

GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**ATWIMA
KWANWOMA
DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

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

**2015
ANNUAL PROGRESS
REPORT**

PREPARED BY:

DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AEA	-	Agriculture Extension Agents
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AKDA	-	Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly
APR	-	Annual Progress Report
BAC	-	Business and Advisory Center
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CHPS	-	Community Health Planning Services
DA	-	District Assembly
DACF	-	District Assemblies' Common Fund
DBMS	-	Data Base Management System
DDF	-	District Development Facility
DEO	-	District Education Office
DMTDP	-	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU	-	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DVG	-	Disaster Volunteer Groups
DWST	-	District Water and Sanitation Team
GER	-	Gross Enrolment Rate
GYEEDA	-	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSFP	-	Ghana School Feeding Programme
HIV	-	Human Immune Virus
IGF	-	Internally Generated Fund
JHS	-	Junior High School
KG	-	Kindergarten
LEAP	-	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOGCSP	-	Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection
MPCF	-	Member of Parliaments' Common Fund
NADMO	-	National Disaster Management Organisation
NAR	-	Net Admission Rate

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NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NHIS	-	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMTDPF	-	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
OPD	-	Out Patience Department
PTA	-	Parent Teacher Association
PWDs	-	Persons With Disability
R/C	-	Roman Catholic
RCC	-	Regional Coordinating Council
SHEP	-	School Health Programme
SME	-	Small Medium Enterprises
TB	-	Tuberculosis
WAAPP	-	West Africa Agriculture Productivity Programme
WAEC	-	West African Examination Council
WASSCE	-	West African Senior School Certificate Examination
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation Team

CHAPTER ONE
GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

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

The District has a total land size of 251.9 sq. km constituting 1.03% of the total land area of Ashanti region. The District Capital, Atwima Foase is approximately 20 kilometers from Kumasi. Other major settlements in the district include Ahenema Kokoben, Trede, Twedie, Trabuom, Aburaso, Atwima Boko, Foase, Brofoyeduro, Ampayoo, Krofrom, Kotwi and Kromoase. There are sixty four (64) settlements in the district which have been delineated into two (2) Area Councils and subdivided into 33 Electoral Areas for the purpose of District Assembly Elections. From the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report by Ghana Statistical Service, the District has a population of 90,634 with a growth rate of 2.7%. The population was estimated to be 103,548 in 2015.

The Ghana Shared, Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) is the Policy direction of the government towards development of the country from 2014-2017. The 2015 Annual Progress Report provides an assessment of implementation of policies and strategies outlined in the District's Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP, 2014-2017) and the 2015 District Composite Annual Action Plan under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II, 2014-2017). The year 2015 marks the second face of implementation of the District's Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP, 2014-2017) under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II.

The GSGDA II seeks to achieve and sustain macroeconomic stability while placing the economy on a path to higher and shared growth, reducing socio-economic inequalities, ensuring rapid reduction in poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). With this, the Districts' aim is to

implement and sustain poverty reduction programmes and projects in a manner that ensures growth, equity and equality in access to development resources, infrastructural facilities and opportunities.

The 2015 Annual Progress Report is prepared within the context of programmes and projects, which is in line with the seven (7) thematic areas of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) as follows:

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

1.2 Achievements and Challenges in the Implementation of Programmes and Projects in the 2015

District Composite Annual Action Plan (Status of Implementation of DMTDP {2014-2017})

During the year 2015 under review, the District Assembly planned to implement fifteen (15) priority projects from the 2015 District Composite Annual Action. As a result of inadequate and untimely release of funds, the District Assembly implemented eleven (11) out of the fifteen (15) planned projects outlined in the 2015 District Composite Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget. The new implemented projects include:

- Construction and Supply of 150No. Dual Desk for Ampapatia Primary
- Construction and Completion of 1No. 3unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Afasiebon
- Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Ampapatia
- Construction and Completion of 1No. 3unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Trabuom
- Rehabilitation of DA JHS at Darko.
- Rehabilitation of 1No. 4 unit D/A Classroom Block (PHASE II) at Kromoase
- Conversion of Court Building into Police Station at Brofoyeduru
- Construction and Completion of 1No. 3unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Bebu
- Construction and Completion of 1No. 3unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Behenase

- Construction and Completion of 1No. 3unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Kwanwoma (SHS)
- Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Twedie

Out of the eleven (11) implemented projects, two (2) projects were completed and commissioned for use. These projects include the Construction and Supply of 150No. Dual Desk for Ampapatia Primary and the Conversion of Court Building into Police Station.

Progress on the status of projects, percentage of work done and payment to date is outlined in the District Project Register shown in Appendix I below.

Non-Implemented Projects in the Year 2015

- Construction of 10No. Boreholes
- Construction of 1No. 12 seater acqua privy toilet at Yabi
- Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Krofrom
- Construction of 1No. 3 unit classroom block at Ahenema Kokoben

1.3 Reasons for Non-Implementation of some Programmes and Projects

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

a) Limited Funding

The District Assembly has the responsibility to meet the numerous developmental needs and aspirations of its citizens. The Assembly planned to implement all the proposed projects and programmes in the 2015 District Composite Annual Action Plan. However, the District Assembly could not implement all these projects because of Limited Funding.

b) Untimely Released of Funds

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

1.4 Purpose of the 2015 Annual Progress Report

The 2015 Annual Progress Report is to evaluate and assess the overall performance and achievements of the District Assembly base on the objectives set out in the District Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017), Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2014-2017) in relation to the policies, programmes and projects targeted for the year 2015.

This report seeks to reflect the performance indicators achieved by the various sectors in the District, challenges encountered during the year, lessons learnt and the way forward in terms of implementation of the 2015 District Composite Annual Action Plan.

1.5 Processes and Difficulties Encountered in the Preparation of the 2015 Annual Progress Report

(a) Processes Involved

The process of preparing the 2015 Annual Progress Report was participatory through the involvement of all the relevant stakeholders.

The following were the processes involved in the preparation of the 2015 Annual Progress Report.

- The data and relevant information required for the preparation of the report were obtained from the Departments of the District Assembly and agencies as well as other stakeholders in the District.
- Departments were requested to submit their 2015 Annual Reports on specific targets and indicators set during the year. A District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) meeting was organized and that offered the Departmental Heads the opportunity to shed light on the performance of their respective departments.

(b) Challenges

The following challenges were encountered:

- Different reporting format and cycles by the Departments of the District Assembly
- Incomplete data and non-uniformity in the units of measurements for some indicators

CHAPTER TWO
MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

2.1 Introduction

The objectives of the Monitoring and Evaluation for the year include review and implementation of various interventions; assess the performance of set indicators and targets which were adopted for monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects implemented in 2015 and to devise strategies and recommendations for addressing shortcomings.

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

2.2 Departmental Programme and Project Status for the Year 2015

The updated District Project Table/Register on Projects Implemented in the Year is shown in Appendix I below.

2.3 Update on Funding Sources and Disbursement

Financial Performance of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly for the Year Ended 31st December 2015

Sources of Funds

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

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

Revenue (Internal and External Sources)

The total revenue generated (both IGF and External Funds) for the District Assembly as at the end of the year 2015 amounted to **GHC2,942,778.10**

Table 2.1: Internal Revenue Mobilization for Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly-2015

Revenue Items	Budget GHC	Actual GHC
Rates	95,000.00	23,928.00
Lands	325,000.00	372,911.00

Fees & Fines	44,150.00	39,119.60
Licenses	120,410.00	49,966.00
Rent	2,500.00	-
Miscellaneous	73,474.00	14,212.00
Total	660,534.00	500,136.60

Source: AKDA- District Finance Officer Feb, 2016

Table 2.2: External Funds Received as at the end of 2015

Items	Budget GHC	Actual GHC
DACF	2,713,770.48	1,296,211.43
MPCF	100,000.00	201,982.45
DDF	810,968.00	228,471.62
School Feeding	2,122,018.35	715,976.00
Total	5,746,756.83	2,442,641.50

Source: AKDA- District Finance Officer Feb, 2016

2.4 Update on Disbursement

Table 2.3: Expenditure Items Incurred in the Year 2015

Expenditure Items	Approved Budget GHC	Actual Expenditure GHC
IGF	660,534.00	
DACF	2,713,770.48	1,015,185.20
DDF	810,968.00	
MPCF	100,000.00	248,303.68

Source: AKDA- District Finance Officer Feb, 2016

2.5 Update on Indicators and Targets

The Table below shows the Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators and Targets in the District.

Table 2.4: Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators and Targets

No.	Indicator	National Target	District Baseline 2015	District Target 2017
	Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability			
1	% increase in Internally Generated Fund(IGF)	100%	75.71%	100%
2	To compile data on all existing and potential revenue items in the District by creating Data Base Management System (DBMS)		Existence of revenue potential	100% Credible database on all revenue items
3	Number of revenue collectors		22	30
	Enhancing Competiveness in Ghana's Private Sector			

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4	Increase in the Number of skills/ apprenticeship training centers for the youth		1	2
5	To promote culture and creative arts industry (Number of craft villages)		-	-
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustained Natural Resource Management				
6	% increase in hectares of cash crops under cultivation		15.3%	30%
7	% increase in yield of selected crops (MT/H)		Maize = 10% Rice = Cassava=20% Yam = Plantain = Cocoyam =	40% 30%
8	Construct weekly market facilities		Nil	2
9	Increase in the Number of Agric Extension Agents (AEAs)		16	20
Infrastructure and Human Settlement				
10	Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water		177	217
11	Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities (eg. Refuse containers)		11	23
12	Create and develop I.C.T centres		Nil	2
13	Provide community library		Nil	1
14	% of households with access to electricity		80%	90%
Human Development, Productivity and Employment				
15	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)			
	• KG	100%	181.1%	160%
	• Primary	100%	161.1%	150%
	• JHS	100%	148.7%	140%
16	Net Admission Rate (NAR)			
	• KG	100%	80.2%	100%
	• Primary	100%	111.8%	100%
	• JHS	100%	91.0 %	100%
17	% pass at BECE	100%	% pass at aggregate 30 (90.5%) % pass at aggregate 40 (99.7%)	100%

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18	% pass at WASSCE.	100%	76.2%	100%
19	Increase in the Number of CHPS compounds		2	9
20	Construct a new District Hospital or upgrading of a Health center to a Hospital		-	1
21	Reduce in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population 15-49 positive)		-	-
22	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population		34.7%	
23	Under-five mortality rate (number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1,000 live births)	0	0	0
Transparent and Accountable Governance				
24	Construct a new District Police Command or upgrading of a Police Post to a Divisional Command	-	1	-
25	Increase the number of residential accommodation for DA staff.	-	-	4
26	Increase the number of women participation in decision making of DA		3	10
27	Provision of District Fire Station/Post		-	1
28	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)		43	0
29	Police Civilian ratio		1:2,353	

2.6 Departmental Programme Status for the Year 2015

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

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

Objectives

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

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

Table 2.5: Sensitization and Training Programmes Organised in the District

No	Sensitization Programme Organised	Community	Number of Participants			Age Group	Responsible Department
			Male	Female	Total		
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign on women empowerment • Education on HIV/AIDS and Cholera 	Bebu, Trabuom, Behenase, Trede, Aboabokese, Gyekye, Konkori	93	137	230	18years and above	Community Development Officers, Health Directorate and the District Desk Officer for HIV/AIDS
2.	Education on Child Maintenance and Child Labour	Foase, Boko, Twedie, Aduwamase	54	22	76	18years and above	Community Development and Social Welfare Officers
3.	Education on Domestic Violence against Women	Aduwamase Bekwamim Asaago	39	24	63	18years and above	Community Development Officers
4.	Empowering women in entrepreneurial skills and financial resources	Boko	-	26	26	18years and above	Community Development Officers and Business Advisory Center (BAC)
5.	Training in Soap Making	Kyekyewere, Boko, Ampabame No. I, Trede, Sabin Akrofrom, Bekwame	21	116	137	18years and above	Business Advisory Center (BAC)
6.	Training in Mushroom Cultivation	Trede	5	10	15	18years and above	Business Advisory Center (BAC), Department of Agriculture
7.	Training in Baking	Boko, Kromoase, Kokeben Afrancho	-	59	59	18years and above	Business Advisory Center (BAC)
8.	Rabbit Rearing	Aduwamase Gyekye, Adum Afrancho	31	1	32	18years and above	Business Advisory Center (BAC), Department of Agriculture

Source: AKDA, DPCU-February 2016

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

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

Objectives

- Promote Agriculture Mechanizations
- Improve Science, Technology and innovation application
- Promote seed and planting material development

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

Main Features of 2015 Agricultural Year

Generally, the weather was dry and hot for most part of the year. Erratic rainfall pattern characterize the year and led to relatively low yields in recently planted maize field.

Impact of Climatic Conditions and External Forces on Agriculture during the Year

The weather was generally dry and hot for the month of January and sunny with few wet days recorded during the last month of the first quarter. The later part of the quarter experienced downpours. The dry and hot weather favoured harvesting, drying and storage of grains. It also aided land preparation for major season cropping. The weather was generally fair in the second quarter for farming activities. Planting of crop fields was the major activity within the year. The third quarter was characterized by an appreciable amount of rainfall which was erratic. The erratic nature of rainfall delayed minor season cropping. The last quarter recorded an appreciable amount of rainfall, but ceased when most maize fields were at tassling stage.

Table 2.6: District Rainfall Distribution

Data	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter		Total	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	Annual - 2014	Annual - 2015
Rainfall (mm)									0.0	0.0
No rain days	15	10	30	25	29	23	15	10	74.0	68.0
Rainfall Distribution	Normal	Below Normal	Normal	Below Normal	Normal	Below Normal	Normal	Below Normal		
Dominant weather pattern compared to normal year	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Dry		

Source: AKDA District Directorate of Agriculture, Feb. 2016

Occurrence of Natural Disasters, External Shocks and Forces

Table 2.7: External forces, factors, and shocks that may impact on agriculture M&E results and/or interpretations

External forces	Area of Occurrence	Frequency (1)		Significance (2)		Trends (3)	
		2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Frequent Events							
Bush Fire	All Zones	3	3	3	3	0	0
Price variation of agric inputs	All Zones	3	3	2	2	1	1
Seasonal price variation of local production	All Zones	3	3	2	2	1	1
Malaria	All Zones	4	4	1	1	1	1
Seasonal rural - urban migration	All Zones	3	3	2	2	1	1
Urbanization and non- agricultural employment opportunities	All Zones	2	2	8	8	0	0
Fuel Price Increase	All Zones	4	4	1	1	1	1
Occurrence of droughts	All Zones	3	3	2	2	1	1
National and regional trade of food production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alien herdsmen							

Source: AKDA District Directorate of Agriculture, Feb. 2016

Activity Implementation

Table 2.8: Activities Implementation Efficiency

Annual – 2015						
Level of disaggregation:	No. of activities planned in district planning (1)	No. of activities budgeted from district planning (2)	No. of activities implemented and completed as scheduled (3)	No. of activities started but not completed	Global programme cycle implementation efficiency (Ratio 3/1)	District development implementation efficiency (Ratio 3/2)
Crop	6	6	0	5	0.00	0.00
Livestock	7	7	0	5	0.00	0.00
Fish						
M&E/Planning	10	-	5	7	0.50	
WIAD	3	-	-	3		
Crosscutting	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL	26	13	5	20	0.19	0.38

Source: AKDA District Directorate of Agriculture, Feb. 2016

Main Bottleneck in Agricultural Performance in 2015

The lack of sufficient funds for carrying out various activities like numerous field days, adequate number of trainings for staff and farmers has become impedance to agricultural performance in the District.

Means of transportation which is inadequate, prevents easy of movements through the operational areas for agricultural activities.

Group Formation and their Access to Services

Table 2.9: Group Formation in 2015

Type of Group	Existing Group		New Group			Total Group	Total Male Membership	Total Male Membership	Ratio of Male to female Members	
	No.	Membership	No.	Membership						
				M	F					
Annual-2014										
Crop Production	18	103	110	3	15	15	21	118	125	0.94
Animal Production	1	15	5	1	15	5	2	30	10	3.00
Processing	3	9	25	-	-	-	3	9	25	0.36

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Marketing	6	180	200	1	21	20	7	201	220	0.91
District Total	28	307	340	5	51	40	33	358	380	1
Annual-2015										
Crop Production	26	332	294	-	-	-	26	332	294	1.13
Animal Production	1	12	2	-	-	-	1	12	2	6.00
Processing	1	4	11	-	-	-	1	4	11	0.36
Marketing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Total	28	348	307	-	-	-	28	348	307	1

Source: AKDA District Directorate of Agriculture, Feb. 2016

Table 2.10: Protection and Mitigation Measures DADU Reports

Annual – 2015							
Measures Implemented	Number of Trainings	Number of Male Participants	Number of Female Participants	Total Participants	Nature of actions	Impact (Perception compared to Annual – 2014)	Remarks
Bush fire management protection awareness/training	37	760	235	995		Positive	
Bush fire protection programme implemented	56	851	525	1376		Positive	
Overgrazing awareness and training sessions conducted	40	803	281	1084		Positive	

Source: diverse MOFA reports: GIDA, PPRS, CSD, DADU, APD

Table 2.11: Agriculture Extension Capacity in 2015

Annual – 2015									
	Total (district)	Average (zone)	Minimum (zone)	Maximum (zone)	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Overall District
Human Resources									

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Number of AEA's required per Zone	15	5.0	5	5	5	3	5	-	13
Number of AEA's at post	14	4.7	4	5	5	3	5	-	13
% AEA's at post compared to required	93.3%								
Number of female AEA's at post	4	1.3	1	2	1	2	1	-	4
% of female AEA's at post compared to total AEA's at post	28.6%				25.0%	40.0%	20.0%		28.6%
Number of farm households	0		0	0				-	0
Ratio farm households per AEA's at post	0				0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Mobility									
Number of running motorbikes per Zone	9	3.0	3	3	3	3	3	-	9
Ratio running motorbike/ AEA at post	0.642857 14				0.8	0.6	0.6		0.6
Extension coverage									
Number of farming communities	99	33.0	33	33	33	33	33	-	99
Total number of farming communities covered by	99	33.0	33	33	33	33	33	-	99

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extension services this quarter									
Number of farming communities covered 3 or more times in the year	99	33.0	33	33	33	33	33	-	99
Number of farming communities covered 2 times in the year	99	33.0	33	33	33	33	33	-	99
Number of farming communities covered 1 time in the year	99	33	33	33	33	33	33	-	99
% of farming communities covered	100.0%				100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%

Source: AKDA District Directorate of Agriculture, Feb. 2016

Projects and Programmes undertaken during the Year

The West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme (WAAPP)

The West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme (WAAPP), Atwima Kwamwoma District allocations for 2015 were in two places; the demonstrations and planting materials multiplication fields. Four acres of cassava, two acres of maize demonstration fields and ten (10) hectares cassava planting material multiplication. Two acres cassava demonstration were planted at Aduwamase, then an acre each at Chichibon and Gyekye. The maize were planted at Nwineso and was harvested.

Activities Carried out During the Period.

The following activities were carried out by the farmers at site selection. Two suitable schools farms were selected for the minor season cassava demonstration from Foase and Gyekye.

Table 2.12: Cassava demonstration fields activities.

Location	Activity	Date	Variety	Number of Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Remarks
Adu-wamase	Planting	5,6/10/2015	Ampong sika Bankye bankyehema	38	30	8	
Foase	Planting	10,17/11/15	Bankyehema	82	43	39	
Gyekye	Planting	16,20/11/15	Ampong Sika Bankye Bankyehema	79	45	34	
Total				199	118	81	

Source: AKDA District Directorate of Agriculture, Feb. 2016

Cassava: Three acres cassava demonstration field were planted at Aduwamase with the following varieties, Sikabankye, Ampong and Bankyehema. At Gyekye D/A JHS School farm Ampong, Sikabankye and Bankyehema were planted. Also at Foase D/A JHS Bankyehema were planted.

Cassava Planting Materials Multiplication:

The last six hectares of cassava materials multiplication fields were established in the fourth quarter of the year. The varieties planted were Bankyehema, Ampong and Sikabankye.

Table 2.13: Cassava Materials Multiplications Activities.

Location	Activity	Date	Size of Field	Variety
Dida 1	Planting	1,3,7,13/10/15	6.1. acres	Bankyehema
Techiman	Planting	6/10/15 15,16/10/15	2.4 acres	Bankyehema
Foase	Planting		2.0 acres	Bankyehema
Adum Afrancho	Planting	6/10/15 12/10/15	2.5 acres	Bankyehema Ampong Sikabankye
Nweneso	Planting	2/10/15 17/10/15 26/10/15	2.5acres	Bankyehema
Dida 2	Planting	11-12/11/15	1.7 acres	Bankyehema
Chichibon	Planting	17,20/11/15	1.0 acre	Bankyehema
Adu wamase	Planting	20,23/11/15	1.0 acre	Bankyehema Ampong Sikabankye

Source: AKDA District Directorate of Agriculture, Feb. 2016

Field Days

Field days were organized at the planting stage of the cassava with emphasis on planting distances 1m at all locations and no tillage technology.

Total participants 199, male 118 and female 81 took parts in the field days.

National Farmers' Day Celebration

The National Farmers Day was held on *4th December 2015*. This is to ensure that consumption of locally produced food items is promoted in order to reduce government expenditure in the area of food importation.

The 2015 District Level Farmers Day Celebration was held at **Aduwamase**. It began with the identification and selection of distinguished farmers by the Agric Extension Agents. The inspection team was set up by the District Planning Committee of the National Farmers' Day Celebration for 2015. Eighteen (18) farmers were finally selected for awards.

Mr. John Appiah (Foase) came out as the overall District Best Farmer.

Constraints and Challenges

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

Way Forward

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

➤ Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

Objectives

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

Roads

Surfacing of Kwadaso-Nweneso road is under construction. The first phase is the construction of drains. The project is funded by the Ministry of Roads. The District Assembly also managed to reshape most of the feeder roads in the District with the help of the grader purchased by the Assembly.

Water and Sanitation

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

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

Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit

Health/Hygiene Education

Health Education was organized to the people in the following areas of Human activities:

- Households during routine inspections
- Market areas
- Proper storage, collection and disposal of generated refuse in homes.
- Control of weeds during the rainy season.
- De-silting and cleaning of drains and scrubbing of bath houses.
- Personal hygiene and proper storage of water.

Health/Hygiene Education was carried out in the following communities during the year under review:

Table 2.14: List of Beneficiary Communities in the Health/Hygiene Education

S/N	Name of Community	Activity Undertaken	Number of Participants		Total
			Male	Female	
1	Kotwi,Ahenema Kokobeng, Nkoranza, Bekwaime	Health/Hygiene Education	22	166	188
2	Aburaso,Kromoase,Akyeremade,Kwanwoma	Health/Hygiene Education	16	152	168
3	Ampabame No. I, Trede, Krofrom, Asaago, Ampayoo, Konkori,Adum Afrancho	Health/Hygiene Education	6	48	54
4	Heman, Ampapatia, Darko, Bebu,Akosomo, Dida	Health/Hygiene Education	8	30	38

Source: AKDA Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, Feb. 2016

Waste Management

Solid Waste

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

Food Hygiene:

Medical Screening for Food/Drinking Vendors

Over 2,000 persons were screened during the year under review.

Premises Inspection

A Total Number of 2,413 residential, 226 chop bar and 518 drinking bar were inspected in the year. Nuisance detected include insanitary drains, over grow of weeds, broken or cracked drinking glasses, refuse on premises, improper refuse storage etc.

Actions taken on the above include:

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

Disaster Management Organisation

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

During the year 2015, a number of people had been rendered homeless as a result of fire and lightening (natural) Hydro meteorological disasters. The damage cost was over millions of Ghana Cedis. The affected areas included Darko, Kromoase and Foase etc.

Darko DA JHS block was destroyed through rain and wind storm ripping off the roofing sheets.

The National Disaster Management Organisation in the year carried out educational programme on disaster prevention and mitigation in various communities in the district, this include 79 males and 93 females.

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

➤ **Human Development, Productivity and Employment**

The policies and programs outlined in the GSGDA II under the Human Development Productivity and Employment are aimed at producing well educated and skilled population capable of transforming the key sectors of the economy for wealth creation and poverty reduction.

Objectives

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

Education

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

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

Key Activities Identified for Performance during the Year are under the following Areas:

- The Special Education Unit has been functional and the Co-ordinator has been visiting both public and private schools in the district to ensure that the physically challenged pupils and students are identified and helped. One of such visits, the Co-ordinator identified that most proprietors of private schools are not aware of the Disability Act (Act 751) therefore the private schools have no provision for pupils with disability. The Co-ordinator organized a workshop to enlighten the proprietors on the provisions of the Act (Act 751) so that facilities would be put in place for pupils with disability.

The Officer organized a day workshop on the functions of the Disability Act (Act 751) at Kotwi Primary school for Head Teacher and Teachers.

- A one-day workshop was organized for 88 public and private school teachers to improve on their professionalism. The topic was “Topic, Content and Textbook”.

- To improve upon the managerial capabilities of Head Teachers and Circuit Supervisors, a one-day workshop was organised for 104 Head Teachers from both public and private schools. The seven circuit supervisors in the District also took part in the workshop. Key officers from the Education Office including the District Director of Education were also in attendance. The topic was “School Improvement Strategy”.

Table 2.15: Activities performed in the Educational Sector in the Year

Strategic Key Objective	Activity/ Project	Funding Source	Unit/Department/Agency responsible
Access	Intensified supervision of the School Feeding Programme	Government of Ghana /DEO Internally Generated Funds	SHEP
	Enrolment Drive	Head Teachers	S.M.C/P.T.A
Gender	Role Model Outreach for girls in school.	District Assembly	Girl Child Education
Special Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-day workshop on Disability Act 751 (2006) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proprietors of Private Schools 	Special Education
Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-day briefing for invigilators and supervisors on the 2015 BECE by WAEC 	WAEC	DEO/WAEC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-day workshop for 88 private and public teachers on how to improve upon their professionalism 	Head Teachers	DEO/GIM
Management	One-day workshop for Head Teachers on School Improvement Strategy	Head Teachers	DEO/GIM
	Three days workshop on learning outcomes	USAID	USAID/Management
	One day orientation workshop for newly appointed head teachers	DEO	Management/supervision

Source: AKDA District Directorate of Education, Feb. 2016

2015 BECE Results Analysis

The table below shows the performance of the candidates in the district in the 2015 BECE.

Table 2.16 2015 BECE Results Analysis

Aggregate	6	7-15	16-24	25-30	31-40	% Pass at 30	% Pass at 40
Boys	43	481	688	402	138	90.5	99.7
Girls	35	442	717	407	187		

Source: AKDA District Directorate of Education, Feb. 2016

Supply of Educational Inputs

The Supply of Teaching and Learning Materials during the year was not adequate. 65 OLRG Computers were distributed to teachers to improve the teaching of ICT. The district however received the following items during the year:

- P2 & P3 Maths Exercise Book - 80
- P2 & P3 Writing Exercise Book - 192
- P1 Language Exercise Book - 56
- Note 1 Exercise Book - 8,000
- Language Chart - 20
- Crayons - 30
- K.G Curriculum - 23
- My first day at school bag - 220
- P2 Language Exercise Book - 3,494
- Chalks - 4,050

The items were distributed to the schools.

Deworming of School Children

The Ministry of Health in collaboration with Ghana Education Service dewormed pupils/students in both public and private schools. A workshop was organized for School Based Health Co-ordinators to administer the drugs.

NALAP Workshop for KG and Low Primary Teachers

The District Education Office organized a one-day workshop on NALAP methodology on teaching for all KG and Low Primary Teachers in public schools in the district. The purpose of the workshop was to improve teaching and reading skills of the teachers as new teachers without knowledge on NALAP. The workshop was organized in three centres Foase, Yabi and Trede.

Girl Child Education Unit

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

The Purpose of the visit was;

- To monitor activities of the schools concerning teaching and learning.
- To train school-Based Co-ordinators to improve the welfare and performance of the girls.
- To monitor the proper use of the school records.
- To monitor the activities of School Based Girl Child Education Facilitators
- To monitor the activities of girls club in schools
- To counsel girls in schools especially JHS girls
- To promote enrolment drive and retention of pupils in schools

Challenges

- Delay in payment of capitation grant by the central Government to the basic schools is hampering effective running of the basic schools by the Head Teachers. This is affecting quality education in the District.

Health

Priority for the Health Sector in 2015

- Improve Vaccination Coverage
- Improve Detection and Management of TB Patients in the District
- Reduce Maternal and Childhood Morbidities and Mortalities
- Increase Family Planning Coverage
- Prevent Epidemics
- Improve Data Management

The District Health Directorate carried out the following activities for the period under review;

TB Cases Detection

In 2015, the rate of active TB in the district was 37 per 100,000 population (37 cases) as compared to 33 cases in 2014. Even though it is a marked improvement, it still falls below the national target of 70%.

Table 2.17: TB Cases and Treatment Outcomes

Indices	2013	2014	2015
Number of Cases detected	29	33	37
Cured	4	9	11
Completed	6	7	9
Died	3	0	2
Defaulters	1	0	4

Source: AKDA District Health Directorate, Feb. 2016

Integrated Disease Surveillance System

Integrated Disease Surveillance and response is aimed at strengthening the capacity of the health system to conduct effective surveillance activities. It improves the capability of districts to detect and respond in a timely and appropriate way to disease and conditions that cause high levels of death, illness and disability in the district. As part of the effort to improve disease surveillance in the district, clinician sensitization sessions were held on the priority disease for staff from both the private and public sector. Emphasis was made on the importance of regular records review and collection of appropriate and adequate specimen of suspected cases.

Health Education

Health talks was carried out throughout the 64 communities in the district. Topics treated include importance of growth monitoring, child welfare clinic and vitamin A supplementation. The target groups were mostly parents and guardians.

Growth Monitoring

Growth monitoring is a regular recording of a child's weight to correct any deviation from the normal standard. During the exercise, the following figures indicate the number of children weighed and assessed as per community and age.

Table: 2.18 Growth Monitoring of Child's Weight

Age Group	0-11	12-23	24-59	Total
Community				
Trabuom	799	328	210	1337
Foase	2865	1237	817	4919
Ahenema Kokoben	3179	772	299	4250
Trede	1701	486	207	2394

Source: AKDA District Health Directorate, Feb. 2016

Immunization

Immunization is the process where a person is made immune or resistant to infectious disease specifically administration of a vaccine.

Non-Communicable Diseases

The creation of awareness on risk factors and the signs and symptoms of lifestyle diseases such as hypertension and diabetes is very important in promoting early detection and reporting of non-

communicable diseases. Health education sessions were therefore organised for women and men groups in communities and churches during the period.

Every first Tuesday of the month is a special clinic organised for diabetes and hypertensive clients at Kwanwoma during clinic sessions, clients are given education talks on diet, management of the conditions, side effects of the drugs and importance of reporting promptly at the health facility whenever the need arises.

Antenatal Care

The year under review saw an increase in Antenatal care as compared with 2014. This was due to intensified health education in the district for clients to report to the facility early when pregnant. The total coverage of pregnant seen under the antenatal care in the district during the year shows an improving trend from 2013 to 2015 (43%, 46% and 54%)

Maternal Mortality/Still Birth/Teenage Pregnancy

Zero maternal mortality was recorded in 2015. The district has put in place task force which is responsible for auditing all maternal death and still births that occurred at the various health centers and hospital.

The table below shows the frequency of Maternal, Still birth and Teenage pregnancy in the district.

Table 2.19: Maternal, Still Birth and Teenage Pregnancy in the District

	Number of Case Recorded		
	2013	2014	2015
Maternal Mortality	1	2	0
Still Birth	17	30	23
Teenage Pregnancy	495	501	467

Source: AKDA District Health Directorate, Feb. 2016

Teen pregnancy was seen as the major challenge to the district as the district recorded high figures in the previous years. The following strategies were put in place to reduce teen pregnancy in the district.

- Community Durbar was held at Kwanwoma, Afrancho, Kyekyewere communities in the Trede sub-district and Nweneso II on family planning and teenage pregnancy prevention.
- Adolescent outreach services were carried out at selected schools in the district alongside the routine School Health Programme. Health education on teenage pregnancy was given and there was a drama performance at the various schools.
- Formation of Adolescent Health Club at Afia Kobi Ampem Senior High School. The club members numbered over 200 students. 10 executives were elected and a tutor volunteered to be the patron for the club.

Child Health Services

The Child Health Programme constitutes all child health activities geared towards promoting and maintaining the optimal growth and development of children aged 0-5 years. This include child welfare, school health etc. Activities carried out include sickle cell screening, vitamin A supplementation, growth monitoring and promotion, baby show and food fair.

Nutrition Surveillance

This activity was carried out to assess the growth and development of children aged between 0-59 months for early interventions and also to check if children are adequately fed in the district. The number of children weighed during the year under review increased with a proportional increase in under weights. This is as a result of the improvement in community based reporting through the CHPS concept and the supervision of the Community Health Officers.

The utilization of health facilities and health seeking behavior of the people over the last three years has dropped from 0.6 in 2012 to 0.3 in 2014; however it increased slightly in 2015. This is a signed that clinical healthcare delivery is improving among the people.

Table 2.20 Top 10 Reported Cases at OPD (2014-2015)

S/N	Disease	2014 Cases	Incidence Rate (%)	Disease	2015 Cases	Incidence Rate
1	Malaria	40130	45.8	Malaria	39368	34.7
2	ARTI	12092	13.8	ARTI	13250	11.7
3	Diarrhoea	4626	5.3	Diarrhoea	5892	5.2
4	Rheumatism & Joint Pains	4297	4.9	Rheumatism & Joint Pains	4963	4.3
5	Anaemia	4001	4.6	Anaemia	4890	4.3
6	Skin Disease & Ulcers	3779	4.3	Skin Disease & Ulcers	4066	3.6
7	Hypertension	2705	3.2	Hypertension	3719	3.3
8	Intestinal Worms	2373	2.7	Intestinal Worms	2942	2.4
9	Home Accidents and Injuries	1767	2.0	Home Accidents and Injuries	2363	2.1
10	Typhoid	1714	1.9	Typhoid	1916	1.7
11	Others	10079	11.5	Others	30232	26.7
	TOTAL		100.00			100.00

Source: AKDA District Health Directorate, Feb. 2016

Challenges

- Inadequate funding for District Health Administration activities.

Department of Social Welfare/Community Development

Abused Children

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

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

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

During the year 2015 under review the following forms of Child Abuse cases in the district were reported.

Table 2.21: Forms of Child Abuse Cases Reported in the District

Year Type of Abuse	2015		
	Number of Reported Cases		
	Male	Female	Total
Child Maintenance Cases	1	19	20
Paternity Cases	1	2	3
Welfare Cases	10	5	15
Domestic Violence	-	1	1
Custody	2	-	2
Truancy	1	1	2
Total	15	28	43

Source: AKDA-Dept. of Social Welfare/Community Dev't, Feb, 2016

Child Maintenance Cases top all the Child Abuse cases recorded by the Department of Social Welfare/Community Development during the year 2015. This calls for intensive public education on the need for child care and protection and the implications of parental neglect on the future of the children and the society at large. Intensive education should be embarked upon by the district on the need for parents to take care of their children. The Department of Social Welfare/Community Development should be strengthened to enable them adequately address the increasing child related issues in the district.

Physically Challenged/Persons with Disability

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

The Disabled in society according to the Department of Social Welfare/Community Development of Atwima Kwanwoma District *“are part of the people who are excluded in society”*. The disabled can be referred to as people who are physically challenged and devoid of reaching their full human potential and hence cannot contribute effectively to economic growth and sustainable social development of the country. The various forms of disabilities are; difficulty in seeing (blindness), difficulty in walking (crippled), difficulty in hearing and speaking, intellectually disabled and mental disorder. People who find themselves in this category are described as vulnerable and the government takes keen interest in their welfare.

Table 2.22: Kinds of Disability Registered in 2015 in Atwima Kwanwoma District

Kinds of Disability	2015		
	Male	Female	Total
Difficulty in Seeing	1	2	3
Difficulty in Walking	5	2	7
Difficulty in Hearing & Speaking	2	2	4
Intellectually Disabled	3	3	6
Mental Disorder	4	2	6
Total	15	11	26

Source: AKDA-Dept. of Social Welfare/Community Dev’t, Feb, 2016

The table above shows that persons with difficulty in walking is the highest recording 7, this was followed by mental disorder recording 6 and difficulty in seeing recording 3 in the year 2015.

A total of twenty six (26) people with various degrees of disabilities were registered by the Social Welfare/Community Development Department by the end of 2015.

This implies that relatively more resources should be channeled to these areas particularly in providing wheel chairs, either free of charge or at a subsidized rates to aid their movements. Hence in order to make them financially independent, the physically challenged in the district must earn some income. This requires training in some form of income generating skills. The District Assembly should therefore facilitate the establishment of skills development centers for the physically challenged by sponsoring them in training to acquire employable skills to enable them earn incomes.

Number of Beneficiaries of the Disability Fund/Support to Persons with Disability (PWDs)

During the year under review, the District’s share of 2% of the DACF for 2014 and 2015 quarters were released amounting to *Forty Two Thousand, Seven Hundred and Three Ghana Cedis, Two Pesewas (GH¢42,703.02)* was disbursed from the Disability Fund for One Hundred and Twenty Nine (129) Persons with Disability (PWDs) and support to other disability issues.

Below is the number of beneficiaries of the Disability Fund for 2015 in Atwima Kwanwoma District.

Table 2.23: Number of Beneficiaries for the Disbursement of the Disability Funds for the Physically Challenged in the year 2015

Beneficiaries Nature of Physical Disability	Number of Beneficiaries of Disability Fund		
	2015		
	Male	Female	Total
Difficulty in Seeing	15	20	35
Difficulty in Walking	28	18	46
Difficulty in Hearing & Speaking	18	15	33
Intellectually Disabled	02	03	05
Mental Disorder	03	02	05
Others	02	03	05
TOTAL	68	61	129

Source: AKDA-Dept. of Social Welfare/Community Dev’t, Feb, 2016

From the table above, greater percentage of the Disability Fund were disbursed to persons with difficulty in walking and seeing in the district for the year 2015.

Support to Needy but Brilliant Students

During the year under review, two (2) needy but brilliant students were supported by the District Assembly from the Assemblies’ Share of the DACF for further studies. This was made up of two (2) males.

Educational Sensitization Programme on Social Issues

Social Education programmes were conducted and it includes Registration of National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), child immunization programmes, good parenting, avoidance of child labour and education on Disability Act and other issues of disability for community leaders and religious organizations. Two and Fifty people participated (113 males and 87 females).

Health Education on Stigmatization and Prevention of HIV/AIDS

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

The programme was attended by 41 males and 63 female

2.7 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues

In 2015 the existing poverty reduction intervention in education, health and the general well-being of the people was continued by the District Assembly. The status of progress in the Ghana School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant, Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency (GYEEDA), School Health Programme (SHEP) and the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) are specifically assessed below:

2.7.1 Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)

The introduction of the Ghana School Feeding Programme with its objectives of providing one hot meal for school pupils during school periods has contributed to improved enrollment and retention in basic schools in the district. The School Feeding Programme, since its inception in 2009 in Atwima Kwanwoma District, has chalked some tremendous success and has obviously made positive impacts on education in the District. All beneficiary schools in the district have had absolute support from the Ghana School Feeding Secretariat. An amount of GHC715,976.00 was released for the School Feeding Programme for the year 2015.

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

Table 2.24: Beneficiary Schools of the Ghana School Feeding Programme in Atwima Kwanwoma District as at the end of 2015.

S/N	Beneficiary School	Location
1	Foase D/A Primary	Foase
2	Yabi D/A K.G & Primary	Yabi
3	Nweneso II Methodist Primary	Nweneso II
4	Konkori Methodist KG& Primary	Konkori
5	Traboum D/A Primary	Traboum
6	Foase Methodist Primary	Foase
7	Twedie Methodist Primary	Twedie
8	Aburaso Methodist Primary	Aburaso
9	Kromoase D/A Primary	Kromoase
10	Trede R/C Primary	Trede
11	Trede D/A Primary	Trede
12	Odumase Afrancho D/A Primary	Odumase Afrancho
13	Bedaase D/A Primary	Bedaase
14	Bekwamain D/A Primary	Bekwamain
15	Chichibon D/A Primary	Chichibon
16	Nweneso I R/C Primary	Nweneso I
17	Kwanwoma Presby	Kwanwoma
18	Heman D/A Primary	Heman
19	Hwidiem D/A Primary	Hwidiem
20	Nkoronsa D/A Primary	Nkronsa
21	Mountain of Light	Foase
22	Boko R/C Primary	Boko
23	Yabi Methodist Primary	Yabi
24	Apemanim D/A Primary	Apemanim
25	Behenase D/A Primary	Behenase
26	Atwima Kwanwoma D/A Primary	Amponsah Kwaa
27	Mpatasie D/A Primary	Mpatasie
28	Nweneso III D/A Primary	Nweneso III
29	Darko R/C Primary	Darko
30	Dida D/A Primary	Dida
31	Asaago D/A Primary	Asaago
32	Akosomo Primary	Akosomo
33	Bebu Methodist Primary	Bebu
34	Diekrom D/A Primary	Diekrom
35	Twedie D/A Primary	Twedie
36	Twenedurase Methodist Primary	Twenedurase
37	Kotwi D/A Primary	Kotwi
38	Afrancho D/A Primary	Afrancho

39	Ahenema Kokoben D/A Primary	Ahenema Kokoben
40	Ampabame D/A Primary	Ampabame
41	Akyeremade D/A Primary	Akyeremade
42	All Saints Presby D/A Primary	Gyekye
43	Ampaabame II R/C Primary	Ampaabame II
44	Krofrom D/A Primary	Krofrom
45	Brofroyeduro D/A Primary	Brofroyeduro
46	Gyekye D/A Primary	Gyekye
47	Aduwamase D/A Primary	Aduwamase
48	Kokoben Methodist Primary	Kokoben
49	Africa Faith	Trede
50	Tachiman Mmerewadwa	Mmerewadwa

2.7.2 Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency (GYEEDA)

The Table below shows the beneficiary levels in the Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency against the various modules as at the end of December, 2014.

Table 2.25 List of Beneficiaries in the GYEEDA Programme

S/N	Module	Number of Beneficiaries as at December 2014
1	Health Extension Workers	68
2	Community Teaching Assistants	55
3	Youth in Vocation and Trades	70
4	Youth in Prison Service	01
5	Waste and Sanitation	216
6	Youth in Fire Service	02
7	Community Police Assistants	03
	Total	415

2.7.3 School Health Programme (SHEP)

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

The Objectives of the visits was:

- To build acquaintance with the School-Based Health teachers.
- To help educate school-based health teachers on their activities and give advice where necessary.
- To make follow-up on workshop organised for the primary schools in the District on Malaria Prevention.
- To inspect sanitation, general school environment and personal hygiene.
- To monitor use of veronica bucket in school

- To monitor School Feeding Programme activities
- To monitor the activities of food vendors
- To educate pupils and teachers on the outbreak of cholera
- Educate parents and pupils on the importance of deworming

Topics treated in the schools visited include hand washing and personal hygiene, washing hands with soap before and after eating etc.

2.7.4 Capitation Grant

The Capitation Grant during the year 2015 was fixed at GH¢4.00 per pupil. In 2015 overall total amount of GH¢74,978.24 was released for capitation grant by the central government and spent on school children in the district. All public basic schools in the district are the direct beneficiaries of the grant. The capitation grant has led to increase in total enrolment in the 2014/2015 academic year.

2.7.5 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

The LEAP programme provides conditional cash transfers to the extremely poor households who have no viable alternative to meet their basic needs and also have limited capacity to earn a living. It covers the elderly poor, persons with severe disabilities and children in difficult circumstances. The cash transfer is to empower these households to provide for their basic needs and to help them participate in the socio economic development of the district.

The Atwima Kwanwoma District was selected in 2015 by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MOGCSP) to benefit from the on-going LEAP programme. Officials from the ministry come to form and inaugurate the District LEAP Implementation Committee (DLIC) on *Wednesday 9th December 2015* at Atwima Foase the district capital to oversee the activities of the LEAP programme. Thirty (30) deprived communities were selected to benefit from the programme.

2.8 Evaluations and Participatory M&E Conducted

The 2015 APR for Atwima Kwanwoma District has been participatory through the involvement of all the relevant stakeholders such as the various departments of the District Assembly.

At the National and Regional levels Copies of the 2015 APR was sent to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) and other relevant stakeholders.

At the local level the following were conducted:

- Heads of Department: Copies of the report was presented to Heads of Department to assess the progress made with respect to the various core indicators and targets.

Findings

- Certain targets could not be achieved as a result of Limited Funds.

CHAPTER THREE

THE WAY FORWARD

3.1 Key Issues Addressed and Yet to be Addressed

- Measures or strategies have been put in place by the District Assembly to improve upon the IGF base of the district to ensure a 100% collection.
- The District Assembly continue to construct classroom blocks, CHPS compound, reshaping of feeder roads etc. to reduce the infrastructural deficit in the district in order to ensure the development of human capital through increased in access to quality education and health care, increased productivity and sustained employment generation.
- Other social protection programmes such education on child labour, support to persons with disability, support to needy but brilliant students, LEAP etc. is embarked upon by the District Assembly to promote the welfare of the vulnerable and excluded in the district.
- Measures are put in place by the District Assembly to ensure food sufficiency through the provision of adequate extension services, improved technology and sustained natural resource management.

3.2 Recommendations

The Central Government as a matter of urgency should release funds on time to help the District Assembly and other Departments of the Assembly to carry out its developmental projects and programmes in order to meet set targets within the stipulated time.

3.3 Conclusion

The 2015 Annual Progress Report evaluate and assessed the overall performance and achievements of the District based on the set targets and indicators set out in the DMTDP (2014-2017) in relation to the policies, programmes and projects targeted for the year 2015.

Atwima Kwanwoma District continue to provide its social responsibility to the people of the district through the provision of basic social amenities to ensure growth and development of the district.

APPENDIX I:

**DISTRICT PROJECT TABLE (PROGRESS
REPORT) ON PHYSICAL PROJECTS IN
ATWIMA KWANWOMA DISTRICT**