

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

ATEBUBU-AMANTIN DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANNUAL
ACTION PLAN FOR 2015**

CHAPTER ONE

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This Annual Progress report covers the implementation status of the prepared projects and programmes contained in the Annual Action Plan of the Assembly for the 2015 financial year. The report covers activities that were implemented by all the departments of the Assembly including Ghana Education Service, Ghana Health Service, the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, the Works Department, Town and Country Planning Department, Department of Agriculture and the Central Administration. The Report is structured under the seven (7) Thematic Areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda alongside the Government priority projects contained in the State of the Nation's Address.

Among the Thematic Areas of the GSGDA include the following:

- (1) Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- (2) Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements
- (3) Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability
- (4) Transparent and Accountable Governance
- (5) Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
- (6) Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- (7) Oil and Gas Development

1.2 CHALLENGES IN THE PREPARATION OF THE REPORT

In coming out with this report, the Assembly encountered some challenges which needs to be addressed as soon as possible to avoid same in the preparation of subsequent reports. Among the challenges include;

- (i) Inadequate data from the relevant sectors and departments
- (ii) Untimely submission of data by the various departments

- (iii) Different reporting formats by the departments, making it difficult to coordinate and harmonize the reports
- (iv) Logistical and equipment challenges, there was no vehicle for monitoring of proposed projects and programmes of the various sectors in other for the Departments to ensure the reliability of the data submitted.
- (v) Limited participation by the departments of the Assembly in terms of the review process

The APR used a set of performance indicators and targets that have been agreed upon by the relevant stakeholders to assess the progress of implementation of key policies and programmes undertaken in the district to achieve the goals and objectives outlined in the 2014 – 2017 DMTDP

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE APR

- To provide a single source of information on the progress of the district in the implementation of its DMTDP
- To identify challenges that are likely to hinder the achievement of the goals and objectives of the DMTDP
- Proposed policy recommendation for addressing and further include them for future planning.

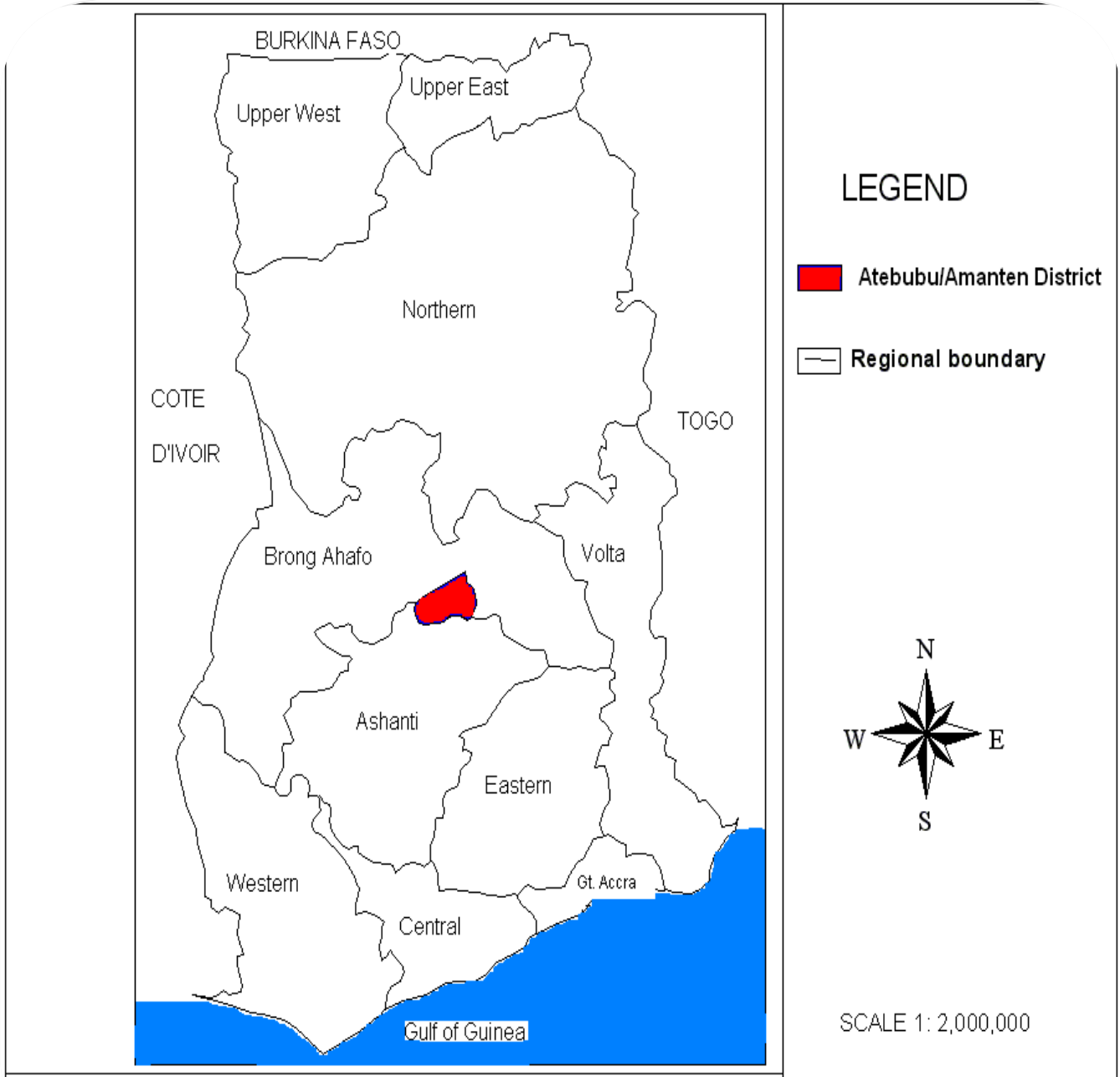
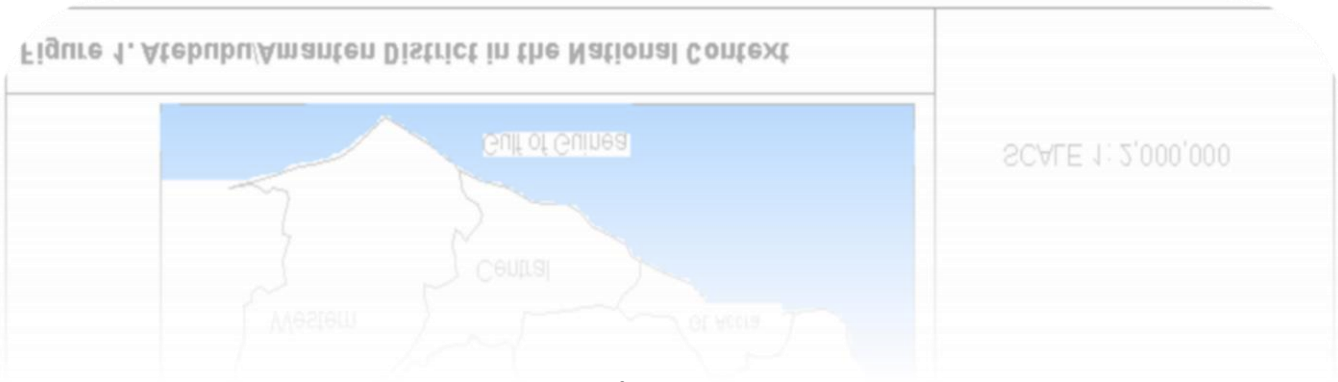
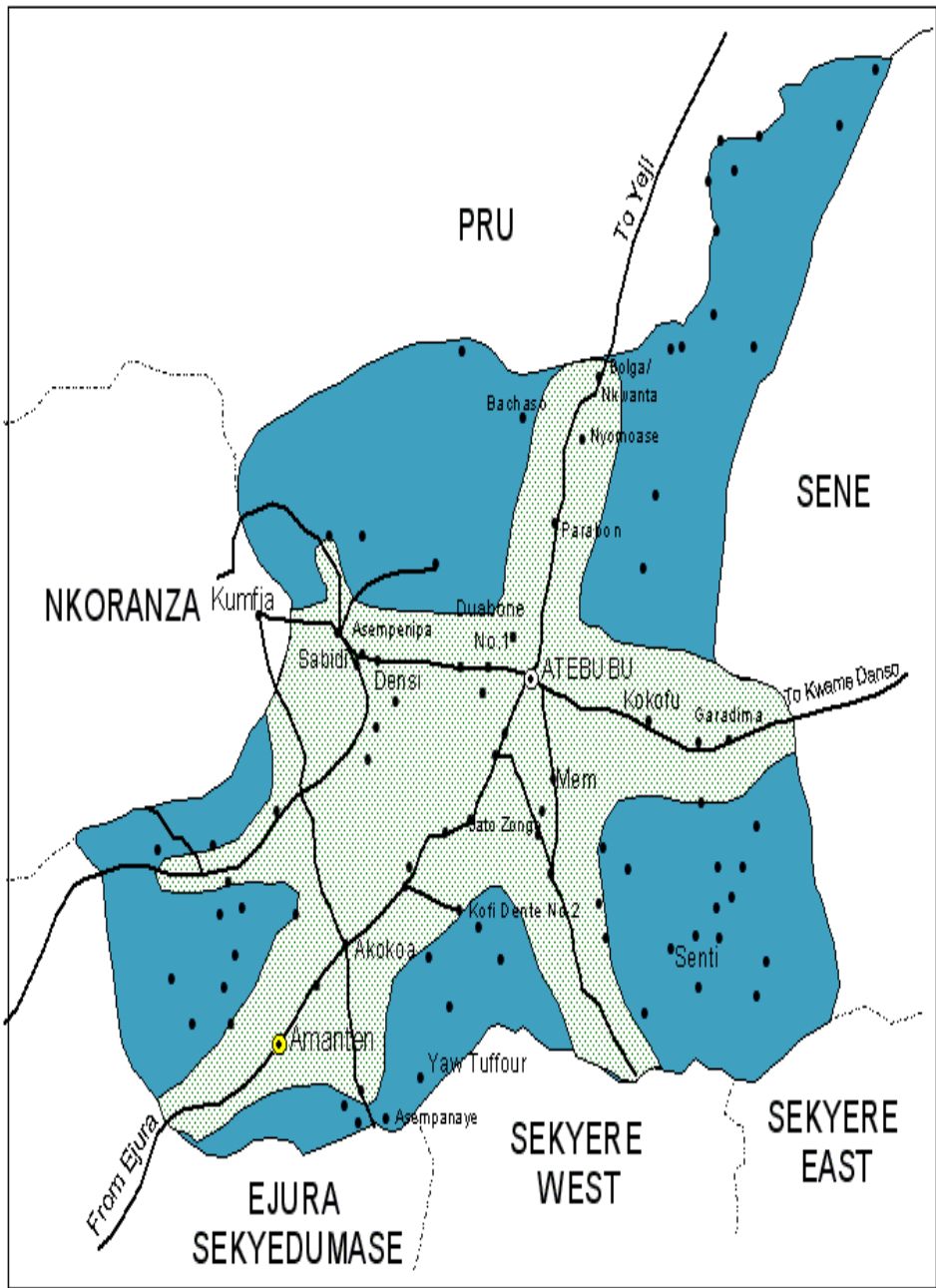


Figure 1. Atebubu/Amanten District in the National Context





LEGEND

- ⊙ Major towns
- Boundaries
- Towns
- ≡ Feeder roads
- ≡ Roads
- ▨ High Access
- Low Access



SCALE 1: 5000,000

Figure 10. Aggregate Accessibility

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

Strenuous efforts were made by the assembly to increase its internally generated funds for the year under review. A series of strategies were initiated including series of meeting for the revenue staff of the Assembly.

2.1.1 STRENGTHENING OF SUB-DISTRICT STRUCTURES

A training programme was undertaken for all the 7 sub-district structures of the assembly to strengthen and build their capacities to effectively and efficiently perform their expected and mandatory roles in line with L.I 1961. Participants were trained on the roles and responsibilities of Town, Area councils and the revenue collection functions of the councils.

2.1.2 PROVISION OF LOGISTICS

The assembly provided some logistics to motivate revenue collectors to be able to discharge their responsibilities. Among the logistics includes; cash books, rain coats, and wellington boots, torch lights among others.

2.1.3 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The finance department embarked on a series of activities to ensure a sound financial management of the assembly. The assembly increased the cost of market tolls from 20 to 50 pesewa within the period. This led to a phenomenal increase in the fees and gives the assembly enough room to meet its finances. The assembly also pay for regular servicing and updates to the software installed for the preparation of its trial balance. This ensured an efficient and effective manner of reporting and brought about timely reporting of our financial statement to the appropriate quarters.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

As part of government efforts in ensuring a well-educated, healthy and productive workforce for the socio economic development of the country, the district made a significant study in activities under this thematic Area of the Ghana shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDAII)

Among the major activities undertaken under the theme included GETFUND also handing over to the Assembly 1 No. Headmistress Bungalow at ATSEC, Library and ICT Complex at Atebubu College of Education, 1 No. 6-Unit Classroom Block at Kokofu, among others.

3.1.1 SOCIAL POLICY AND PROTECTION

Major social protection strategies initiated to address poverty and vulnerability which were continually implemented in the district includes; NHIS, Capitation Grant, School Feeding Program and the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP).

Under the Ghana Social Opportunity Project (GSOP), in 2015 the number of household beneficiaries under the LEAP still remains 274.

One hundred and twenty (120) persons with disabilities also received various sums of money from the disability funds from the District Assembly Common Fund. Some were also sponsored to Bolgatanga for a five day training programme.

3.1.2 EDUCATION

Under education, the assembly in the year under review provided a number of educational infrastructures to support the sector. Among such infrastructure includes, the construction of 1 No Teachers Quarter's at Praprabon, 1No. 3-Unit Pavilion at Bolga Nwanta, 1 No.3-unit classroom block at Atebubu Senior High, and 1No. Teachers Quarters at Watro, and 1 No. 3-Unit class room pavilion. All these were geared towards providing quality education in the district. GETFUND also constructed Headmistress Bungalow and Administration Block for Atebubu Senior High School in 2015 to ease congestion in classrooms. The central government selected Atebubu to benefit from the 200 community SHS to be established in the country. As a

result, the assembly acquired a 20 acre Land and had subsequently cleared the Land for the take-off of the project in which construction is on-going.

3.1.3 SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

The Atebubu-Amantin District is one of the largest beneficiaries of the school feeding programme in the country. There are currently 62 primary schools benefiting from the school feeding programme with total of 25,753 children. The programme has led to an increase in enrollment at all levels of Basic schools (children who were not attending schools are now enrolled leading to an increase in Enrolment at all levels of primary schools). Within the year, there had been a lot of reforms such as E-zwich registration for caterers and rice received from Sorogo Enterprise to ensure transparency and efficient and effective use of resources.

3.1.4 SUPPORT TO TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

The District is under a special project called G-PEC and G-PASS. Under the project some Dual Desks were provided to the Education Directorate for distribution to the various schools. School bags, computers, school uniforms, sandals were also provided to support Teaching and Learning in the district. 400 school children were provided with scholarships under the programme. The Ghana Adolescent Reproductive Health (GHARH) project also provided 340 training manuals to support teaching and learning in the district.

3.1.5 HEALTH SERVICES

Healthcare plays a distinguishing role in the development efforts of every nation. It is therefore very necessary to pay critical attention to health delivery services in the District. This aspect of the report focuses on the activities undertaken in the district under the year under review

Table 1. SOME KEY HEALTH FACILITIES AT ATEBUBU-AMANTIN

Health facility	Type	Location	Ownership
Atebubu gov't. Hospital	Hospital	Atebubu	GHS
Amantin health Centre	Health Center	Amantin	GHS

Kumfia CHPS	CHPS	Kumfia	GHS
Jato Zongo clinic	Clinic/CHPS	Jato Zongo	GHS
Akokoa health center	Health Center	Akokoa	GHS
Nyomoase CHPS	CHPS	Nyomoase	GHS
Garadima CHPS	CHPS	Garadima	GHS
Mem CHPS	CHPS	Mem	GHS
Abamba CHPS	CHPS	Akokoa	GHS
Muruchoso CHPS	CHPS	Fakwasi	GHS
Kokofu CHPS	CHPS	Kokofu (Ateb)	GHS
Atecoe CHPS	CHPS	Atebubu	GHS
Aunte Joe`s maternity home	Maternity Home	Atebubu	Private
Akomade Clinic	Clinic	Atebubu	Private

3.1.6 MAIN OBJECTIVES FOR THE YEAR 2015

Mmajor concerns for 2015 included:

- To deliver quality health services both clinical and preventive to all our clients
- To reach every child with EPI services
- To reduce malnutrition among children below 5 years and
- To improve maternal and child health services and reduce maternal and infant deaths
- To improve surveillance especially AFP, Measles, Yellow fever etc
-

3.2 BRIDGE EQUITY GAPS IN ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE AND ENSURE SUSTAINABLE FINANCE ARRANGEMENTS THAT PROTECT THE POOR.

3.2.1 Community Based Health Planning and Service (CHPS)

The district has been demarcated into 13 CHPS Zones. It now operates with 32 electoral areas and has seven functional CHPS Centres namely Mem, Garadima, Nyomoase, Muruchuso, Fakwesi, Kokofu, Abamba, and Atecoe. Community entry activities have been completed in three other zones, namely Mansuo 44, Dorbidi and Wanjaga and CHOs have been assigned to all 32 electoral areas. Nyomoase CHPS as one of the operating facilities has been renovated and in the verge of being upgraded to a Health Center.

Activities carried out included:

- Training & orientation of CHOs
- Data validation meetings
- Monitoring & supervisory visit to all facilities
- Advocacy for staff, equipment & infrastructure for CHPS expansion
- Monthly Report writing
- Training of community health committee members.
- Durbars with community members.

3.3: IMPROVE QUALITY OF HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY INCLUDING MENTAL HEALTH, NEONATAL, CHILD & ADOLESCENT AND NUTRITION SERVICES.

Maternal and Child Health represent the sum total of services required to promote and maintain the health of women and children who are the most vulnerable group in the society. They also constitute the highest proportion of the population.

Women are significant contributors of the nation's resources and the children are our future leaders, their needs should be the nation's priority.

3.3.1 Child Health

1. To maintain registrants of children 0-11 months from (80.3%) to (100%) by December, 2014.
2. To increase registrants of children 12-23 months from 1550 (34.1%) to 2000 (43%) by December, 2014.
3. To increase registrants of children 24-59 months from 1159 (8.5%) to 1500 (10.7%) by December, 2014.
4. To increase the number of school children examined from 16723 (89.4%) to 17000 (90.8%) by December, 2014.

3.3.2 Antenatal Care (ANC)

ANC Registrants improved from 92.2% in 2014 to 94.0% in 2015. This consequently increased ANC attendance from 14,630 in 2014 to 15,956 in 2015. IPT3 also increased from 416 to 1,435. However, 4+ visits reduced from 71.4% to 70.3%.

3.3.3 SUPERVISED DELIVERY

Supervised delivery increased slightly from 40.4% in 2014 to 41.1% in 2015. Maternal deaths reduced from 3 in 2014 to zero in 2015. We did not record any maternal death in 2015. Again on the negative side, Postnatal service reduced drastically from 69.5% in 2014 to 56.0% in 2015. Family Planning Acceptors also reduced from 30.2% to 27.8% in 2015. Adolescents accepting F/P increased from 594 in 2014 to 863 in 2015.

3.3.4 Vitamin “A” Supplementation

This is one of the micro-nutrient needed in the body for proper growth. Its function is for proper development of the epithelia tissues, retinol, and skin brain etc. Lack of vitamin A in the body posed a lot of health problems including xerophthalmia the inability to see in darkness. Due to insufficient consumption of foods rich in vitamin A. among children under five years, capsules giving to children 6-59 months of age.

The sector performed tremendously well in Vitamin A supplementation. They were able to increase from 10,324 in 2014 to 11,817 in 2015 for children 6-59 months and from 1,835 in 2014 to 3,724 in 2015.

3.3.4EPI

All indicators in EPI except BCG and Measles 2 have dropped. This poor performance could be due to inadequate and frequent breakdown of our motorcycles and vehicles. As it stands now the District Health Directorate's official pick-up vehicle is broken down and parked. Some of the health staff actually use their personal motorcycles for service delivery.

3.3.5DISEASE SURVEILLANCE

The district surveillance system amidst numerous constraints was able to suspect 3 Yellow fever cases, 11 Measles cases, 2 AFP cases. We also detected 52 TB cases who were put on treatment.

The district did not record any cholera cases in 2015 even though 2 were suspected and investigation results showed negative.

We were able to carry out mass treatment of selected communities that are in the River Pru Basin with Ivermectin (Onchocerciasis treatment).

We also able to conduct active case search in some selected communities

3.6TRAINING

With the help of the World Vision, Atebubu ADP, Health Workers were trained in Infant and Young Child Feeding. They were equipped with identification and counseling skills to detect malnourished children and counsel their caregivers on best feeding practices that will help rehabilitate them.

Project Peanut Butter, an NGO based in Kumasi also sponsored the training of Health Workers in Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM). We were privileged to get trainers from the National and Regional levels to train us.

Palladium Group (formally known as Futures Group) also trained Health Workers in Adolescent Reproductive Health.

3.7 CHALLENGES

The sector has identified the following challenges that need agent attention. They include;

- Renovation of Kumfia Clinic
- Broken down motorcycles and official vehicles
- Lack of DHMT Block which makes coordination very difficult
- Lack of staff accommodation
- Inadequate number of some critical staff such as Pas, Midwives, X'ray Technicians to mention but a few.
- The District Hospital needs a separate electric transformer to stabilize power supply to the Hospital.
- Poor and erratic re-imburements from NHIA affecting quality service delivery
- Staff attriction
- We lost two of our staff in the course of the year.

3.8 GHARH PROJECT

The Ghana Adolescent Reproductive Health Project (GHARH) which is on a pilot base in the region carried out quite a number of activities including sensitization programme for licensed chemical sellers, orientation for Queen Mothers, establishment and inauguration of health clubs in selected 20 schools, weekly radio programme on ASRH, commemorate International Youth Day, training for head teachers, health teachers and guidance & counseling coordinators, health workers, peer educators both in-school and out of school among others.

The project also distributed manuals, sanitary bags, bags caps, T-shirts Note pads, certificates among others to Peer Educators.

3.9 WATER AND SANITATION

WATER: Access to water is very low in the district. This is due to the breakdown of all the pipelines that supply water from the water treatment plant to the communities especially the suburbs of Atebubu. This has led to rationing of water for residents. Majority of the residents depend on boreholes and hand-dug wells for their sources of water. Plans are advanced to ensure that, the water system is repaired to curb the situation. A 1 No. borehole at Kokofu was mechanized to support the people. GGLtd in collaboration with Water Life, an NGO also

constructed a water system at a cost of US\$90,000.00. The project is expected to provide water to over 50,000 people.

3.10 INSTALLATION OF HAND PUMPS

The AFD project has completed the installation of hand pumps for seven (7) boreholes in the district, Old Boniafo, Tiatia, Fiano No.2, Denteso, Yaw Bruko, Seneso and Fakwasi.

The Government of Ghana borehole project has also completed the installation of hand pumps for Asanteboa, Kabre Akura, and Kumfia Zongo. Concrete pads have been constructed for Adongo Akura and Ali Akura. The rest of the bore holes are left with the installation of hand pumps.

3.11 PARTNER ORGANISATION ACTIVITIES

The Partner Organization, Human Development, Focus has carried out its activities in the communities concerned. A project called Ghana Strengthening Accountability Mechanisms (GSAM) established by CARE INTERNATIONAL and IBIS partners with the district in its implementation of selected projects to ensure transparency and accountability. They have brought some equipment for e-plat form which has been installed.

3.12 TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS ACTIVITIES

The Technical Assistants, TREND GROUP has completed the last of its activities by constructing a sanitation market at Atebubu.

3.13: SANITATION

Under sanitation, the district does not have a land field disposal sites for both solid and liquid waste. This has led to the disposal of solid waste at unauthorized places leading to the outbreak of diseases such as cholera and diarrhea. There are huge piles of refuse at several locations in Atebubu and Amantin which pose health risk to people living in such areas. The challenges in the sector include inadequate staff in the Environmental Office, inadequate logistics such as (motor bikes, skip containers and movable containers), Shallow Wells Disinfections meat inspection and understanding of meat related issues. These has compelled Zoom Lion in the district sometimes fail in their capacity to evacuate the refuse gathered at vantage points thereby posing health hazards. In view of this the district initiated a project through the DCE called "1for Two Project" (1 for 2) means one fertilizer sack of pure water rubbers for GHS 2.00. This made a lot of women and children generated income hence keeping the towns clean. Due to inadequate funds, the assembly is unable to clear all these refuse to the appropriate places. A few of them have been cleared including 2 areas at Amantin and Atebubu.

3.13 CAPACITY BUILDING

Though, no training was conducted at the district level to build the capacity of staff, officers from the assembly received various forms of training from conferences such as the PPP conference in Kumasi and workshops at both the regional and national level.

A two day training programme on data collection and management was also conducted on all water facilities in the district for six (6) staff of the assembly consisting of three (3) districts water and sanitation team members and three (3) other staff.

3.14 CELEBRATION OF INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY

The GHARH project in the district had one of its activities as commemorating the International Youth Day. This was carried out on the 12th of August 2015 which brought about 400 adolescents together with other dignitaries purposely to educate the youth about adolescent health issues. This created opportunity for the youth to ask series of questions regarding their health issues. It was actually a memorable day.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Agriculture is the major and dominant economic activity in the district. According to the 2010 population and housing census, Agriculture employs 70% of the labour force. Among the major crops cultivated in the district includes Yam, Cassava, Maize, Rice, and Cowpea. Agriculture also contributes over 80% of the district’s economy. Within the year under review, agriculture sector undertook several initiatives to support the sector.

Among the major initiatives includes;

4.1 Support to Livestock Farmers

The Directorate through its veterinary department undertook a census of all livestock farmers in the district with the view to assisting such farmers to implement best livestock farming practices to ensure that, their products are healthy for the market whilst increasing productivity. The department also in collaboration with the environmental health department of the assembly screens all livestock that are to be slaughtered for the market. This is to ensure that, only healthy livestock are slaughtered and sold. Below is a summary of activities carried out by the unit.

4.2 SUMMARY OF VETERINARY ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR 2015

FIELD ACTIVITY

Condition	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Dog	Cat	Monkey	Poultry
Castration	7	42	70	6	-	-	-	-
Deworming	8	66	49	10	11	-	-	-
Dipping	10	61	55	9	-	-	-	-
Slaughter	65	78	195	-	-	-	-	-
Movement	13	31	35	4	-	-	-	-

VACCINATION

Condition	CATTLE	SHEEP	GOAT	PIG	DOG	CAT	MONKEY	POULTRY
PPR	-	785	515	-	-	-	-	-
CBPP	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RABIES	-	-	-	-	279	11	-	-
1-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9200

CLINICALS

Condition	CATTLE	SHEEP	GOAT	PIG	DOG	CAT	MONKEY	POULTRY
DYSTOCIA	-	8	5	-	-	-	-	-
Wound	-	7	12	2	3	-	-	-
Retained placenter	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraphimosis	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Ectoparasites	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
Toe Clipping	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Foot Rot	1	1	7	-	-	-	-	-

4.3 Training of Farmers

The directorate has mandate to train farmers on best farming practices in varied fields such as post-harvest losses, chemical application, seed multiplication, land preparation, planting methods among others. As a result, the directorate organised ten (10) demonstration farms throughout the district as a training point for the farmers. Among the major crops cultivated under the demonstration farms included, yams, maize, cowpea, cassava etc.

4.4 Sensitization on Radio

The directorate in other to reach a large number of the farmers during the period under review organized radio talk show to educate and sensitized farmers on best farming practices .Under the programme, farmers were given the opportunity to call in and ask questions which are answered by technical officers from the Agricultural Directorate .

4.5 Women In Agricultural

Under the programme, women who were into agriculture were trained on related topics such as food handling, food safety, balance diet and malnutrition. The idea was to inculcate in such women the need to properly handle food to avoid food poisoning, prepare balance diet for their family to avoid malnutrition among children and to practice modern agricultural methods to improve on their productivity.

4.6 GHANA SOCIAL OPPORTUNITY PROJECT (GSOP)

4.7 RESTORATION OF DEGRADED FOREST AND LAND MANAGEMENT

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCE: The key strategy implemented in 2015 in this focus area were aimed at achieving effective community participation in the management of resources with the view of enhancing community

involvement in decision making and awareness on issues increased while fostering ownership of local resources and the creation of employment to reduce the incidence of poverty in the district.

4.8 PLANTATION

MANGO AND TEAK PLANTATION

Under the climate change component of GSOP, 50 hectares of land have been added to each of the communities thus Bachaso, Nyomoase, Beposo, Praprabon and Abamba. It worth noting that GSOP has established about 100 hectares of mango and Teak plantations in another 4 communities including Nwowom, Akomade, Mem and Old Konkrompe.

4.9 NYOMOASE-BACHASO ROAD

The 2.0km feeder road connecting Nyomoase to Bachaso began. As part of GSOP implementation guidelines, a pre-commencement meeting was held and followed by my just day at work. During the year under review 2.1km of that same has been awarded on contract for extension. All the registered participants were issued with the identity cards. Work is progressing steadily.

4.10 BOLGA NKWANTA-BOLGA FEEDER ROAD – 3.5km

As part of the procurement processes, a bidding conference was organized by GSOP secretariat in Kumasi for both contractors and District Assembly staff to train them on the bidding processing. The exercise took place in Kumasi. Work progressed steadily but the contract could not finish as supposed which has been given another timeline to complete.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNMENT

- (i) Software for the preparation of Trial Balance
- (ii) Started the construction of 2 Security post for Police check point at Bresuano and the Residency entrance
- (iii) Street Light provided in all suburbs for Christmas festivities
- (iv) Construction of police post at Bresuono.
- (v) Weekly supply of fuel to the security service in the district – police, BNI, Fire Service, SWAT and Military for patrol to ensure the safety of residence against crime waves such as armed robbery, stealing etc.

5.1 Comments on Releases of funds

Releases of the DACF for the three quarters of the year were released in the month of July, September and December. These releases enabled the DA's to execute and pay for development projects and programmes financed with the DACF. The table 1 below shows the sources of funds for 2014.

Efforts to generate funds

The DA has come out with a plan to develop a data base system which will help it to identify all potential revenue items and tax payers from which it generates its IGF. The planning unit was tasked to ensure that data is collected most especially revenue aspect. Efforts are also being made to revalue all properties to ensure that appropriate rates are charged.

- (vi) Training of all eight area councils on their functions, roles and responsibilities LI 1961 among others

Capacity Building

A series of training programme such as training in mobilized strategies, training on contract management, effective documentation, report writing and minute writing, training on leadership skill, team building and the role and function of the area council members etc were under taken for key staff of the Assembly on various topics to enhance their performance and efficiency in the discharging of their duties.

Comments on Adequacy of Funds

The continuous unbudgeted deductions from the DA's share of the DACF which serves as the main source of funding for development projects and programmes created a big deficit between our revenue and expenditure.

Utilization of funds in accordance with the budget

About 85% of our expenditure was in accordance with the budget but continuous deductions from source made it impossible to meet all our expenditure.

Other Challenges with regards to disbursements of funds

Competing and yet challenging demands outside the budget compelled management to hold long discussions on re-allocation of the DACF despite availability of an approval budget.

5.2 STATUTORY MEETINGS FOR TRANSPARENCY

The under listed statutory function of the Assembly are expected to promote transparency and accountability in the discharge of their duties.

- (i) Finance and Administration sub-committee meetings – monthly and mid-year review
- (ii) Quarterly budget meeting
- (iii) Quarterly District Planning Coordinating Unit Meeting (DPCU)
- (iv) Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation Meetings
- (v) Audit Report Implementation Committee Meetings – Quarterly

(A) FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION SUB-COMMITTEE

The finance and administration sub-committee of the Assembly are required by the legal framework regulating the District Assembly to meet monthly to review and discuss the report and possible make recommendations for increase revenue mobilization. The year under review, the F/A could not organize all the twelve (12) monthly meeting due to the dissolution of the assembly members which election delayed.

(B) QUARTERLY AND MIDYEAR BUDGET REVIEW MEETINGS

The budget committee is mandated to meet quarterly to discuss the budget to identify if revenue and expenditures are been carried out as planed and make appropriate recommendation if there are some deviation and to also device more strategies where additional revenue sources could be tapped to increase current levels – In 2015, all the quarterly and midyear budget reviews were undertaken with the participation of key stakeholders.

(C) QUARTERLY DPCU MEETINGS

The District Planning and Coordinating Unit in the local and central point for all decision making concerning the development of the district had a meeting. The district undertook all the four mandatory quarterly meeting to discuss pertinent issues of concern in terms of development. They again reviewed the annual action plan each time they sat for quarterly meetings. The performance of the various sectors of the district were discussed and the way forward for improvements.

(D) *FEE FIXING*: The Assembly is required by law to levy fees and fines to undertake recurrent/capital expenditures in the district. This is to justify the essence of the payment of taxes.

The Assembly invited all key stakeholders to participate in the fee fixing. Participation of stakeholders was very high and hence the fees and fines were generally acceptable by all who were involved in the process.

(E) (ARIC) AUDIT REPORT IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

This committee is established by the Internal Audit Agency Act of 2010 to review the internal audit/external auditors report and make the necessary recommendation to prevent the reoccurrence of audit flaws in the subsequent audit reports. The committee met severally to discuss the 2014 audit report together with the internal auditors report and made several recommendations to management for implementation to forestall avoidable audit observation in the 2014 audit report.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

The private sector played a crucial role in the development of the district. In order to build a vibrant and competitive private sector that will lead to economic growth, it is important to support the private sector which is the engine of growth. Under the sector, the following strategies were undertaken in the year under review:

- (i) Skill and vocational training for the youth and women
- (ii) Promote good cooperative governance
- (iii) Creation of a sustainable partnership between SME's and financial institutions in and outside the district
- (iv) Provision of enabling environment for businesses

The Assembly in collaboration with National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI), Business Advisory Center (BAC) under the rural enterprises programme carried out several programmes in the district in the year under review;

- (i) Skills, Training and Vocational: Under this focus area, several skills and vocational training were organized for the youth. Among some of the skill training includes cassava processing, Batik, Tie and dye, Soap making, Hair dressing and Seam stressing. Training was also organized on Records keeping, financial management, packaging and marketing, bee keeping and mushroom production. Numbers of startup kits were distributed to graduates from various vocational training programmes organized within the year.

6.1 COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Under the department of cooperatives, the department organized a series of training for the cooperative societies in the district. Among the topics includes; team building, financial management and records keeping. As at 2015 there were fifteen (15) numbers of registered cooperatives in the field of Agriculture distillers, industries service and financial whilst seven (7) cooperative were yet to register.

6.2 OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

Under this thematic area, the district has thirteen filling stations including three gas filling stations and two surface tanks. The three gas filling stations located in Atebubu and New Konkrompe always run short since other neighbouring districts like Pru, Sene East and West depend on them.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

Act	Amodiaquine-artemisinin combination
AFP	Acute flaccid paralysis
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ANC	Antenatal care
ART	Anti-retroviral therapy
BCC	Behavior change communication
CHPS	Community based health planning and services
CSM	Cerebrospinal meningitis
CT	Counseling and testing
DDHS	District director of health services
DHMT	District health management team
EPI	Expanded program on immunization
GHS	Ghana health service
GOG	Government of Ghana
HIV	Human immune-deficiency virus
ICT	Information communication technology
IDSR	Integrated disease surveillance and Response
IDSR/GWE	Integrated disease surveillance & response/guinea worm eradication
IE& C	Information, education and communication
IGF	Internally generated funds
IMCI	Integrated management of childhood illnesses
IMHAT	Integrated malnutrition, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis prevention
IPT	Intermittent preventive treatment
ITNS	Insecticide treated nets

M & E	Monitoring and evaluation
MDG	Millennium development goals
MHD	Mobile Handled-Device
MOH	Ministry of health
NCD	Non communicable diseases
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
NHIS	National health insurance scheme
NIDS	National immunization days
PLWHA	People living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of mother –to-child transmission
PPM	Planned preventive maintenance
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional birth attendant
WHO	World health organization
APR	Annual Progress Report
ARIC	Audit Report Implementation Committee
D/A	District Assembly
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DDF	District Development Fund
LUPMP	Land Use Planning and Management Project
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industries
BAC	Business Advisory Centre

DSW	Department of Social Welfare
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DMHIS	District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme
NHIA	National Health Insurance Authority