. The beginning of the year saw a number of reported murder cases notably at Ekpu , Nuba and Tikobo No. 1 but that have been dealt with and the culprit(s) made to face the full rigors of the law.

The table below shows the target and the achievements of the Ghana Police Service in Jomoro District.

INDICATOR TYPE	2017	2015		2016		2017	
	TARGET	TARGET	INDICATOR	TARGET	INDICATOR	TARGET	INDICATOR
No. of Policemen	120	90	78	100		120	

2.6 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Department exists to facilitate the mobilization and use of available human and natural resources to improve upon living standards of deprived rural and urban communities within an effective decentralized system of administration through mass education and extension.

This report present activities and programmes undertaken during the year and challenges confronting it for redress.

2.6.2 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

There were series of meetings and programmes organized by different bodies during the year. The District Community Development Director together with other staff of the department took part in the meetings and programmes.

The department under the following core areas organized programmes and activities:

1. Adult Education
2. Women Empowerment and
3. Water and Sanitation

2.6.2.1 Adult Education

- Seven (7) out of the ten (10) CREMA communities were visited twice to be aware of the effects of global warming HIV/AIDS and bush fires with average attendance of 30. The remaining three (3) were not visited due to circumstances beyond the control of the department.
- 11 out of the 15 communities were visited twice by the department to give them education on good methods of fishing and preservation
- Nine (9) out of ten (10) communities were visited to be aware of good methods of fishing and how to preserve it.

2.6.2.2 Women Empowerment

The department visited four (4) women groups twice but one group was visited once with average of membership of 15 present during such meetings.

2.6.2.3 Water and Sanitation

- The department rendered water sales account at seven (7) beneficiary communities of Tikobo No. 1, Bonyere and Half Assini water systems.
- Six meetings were organized with Bonyere, Tikobo No.1 and Half Assini water Boards and consequently inspected some stand pipes at Bonyere and Tikobo No.1
- ENAS in Italy held water quality training for the District.
- Training on the use of IGS by COSPE at Axim Beach
- Six (6) WATSAN Committees members were trained.
- Out of 10 Adult Education study groups were visited to educate them on how to keep their environment clean.
- Out of 10 meetings were held with the Water and Sanitation Departments Boards.
- Workshop on water citizen was held by COSPE.
- Eight (8) out of ten (10) meetings were held with the Water and Sanitation Department Board.
- Fifteen (15) out of twenty-one minor WSMT were formed

2.6.3 SOCIAL WELFARE

The Department under the following three core areas during the year under review carried out many activities. These core areas are:

- Child Rights and Protection
- Community Care
- Justice Administration

2.6.3.1 Child Right and Protection

- Maintenance of Children: a total of sixteen (16) cases were recorded during the year. Eleven (11) of such cases have been successfully settled with five (5) outstanding.
- Paternity: the year recorded one case and has been dealt with.
- Child Custody: the department recorded one case of child custody and was referred to the Family Tribunal for further action.

2.6.3.2 Community Care

a. Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

This social intervention programme by the government, which aims at helping the most vulnerable in society to leap out poverty, is also doing well in the district.

A total of 1084 households in the district are currently benefiting from the programme.

STATE OF PAYMENT: JANUAR, 2015

S/ N	COMMUNITY	BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS	TOTAL AMT (GH¢)	AMT NOT PAID (GH¢)	AMT PAID (GH¢)
1	BEYIN	65	3,600	144	3,456
2	COCOTOWN	42	2,130	192	1,938
3	EGBADZO	45	2,478	144	2,334
4	MPEASEM	46	2,388	192	2,196
5	ENZEMETIANU	29	1,578	48	1,530
6	TIKOBNO. 1	61	3,396	192	3,204
7	JAWAY WHARF	13	660	-	660
8	NEW TOWN	17	924	-	924
9	SOWODADZEM	9	594	-	594

10	NEW KABENLASUAZ O	2	96	-	96
11	EBONLOA	27	1,584	-	1,584
12	BAWIA	16	864	-	864
13	SAMENYE	40	2,196	192	2,004
14	ALENGENZULL EY	17	990	-	990
15	EZINLINBO	49	2,700	192	2,508
16	NDUNSUAZO	15	846	48	798
17	EKEBAKU	15	960	-	960
18	BONYERE	15	960	-	960
19	TAKINTA	31	1,698	-	1,698
20	MBIM	11	744	-	744
21	TIKOBO NO. 2	50	2,718	336	2,382
22	NVELLENU	18	1,002	-	1,002
23	EFFASU	21	1,230	-	1,230
24	MPATABA	9	492	-	492
25	ADUSUAZO	9	456	96	360
26	HALF ASSINI	74	4,206	444	3,762
27	ELUBO	3	168	-	168
28	OLD KABENLASUAZ O	17	912	48	864
29	TIKOBO 1	55	10008.00	-	10008.00
30	NEW/OLD EDOBO	51	6804.00	-	6804.00
31	NAWULLEY	21	3132.00	-	3132.00
32	HALF ASSINI/METIK A	19	3024.00	144.00	2880.00
33	BONYERE JUNCTION/ND OUMSUASO	40	7704.00	-	7704.00
34	ALLUWULEY/E HOAKA	61	10386.00	-	10386.00
35	AHOBRE	27	4680.00	-	4680.00
36	ATWEBANSO	28	4500.00	-	4500.00
37	ALUMATUAPE	16	2484.00	-	2484.00
	TOTAL	1084	95292	2412	93840

b. Working with people with Disability

The District Fund Management received Eighteen (18) disabled applicants during the period. Consequently, the District Fund Management met these applicants and various

forms of support ranging from financial support, payment of school fees and orthopedic operations were approved and given to the applicants.

2.6.3.3 Justice and Administration

- a. Family Tribunal: Nine (9) cases were recorded during the year. Parties to two of such case resolved to home settlement. Four (4) out of the nine cases is still pending. However a case sent for DNA test proved positive against the respondent.
- b. Juvenile Court: The department recorded six (6) cases with two (2) of such cases been brought forward from the previous year. Two juveniles involved were put on probation while a case involving four (4) juveniles who broke into the house of a CEPS Officer is still pending. They made away with items like ipad and other personal belongings. Three (3) partially tried cases within the year have been resolved.

Challenges

- Inadequate staff.
- Breakdown of office equipment specifically photocopy copy machine and the UPS.

2.7 COMMUNITY WATER AND SANITATION

During the period, the District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST) during the year played its monitoring and evaluation role through the following routine activities:

- The department rendered water sales account at seven (7) beneficiary communities of Tikobo No. 1, Bonyere and Half Assini water systems.
- Six meetings were organized with Bonyere, Tikobo No.1 and Half Assini water Boards and consequently inspected some stand pipes at Bonyere and Tikobo No.1
- ENAS in Italy held water quality training for the District.
- Training on the use of IGS by COSPE at Axim Beach was also held
- Six (6) WATSAN Committees members were trained.

- 8 out of 10 Adult Education study groups were visited to educate them on how to keep their environment clean.
- 8 out of 10 meetings were held with the Water and Sanitation Development Boards.
- Workshop on water citizen was held

2.8 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT

The total number of people who are now enjoying electricity since the inception of this project stands at four thousand, five hundred and ninety seven (4597) from thirty-eight (38) communities within the District.

2.9 RURAL TECHNOLOGY FACILITY

The Rural Technology facility is responsible for the production and dissemination of marketable technologies within the host District and adjoining ones as part of Ghana government's effort to reduce poverty and improve living conditions of the people through increased self and waged employment.

TRAINING ACTIVITIES/ APPRENTICES

- Apprentices were given theoretical and practical lessons, organized quizzes, class work, projects and assignments to occupy them each day. This helped in the preparation for the National Vocational Institute (NVTI) examination held at the end of every three (3) year training period.
- Thirteen (13) apprentices were trained in Welding and Fabrication and Metal Machining
- Seventeen (17) apprentices were also trained within the year under review in Welding and Fabrication and Metal Machining.
- Five (5) students from the Polytechnic and NVTI School were on attachments. The attaché were from Shallot Dolphin NVTI, Cape Coast Polytechnic and Takoradi Polytechnic.
- There was an introduction of 5S and Kaizen (House Keeping Management) training to some Garages at Half Assini to help improve their work.

Manufacturing Activities

Much of the activities undertaken in the workshop were repairs works and mini maintenance operations in the District like:

- Thread cutting
- Welding of broken parts
- bearing removal
- welding of gears / filling
- boiling and drilling
- two 2 cassava processing machines were manufactured within the period
- two (2) oil processing machine were also manufacture
- One hundred and seventy (170) repairs and maintenance were carried out on machining and fabrication.

Challenges

- The Manager as a principal signatory to the facility three accounts has put a high pressure on the facility inability to access funds to carry on normal daily operation as due.
- Low salary for district assembly paid staff.
- No electric welding plant for the facility expect borrowed from Gratis Takoradi
- Electric wiring of the facility needs maintenance, this result in frequent low current at the facility
- Low manufacturing and technical activities in the district are factors to be considered
- No General manager for the facility
- No general permanent duty clerk for the facility.

2.10 RURAL ENTERPRISE PROGRAMME (REP)

2.10.1 BUSSINESS ADVISORY CENTRE (BAC)

Activities In 2014

- Trained fourteen (14) people (Enzimetianu) in fish farming
- Technology efficiency and packaging in fish processing held at Egbazo
- Stakeholders forum held at Jomoro Conference Hall
- Training in soap making

Challenges

- Working tools and logistics were not forth coming hindering the work effectiveness

- Also lack of funds in implementing the programmes has been a major challenge for the office.

2.11 PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT

The department exists to promote sustainable human settlement developments based on principles of orderliness, efficiency, safety and social economic development of Jomoro District.

The year saw the department engaging in the following activities with much concentration on the street naming and property addressing exercise.

- Street Naming Exercise: so far, streets in the District capital, Half Assini and Ekpu have been named after prominent personalities dead or alive provided by the Chiefs and Elders in these communities. The next phase would concentrate on other major communities in the District such as Tikobo No. 1, Elubo, Beyin and Jaway Wharf. The remaining communities would be taken care of in the last phase of the exercise.
- The department was also represented in Management meetings and General Assembly meeting organized by the Assembly.
- Technical and Statutory Committee meetings were held out of which Seventy-two (72) building plans were approved for prospective developers.
- Series of monitoring exercise were also held and unapproved owners of structures were made to produce permits and other essential documents for checks and action.
- The Department is still faced with the challenge of inadequate vehicles to convey team members and officers for field work and low level of practical knowledge of street naming team members

2.12 The Ghana Youth Employment & Entrepreneur Development Agency (GYEEDA)

The District is a beneficiary of the National Youth Employment Programme. The Modules in the District include, Community Teaching Assistants, Health Extension

Workers, Community Police Assistants, Sanitation and Waste Management, Afforestation and Youth in Dressmaking and in Hair Dressing and others.

Below were total numbers of beneficiaries so far recruited in the District under the programme:

No	Modules	No.	IMPLEMENTATION
1.	Health Extension	177	Terminated
2.	Community Extension Teaching Assistants	181	Terminated
3.	Information & Communication Technology	50	Terminated
4.	Dressmaking	140	Terminated
5.	Hairdressing	40	Terminated
6.	Road Repair/Maintenance	40	Terminated
7.	Community Protection Agency	10	Terminated
8.	Youth in Agriculture	35	Terminated
9.	Afforestation	200	Terminated
10.	Ecobrigade (Zoil)	417	Terminated
11.	Zoomlion	162	In progress
12.	Sanitation Guards	10	Terminated
13.	Oil Industry Training	10	Terminated

2.13 Local Enterprise Skills Development Programme (LESDEP)

The District is a beneficiary of the above programme, which seeks to provide incentives and logistics to community members who are in entrepreneurial field like caterers, barbers, phone repairers, tricycle/mini truck operation etc.

A graduation ceremony was held for the first batch of 47 trainees who participated in the above training modules. The participants were presented with start-up-kits (Sewing Machines, Hand Driers, Mini Truck, Tricycle etc.). The essence of the programme was to equip participants with relevant skills and training and provide them with tools to start their own business.

2.14 The School Feeding Programme

The District is also a beneficiary of the Ghana School Feeding Programme. The following are beneficiary schools currently on the programme. However, efforts are being made to include some schools which have qualified but have been left out because of resource constraint.

No	NAME OF SCHOOL	TOTAL
1.	Anlomatuope D/A Primary/KG 1+2	374
2.	Awiafutu Junction D/A Primary KG 1+2	167
3.	New Kabenlasuazo D/A Primary/ KG 1A, B+2	413
4.	Tikobo No. 1 (A) Primary/ KG 1+2	303
5.	Tikobo No. 1 (B) Primary/ KG	449
6.	Bemant D/A Primary/ KG 1+2	380
7.	Cocotown Catholic Primary/ KG 1+2	105
8.	Ghana Nungua Catholic Primary/ KG 1+2	210
9.	New Nzulezu D/A Primary/ KG 1+2	331
10.	Beyin Catholic Primary/ KG 1+2	261
11.	Half Assini Methodist Primary/ KG 1A+B, KG2A,B	724
12.	Nana Ayebie Amihere D/A Primary/ KG 1+2	640
13.	New Town D/A Primary/ KG 1+2	515

14.	Half Assini Catholic Primary/KG 1A, B+ KG2	1,027
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Challenges/Constraints

The major challenges that were encountered by the School Feeding Programme were;

- Delay in release of funds from the Ministry of Local Government for the payment of caterers.
- Again, fifty pesewas (0.50p) per plate is inadequate.

2.15 MINISTRY OF HEALTH

2.15.1 Health Facilities

The District has twenty-one (21) health facilities reporting on services delivered within their catchment areas comprising of twelve CHPS, two public community clinics, two private clinics, four health centers and one public hospital. These services are rendered in public, community-donated and rented structures.

2.15.2 Human Resources

Critical staffs like Doctors, Physicians Assistants, Midwives, Pharmacy, Technicians, Laboratory technicians and staff nurses are woefully inadequate. Over eighty per cent (80%) of the communities in the District have community-based volunteers who support and as function as first point of call for basic clinical and public health care services. Their contribution in the area of disease surveillance, Mass Drug administration, ND's malaria care and other community based activities has brought enormous benefit to the health department.

2.15.3 EBOLA

The District Health Directorate undertook urgent but systematic and pragmatic approach in securing the Elubo, Jaway Wharf and New Town Wharf borders to be able to contain any possible spread in and along the borders neighboring communities and the entire community.

Several meetings have been held at the District and a road map has been drawn through the support of the Regional Health as part of the preparedness of the District towards the disease.

Actions such as Mass Public Health Education in selected communities in the District, meetings with Port Health and the Security officers at the border and Institution of Ebola Rapid Response Team, among others have so far been taken to check the disease.

The District has so far not recorded any case of the disease and still working hard to prevent it from entering the District and the country as a whole.

2.15.4 CHOLERA

The District experienced a cholera outbreak from September through November and sporadic cases in December 2014. In all, a total of one hundred and fourteen (114) cases of Cholera were recorded with one (1) death. Recordings were mostly from Elubo, Zongo.

District Epidemic Committee meeting, Mass clean exercise in Elubo Township and Mass Public Health Education on the mode of cholera transmission among others were the key activities carried out by the Directorate to curtail the disease.

2.15.5 TOP TEN CASES OF OPD ATTENDANCE

RANK	July – September, 2014	
	DISEASES	TOTAL CASES
1	Malaria	72,509
2	Other Acute Respiratory Tract Infection	23,770
3	Intestinal worms	10, 493
4	Rheumatism disease	8, 741
5	Skin disease	8, 701
6	Anaemia	7,343
7	Acute Urinary infection	4,218
8	Eye infection	1.382
9	Hypertension	959
10	Diarrheal disease	918
11	All other disease	623

2.15.6 PROGRESS REPORT ON KEY ACTIVITIES CARRIED DURING YEAR 2014 BY THE DISTRICT HEALTH DIRECTORATE

The DHA carried out the under-listed activities during the year under review

NO	INTERVENTION AREA	KEY ACTIVITIES
1	Review Meetings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Held one midterm review meetings 2. One annual review meeting 3. Conducted weekly DHD staff meetings 4. Monthly DHMT meetings 5. Quarterly facility in-charges meeting
2	Project Five Alive	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trained District Officers on coaching skills on improvement 2. Trained Sub- district officers on improvement skills 3. Received referral books
3	Awareness creation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I E & C- health talk in churches , Film Show, local FMs on cholera, hand washing, nutrition immunization, Family planning importance of being delivered by skilled attendant etc
4	Neglected tropical disease	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mass Drug (ivermectin and Albendazoles) administration in the communities by Community Drugs Distributors
5	Malaria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trained staff on the revised malaria policy 2. Conducted Outreach Supportive Supervision on Malaria data capture and case management in all the health facilities 3. Received 40 bicycles for CBAs for malaria
6	MAF	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conducted pregnancy school meetings at the Half Assini Hospital on the importance of ANC, PNC and preparation towards delivery. 2. Conducted pregnancy schools in seven other health facilities to improve maternal health
7	Monitoring and Supervision	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conducted five monitoring and supervisory visits in health facilities- Two on TB and two on CHPS

		and one integrated
8	CHPS	5 Orientation of community health volunteers 6 Monitoring and supervision of CHOs activities 7 Training CHOs 8 Provision of logistics for CHPS 9 Recognition of hard working health workers and community members by STAR CHPS

2.15.7 Challenges

- High rate of teenage pregnancy
- Low skilled delivery
- Low family planning acceptor rate
- Low EPI coverage
- Lack of Ambulance for referral
- Irregular / Erratic inflow of funds
- Delay in re-imburement
- Inadequate Midwives – Hospital (6); Peripheral facilities (9)
- Late submission of returns and poor data capturing

2.16 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SANITAION UNIT (EHSU)

2.16.1 Introduction

Many developing countries including Ghana are challenged by environmental issues especially the management of both solid and liquid wastes. The fact remains that Environmental Sanitation Services continue to take more than 35% of MMDAs budgets. Though Jomoro District Assembly spends a very large amount of its budgetary allocation on waste management every year, the impact has not been seen within the communities as expected. The Unit with support from the Assembly and other private organizations embarked on the following activities to ensure good sanitation in the district.

2.16.2 Public Health And Hygiene Education

The Unit carried out the following Public Health education programmes during the period under review;

DATE	COMMUNITY/VENUE	TOPIC	OFFICER
14-01-2014	Adusuazo	Personal and Environmental Hygiene practices by communities	Sub-District Officers Half-Assini
22-01-2014	Half Assini	Personal and Environmental Hygiene practices	Sub-District Officers Half-Assini
05-02-2014	Chief's Palace Beyin	Public Health effect of open defaecation	DEHO & DPO
18-03-2014	Samenye	Personal and Environmental Hygiene practices by communities	Tikobo 1 Sub-District Staff
11-04-2014	Tikobo2 Market	General Sanitation issues Health implications of open defaecation	Tikobo 1 Sub-District Staff
24-04-2014	Chief's Palace Ahobre	Water supply and Sanitation Improvement	Sub-District Officers Half-Assini

06-05-2014	Egbazo	Common diseases associated with improper refuse disposal	-DEHO Sub-District Officers Half-Assini
20-05-2014	(i) Jaway Wharf (ii) (ii) Tikobo No. 1 (Market)	Personal and Environmental Hygiene practices by Food Vendors	Half Assini/ Tikobo 1. Sub-District Staff
17-06-2014	Ekpu	Personal and Environmental Hygiene practices by Food Vendors	Sub-District Officers Half-Assini
22-07-2014	Ahobre	Community cleanliness	Sub-District Officers Half-Assini
06-08-2014	Community Centre New Town	Public Health effect of open defaecation	Sub-District Officers Half-Assini
14-08-2014	Elubo	Personal and Environmental Hygiene practices for staff, pupils	Sub-District Officers Half-Assini
15-10-2014	Elubo-Schools	Personal and Environmental Hygiene practices for staff, pupils	Sub-District Officers Half-Assini
20-10-2014	Health Centre- Elubo	General information on cholera and prevention	Sub-District Officers Half-Assini

22-10-2014	Elubo Market	General information on cholera and Ebola	Sub-District Officers Half-Assini
22-11-2014	Jeway Wharf Market	General information on Iodised salt	Sub-District Officers Half-Assini
27-11-2014	Tikobo No. 1 Market	General information on Iodised salt	Sub-District Officers Tikobo 1
05-12-2014	Effasu	Personal Hygiene and community cleanliness	Sub-District Officers Half-Assini
12-12-2014	Allowule	Good Environmental Hygiene practices by Food Vendors	Sub-District Officers Tikobo NO.1

During the period under review, Thirty-Five (35) Public Health Education programmes were organised under various topics/areas. These involved community forum and market programmes.

Some of these programmes were carried out in collaboration with some NGOs, Assemblymen and Community leaders including Chiefs.

During routine inspection duties Officers educated individuals on personal hygiene and maintenance of clean surroundings.

Educational programmes were carried out in some schools as well.

Proper and regular hand washing with soap under running water was encouraged to be practiced in all the schools visited.

2.16.3 Premises Inspection

The total number of premises targeted for inspection during the year was 6,000 which included all categories of premises. As at the end December, 2014, the total number of premises inspected was 1,938 which is about 32.30% of the target set for the year.

Some of the notable nuisances detected during the inspections were;

- Improper storage and indiscriminate disposal of solid waste;
- Open defecation due to inadequate toilet facilities;
- Overgrowth of weeds on some undeveloped plots;
- Inadequate household latrines;
- Indiscriminate disposal of waste water especially from bathhouses;

2.16.4 Solid/Liquid Waste Collection And Disposal

ZoomlionGh. Ltd., the private solid waste service provider in the District during the period serviced HALF ASSINI, TIKOBO No. 1 and ELUBO communities within the District.

The company was supposed to be operating with Eleven (11) communal containers but some of these containers got damaged and are yet to be replaced.

The total volume of solid waste collected was 3,428m³ or 1,714mt. This figure was based on the capacity of the containers and the number of trips made to the final disposal sites.

The figure represents 15.22% of the estimated volume of 11,232mt as expected collection for the year.

Liquid waste management continues to be a big problem to the District because there is no final disposal site for liquid waste services.

The Assembly does not have a cesspit emptier truck and therefore individuals arrange for these services by private service providers and officers of the Unit monitor the operations.

2.16.5 Maintenance And Clearing Of Final Disposal Sites

Upon the recommendation of the Unit, the Assembly engaged the services of a bulldozer to push, spread and level the final disposal sites at Half Assini, Tikobo No.1 and Tikobo No.2.

The Assembly also hired another bulldozer to clear a new final disposal site at Elubo which was acquired during the period under review.

The following information was disseminated during the exercise;

- Public Health implications of exposed food;
- The essence of regular washing of hands before and after serving food;
- The need to maintain good personal hygiene;
- Selling food under fly-proof receptacles;

- Maintenance of clean surroundings;
- Use of Iodized Salt for preparing food;
- Advantages of Medical screening for food vendors.
- General and Basic information on Ebola

2.16.6 Pauper Cases

A total of Eleven (11) unidentified and unclaimed bodies were buried from January to December 2014. Some of these bodies have been lying in the Half Assini government Hospital mortuary since 2011.

Upon a letter received from the management of the Hospital for assistance to bury these unclaimed bodies, the Assembly provided funds for the burial of the said bodies. Sanitary labourers under the supervision of Officers from the Half Assini Sub-District office carried out the burials.

2.16.7 Spraying Activities

NAMCOP of Zoomlion carried out routine spraying activities at all sanitary sites within the District during the period under review. Special spraying exercises were carried during the period under the supervision of officers from the Unit.

The Assembly also provided chemicals that were used for spraying of some potential breeding sites of mosquitoes and other vermin during the period.

2.16.8 General Clean Up Exercise

In response to the directive by the Ministry (MLGRD) for all MMDAs to undertake monthly general clean up exercises, the Assembly organized at least Eight (8) major general clean-up exercises during the period.

Community leaders and Assembly members also carried out communal labour in their various communities and electoral areas during the period.

Some of the activities carried out during the exercises were clearing of weeds, cleansing and distilling of drains and sweeping of streets and some identified sites.

All Schools in the District were involved in the exercises.

2.16.9 CHALLENGES

Although the Assembly has made some strides in the improvement of sanitation situation in the District particularly on waste management, there is more yet to be done mainly in the following areas:

- Attitude and behaviour of the populace
- lack Of office and residential accommodation
- Inadequate Technical Staff
- Lack of final disposal sites
- Inadequate sanitary tools

2.17 NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION (NADMO)

A. Meetings

The District Chief Executive paid a day's working visit to the District NADMO Secretariat where he interacted with staff on their activities and how to improve on their performance.

The District NADMO Management committee held its first meeting on July 2014 and discussed the flood situation in the District and adopted a strategy for reaching the victims with relief items and how to curb the flooding situation.

The Regional Disaster Management Committee also visited the District on fact-finding mission on the flood situation in the affected communities.

District General Assembly meetings and the inauguration of the District Epidemic Response Team was also held within the year under review.

B. RE- DISASTER ACTIVITIES

The secretariat embarked on an educational campaign on the prevention of both domestic and bush fires and advised the general public to be extra careful during the harmattan season, harmful effects of fire outbreaks and how to prevent or avoid disasters at such period on their farms and homes.

The secretariat in addition organized programme on personal hygiene and personal safety as a safeguard against the adverse effects on outbreak of epidemics, floods and rainstorm during the rainy season including the need to distil choked gutters and maintain clean environment.

Monitoring and evaluation team visited seventy- eight (78) communities to ascertain the impact of the education campaign carried on the people.

C. DISASTER

The District recorded thirty-six different types of disaster cases in different communities during the year.

Houses	Epidermic	Fire	Windstorm	Flood	No. of People
1130	2	10	3	16	8207

D. RELIEF ITEMS

The District Secretariat distributed some relief items to the affected victims to mitigate their hardship. The Regional Secretariat and the Jomoro Member of Parliament gave these items to the secretariat.

E. STOCK POSITION

Second hand cloth	15
Plastic cups	111
Plastic plates	9
Students mattress	3
Matches	15 boxes
Tent	2

Challenges

- Inadequate funding from traditional source makes implementation of Annual Work Plan quite difficult.
- The absence of vehicle affects the smooth running of the secretariat.

Recommendations

The Secretariat appeals to the Regional /National Secretariat to resource the District/Regional secretariat with a duty vehicle to ensure effective monitoring and efficiency in work output in the District.

2.18 GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE (GES)-JOMORO DISTRICT

As part of the effort by the department in ensuring that all Ghanaian school going age are provided with quality formal education and training, the department left no stone unturned and ensured that both teaching and non-teaching staff work to the maximum to make this dream reality.

2.18.1 Administration

The directorate's lack of a substantive Director has been solved with a new Director posted to the District in the name of Mr. Peter Blay-Ackah Quayson.

2.18.2 Staff Strength

The District has a total of One thousand and ten personnel (1010) consisting of eight hundred and eighty-five (885) teaching staff and one hundred and twenty-five(125) non- teaching staff, representing 88% and 12% respectively. This includes staff from the District Directorate and teachers and non-teachers at the public and private institutions.

2.18.3 Access to Education

The District had a total of one hundred and seventy-six (176) public schools with enrolment of twenty –seven thousand, seven hundred and ninety-five (27,795) pupils, consisting of fourteen thousand, three hundred and fifty-one males (14,351) and thirteen thousand, four hundred and forty four females (13,444) during the year under review.

The private schools are one hundred and forty six (146) with an enrolment of fourteen thousand, three hundred and ninety pupils. Seven thousand, one hundred and ninety four (7,194) are boys and seven thousand, one hundred and ninety six (7,196) are girls representing 51% and 59% respectively in the year 2014.

2.18.4 Financial Report

Personnel Empowerment: total amount received for the year was three million, two hundred and thirty seven thousand, Nine Hundred and Twenty-Six Cedis, Sixteen pesewas (Gh¢3,237,926.16) with a breakdown as follows;

LEVEL	AMOUNT GH¢
KG	149,133.39
PRIMARY	1,562,757.24
JHS	1,312,287.84
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION	213,747.69
TOTAL	3,237,926.16

2.18.5 GOG SERVICE GRANT

Grant received for goods and services activities amounted to six thousand, nine hundred and sixty-one Ghana cedis (Gh¢6,961.00)

2.18.6 CAPITATION GRANT

Amount received and disbursed to schools was seventy-five thousand, six hundred and eighteen cedis, thirty–six pesewas (Gh¢75,618.36)

2.18.7 Activities / Programmes

The under listed activities took place during the year:

- The directorate monitored forty-six (46) KG schools during the year
- Capitation grant usage by Basic Schools in the District was audited
- Nzema Youth Association organized mock exams for 2014 candidates in the District
- Early childhood development week celebration was organized
- Intensive and follow up visits by ECD coordinator
- BECE invigilation
- Mock examination for the 2014 BECE candidates from 26th -30th May, 2014.
- One day non-residential cluster based workshop for food venders in both public and private schools at three centers were organized by the SHEP coordinator.
- Validation exercise by the education management and information system (EMS) team to all public and private schools in the District.
- One day intensive workshop for both public and private KG 1&2 and BS 1 to 3 teachers on the integrated approach to literacy at four (4).
- Refresher course for junior Accounts officers in the Western Region was also organized.

2.18.8 BECE PERFORMANCE

One thousand and eighty-four (1,084) number of boys and eight hundred and eighty two (882) number of girls from seventy-one (71) schools both private and public was presented as candidates for the 2014 BECE. Out of this number, the percentage pass stood at 54.1% while 45.9% failed

2.18.9 OTHER ACTIVITIES/INTERVENTIONS

2.18.9.1 UTDBE

Sixty-five untrained teachers in the district took advantage of the UTDBE programme to improve upon their knowledge during the year. They attended the Eastern residential face-to-face sessions at Enchi.

2.18.9.2 Private Schools

Some private schools were inspected for approval. Certificates and registration numbers are yet to be issued to them.

2.18.9.3 Co- curricular Activities

The District Sports Officer, Mr. Eric Mensah Brown together with selected pupils took part in "justify your inclusions" sports competition at Takoradi.

Camping of selected pupils took place at Ghana Secondary Technical School (G.S.T.S) from 9th August – 3rd September, 2014.

There following pupils were selected for the Regional team:

1. Evans Akossey – Soccer
2. Sophia Tandoh – Volley Ball
3. Leticia Morkeh – Soccer Girls

2.18.9.4 Award (Medals)

The pupils won the following awards in the various discipline

1. Netball Girls – Gold
2. Volley Ball Girls – Silver

The overall position of the District was sixth (6th)

2.18.9.5 Music and Culture

The two senior high schools in the District were prepared by the District Co-ordinator, in charge and participated in the National Arts and Culture Festival held at Bolgatanga during the year.

2.18.9.6 Workshop, Courses and Training Programmes

Below are the activities held within the year by the Directorate;

- An Integrated Approach to Literacy was organized for K. G.I, K. G. II and basic I (one) to basic three (3) teachers District- wide within the period.
- Four (4) days Refresher Course for Junior Accountants in the District was held at Sekondi.
- Four (4) days Institutional Capacity Building Training for Metropolitan/Municipal/District was organized for the Directorate
- An Officer attended leap Implementation Committee at Sekondi from the Directorate.

2.18.9.7 Challenges

- Insufficient vehicles for all field officers.
- Floods at some schools, which halted academic work for weeks.
- Inadequate funds to run the directorate.
- No permanent accommodation for the District Director
- Schools at hard to reach areas are woefully understaffed and also lack staff accommodation
- The newly constructed Jomoro District Education Office, which is about three years old, needs massive renovation.
- Transfers and retirement had reduced staffing at the directorate by fourteen (14).

CHAPTER 3

3.0 REPORT ON FUNDING BY SOURCES

3.1 District Assembly Common Fund

The high level of deductions done at the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development before the District Assembly Common Fund are transferred to the District from 2011 to 2014 results in the fallen short of monies from projections. These current trends have affected the implementation of planned programmes and projects during the planned period.

3.2 Efforts to Generate Funds

The Assembly have over the years put in place measures to improve the amount of Income generated locally. Measures to do away evasion of payment of levies especially peeled coconut that are exported to Nigeria and other parts of the country at the Samenye Barrier and Beyin check points.

Budget projections were done based on data collected on revenue items through the DPCU. This resulted in setting realistic targets for Revenue Collectors. This has resulted in improvement in revenue collected in the year 2014.

The Assembly still engages the Jomoro Landlords Association in the collection of property rate from private residential properties.

Consultants were also engaged in the collection of property rate from companies and parastatal institutions especially cell phone operations, which resulted in an increase in revenue generated.

Revenue Collectors were motivated through awards, commendations and provision of uniforms. This also contributed immensely to the increase in revenue.

Revenue taskforce exercises also contributed immensely in the achievement of the revenue targets for 2014.

3.3 Challenges

After revolving the issue of weak database associated with revenue collection, the training needs of the revenue officers have been assessed to enable the office organize training for the officers.

Efforts have been marshaled to enforce the assembly's byelaws and ensure that defaulters are prosecuted. The street naming and property addressing system, when completed, will also go long way to improve the data base for efficient revenue collection.

Comments on:

3.4 Adequacy of Funds

The funds were inadequate for effective and extensive implementation of projects.

3.5 Utilization of Funds in Accordance with the Budget

Delays in the release of funds somewhat disrupted some of the planned activities because the activities are tied to the budget.

3.6 UPDATES ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

3.6.1 VULNERABILITY & SOCIAL PROTECTION

Vulnerability Analysis is the process of assessing the ability of an individual or group to withstand shocks or manage risks, the probability of becoming poor or poorer. This could come as a result of the following factors-social, environment, economic, or physical.

Lack of social cohesion and the absence of neighbourliness tend to have negative impact on the society. Social problems such as child labour, child trafficking, Streetism and disability occur as a result of the absence of care for the children in the district.

The Jomoro District Assembly in considering the above issue undertook the activities below:

Table showing the status of the vulnerability programs undertaking in 2014

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT (GH¢)	TIME FRAME	STATUS
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Sensitization of Community members on Oil and Gas activities.	Half Assini	3,500.00	September
Education The Importance Of Employable Skills And Alternative Livelihood Sources	Tikobo No.2	4,000.00	November

3.7 GENDER MAINSTREAMING

3.7.1 GENDER INEQUALITY SITUATION IN THE DISTRICT

Mainstreaming gender is a process of assessing implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation policies and programmes at all levels. It is a strategy for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the policies and programmes in all political economic, and societal spheres so that women and men benefit.

Inequality affects women of all ages. These are the vulnerable groups in the district. The intensity of inequality and resultant poverty is intense in the rural communities however in the larger communities pockets of poverty due to neglect and inequality are present.

The following portray the gender situation in the District:

- ✚ Employment and income, are largely captured by men whereas environmental and social risks tend to fall upon women
- ✚ Formal unemployment rates for women in the District are high.
- ✚ Marginalization of the poorest and most vulnerable members of the community mostly impacts women, the elderly and children.

- ✚ Negative environmental effects, including dislocation from agricultural lands, pressure on water supply and land for farming affect women most directly, as they traditionally have the role of household agricultural production, drawing water, washing clothe etc.
- ✚ There is an increase in dependency by females who are single parents.
- ✚ There is direct and indirect health risks for women through the increase in sexual diseases, including HIV/AIDS.
- ✚ An increase in domestic and social violence due to changed family roles, income levels and social stress.
- ✚ Lack of voice and representation in the formal decision making process
- ✚ Loss of ownership or use of fertile land
- ✚ Loss of water resources and resultant problems affect women most
- ✚ Limited control over productive resources
- ✚ Rise in violence and sexual abuse as a result of domestic disputes, alcoholism, drug use,
- ✚ Environmental damage such as loss of forest and water sources or pollution impacts women’s lives and livelihood.
- ✚ High rate of divorce in the district adversely affect women and children

GENDER MAINSTREAMING PLAN

COMPONENT	BROAD STRATEGIES/ACTIVITIES
Economic Empowerment of Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Improved access to employment opportunities and jobs aimed at women ✚ Promote skills training programs for school leavers and other young women in the communities ✚ Improved access to micro-credits for women’s business/ cottage industries ✚ Provision of support funds and technical knowhow to support community-based sustainable development

	programs including women's projects
Social Empowerment of Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Appointment of a gender desk to addressing women's issues both in the workforce and in the interface with the community ✚ Increased representation of women among community leaders and committees that deal with all stages of the District assemblies programmes ✚ Liaising with other women support NGOs and groups for assistance to women

Below were activities implemented within the year 2013

- Liaising with other women support NGOs and groups for assistance to women.
- Improved access to employment opportunities and jobs aimed at women.
- Promote skills training programs for school leavers and other young women in the communities

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2014 – 2017

The first draft of DMTDP was ready by November 2014. To increase participation of the populace, the DPCU working term outlined a 20week program to communicate the programs, plans and projects on area council basis.

During the public hearing, the male-female disparity at the various gatherings was encouraging. Chiefs, fisher folks, artisans, FBOs, PWDs were all present to make an input to the plan.

To ensure issues from other sectors were incorporated, Jomoro district in collaboration with friends of the National Organized a validation workshop. All the major players (stakeholders) were present. Notable among the guests were the Regional Economic Planning Officer and a team from Regional Co-ordinating Council (R.C.C).

Issues raised during the validation workshop have been incorporated into the MTDP. The MTDP has finally been approved by the General Assembly and submitted to the NDPC and WRCC.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DISTRICT M&E PLAN

The Jomoro District Assembly prepared a Medium-Term Development Plan, under the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (2010-2013).

The District however implemented almost all projects and programmes that were proposed in the GSGDA, and has started field visits on the implementation of the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA II). Also, the District has implemented considerable amount of both physical and non-physical projects. The District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit developed a Work Plan for the District for monitoring and inspection of projects which the District is embarking on within the year under review.

4.3 POVERTY STATUS OF THE DISTRICT

The District has about 20% of its total area been small rural setting, with majority of the people been crop farmers and fisher folks. These groups of people have low living standard compared to the few at the formal sector

The informal sector lacks the requisite technical knowhow to upgrade their means of living for decades.

These inequalities are due to challenges in economic growth. Notable among these are:

1. Unavailability and cost credit
2. Poor revenue and expenditure management
3. Inadequate and poor infrastructure

4.4 THE WAY FORWARD

Major challenges facing the Assembly therefore include lack of basic infrastructure such as offices space for Decentralized Department, Residential Accommodation for staff, inadequate staff especially at the Finance Department as well as inadequate capacity for most of the staff.

The Assembly would budget for as well as collaborate with its development partners for the provision of basic infrastructure to enhance the smooth funning of the Assembly's business.

The Assembly would take the following measures for the ensuring year to ensure the acceleration of development in the District.

1. To prioritize programmes and projects so that our limited resources would be spent on critical and urgent ones.
2. There would be regular communication and interaction with stakeholders and staff on the programmes and activities of the Assembly, to elicit public co-operation and understanding, especially at the community level, during the implementation of these programmes.
3. We would continue to step up effort at improving upon the level of internally generated revenue to facilitate the implementation of Assembly programmes.

4. The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) would conduct review of the Medium Term Development Plan in 2013, which is the half year of the 4 – year planning period to