

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

AKYEMANSA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



Republic of Ghana



ANNUAL PROGRSS REPORT

(1ST JANUARY – 31ST DECEMBER, 2016)

FEBRUARY, 2017

TABLE OF CONTENT	PAGE
LIST OF TABLES.....	iii
ACRONYMS.....	iv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	v
CHAPTER ONE	1
1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.1.1 Vision.....	1
1.1.2 Mission Statement.....	1
1.2 Key Monitoring and Evaluation Objectives for the Year 2016.....	1
1.2.1 Specific Objectives.....	2
1.3 Processes involved and Difficulties Encountered.....	2
1.4 Implementation Status of the DMTDP.....	3
 CHAPTER TWO.....	 5
2.0 Monitoring And Evaluation Activities.....	5
2.1 Projects Status in the Akyemansa District as at 31 st December, 2016.....	6
2.2 Status of Non-Physical Projects in Akyemansa District as At 31 ST December, 2016.....	12
2.2.1 Environmental Health Unit.....	12
2.2.2 Department of Social Welfare and Community Development.....	13
2.2.3 District Health Directorate.....	17
2.2.4 District Agriculture Development Unit.....	20
2.2.5 NADMO.....	24
2.2.6 Physical Planning.....	25
2.2.7 District Education Unit.....	25
2.2.8 Non-Formal Education.....	27
2.2.9 NCCE.....	28
2.3 Update on Core District Indicators (Categorized by GSGDA Thematic Areas).....	29
2.4 Update on Funding and Disbursement.....	31
2.4.1 Challenges.....	32
2.5 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues.....	33
2.6 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation.....	40
2.7. Social Accountability Activities.....	40

CHAPTER THREE.....41
3.0 The Way Forward.....41
3.1 Key Issues Addressed and Those Yet To Be Addressed.....41
3.2 Recommendations.....41

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: 2016 AAP Implementation Status (According to GSGDA).....	4
Table 2.1: Projects Status in the Akyemansa District as at 31 st December, 2016.....	6
Table 2.2: Education on Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools.....	14
Table 2.3: National Sanitation Days for 2016 Akyemansa.....	14
Table 2.4: Medical Screening of Food Vendor 2016.....	15
Table 2.5: Child Rights Promotion and Protection.....	16
Table 2.6: External Forces Impacting on Agriculture Food Performance.....	20
Table 2.7: Food Base Nutrition Education.....	21
Table 2.8: Average Wholesale Food Price of Major Commodities.....	22
Table 2.9: Technologies Demonstrated.....	23
Table 2.10: Disaster Volunteer Groups in Akyemansa district.....	25
Table 2.11: Indicator Updates.....	29
Table 2.12: Updates on Funding.....	31
Table 2.13: Updates on Disbursement.....	32
Table 2.14: Expenditure by Funding.....	32
Table 2.15: Statement of Out Patient Attendance.....	33
Table 2.16: Top Ten OPD Cases in Akyemansa.....	34
Table 2.17: Trend of Malaria Cases.....	35
Table 2.18: Malaria Cases in Pregnancy and Under Five Years.....	36
Table 2.12: TB control in Akyemansa.....	37

ACRONYMS

DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
GSGDA II	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II
DPCU	District planning Coordinating Unit
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
FBO	Farmer Based Organization
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Department and Agencies
AAP	Annual Action Plan
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
Qtr	Quarter
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DDF	District Development Facility
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
CBT	Community Base Targeting
NHIS	National health insurance scheme
DADU	District Agriculture Development Unit
TB	Tuberculosis
HIV	Human Immune Virus
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
PPR	Pet de Petit Ruminant
AEAs	Agriculture Extension Areas
DA	District Assembly
GOG	Government of Ghana
PWDs	People With Disabilities
CF	Common Fund
OPD	Out Patient Department
WATSAN	Water and sanitation
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency

-

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The District Quarterly Progress Report is a concise document that provides an update on the implementation of the Annual Action Plan as well as the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP). The report also serves as a tool for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the DMTDP. It is expected to assist the Assembly to measure and monitor progress towards achievement of the goals and objectives of the Plan in a structured way. It also provides direction on how specific activities and expected results of the AAP/DMTDP are achieved.

The report encapsulates all components that make it possible to understand the level of implementation of the 2016 AAP/DMTDP, reflect and lessons learn from its implementation. The 2016 Annual Progress Report was compiled through participatory and consensus building among major/key stakeholders.

As a generally norm, the Government of Ghana is committed to prudent management and accountability practices within the public service that result in effective and efficient delivery of services for the benefit of all Ghanaians.

Annually, Government and Development Partners commit significant resources to support a wide range of development interventions that are designed to improve the social and economic conditions in the country.

The Annual progress report therefore becomes an integral part of the plan monitoring process and hence the DPCU has therefore prepared this Annual Progress Report through a participatory process. In so doing, the DPCU has tracked the specific indicators performance and the resources/funding committed for such activities to ensure successful implementation of the 2016 Annual Action Plan to achieve it intended purpose and to consider the synthesis of project outcomes and relevant findings into this quality report, intended for a range of different audience.

Chapter 1 deals basically with the introduction. It highlights the key monitoring and evaluation objectives for the year 2016 and also processes involved with difficulties encounter. It also looks at the implementation status of the DMTDP.

Chapter 2 examines the M&E activities including project status in the Akyemansa District as at 31st December, 2016, status of non-physical projects in the Akyemansa District, updates on core district indicators (categorized by the GSGDA thematic areas), updates on funding, disbursement and updates on critical development and poverty issues.

Chapter 3 deals with the way forward thus the key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed and recommendations.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

District Assemblies are mandated by act 462 as Planning Authorities at the local level to initiate, plan, implement and monitor development programmes and projects within the district. Created in 2008, the Akyemansa District Assembly has prepared its second District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) for the period 2014-2017 based on Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II). Notwithstanding this, the Assembly had also implemented programmes and projects from the plan of its mother District, Birim North District Assembly from the period 2006-2009.

Though, the previous Plans were largely implemented in accordance with agreed schedules and budget, Monitoring and Evaluation, which also constitute a major component for planning and implementation process of programmes and projects had not been adequately pursued. The results have been severe implementation constraints to the extent that resources have been wasted, target beneficiaries of programmes/projects have not received the intended benefits and most importantly transparency and accountability have not been adhered to.

1.1.1 VISION

A Decentralized Public Service Unit that is well positioned with a Client Oriented Acclaim

1.1.2 MISSION STATEMENT

Akyemansa District Assembly Exists to Accelerate the Development of the entire District by Planning and Implementing Development Programs and Projects in a coordinated manner to ensure Efficiency so as to improve the Living Standards of the People.

1.2 Key Monitoring and Evaluation Objectives for the Year 2016

The core Monitoring and Evaluation objective of the year was to provide useful information that will enable tracking of the progress of the projects and programmes and to reach an informed decision-making in the implementation of interventions.

1.2.1 Specific objectives were:

- To establish directive, systems and standards for reviewing, re-planning and redesigning in order to improve performance of development programmes and projects in the District;
- To strengthen and enhance the activities of the DPCU and other stakeholders in the conduct of Monitoring and Evaluation of the MMTDP;
- Provide a locus on the translation of inputs into outputs and to create the interface for an interaction between programmes/projects and the target group;
- Ensure integration with budgeting, auditing and collaborate with development partners (CSOs, NGOs, FBOs, Communities, etc.) engaged in every stage of the District development process; and
- To establish feedback mechanism to ensure the use of monitoring results and a follow up on the implementation of evaluation recommendations.

1.3 Processes involved and Difficulties Encountered

Participatory and qualitative methods were used to develop the plan for the period as a way of consensus building and to enhancing ownership and accountability at each stage of implementation. The methods used included:

- Documentation review of various national and district documents in regard to indicators, priority interventions, mechanism and approaches toward developing a comprehensive M&E Plan.
- Consultative meetings with community level development actors including traditional authorities, Area Councils, Unit Committees and community members to gain an understanding of the status of the implementation of the DMTDP.
- Consultative meetings with various stakeholders from the district, MDAs, development partners, NGOs to establish the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and recommendations of the proposed mechanisms.
- Establishment of an effective dialogue platform with the private sector, development partners etc.
- Data collection, collation and analysis.
- Joint stakeholders meetings for fine tuning indicators, M&E calendar and budgeting.

It is imperative to note that the monitoring of the MTDP in the District is often associated with some constraints and challenges which hinder its successful implementation. Among the most notable constraints include:

- Limited financial resources for effective monitoring of the DMTDP. Often, budgetary allocations make limited provision for M&E activities largely because it is perceived to be a peripheral activity indirectly related to the DMTDP.
- Inadequate capacity of personnel for M &E activities
- Lack of appropriate logistics for performing M&E activities in the District.

The DPCU is however constrained with inadequate training on Monitoring and Evaluation, Database management and computer programmes and incentives. Inadequate logistics such as computers, photocopier machines, printers, and documentation centre constitute a major challenge.

The challenge in conducting the M&E is also attributed to the high cost of involvement, much time consuming and technical complexities of the exercise and limited availability of quality data.

In spite of the above constraints, some of the DPCU members have all the requisite qualification, skills and knowledge. They also have strong leadership and management skills with the zeal to perform their functions effectively.

1.4 Implementation Status of the DMTDP

The DPCU has developed the second MTDP in 2014 for the Assembly and is being implemented for the period 2014 - 2017. With reference to the MTDP (2010 - 2013), which was largely implemented, the Assembly has put in place strategies that will facilitate the full implementation of the 2014 – 2017 MTDP (GSGDA). Since the start of implementation of the Development Plan this year, the Assembly as at 31st December, 2016 had implemented 62.2% of all programmes and projects in the 2016 Annual Action Plan as indicated in Table 1.1

Table 1:1 2016 AAP Implementation Status (According to GSGDA)

Thematic Area	Annual Action Plan -2014		Annual Action Plan -2015		Annual Action Plan -2016		Implementation Status (%)		
	No. of Projects	% By Thematic Areas	No. of Projects	% By Thematic Areas	No. of Projects	% By Thematic Areas	2014	2015	2016
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	4	4.4	4	4.2	5	5.9	2.9	3.5	3.6
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resources	19	21.1	20	20.8	17	20.0	9.8	10.5	10.6
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	24	26.7	25	26.0	27	31.8	23.5	25.0	25.5
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	20	22.2	21	21.9	19	22.4	9.5	10.5	11.0
Transparent and Accountable Governance	23	25.6	26	27.1	17	20.0	8.8	10.5	11.5
Total	90	100	96	100	85	100	54.5%	60.0%	62.2%

Source: DPCU, Ayemansa District Assembly

There was marginal improvement in terms of performance on all the applicable thematic areas in 2016 as compare to 2015 performance as depicted in table 1.0 These marginal improvements led to an overall total increment of 2.2 percentage improved performance in 2016 (62.2%) over the 2015 (60.0%) achievement. This marginal improvement is not enough in meeting the numerous developments challenges facing the district especially the infrastructure deficit and hence much is desire in terms of focus in achieving better and sustainable results.

As a core mandate, the DPCU had been making frantic efforts in monitoring all activities of the plan on regular basis despite limited budget. The efforts at ensuring proper delivery of outputs could better be enhanced with the full implementation of planned M&E activities in the Akyemansa District Assembly

CHAPTER TWO
MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES
2.1 PROJECTS STATUS IN THE AKYEMANSA DISTRICT AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

Table 2.1: projects update in Akyemansa District

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	CONTRACT SUM	EXPENDITURE TO DATE (GH¢)	WORK DONE	REMARKS
Construction of 1 no. 6 unit classroom block, staff common room, library and office	Provide classroom with required facilities	Akyem-Ofoase	Charley B Ent	DDF	04/12/16	04/06/17	388,387.65	25,000.00	20%	Work in progress
Construction of 1 no. 3 bedroom staff bungalow	Provide bedroom accommodation for staff workers	Akyem-Ofoase	Rabeck	DACF	19/12/16	19/06/17	430,287.21	-	2%	Site preparation in progress
Construction of 2 storey 20 no. lockable stores	To enhance business activities	Akyem-Ofoase	G.E Gods way	DACF	09/12/16	09/06/17	544,434.91	-	-	Work not started
Construction of 1 no. CHPS compound and quarters	Provide health facility at the door steps of the people	Akyem-Odumase	Akofex	DACF	22/12/16	22/06/17	269,271.29	-	5%	Site preparation in progress
Construction of 1 no. health center	Provide health facility at the door steps of the people	Akyem-Otwereso	Charley B Ent	DACF	06/12/16	06/06/17	234,708.29	-	-	Site preparation in progress

Construction of 1 no. Area council office	To enhance transparency and good governance	Akyem-Ofoase	Xavi Ent	DACF	19/12/16	19/06/17	238,394.73	-	-	Site preparation in progress
Construction of 1 no. CHPS Compound and Quarters	Provide health facility at the door steps of the people	Akyem-Zevor	Berchlist Royal Ent	DACF	27/05/16	27/11/16	199,916.44	29,987.47	40%	Work in progress
Construction of 1 no. CHPS Compound and Quarters	Provide health facility at the door steps of the people	Akyem-Akyekrom	Nana Agyeiwaa Kodie Ent	DACF	27/05/16	27/11/16	199,364.69	29,904.70	15%	Work in progress
Completion of 1 no. 4-unit Nurses Quarters	Provide health facility at the door steps of the people	Akyem-Ofoase	Charley B Ent	DDF	09/05/16	09/08/16	196,294.77	195,429.10	98%	Work in progress
Completion of 1 no. Ghana Police Service station	To provide standard office block	Akyem-Ofoase	Upking Company Ltd	DDF	01/06/16	01/09/16	117,483.72	17,622.55	50%	Work in progress
Completion of 1 no. 2-unit Ghana Police Service Quarters	To easy accommodation problem for officers	Akyem-Ofoase	Job Masterfield Ltd	DDF	14/06/16	14/08/16	83,333.48	29,175.22	65%	Work in progress
Bitumen Surfacing of 14KMs Feeder Road	Improve transportation within the enclave	Chia-Brenase-Ofoase	Hardwick Ltd	COCOA BOARD	2015	2016	-	-	98%	On defects liability period
Bitumen Surfacing of 14KMs Feeder Road	To Improve transportation	Ofoase - Ayirebi	-	COCOA BOARD	2015	2016	-	-	90%	Work in progress

Construction of 1 no. 6 unit Classroom block and ancillary facility	Provide classroom with required facilities	Takyiman	Charley B Enterprise	DACF	07/10/15	20/04/16	320,663.17	316,343.70	100%	On defects liability period
Construction of 1 no. 3 unit Classroom block and ancillary facility	To provide modern type of classroom	Kwaboadi no. I	Conel Const. Ltd	DACF	14/11/15	14/03/16	176,441.62	50,517.84	60%	On-going
Construction of 1 no. 3 unit Classroom block and ancillary facility	To provide modern type of classroom	Brenase	Jacnan Company Ltd	DACF	14/11/15	14/03/16	177,455.35	17,745.54	40%	On-going
Cladding/partitioning of 1 no. 6 unit Classroom block and ancillary facility	To enhance teaching and learning	Otabil	Hardrock Cont. Ltd	DACF	14/11/15	14/03/16	92,563.50	9,526.36	10%	On-going
Construction of 1 no. 3 unit Classroom block and ancillary facility	To provide decent classroom block for the pupils	Appoli-Zevor	WHAKOT CO.LTD	DACF	14/11/15	14/03/16	177,409.35	46,938.17	30%	On-going
Construction of 1 No. Area council office	To enhance good governance	Akokoaso	Enulpho Ltd.	DACF	29/10/08	29/01/09	59,969.93	60,069.89	98%	No KVIP and light
Construction of 1no. Fire service office	Office block for fire officers	Ofoase	M/S Asula Ent.	DDF	21/08/13	21/03/14	219,163.32	202,595.7	80%	On-going

Construction of sports facility and ceremonial park	To provide sports and ceremonial center	Ofoase	Direct Labour	DACF	06/10/15	24/02/16	100,000.00	93,000.00	98%	On defects liability period
Completion of 1 no. 6- unit Classroom Block and ancillary facility at Kotokuom	To replace existing dilapidated classroom block	kotokuom	M/S Imprint Gh. Ltd.	DDF	08/10/14	08/02/15	214,649.80	172,619.75	98%	On-going
Construction of 1 no. 6- unit Classroom Block and ancillary facility	Provide classroom with required facilities	Akokoaso	Xavi Enterprise	DDF	01/08/14	01/02/15	199,987.70	202,146.37	98%	On-going
Mechanization of Borehole at the Assembly Block	Provide potable water for the staff of the DA	Ofoase	M/S Bossman Hydro Eng. & Civil Works	DDF		6-mths	49,308.00	30,557.25	98%	Retention withheld
Construction of 1 no. 6-unit classroom block and ancillary facility	To provide decent classroom block	Gyiweni-Nkwanta	-	GETFUND	-	-	-	-	85%	Contractor not on site
Construction of 1 no. 6-unit classroom block and ancillary facility	To provide classroom	Besease	-	GETFUND	-	-	-	-	89%	Contractor not on site

Construction of 1 no. 3-unit classroom block and ancillary facility	To provide decent classroom block	Abenase Presby school	Alex Opa Enterprise	GETFUND	-	-	-	-	80%	Contractor not on site
Construction of 1 no. 3-unit classroom block and ancillary facility	To enhance teaching and learning	Abenase D/A school	Alex Opa Enterprise	GETFUND	-	-	-	-	80%	Contractor not on site
Construction of 1 no. 6-unit classroom block and ancillary facility	To provide decent classroom block	Otwereso Zion Primary	High Trust GH. Ltd	GETFUND		8 mths	157,817.00	-	98%	Contractor not on site
Construction of 1 no. 3-unit classroom block and ancillary facility	To solve classroom problem facing the community	Takyiman	P-Nel Ent.	GETFUND	-	8 mths	87,069.84	-	30%	Contractor not on site
Construction of 1 no. 6-unit classroom block and ancillary facility	To provide decent classroom block	Paawudu	Charley – B Ent. Ltd.	GETFUND	-	8 mths	160,039.09	-	85%	Contractor not on site
Construction of 1 no. 6-unit classroom block and ancillary facility	To increase the enrolment	Ayirebi SHS	-	GETFUND	-	-	-	-	80%	Contractor not on site

Construction of 1 no. Science Resource Center	Promote quality education	Ayirebi SHS	-	GETFUND	-	-	-	-	65%	Contractor not on site
Construction of 1 no. 2-Storey Boys Dormitory	To provide accommodation for boys	Akokoaso SHS	Jowack Enterprise	GETFUND	-	-	-	-	80%	Contractor not on site
Construction of 1 no. Girls Dormitory block	Ease hostel congestion and promote girl child education	Akokoaso SHS	M-Isumail Ghana ltd	GETFUND	-	-	-	-	90%	Contractor not on site
Construction of 1 no. 6-unit classroom block and ancillary facility	To provide classroom with required facilities	Nyamebek yere no. 2	Jonacot construction ltd/Achiro ltd	GETFUND	-	-	-	-	60%	Contractor not on site

Source: DPCU, Ayemansa District Assembly

Deducing from table 2.1, it can be released that most of the projects accounted for are long overdue in terms of completion. This can be attributed to the poor financial base of the assembly as the assembly relies heavily on the inconsistent and erratic releases of the common fund and the development facility. The table also portrayed the assembly inability to initiate any project or programme from its IGF due to its inadequacy.

Most of the projects are far behind scheduled completion dates due to irregular and inconsistent payment of contractors' certificates. This menace in turn influences shoddy works and variations in contract sum. Delays in payment and variations in contract sums are inimical to the financial management of the assembly since those variation sums could have channeled into other important productive areas.

2.2 STATUS OF NON-PHYSICAL PROJECTS IN THE AKYEMANSA DISTRICT AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

The Non-physical projects of the Assembly were largely undertaken by the departments of the Assembly as part of their core mandate. These non-physical projects and programmes constitute a chunk of the total projects and programmes of the 2016 composite Annual Action Plan as well as the composite annual budget of the Assembly. Below are the non-physical projects/programmes implemented during the year 2016.

2.2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH UNIT.

- i. Transport:** Means of transport remains a major challenge confronting the unit. The unit has no vehicle of its own and budgetary allocation for the unit is inadequate and sometimes delays in release of funds or not been release at all. The unit therefore, depends on the District Assembly for the release of vehicles in monitoring Environmental Health activities while repair is still on-going for the broken down motor bikes designated for use by the unit.
- ii. Waste Management – Solid Waste;** the Assembly is in partnership with Zoomlion Ghana Ltd in the management of solid waste through the method of collection, storage and disposal. These activities have been well managed and control over the period under review. The inadequate communal containers

exposed most of the communities in disposing of their refuse at the outskirts of their communities forming mountainous dumps. As at the end of June, 2016, there were only eight communal containers in use for the entire district due to damage caused to six of them. Request was made Zoomlion Ghana Limited for new containers in which six were provided in early July, 2016 bringing the number to 14 which are woefully inadequate.

- iii. **Waste/Storm Water Drainage;** the concrete drainage system in the district has always been desilt and cleaned by NAMCOP gang under Zoomlion Company Limited. Four disposal sites in Adjobue, Gyewani, Akokoaso-Zongo and Akokoaso township were evacuated, pushed and leveled by **Landfill and Dumpsite Management Service** a subsidiary company of Zoomlion Ghana Limited from 3rd – 4th September, 2016.
- iv. **Market, Lorry Parks and Streets:** The sanitation at the aforementioned areas for the period was very good. This was achieved through daily sweeping and collection of refuse by the Zoomlion Ghana Limited which was always monitored by Environmental staffs
- v. **Education on Sanitation and Hygiene**
A number of schools were visited within the period under review to ensure proper sanitary disposal of refuse, inspection of school latrine facilities, monitoring of food vendors in the school and education on “WASH”.

Health education was also carried out in some communities during the period under review on “WASH” in order to prevent the outbreak of cholera and other diseases as presented in table 2.2

Table 2.2 Education on sanitation and Hygiene in Schools

S/N	Name of School	Date	Activity
1	Breanse D/A JHS	27/01/2016	Education on “WASH”
2	Ofoase Kuma D/A JHS	23/03/2016	Monitoring of food vendors to ensure the sale of wholesome food
3	Bontodiase D/A Primary	15/03/2016	Education on “WASH”
4	Ayirebi D/A primary	08/06/2016	Education on “WASH”

vi. National Sanitation Day:

The Unit in collaboration with the District Assembly and other Decentralized Departments as well as Zoom Lion Ghana Limited were able to organized nine National Sanitation Days for the year under review as presented in table 2.3.

Financial and logistical constraints were a major challenge in 2016 which resulted in the failure to organize massive cleanup exercise as part of National sanitation Day Observation in certain months.

Table 2.3: National Sanitation Days for 2016 in Akyemansa

s/n	Name of community	Date
1	Adubiase	6/02/2016
2	Otwereso	5/02/2016
3	Adwarfo	9/04/2016
4	Chia	7/05/2016
5	Chia	2/07/2016
6	Odumase	6/08/2016
7	Kotokuom	3/09/2016
8	Odumase	1/10/2016
9	Ofoase	5/11/2016

Source: AK3DA/DEHU

vii. Food and Meat Hygiene

The evaluation panel decided on the proposal of NYAMEKYE MEDICAL CONSULT of Agona Swedru to undertake the 2016 screening exercise for the assembly.

The exercise started on 26th of September, 2016 and ended on 26th October 2016. The total number of food vendors screened was 1,747 who were screened against Typhoid and Hepatitis B.

Table 2.4: Medical screening of food vendor in 2016

Name of Areas Council	Number of Food Vendors Screened	Vendors with Hep. B Infection	Vendors Tested Positive for Widal
OFOASE	467	39	15
ABENASE	300	18	24
AYIREBI	625	14	17
AKOKOASO	355	14	8
TOTAL	1747	85	64

Source: AK3DA/DEHU

A sanitation taskforce was formed immediately after the exercise to monitor vendors with positive results and also to check on the vendors who failed to undergo the screening exercise for court prosecution.

2.2.2. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

The social welfare and Community Development Department of the Assembly used an integrated approach in managing justice administration, child rights promotion and protection as well as community care to reach out to the target groups and individuals. This resulted to the following tremendous achievements as at 31st December, 2016;

- i. LEAP;** The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) is been implemented in the district in 14 communities. A total of 100 Households were picked and certified by the LEAP secretariat. With these 100 households, a total amount of **GHC**

52,678.00 (Fifty-Two Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy Eight Ghana Cedis Only) was allocated for payment as at 31st December, 2016. A total of **GH¢46,072.00** (Forty-Six Thousand, and Seventy-Two Ghana cedis) was paid to the beneficiaries households with balance of **GH¢6,606.00** (Six Thousand, Six Hundred and Six Ghana cedis) as amount not paid. This payment covered the 40th – 45th cycle LEAP payment.

- ii. **Cases Handle/Dispose of;** Forty seven (47) Cases appears before the Family Tribunal. Out of the above-mentioned cases (45) were disposed of to the satisfaction of the contending parties whilst two are still pending
- iii. **Child Rights Promotion And Protection;** The Department, during the year assisted clients and their families to successfully resolve 48 Child and Family Welfare cases in the areas of Reconciliation, Maintenance and Custody as tabulated in the table 2.5

Table 2.5 Child Rights promotion and protection

Types of Cases	B/F	New	Successfully Handled	Referred to Court	Withdrawn	Pending
Maintenance	7	34	34	0	0	1
Paternity	0	3	3	0	0	0
Custody	0	2	2	0	0	0
Family Reconciliation	1	6	6	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	45	48	0	0	1

SOURCE: AK3DA/SWD

- iv. **NHIS;** Fifty-Two (52) persons with various forms of disabilities were assisted to register with the NHIS free of charge.
- v. **Disability Fund Management;** A total amount of **GH¢ 90,090.00** (Ninety Thousand, and Ninety Ghana Cedis Only) of the fund was distributed among 214 persons with various forms of disabilities in the district. With these population and the amount stated, 46 people received GH¢ 15,700.00 on Education, 20 people received GH¢

7,600.00 on Health, 140 people received GH¢ 47,500.00 on business investment while eight people received GH¢ 19,590.00 on organization of programmes.

2.2.3 DISTRICT HEALTH DIRECTORATE

1. A two day performance Review workshop was organized from 20th – 21st January, 2016 for all stakeholders in district health management to review the 2015 activities in line with the 2015 Action Plan
2. 30 health staff was trained as supervisors for the mass distribution of Ivermectin to 74 selected communities in the district on Wednesday, 13th January, 2016 at the district assembly hall in Akyem-Ofoase
3. 101 Volunteers in the 74 selected communities were trained for the Ivermectin distribution exercise at the sub district level from 14th-15th January, 2016.
4. Maternal and Child Health Nutrition Improvement Program (MCHNP) review meeting was held on 13th January, 2016 and all Registers for household registration in the various communities were reviewed and the way forward to roll up the MCHNP program for its full impact discussed. Participants were representative of all facilities.
5. 38 participants were orientated on the concept of TB high impact and taken through the new cough screening tool for effective case detection on 26th January, 2016.
6. All health staff was taken through how to report with the newly introduced nutrition reporting form on 26th January, 2016.
7. 60 relevant health staff were trained on managing malaria effectively and in attendance were the various cadre of staff (prescribers comprising CHN's, EN's, Records personals, dispensary attendants and lab technicians) from 10th – 13th February, 2016
8. On 24th February, 2016, all staff at the Brenase and Anyinase health centres were orientated on family planning best practices
9. 35 health staff of various categories had the opportunity to be taken through reporting on the new monthly health promotion reporting form on 11th March, 2016
10. Maternal Child Health and Nutritional Improvement Program (MNCHP); As part of this programme, there were home visit, community durbars and registration of households' member throughout the district. This exercise was conducted by health workers and volunteers. Officers from the district were assigned to supervise and monitor the exercise.

11. Integrated Community Casa Management (ICCM) training was organized for the CBAs on the 11th April, 2016 where 30 volunteers were selected from the various communities to be part of the training.
12. ICCM training was been held for health staffs on the 12th April, 2016 and 32 health staffs were selected from various facilities to be part of the training.
13. 33 participants were orientated on preparation and plan to switch from the tOPV to bOPV on 13th April, 2016.
14. Meeting with the Community Health Nurses on 19th April, 2016. Discussion on punctuality/attendance/absenteeism, dressing code, leave (annual, maternity, sickness, casual, pro-rata, excuse duty) and pin renewal. There was discussion on, code of ethics, staff appraisal, attitude, AGM/ AGC, Welfare, Organogram, our babies, cleanliness and report writing.
15. Meeting with the Enrolled Nurses on 20th April, 2016. Discussion on punctuality/attendance/absenteeism, dressing code, leave (annual, maternity, sickness, casual, pro-rata, excuse duty) and professional identification number (PIN) renewal. There was discussion on infection and prevention, code of ethics, staff appraisal, attitude, AGM/ AGC, Welfare, Organogram, our babies, cleanliness and report writing.
16. ICCM training for CBAs on the 21st April, 2016 with 11 volunteers were selected from the various communities to be part of the ICCM training.
17. 1st Quarter Meeting with Midwives on 3rd May, 2016. Discussion on punctuality/attendance/absenteeism, dressing code, leave (annual, maternity, sickness, casual, pro-rata, excuse duty) and pin renewal. There was discussion on, code of ethics, staff appraisal, attitude, AGM/ AGC, Welfare, Organogram, our babies, cleanliness and report writing.
18. 1st Quarter Family Meeting was organized on 18th May, 2016. Representatives from all health facilities in the District were present for the meeting at the District Assembly Conference Hall.
19. 30 health staffs were orientated on the first round of the MDAs with ivermectin on 16th June, 2016.

20. Integrated Community Casa Management (ICCM) training was organized for the CBAs on the 11th August, 2016 where 40 volunteers were selected from the various communities to be part of the training.
21. 30 participants were orientated on the switch from the tOPV to bOPV on 10th August, 2016.
22. 3rd Quarter Family Meeting organized on 18th July, 2016. Representatives from all health facilities in the District were present for the meeting at the District Assembly Conference Hall.
23. Refresher training was organized for eight staff from Ayirebi and Otwereso sub-districts on CWC register on the 6th December, 2016
24. TB high impact training was organized for improved was of diagnosing and management of TB for 90 staff on 20th – 21st December, 2016
25. 80 participants were orientated on their roles in implementing health activities in their communities on 28th October, 2016
26. Training on monthly financial reporting tools on NHIS at DHA conference room on 6th October, 2016
27. 66 participants trained on the introduction of Men A vaccine into the routine immunization programme on 27th October, 2016
28. 20 volunteers were trained to monitor pregnant women and to ensure that they attend for ANC services
29. All National Service Personnel (NSS) assigned to the department for the 2016/2017 service year were orientated on 13th October, 2016 at the DHA conference room.

2.2.4 DISTRICT AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT UNIT

Table 2.6: External Forces Impacting on Agriculture Performance

External forces	Area of occurrence	Frequency (1)		Significance (2)		Trends (3)	
		Annual - 2015	Annual - 2016	Annual - 2015	Annual - 2016	Annual - 2015	Annual - 2016
FREQUENT EVENTS							
Bush Fire	All Zones	2	2	5	5	0	0
Price variation of agric inputs	All Zones	3	3	5	5	1	1
Malaria	All Zones	2	2	5	5	1	1
Urbanization and non-agricultural employment opportunities	All Zones	2	2	-	-	-	-
Fuel Price Increase	All Zones	2	2	5	5	1	1
Occurrence of droughts	All Zones	3	2	5	5	0	0
Illegal mining (Galamsey)	All Zones	2	2	5	5	1	1
LESS FREQUENT EVENTS							
Stealing livestock	All Zones	2	2	5	5	0	0
Crop damage (pest, insects, etc)	All Zones	3	3	5	5	1	1
Illegal Logging	All Zones	4	4	5	5	1	1

Source: DADU, PP MED

(1) Indicate Zones concerned

(2) Indicate: 1 = Permanent; 2 = Seasonal every year; 3 = Occasional; 4 = Cycle of 2-3 times every ten years.

(3) Significance of impact on agriculture performance: 1 = very important with mostly positive impact on agriculture. 2 = Important with mostly positive impact on agriculture; 3 = Medium with mostly positive impact on agriculture; 4 = Minor and occasional with mostly positive impact on agriculture. 5 = Very important with mostly negative impact on agriculture. 6 = Important with mostly negative impact on agriculture; 7 = minor with mostly negative impact on agriculture; 8 = No impact

(4) 1 = Increase; 0 = Decrease; -1 = Stable.

Table 2.6 indicates the effect of external forces on agricultural performance. Some of the external forces could not be assessed because they did not have any significant effect on agriculture during the reporting year. However, the rest of the external forces assessed above had negative influence on agriculture. With the occasional increase in price of agricultural inputs, production cost of farmers could increase which may affect the prices of food crops on the market. Increase in illegal logging on the other hand may tend to destroy crops on farmers' fields which could lead to reduction in yield thereby reducing income of farmers.

Table 2.7 Food Base Nutrition Education

Information/Technologies Disseminated	Annual - 2015			Annual - 2016			% Difference Between 2015 and 2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Awareness creation on food-based nutrition in relation to food production	320	268	588.0%	471	443	914.0%	47.2%	65.3%	55.4%
Protein Energy malnutrition (PEM)	211	294	505.0%	343	437	780.0%	62.6%	48.6%	54.5%
Micro-nutrients (vit A, Iron & Iodine).	320	373	693.0%	375	498	873.0%	17.2%	33.5%	26.0%
Food-to-food fortification demonstrations	218	246	464.0%	120	187	307.0%	-45.0%	-24.0%	-33.8%
Nutrient conservation demonstrations in food preparation	120	197	317.0%	150	232	382.0%	25.0%	17.8%	20.5%
Education on food handling and safety	147	190	337.0%	231	315	546.0%	57.1%	65.8%	62.0%
Total	1336	1568	2904	1690	2112	3802	26.5%	34.7%	30.9%

Source: WIAD/MoFA

Table 2.7 indicates the number of food based nutrition education carried out in the district. The technologies captured on the table were disseminated through farmers' fora. A total of 3,802 farmers were reached with the stated technology in 2016 as compared to a total of 2,904 farmers in 2015. There was an increase of 30.9% patronage from that of 2015. Most farmers have come to realize the need not to overcook their vegetables during preparation of food in order to conserve the nutrients within them to increase their nutrition.

Table 2.8: Average Wholesale Food Price of Major Commodities

COMMODITY	Average Price (Nominal GHc)		
	Annual - 2015	Annual - 2016	Percentage Difference
Maize (100 kg)	95	146	54%
Local Rice (100 kg)	367	384	5%
Millet (93 kg)	170	187	10%
Cowpea (109 kg)	246	280	14%
Yam (250 kg)	393	395	1%
Cocoyam (91 kg)	81	100	23%
Cassava (91 kg)	33	60	82%
Plantain (9-11 kg)	20	15	25%
Tomatoes (52 kg)	264	190	28%
Smoked Herrings (100 singles)	110	190	73%

Source: DADU / RADU / SRID, MoFA

The table 2.8 indicates the average wholesale prices of some major commodities. The year 2016 recorded significant changes in the wholesale prices of most commodities as compared to 2015. Unit of sale are 100kg for maize, 100kg for rice, 109kg for cowpea, 91kg for cocoyam and cassava, 250 tubers of yam, 9-11kg for plantain and 100 singles of smoked herring. It could be observed that in 2016, the price of plantain and tomatoes showed a reduction in price by 25% and 28% respectively as compared to 2015. Maize, local rice, millet, cowpea, yam, cocoyam, cassava and smoked herrings increased by percentages as recorded on the table. For commodities that reduced in price, there seem to be good harvest during the 2016 reporting year as compared to 2015. Most of the commodities that increased in price were due to increase in transport, labour and agro-chemical cost.

Table; 2.9: Technologies Demonstrated

Annual – 2016												
Technologies	Number of beneficiaries in attendance at demonstrations											
Number of technologies demonstrated					Ofoase Zone		Ayirebi Zone		Abenase Zone		Otwereso Zone	
	7				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	M	F	Total	% female	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
TOTAL	5301	6689	11990	55.8%	2110	1404	2434	1314	365	325	392	3646
Crop	M	F	Total	% female	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Row Planting for optimum production	1523	1005	2528	39.8%	241	138	214	131	-	-	-	455
Post harvest of food grains/ legumes and storage	572	831	1403	59.2%	307	125	265	134	-	-	-	572
Introduction of improved crop varieties	602	905	1507	60.1%	245	147	357	156	-	-	-	602
Cocoa Nursery practices and Diseases control	205	141	346	40.8%	205	141	314	122	251	150	265	187
Improved processing technique	2148	2723	4871	55.9%	998	551	1150	543	-	-	-	1629
Subtotal	5050	5605	10655	52.6%	1996	1102	2300	1086	251	150	265	3445
Livestock	M	F	Total	% female	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Soil fertility improvement techniques/ management	270	148	418	35.4%	60	31	72	36	68	40	70	41
Subtotal	270	148	418	35.4%	60	31	72	36	68	40	70	41
Others	Males	Females	Total	% female	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Soya Utilisation	254	671	925	72.5%	54	271	62	192	46	135	57	160
Subtotal	254	671	925	72.5%	54	271	62	192	46	135	57	160

Source: DADU / RADU / SRID, MoFA

Table 2.9 explains technologies demonstrated in 2016. The total number of beneficiaries of crop demonstrations were 5,050. Most of these demonstrations were conducted on rice and vegetable. Two hundred and seventy (270) farmers were trained to incorporate droppings from their animals into the soil to enhance fertility. The types of demonstrations established were: Row Planting for optimum production, Introduction of improved crop varieties, Post-harvest of food grains/ legumes and storage, Cocoa Nursery practices and Diseases control, Improved processing technique, Soil fertility improvement techniques/management, Soya Utilisation, improved cultural practices in cocoa and oil palm. Farmers were trained to mulch their fields in order to retain soil moisture.

2.2.5 NADMO

1. During the year, the zonal coordinators and the disaster volunteer groups embarked on nursing of cocoa seeds, planting of cabbage and organizing durbars, forums and seminars to sensitize people on disaster cases. They were equally educated on the benefits that will be derived for not building on water ways and the removal of choked gutters to prevent flooding especially during the raining season.
2. To raise disaster concerns, there was an orientation programme for the volunteer groups and the zonal co-ordinators on Wednesday 15th June, 2016
3. The newly inaugurated fire service office at Akyem-Ofoase was raised down by fire on Sunday 21st February, 2016 around 8:30pm. Nothing was retrieved from the building. Committee of Enquiry Report on the cause of the fire outbreak pointed to the fact that it was caused by combustible materials stored in the building.
4. Three bed rooms of house No. RNB 020 and a cash of Ghc 700.00 belonging to a 61 years old lady, Madam Georgina Appiah were destroyed by fire on Thursday 17th March, 2016. The district fire brigade was able to bring the fire under control.
5. Akyem-Asabedia, Akyem-Adjobue and Akyem-Ofoase also recorded various forms of bush fires in which acres of cocoa and palm plantations were destroyed. Complain was lodged at the Ghana Cocoa Board for seedlings to be supply to the affected farmer for replanting.
6. As at 31st December, 2015, there were only four existing volunteer group in the district but due to the hard work of the zonal coordinators, additional two DVGs were formed in

addition to the existing ones namely; GYAHA and OTABIL. The total number of functional volunteer groups during the year is shown in the table 2.10

Table 2.10: Disaster Volunteer Groups in Akyemansa District

S/N	NAME	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	Kotokuom	18	2	20
2	Gyaha	20	-	20
3	Kyirimankani	20	-	20
4	Otabil	19	2	21
5	Adjobue	20	-	25
6	Paawudu	19	6	25
	TOTAL	106	10	131

The department however, wishes to form more volunteer groups to ensure effective and efficient disaster prevention and control.

2.2.6 PHYSICAL PLANNING

1. The department also monitored planning activities concerning physical development in the major towns of the district.
2. Some unauthorized structures were demolished whilst others were earmarked for next demolition exercise if the owners fail to produce all the necessary documentations
3. The department also carried out regular site inspections to ensure physical development compliance.

2.2.6 DISTRICT EDUCATION UNIT

1. All the basic schools within the district resumed for the second term of the 2015/2016 academic year on Tuesday 12th January, 2016
2. There had also been a marginal increase in the number of trained teachers in the Basic school but about four teachers left the Senior High school in the district to other districts. No teaching materials were received by the schools from Government in the year under review.

3. School feeding programme implementation is ongoing in fifteen (15) public schools across the district.
4. All the basic schools within the district resumed for the third term of the 2015/2016 academic year on Tuesday 10th May, 2016.
5. Officers from the District Education office visited the schools to monitor pupils and teachers attendance to school on the reopening day. The enrolment was encouraging for the third term as compared to the previous term.
6. The GES/SHEP Unit in collaboration with the Ghana Health Service/NMCP and partners, USAID-PMI Vector Works Project distributed free Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) to primary 2 and primary 6 pupils
7. The Girl Child Unit organized the maiden Girls week in the District. The theme for the program was Girl Education Tool for National Development. It was a long program which started on the 23rd May to 27th May, 2016.
8. The Ghana Health Services (GHS) in collaboration with its Development partners (IPAS/PPAG) and Queen mothers in Akyemansa District Assembly organized a Talk Show on Family Planning at Gyewani D/A JHS on Wednesday 25th May, 2016.
9. The Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) started on the 13th of June to 17th June, 2016. A total one thousand two hundred and forty seven (1247) candidates registered for the examination. Seven hundred and five (705) candidates were males and five hundred and forty two (542) were females. Nine (9) candidates were absent.
10. Most schools organized Spelling 'B' in their schools and circuit levels to enhance reading abilities of the pupils and also served as an enrolment drive since some of the school's enrolment were going down.
11. All the basic schools within the district vacated for the end of third term 2015/2016 academic year on Thursday 28th July, 2016.
12. All the basic schools within the district resumed for the first term of the 2016/2017 academic year on Tuesday 13th September, 2016.
13. A team of officers from the District Education office visited the schools to monitor pupils and teachers attendance to school on the reopening day for KG, Primary and JHS

14. My first day in school was organized across the district for new entrants into KG 1 and Primary 1. Items such as biscuits, vitamilk and 54 pieces of my first day in school bags funded by District Assembly were distributed to the new entrants.
15. The enrolment was encouraging for the first term 2016/2017 academic year as compared to the first term 2015/2016 academic year.
16. Most teachers had reported to the various schools and had prepared detailed scheme of work and lesson notes for the term and hence, most of the schools started academic work within the first week of reopening.
17. A two day cock crow training funded by USIAD was organized on 14th – 15th September, 2016 for JHS English Language teachers to equip them with skills to properly teach the literature aspect of the subject. 90 teachers participated in the training.
18. The service in collaboration with USAID organized reading festivals across the country. Akyemansa district launched the reading festival on the 3rd November, 2016 at Bontodiase Methodist School. The theme for the programme was “Learn to Read, Read to Learn”. The programme was to help develop reading habits in pupils at the lower primary.
19. The Physical Education Department organized circuit sporting festival from the 7th – 11th November, 2016. This was a weeklong activity.
20. The GES/SHEP Unit in collaboration with Ghana Health Service (GHS) organized a deworming exercise from 5th – 17th October, 2016 for KG 2 up to JHS 3 pupil.
21. 111 newly trained teachers were posted to the district. Only one person failed to report.

2.2.8 NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

The Non-Formal Education Division (NFED) has six (6) zones within the district. They are Ofoase (A) zone, Ofoase (B) zone, Abenase zone, Chia zone, Ayirebi zone and Otwereso zone. The Otwereso zone has no programme Assistants assigned to them.

1. All officers were trained on grasscutter rearing and cocoa nursery. The officers were instructed to introduce one of the above IGA to their families within the quarter under review

2. Community entries were undertaken in all the four zones. The number of learners in all the zones was not encouraging. Community entry was undertaken to increase the number of learners.
3. Development Activities were also carried out throughout the zones. The development activity was on communal bases. The learners together with their facilitators undertook a general cleaning in some areas in the zones.

2.2.9 NCCE

1. The Commission planned a total of 300 activities for the year 2016 in which 212 were implemented with 88 unable to implement due to financial constraints. Out 212 implemented, 11 were carried out for youth, 101 were carried out for women while 100 was under taken for men across the district.
2. A film show on civil wars was organized at a forum for local council of churches at Ayirebi. The programme was well attended by the members of the inter-denominational churches including Assemblies' of God, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Salvation Army, House of Faith, and Christ Apostolic among others
3. Open broadcast: The office with the help of the District Electoral Office undertook an open broadcast to remind the public about the mop up exercise of the limited voter registration. This took the office along the streets of major communities including Chia, Kotokuom, Brenase, Ofoase-Kuma, Ofoase, Ayirebi, Kofi Nimo, Odumase and Adubiase. Others were Otwereso, Adjobue, Kwaboadi, and Abenase among others.
4. Two public fora were organized to sensitize community members at Ayirebi and Otwereso on “**political tolerance**” and “**how to vote**” aimed at ensuring peace before, during and after the 7th December, 2016 general election.
5. The commission also paid a one day working visit to all the 20 functional Civic Education Clubs on Tuesday 20th September, 2016 and scheduled activities with them for serious work to begin in October.
6. The December, 7th 2016 general election was conducted in the district with ease. The process was transparent and peaceful. Results were collated by the district electoral commission office at the premise of the district assembly building. Results were declared and accepted by contestants and representatives without any complain or protest.

2.3 UPDATE ON CORE DISTRICT INDICATORS (Categorized by GSGDA Thematic Areas)

Table 2.11: indicators updates

No	SECTOR	2017 Target	2016 Target	2014 Indicator Level	2015 Indicator Level	2016 Indicator Level
1	Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maize • Rice (milled) • Cassava • Cocoyam • Plantain • Livestock Goat Sheep Cattle Poultry (local & exotic fowls) 	0.04%	0.04%	N/A	N/A	N/A
		0.06%	0.06%	N/A	N/A	N/A
		0.05%	0.05%	N/A	N/A	N/A
		0.02%	0.02%	N/A	N/A	N/A
		0.06%	0.06%	N/A	N/A	N/A
		5.5%	5.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A
		4.1%	4.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A
		32%	32%	N/A	N/A	N/A
		13%	13%	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Proportion/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trunk Roads (in km) • Feeder Roads 	10km	10km	N/A	N/A	14KM
		20km	20km	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	% change in number of households with access to electricity	15%	15%	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest • Mining • Dry and wetland 	40%	10%	N/A	N/A	N/A
		40%	10%	N/A	N/A	N/A
		40%	10%	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	% increase in tourist arrival	2%	2%	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	Teledensity/Penetration Rate	5%	5%	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)	0	2%	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	Maternal Mortality (Number of	0	0	0	0	0

	deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,00 live births)					
9	Under five mortality rate ratio (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 100 live births)	0	0	0	0	0
10	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	0	0	0	0	0
11	Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	70%	80%	46.5%	55.4%	58%
12	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	50%	60%	45.0%	47.4%	48%
13	Gross Enrolment Rate (indicate the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling-regardless of age as a proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group) KG: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boys • Girls Primary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boys • Girls JHS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boys • Girls SHS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boys • Girls Net admission rate in Primary Schools (indicate primary one of people aged 6 years)	56.6% 61.3% 100.3% 102.3% 100.7% 107.6% 65.5% 61.4% N/A	54.5% 59.0% 85.7% 86.5% 86.9% 88.9% 63.0% 59.1% N/A	51.5% 56.6% 71.4% 70.8% 58.4% 53.5% 9.5% 9.7% 53.4%	68.4% 72.3% 73.7% 72.6% 60.0% 55.3% 9.8% 9.8% 54.6%	74.4% 76.3% 74.6% 73.6% 59.8% 55.6% 10.2% 10.0% 55.6%
14	Gender parity index (ratio between girls and boys enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KG • Primary • JHS • SHS 	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	1.4 1.0 0.7 0.6	1.1 1.0 0.9 1.1	1.0 1.0 0.9 1.0

15	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/ apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	20%	20%	29%	21%	20%
16	Total amount of internally generated revenue	15%	15%	Ghc 148,058.35	Ghc 148,058.35	Ghc 215,601.71
17	Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contributed to DMTDP implementation	5%	5%	N/A	N/A	N/A
18	% of DA expenditure with the DMTDP BUDGET (How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget)	2%	6%	N/A	N/A	N/A
19	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children • Women • Men 	0 0 0	0 3 0	2 3 0	0 0 0	N/A N/A N/A
20	Police citizen ratio	1:1,555	1:2,136	1:5,000	1:4,985	1:4,417

Source: DPCU, Ayemansa District Assembly

2.4 Update on Funding and Disbursement

Table 2.12: Update on Funding

SOURCE	2014 FUNDING (GH¢)	2015 FUNDING (GH¢)	2016 FUNDING (GH¢)
DACF	809,561.18	1,955,701.18	1,731,721.56
IGF	148,058.35	138,600.68	215,601.71
GOG GRANT	21,013.56	50,871.84	10,810.00
PWDs	-	42,298.45	111,543.98
DDF	670,996.08	348,127.00	538,315.00
MP's CF	81,086.67	277,143.30	75,734.39
TOTAL REVENUE	1,730,715.58	2,812,742.45	2,683,726.64

Source: DPCU, Akyemansa District Assembly

Table 2.13: Update on Disbursement

	2014 DISBURSEMENT (GH¢)	2015 DISBURSEMENT (GH¢)	2016 DISBURSEMENT (GH¢)
ADMINISTRATION	N/A	360,724.77	536,723.68
SERVICE	N/A	427,999.18	653,335.45
INVESTMENT	N/A	1,744,815.17	896,721.50
SPECIAL PROJECTS	N/A	185,369.79	180,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS	N/A	36,834.46	199,865.45
TOTAL	N/A	2,755,743.37	2,466,646.08

Source: DPCU, Akyemansa District Assembly

Table 2.14: Expenditure by Funding

SOURCE	2014 EXPENDITURE (GH¢)	2015 EXPENDITURE (GH¢)	2016 EXPENDITURE (GH¢)
DACF	N/A	1,524,216.19	2,200,607.99
IGF	N/A	214,175.41	230,310.35
GOG GRANT	N/A	50,871.00	10,810.00
PWDs	N/A	54,030.00	112,391.36
DDF	N/A	0	889,541.59
TOTAL	N/A	1,843,292.60	3,445,661.29

Source: DPCU, Akyemansa District Assembly

During the year, a total of GHC 2,683,726.64 was received on funding while 2,466,646.08 (without 2nd quarter disbursement) was allocated to total disbursement. From table 2.12 clearly indicates the various sources of funding and the amount received from each. Table 2.14 shows the expenditure amount from the various sources of funding. Although the amount received from the MPs Common Fund was not captured in the expenditure, the expenditure incurred was slightly above the amount received from the various sources with the exception of GOG Grant. It can therefore be deduced from the data above that the Assembly's spend more than the amount received from funding.

2.4.1 CHALLENGES:

- (a) As a deprived district, the district heavily relies on the external source of funding especially the district assembly common fund (DACF) and the district development

facility (DDF). The erratic nature of the Common Fund releases has become a major challenge confronting a less endowed district Assembly like Akyemansa. Deductions are however too huge especially the fumigation component and render budget implementation difficult. Donor funds such as the District Development Facility (DDF) come with stringent conditions which must be adhered to else the Assembly risks failing subsequent assessment and this then becomes inimical in the running of the Assembly since these conditions required strict compliance.

- (b) The Assembly is also faced with low Internally Generated Fund (IGF) due to the absence of any major lorry station or market. Even though there has been some marginal improvement on the IGF from 2014 through 2015 to 2016, this cannot bridge the financial gap that exists.
- (c) The Assembly loses revenue from landed property because:
- i. The rates applied are un-assessed. It is envisaged that the on-going revenue data and evaluation list would be compiled to enable the Assembly charge rates based on the value of the property.
 - ii. Some communities continue to be adamant when it comes to payment of tax notably Otwereso, Kofi-Nimo and Gyaha. Aside that, some particular traders clearly and consciously refuse to pay tax to the Assembly – Bread sellers and barbers.

2.5 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues

a. Statement of Outpatients – NHIS

Table 2.15: statement of Outpatients Attendance

Indicators	2014	2015	2016
Insured	77769 (92.8%)	95898 (95.0%)	87,382 (94.2%)
Non-insured	6035 (7.2%)	5079 (5.0%)	5,368 (5.8%)
Total Attendance	83,804	100,977	92,750

Source: District Health Directorate – Akyemansa District

There was a total of Ninety-Two Thousand, Seven Hundred and Fifty (92,750) attendance in all health facilities across the district as compared to 100,977 attendance in 2015 and 83,804 in 2014.

94% of the total attendances in 2016 were NHIS insured patients whilst 5.8% were non-insured. From table 2.15, it can be deduced that there was a marginal drop of -0.8 percentage points in insured patients over the 2015 figure whilst there was an appreciation of 0.8% on the no-insured of the same comparison.

This rise in attendance in 2015 over 2014 and a fall in 2016 over 2015 can be attributed to improved infrastructure, logistics and human resource deployment in ensuring a robust health system in the district in the action year 2016.

b). Trend of Top Ten OPD Cases, 2014-16

Table 2.16: Top Ten OPD Cases in Akyemansa

S/N	Disease/Condition	2014	2015	2016	REMARKS (%)
1	Malaria OPD cases – all	32755	41654	38805	-7.3
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	17216	26108	24603	-6.1
3	Diarrhea Disease	4126	5090	7981	36.2
4	Rheumatism & Other	8084	9891	7378	-34.1
5	Intestinal Worms	4041	6018	4774	-26.1
6	Anaemia	5422	4488	4073	-10.2
7	Skin Diseases	5660	5219	3623	-44.1
8	Typhoid Fever	1258	1194	1315	9.2
9	Acute Urinary Tract infections	949	1568	1124	-39.5
10	Eye Infection	1006	809	854	5.3

Typical of a tropical area, malaria remains the most prevalent disease in the district for the year ended 2016. Though on the down trend, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections just like malaria is the second most prevalent disease in the district. Diarrhea is on the highest increase of 36.2% in

2016 from the 2015 figure. This needs an urgent attention from all stake holders on the health sector. The trend needs to be arrested as soon as possible.

From table 2.16, it is imperative to state that six (6) of the top 10 (10) disease are in the decrease due to commitment and resource deployment whilst four the diseases are on the increase. It is good important to maintained and further decrease the decreasing figures to ensure sustainability, it is also however, imperative to critically look at the diseases that are on the increase immediately.

c. Malaria Cases

The most prevalent disease in the district is malaria. Though no death has been recorded relating to malaria yet, it continues to be the top most disease that majority of the populace suffers from. Table 2.17 indicates the trend of malaria cases in the district.

Table 2.17: Trend of Malaria Cases

Indicators	2014	2015	2016
Total Cases Suspected	35,899	58,638	55,403
Total Tested	25,394	47,014	43,074
Total Cases Treated	32,278	41,404	38,805
Lab Confirmed (%)	19,124 (59.2%)	30,827 (74.5%)	26,716 (68.8%)

Source: District Health Directorate – Akyemansa District

Malaria in pregnancy and in less than five of age has become a major concern in the international community especially the donor community. A total of 19,977 malaria cases were suspected among the under five years of age in 2016 compared to 19,743 in 2015 and 11,901 in 2014.

15,868 cases were tested for confirmation or otherwise compared to 16,679 in 2015 and 8,950 in 2014. A total of 10,729 of the tested cases were confirmed compared to 11,450 in 2015 and 7,350 in 2014. However, 14,771 of the under-five year old were treated and discharged of malaria as against 14,139 in 2015 and 7,350 in 2014

On the hand, malaria in pregnancy 2016 seems to have decrease generally compared to 2015 and 2014 from table 2.17. This is a good sign and hence the need to sustained and maintain the trend

d. Malaria in Pregnancy and Under Five

Table 2.18: Malaria cases in pregnancy and under five years

Indicator	2014	2015	2016
Malaria Cases <5yrs			
Malaria Suspected cases	11,901	19,743	19,977
Total tested	8,950	16,679	15,868
Confirmed only	7,350	11,450	10,729
Total treated	11,140	14,139	14,771
Malaria In Pregnancy			
Total Suspected	1,782	2,740	2,375
Total tested	1,371	2,401	2,230
Confirmed only	822	1,199	209
Total treated	1,115	1,316	224

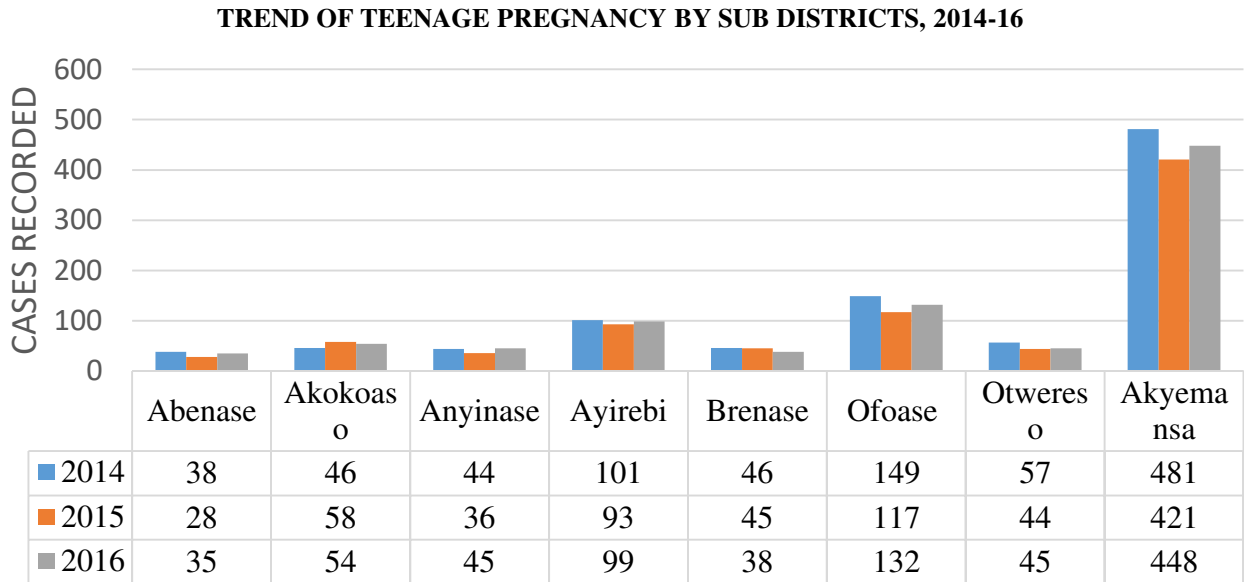
Source: District Health Directorate – Akyemansa District

e. Teenage Pregnancy

The menace of teenage pregnancy is a major both nationally and internationally and hence Akyemansa is of no exception. Even though the trend of cases reduced in 2015 (421) compared to 2014 (481), it rose in 2016 to 448 cases about 27 cases extra in one year.

This development is very inimical to the socio-economic development of the district since these young girls who are supposed to be in school or training centers learning are put on the family and definitely becomes dependence on their parents and guardians once again. Akyem-Ofoase zone top list of teenage pregnancies and followed closely by Ayirebi. The high incidence of the menace can be attributed to the rapid urbanization of the two towns since the creation of the district in 2008.

Figure 2.1: Teenage pregnancy in Akyemansa



Source: District Health Directorate – Akyemansa District

f. TB Control

TB continues to be one of the deadly epidemics within the District. Records indicates that, twenty-nine (29), twenty-seven (27) and thirty-two (32) cases were recorded in the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. Table 2.19 indicates the cohort analysis from 1st January, 2014 – 31st December, 2016;

Table 2.19: TB control in Akyemansa district.

TYPE OF CASE	TB Cases Reported By Category 2014-2016		
	2014	2015	2016
SPUTUM SMEAR POSITIVE	29	27	32
SPUTUM SMEAR NEGATIVE	3	2	2
RELAPSE	0	1	1
DEFAULTERS	0	0	1
EPTB	0	0	0
TOTALS	32	30	37

Source: District Health Directorate – Akyemansa District

g. Open Defecation

Open defecation continues to be a major challenge within the Akyemansa district. It poses a serious threat to everybody in and around the district. The practice has persisted over a very long time because sanitation is not a socially accepted topic so people do not discuss it.

Society does not view the lack of toilet facilities as unacceptable. Construction of toilets is still seen as the responsibility of government, rather than a priority that individual households should take responsibility for. The challenge is to motivate people to see a toilet as fundamental to their social standing, status and well-being.

Upon visits to some communities, children are seen defecating on refuse dumps, in bushes and at unconventional places. The practice is not limited to children alone, even adults indulge in it.

A significant gap also exists between knowledge and practice. Even when people are aware of the health risks related to poor sanitation (specifically of not using a toilet and practicing good hygiene), they continue with unhealthy practices.

Environmental health officers have engaged some landlords through dialogue to provide toilet facilities with immediate effect. Prosecution of some landlords has also created awareness within the communities of the need to provide proper toilet facilities.

Due to the rural nature of the Akyemansa district, we urge government to consider the district if any intervention becomes available to provide toilet facilities as well as to eradicate the problem as environmental health workers continue to educate the public in that respect.

h. School Feeding Programme

There were a total of 6,036 pupils made up of 3,536 males and 2,500 females from (15) schools in the district benefiting from the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) as at the end of the second quarter. These schools include Ayirebi S.D.A Primary, Ayirebi Presby Primary, Ayirebi Methodist Primary, Ayirebi Huda Primary, Ayirebi L/A Primary 'A', Ayirebi L/A Primary 'B', Adubiase D/A Primary 'A', Adubiase D/A Primary 'B', Zervor Primary, Otwereso Camp

/Anyinase Islamic Primary, Nyamebekyere no. 3, Betenase Primary, Breku/Subinso/Brampa Primary Schools, Odumase Primary, Brenase Primary, Asabedie/Akyekrom/Gyiwani Primary Schools and Ayebofo Primary school

The number of beneficiaries has increased due to retargeting which led to the enrolment of 3 schools onto the programme. However one school has been taken off from the programme. The scheme has also made farmers at the District have ready market for their produce.

Even though there have been some tremendous achievements in terms of enrolment and retention under the scheme in the beneficiaries schools, the erratic release of funds from the central government for the programme is threatening the successes chalked. The feeding was still GH¢ 0.50 per child. On the contrary, this amount is too small and should be review upward considering the prevailing market prices of food stuffs. It is expected that the programme will be scale up to cover other schools in the district in the coming years.

i. Incentives for Business Development in the District

The district has a very strategic location especially its capital Akyem Ofoase as it is situated among two major commercial towns and a mining town namely Oda, Nkawkaw and New Abirem respectively. With improved roads linking Ofoase to New Abirem and Oda through Ayirebi, the economy of the district stands a better chance of being improved. Ofoase can be described as a nodal or a confluence town as it is located at the meeting point of the New Abirem- Oda-Nkawkaw roads.

The availability of motorable road network and district wide electricity coverage, potable water and peaceful atmosphere coupled with the district location between Nkawkaw-New-Abirem and Akim-Oda also serve as an enticement for business development. The availability of vast arable farm lands and lands for other purposes as well as labour (skilled youth) in the District is also a major opportunity.

Contrary, capital assessment for business development in the District is quiet challenging due to high rate of default leading to strict conditions attached to credit facilities.

j. Implementation of the District Monitoring & Evaluating Plan

In considering M&E as one of the effective cardinal tool for assessing the appropriateness and effectiveness of District development programmes and projects, the idea has been adopted in principle. Though some ad hoc Monitoring and Evaluation exercise were carried out, the rationale and purpose of the M&E plan is being defeated since the M&E plan is reduced to that of paper work.

The numerous challenges in carrying out M&E in the District are attributed to the high cost involve, time consuming, late disbursement of funds, and technical complexities of the exercise and of course limited availability and quality of data.

2.6 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

The DPCU identified key NGOs/CBOs working in the District and established strong partnerships with them with the view of pursuing a common development agenda.

The DPCU conducted series of participatory Monitoring and Evaluation exercises where the team met Project Contractors, Project Consultants and the beneficiary communities at Project sites to deliberate on observations and made recommendations. These recommendations are being carried out by the parties concern.

2.7 Social Accountability Activities

In order to improve citizens' participation in PFM at the Assembly level part of the projects credit is supposed to be expanded on social accountability activities. The Assembly has been organizing quarterly town hall meetings since the year 2014. Two town hall meetings were organized in two Area councils of the Assembly as at the end of 31th December, 2016. The District Chief Executive, the District Co-coordinating Director, all heads of units/departments, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities, community members and the media were all present in these town hall interactive meetings.

CHAPTER THREE

THE WAY FORWARD

3.1 Key Issues Addressed and Those yet to be addressed

Among the key issues addressed includes the following;

- Active stakeholder participation is one of the key issues addressed. This was done in order to enhance sustainability of programmes and projects. Town Hall meetings, communal fora and communal sensitization were undertaken in some key towns in the District to educate them on the need for community involvement in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Audited accounts of the district were also presented to these stakeholders for discussions. Water and sanitation Projects had also experienced massive communal support with the reactivation of WATSAN committees and Water Boards in the various CWSA communities.

Some of the key issues which are yet to be addressed include the following;

- ❖ Inadequate logistics for planning, monitoring and evaluation activities.
- ❖ Poor collaboration between the Assembly and some departments.
- ❖ Low institutional capacity to support plan implementation management.
- ❖ Poor coordination between the Assembly, Sub-structures and NGOs/CBOs
- ❖ Low capacity of some DPCU members in planning and reporting.

3.2 Recommendations

- ❖ Dialogue with key development stakeholders on implementation of DMTDP, Sectoral Plans and conduct of M&E exercise.
- ❖ Hold regular consultative meetings, review meetings with development stakeholders on key indicators.
- ❖ Solicit support for training, capacity building and technical assistance towards strengthening the DPCU, Stakeholders, Area council etc.

- ❖ Find ways to further improve upon revenue collection, to generate enough revenue for the development of the Assembly.
- ❖ Ensure timely completion of development programmes and projects especially on-going and abandoned projects to avoid variation in contract sums.