

AYENSUANO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

ANNUAL COMPOSITE PROGRESS REPORT

(JANUARY – DECEMBER, 2016)

TABLE OF CONTENT

TABLE OF CONTENT	0
LIST OF TABLES	3
CHAPTER ONE	4
ANNUAL COMPOSITE PROGRESS REPORT	4
(JANUARY - DECEMBER 2016)	4
1.0 Introduction.....	4
1.1 Key Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Objectives for 2016.....	5
1.2 Processes Involved and Difficulties Encountered in Monitoring and Evaluation	5
1.2.1 Processes involved in M&E;.....	5
1.2.2 Difficulties Encountered in M&E.....	6
1.3 Implementation Status of the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP).....	6
CHAPTER TWO	5
MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES	5
2.0 Introduction.....	5
2.1 Projects/ Programme Status for the year 2016.....	5
2.2 Update on Core District Indicators and Targets (Categorized By GSGDA Thematic Areas)	9
2.3 Key activities identified by the District Education Directorate for performance during the	
year under review.....	13
2.3.1 Access: Status / performance during the period under review	13
2.3.3 Management: Status/ performance during the Quarter under review	17
2.4 Update on Funding and Disbursements of Funds	19
2.5 Efforts to Generate Funds	21
2.5.1 Challenges of Generating Funds.....	21
2.6 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues	21
2.6.1 The School Feeding Programme.....	21
2.6.3 Educational Sponsorship	22
2.5.2 Performance of Pupils in the 2016 BECE	22
2.6.6 Local Economic Development.....	23
2.6.5 Support for People with Disabilities and OVCs	23
2.6.5.1 Registration and Disbursement of Funds to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs).....	24
2.6.5.2 Training of PWD’s in Income Generating Activities.	24
2.5.5 Gender Mainstreaming Activities in the District (Women Empowerment)	24
2.6.5.3 Registration and Renewal of NHIS Cards for Orphans, Vulnerable and Persons with	
Disabilities	25
2.6.8 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme	25
2.6.8.1 LEAP Beneficiary Households and Fund Disbursement.....	25
2.5.6.2 Enrollment of LEAP Beneficiaries unto the Electronic Payment System (E-	
Zwich)	25
2.6.8.2 Enrollment of LEAP Beneficiaries onto the NHIS Programme	27
2.6.10 Health Situation in the District	27
2.6.11 Disease Surveillance in the District	27
2.6.11.1 Dominant Diseases in the District.....	27
2.6.12 Family Planning and Reproductive and Child Health Issues in the District.....	28

2.6.12.1 Family Planning Acceptance in the District	28
2.6.12.2 Reproduction and Child Health Issues in the District.....	29
2.6.14 Celebration of World AIDS Day	29
2.6.15 Agriculture and food security	29
2.6.15.1 Effect of Weather Conditions on Agriculture during the year.....	30
2.6.15.2 Emergency Preparedness in the Agricultural Sector	30
2.6.15.3 Food Availability and Access	30
2.6.15.4 Increased Competitiveness and Enhanced Integration into Domestic and International Markets	31
2.6.15.5 Science and Technology in Food and Agriculture Development	32
2.6.15.1 Technologies Demonstrated.....	32
2.7.3.5: Fertilizer Subsidy	32
2.6.15.6 Agro Processing in the District.....	32
2.6.15.8 Farmer Sensitization and Training on Additional Livelihood Activities.....	33
2.6.15.9 Farmer’s Day Celebration.....	33
2.6.16 Natural Resources Management	33
2.6.16.1 Protection and Mitigation Measures (Sustainable Land Use Management).....	34
2.6.17 Public Health Promotion and Education.....	34
2.5.11 Medical Screening	35
2.6.18 Waste Management.....	35
2.6.18.1 Solid Waste	35
2.6.18.2 Liquid Waste	36
2.6.21 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation.....	36
CHAPTER THREE	37
THE WAY FORWARD	37
3.0 Introduction.....	37
3.1 Key Issues Addressed and those yet to be addressed	37
3.2 Recommendations.....	37

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Implementation Status for 2016 Annual Action Plan under the GSGDA II.....	6
Table 2.1 Programme/Project Status in Ayensuano District from January – December, 2016.....	6
Table 2.2: Update on Core District Indicators and Targets.....	9..9
Table 2.3: KG Performance in Access.....	Error! Bookmark not defined. 3
Table 2.4: Primary Performance in Access.....	Error! Bookmark not defined. 3
Table 2.5: JHS Performance in Access.....	14
Table 2.6: SHS Performance in Access.....	14
Table 2.7: KG Performance in Quality.....	15
Table 2.8: Primary Performance in Quality.....	15
Table 2.9: JHS Performance in Quality.....	16
Table 2.10: SHS Performance in Quality.....	16
Table 2.11: Pre-tertiary Education management performance.....	17
Table 2.12: KG Education infrastructure.....	17
Table 2.13: Primary Education infrastructure.....	18
Table 2.14: JHS Education infrastructure.....	18
Table 2.15: SHS Education infrastructure.....	18
Table 2.16: Update on Receipt of Funding in the year 2016 (January – December).....	19
Table 2.17: Expenditure by Funding Source in the year 2016 (January – December).....	19
Table 2.18: Disbursement by Sector in the year 2016 (January – December).....	20
Table 2.19: Beneficiary Schools for School Feeding Programme.....	22
Table 2.20: Percentage Pass of BECE 2015-2016.....	23
Table 2.21 Gender distribution of PLWD’s Fund disbursement.....	24
Table 2.22: Gender Analysis of the Beneficiaries of the Free NHIS Social Intervention.....	25
Table 2.23: LEAP fund disbursement in AyDA.....	26
Table 2.24: Gender distribution of beneficiaries for the LEAP fund disbursement in AyDA.....	26

CHAPTER ONE
ANNUAL COMPOSITE PROGRESS REPORT
(JANUARY - DECEMBER 2016)

1.0 Introduction

The Ayensuano District is one of the twenty-six (26) Districts in the Eastern Region of Ghana which was carved out from the then Suhum Kraboa Coaltaar District Assembly by Legislative Instrument Number 2052 and was inaugurated on 28th June, 2012. The District has its capital at Coaltaar.

Politically, the District has only one Constituency called the Ayensuano Constituency with twenty-seven (27) electoral areas. Ayensuano District is made up of three (3) Area Councils which are known as Obesua, Anum Apapam and Kraboa-Coaltaar.

The District covers a land size of approximately 499km² with a population of 77,193 (GSS, PHC 2010). This is constituted by 38,440(49.8%) males and 38,753(50.2%). But as at 2016, the projected population of the District was 92,417 people. This comprised of 46,021 males and 46,396 females.

The preparation of the 2016 Annual Composite Progress Report is in pursuance of the National Development Planning System Act, 1993, Act 480, and L.I 1961. The report brings to light programmes and activities carried out in the Ayensuano District by the various Departments of the Assembly within the framework of the Medium Term Development Plan (2014 – 2017) and the 2016 Annual Action Plan.

During the period under review, the District continued to implement projects and programmes in line with the Ghana's Shared Growth Development Agenda II (GSGDA 2014-2017). In the year, 2016, the Assembly was able to initiate sixteen (16) new physical development projects of which five (5) of them were direct GOG projects through the Ministry of Education, GetFund. However, seventeen (17) projects were rolled over from the previous years making total physical projects under implementation to be thirty-three (33) in the year, 2016.

It is worth mentioning that the projects have reached appreciable levels of completion with some even completed within the year.

The projects and programmes which were undertaken by the Assembly were funded by the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), District Development Fund (DDF) and a direct Government of Ghana transfer to support specific projects.

The major development partners of the Assembly in the period under review were Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) and the Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF).

This annual report covers the status of implementation of programmes, projects and policies undertaken in the Ayensuano District during the period of 1st January – 31st December, 2016 within the framework of the Medium Term Development Plan (2014 – 2017) and the 2016 Annual Action Plan.

1.1 Key Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Objectives for 2016

The following objectives were set for Monitoring and Evaluation activities in the year, 2016 to enable the Assembly monitor the progress of projects and programmes during its implementation.

- To monitor all proposed programmes and projects with the view of making sure that planned targets are achieved
- To assess whether the targets set out in the DMTDP are being met.
- To identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact.
- To document lessons learned from the implementation of programmes and projects so as to improve future planning.
- To ensure judicious utilization of scarce resources.
- To provide information for effective coordination of the development of the District at the regional and national levels.
- To ensure value for money in the implementation of the DMTDP
- To reinforce ownership of the DMTDP and build M&E capacity for DPCU members and other stakeholders within the District.
- To identify the appropriate interventions that will increase the responsiveness of targeted beneficiaries
- To demonstrate results to stakeholders as part of accountability and transparency
- To ensure effective participation of all stakeholders in the development process
- To establish feedback processes to ensure use of monitoring results and a follow up on the implementation of evaluation recommendations.

1.2 Processes Involved and Difficulties Encountered in Monitoring and Evaluation

The District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) used different approaches in its monitoring and evaluation activities during the period under review. It also faced a number of difficulties which negatively affected effective monitoring and evaluation in the period. Below were some of the processes involved in the monitoring and evaluation activities and challenges encountered.

1.2.1 Processes involved in M&E;

- Documentation review of various national and district documents with regards to indicators, priority interventions, mechanism and approaches toward developing a comprehensive M&E Report.
- 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 districts, MDAs, development partners, NGOs to establish the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and recommendations of the proposed mechanisms.
- Data collection, collation and analysis.
- Joint stakeholders meetings at project sites

1.2.2 Difficulties Encountered in M&E

- Limited resources (funds) for effective monitoring of the DMTDP
- Inadequate capacity of personnel for M&E activities
- Lack of appropriate logistics (vehicle) for performing M&E activities in the District

1.3 Implementation Status of the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP)

Projects and programmes were implemented from the 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) which was in line with the Ghana's Shared Growth Development Agenda II (GSGDA II). During the period under review, the Ayensuano District Assembly's performance in the implementation of its 2016 annual action plan was satisfactory as indicated in Table 1.1

Table 1.1: Implementation Status for 2016 Annual Action Plan under the GSGDA II

THEMATIC AREA	2016 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN		IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	
	No. of Projects	% by Thematic Areas	Overall Thematic Performance in the year	
			NO.	Percentage (%)
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	14	16.09	11	12.64
ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR	2	2.30	0	0

ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY	6	6.90	3	3.45
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT	15	17.24	13	14.94
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	35	40.23	23	26.45
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	15	17.24	9	10.34
TOTAL	87	100	51	67.82

CHAPTER TWO

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

2.0 Introduction

Monitoring and evaluation is a process that provides systematic and objective information which is transparent, credible and useful to aid management decision-making with regards to programmes and projects implementation

This chapter outlines the status of programmes and projects undertaken in the District in the year 2016. In addition to the programmes and projects updates, it also gives an overview of funds receipts from sources, disbursement from funding sources, update on indicators and targets as well as update on critical development and poverty issues carried out in the District.

2.1 Projects/ Programme Status for the year 2016

The District Assembly continued to implement a number of projects and programmes with the support of its development partners which included the Government of Ghana, Voluntary Service Overseas and Commonwealth Local Government Forum. The District also benefited from the District Development Facility (DDF) which helped in the implementation of planned projects. In the period under review, standstill projects which were rolled over to 2016 were completed. Also rolled over and new projects that were initiated within the period are progressing steadily and some of the projects were completed and handed over for usage.

Table 2.1 provides a summary of programmes and projects that were rolled over, on-going and completed in the period under review.

Table 2.1 Programme / Project Status in Ayensuano District from January – December, 2016

No	Project Description	Location	Sector	Contractor/ Consultant	Source of Funding	Contract Sum (GH¢)	Date of award	Expected Completion Date	% Status of Project	Expenditure to Date	Remarks
1	Construction of Market Sheds, Ware house, Urinal & Lorry Park	Dokrochiwa	Economic	M/S Beeken Company Ltd	DACF	199,617,81	15/03/15	16/09/15	100%	179,656.03	Completed
2	Construction of Market Sheds, Warehouse & Urinal	Annum Apapam	Economic	M/S Delovely Company Ltd.	DDF	159,381.64	14/10/13	14/04/14	100 %	159,381.64	Completed
3	Construction of Community Day Senior High Secondary School with Staff Bungalow / Headmaster's Quarters	Annum Apapam	Social	Integrated Properties Limited	GoG/ World Bank		14/08/15	14/10/16	95 %		On-going
4	Construction of District Assembly Office Complex	Coaltar	Adimstra- tion	Blessd Field Limited	GoG	1,496,551. 48	25/06/14	25/03/15	100 %		completed
5	Construction of Dining Hall with Kitchen at Presbyterian Senior High School	Coaltar	Social		Getfund				96%		On-going
6	Construction of 1No. Two Storey Girls Dormitory at Presbyterian Senior High School	Coaltar	Social	Anathoth Engineering Limited	Getfund	1,356,600.00			87%		On-going
7	Construction of 1No. Two Storey Boys Dormitory at Presbyterian Senior High School	Coaltar	Social		Getfund				35%		On-going
8	Construction of 120-Unit Market Stalls, Warehouse & Urinal	Amanase	Economic	C'est Bonne Construction Limited	DDF	199,962.53	17/11/15	17/05/16	100%	199,958.35	Completed
9	Construction of CHPs Compound	Ayekokooso	Social	Akofex Ventures	DDF	168,680.20	17/11/15	17/03/16	100%	151,812.18	Completed
10	Construction of Information Communication Technology Centre (ICT)	Mfranta	Social	Construction Logistics GH Limited	DDF	157,842.50	17/11/15	17/03/16	97%	119,001.39	On-going

11	Drilling of 4No Boreholes Fitted with Hand Pump & Mechanization of 1No. Borehole	Ntowkrom, Coaltar, Mensahrom	Social	ChristLord Enterprise	DDF	105,860.00	17/11/15	17/03/16	100%	105,860.00	Completed
12	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block Phase Two	Fawotrikosie	Social	Akofex Ventures	DACF	169,363.85	17/11/15	17/03/16	100%	168,771.00	Completed
13	Spot Improvement of Anfaso to Kwadjoanoma Feeder Road	Anfaso – Kwadwo-Anoma	Social	Boatway Company Limited	COCOB OD				100%		Completed
14	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Aboabo Sonkoh Presby	Social	Enspact Const.	Getfund	400,000.04	11/05/16	11/02/17	78%		On-going
15	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Mankrong	Social	Hamidat Ventures	Getfund	300,000.00	31/03/16	1/12/16	64%		On-going
16	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Kwajo Fosu	Social	Maximus Company Limited	Getfund	300,000.00	31/03/16	31/11/16	20%		On-going
17	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Kofi Pare	Social	Maximus Company Limited	Getfund	317,328.00	31/03/16	1/12/16	20%		On-going
18	Construction of Durbar Grounds	Kraboaa	Social	Deegan 04 Construction Gh Ltd	DACF	49,973.70	18/01/16	18/04/16	100%	49,973.70	Completed
19	Construction of 10 Seater Acqua Privy Toilet	Anfaso	Social	Markmusta Company Ltd	DACF	47,500.00	18/01/16	18/04/16	100%	47,500.00	Completed
20	Construction of 1200 X 900 mm Culvert & Reshaping	La-Mangose – Alafia	Social	C'est Bonne Construction Limited	DACF	35,200.50	18/01/16	18/04/16	100%	35,200.50	Completed
21	Completion of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facility	Dokrochiwa	Social	Lordia Ventures	DACF	85,975.82	2/3/2016	22/06/2016	100%	85,975.82	Completed
22.	Drilling of 4No Boreholes with fitted pumps	Coaltar clinic, Bada, Alema, Agbemehia	Social	Christlord Enterprise	DACF	68,002.60	22/03/16	22/06/16	100%	68,002.60	Completed

23.	Construction of 1No.6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facility	Otoase	Social	Deegan 04 Construction Ghana Ltd	Getfund	399,997.35	11/05/16	11/02/17	100%		Completed
24.	Construction of 16 Seater Acqua Privy Toilet	Krabokese	Social	Apasco Company Limited	DACF	78,085.19	22/03/16	22/07/16	100%	64,355.11	Completed
25.	Construction of DCD Bungalow	Coaltar	Adm.	Akofex Ventures	DACF	330,925.35	10/05/16	10/11/16	68%	109,639.80	On-going
26.	Construction of 6 Unit classroom block at Akotuakrom	Akotuakrom	Social	Emelia Pobee Construction Works	GETFU ND	462,584.32	11/05/16	11/01/17	100%	-	Completed
27.	Reshaping of Kwaboanta Jn – Kwadwo Hum Feeder Road	Kwaboanta Jn – Kwadwo Hum	Social	Yakason Enterprise	DACF	49,396.00	13/05/16	13/06/16	100%	49,396.00	completed
28.	Reshaping of La-Mangoase – Akwadum Feeder Road	Mangoase – Akwadum	Social	Mohajara Ventures	DACF	47,100.00	13/05/16	13/06/16	100%	47,100.00	Completed
29.	Construction of DCE Bungalow	Coaltar	Adm.	Rameva Company Limited	DACF	424,797.40	10/05/16	10/11/16	55%	143,719.61	On-going
30.	Construction of 1 No.6-Unit Teachers Quarters with Ancillary	Aboabo Sonkoh Presby	Social		Getfund				63%		On-going
31.	Reshaping of Marfo junction –La Mangoase Feeder Roads and others (15.5km)	Marfo junction - La Mangoase and Others	Social	Mohajara Ventures	DACF	34,132.00	24/10/16	17/11/16	100%	34,132.00	Completed
32.	Construction of Market Sheds, Warehouse & Urinal	Asuboi	Economic	Lordian Ventures	DDF	129,626.80	30/11/16	30/4/17	90%	116,664.12	On - going
33.	Construction of DFO Bungalow	Coaltar	Adm.	Sammavans Company Limited	DACF	327,236.63	30/11/16	31/7/17	35%	30,000.00	On-going

2.2 Update on Core District Indicators and Targets (Categorized By GSGDA Thematic Areas)

This section elaborates on the core district indicators that were identified and monitored in the year under review.

It provides a summary of assessment of performance on the GSGDA II.

Table 2.2: Update on Core District Indicators and Targets

No	SECTOR	2017 Target	2014 Indicator Level	2015 Indicator Level	2016 Indicator Level
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT					
1	Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish Crops: Maize Rice (milled) Cassava Cocoyam Plantain Yam Livestock: Goat Sheep Cattle Pig Poultry (Local & Exotic fowl)	0.30% - 4.20% 0.12% 0.48% 3.10% NUMBER 5.5% 4.1% 32.5% 12.0 2.0%	METRIC TONNES 9,465 - 32,825 2,160 12,424 616 NUMBER 33,782 12,891 921 843 187,233	METRIC TONNES 9,384 - 33,875 2,162 12,548 631 NUMBER 36,079 13,355 1,303 914 190,228	METRIC TONNES 9,397 - 33,475 2,258 12,348 692 NUMBER 36,568 13,543 1,403 987 191,332 *** 2016 figures are provisional estimates.
2	Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored: • Forest • Mining • Dry and wetland		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT					
3	No. of towns with schemes	3	0	0	0

4	Proportion/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trunk Roads (in km) • Urban Roads (in km) • Feeder Roads (km) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Maintenance (Reshape) ii. Spot Improvement 	- - 100km 30km	- - 45km -	- - 21.80km -	- - 45.50km 5.30km
5	No. of culverts constructed	4	1	0	2
6	No. of market structures constructed	2	2	1	2
7	% of streets and properties named and numbered	30%	3%	-	-
8	% change in number of households with access to electricity	12%	5%	-	-
9	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (<i>flush toilets, KVIP, household latrines</i>)	35%	10%	-	-
10	Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	55%	25%	-	-
11	Teledensity/Penetration		-	-	-
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT					
12	No. of class room blocks constructed	5	2	3	6
13	No. of teachers' accommodation constructed	1	0	0	1
14	No. of mock exams organized for JHS 3 Pupils	1	1	-	1
15	% change in students with passes in BECE	80%	45%	60%	76%
16	% change in students with passes in WASCE	60%	30%	-	-
17	No. of health facilities constructed.	2	1	1	1

18	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive) – **the figures are absolute as a result of changes in population	0	4 (0.23%)	15 (0.67%)	25 (1.1%)
19	Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	0	0	0	0
20	Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	0	0	0	0
21	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	0	0	0	0
22	Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicates 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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KG • Primary • JHS • SHS Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (Indicate Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)	96.0% 90.0% 75.0% 55.0% 85%	91.3% 81.7% 69.8% 44.0% 81.5%	93.7% 84.5% 70.7% 46.0% 82.5%	123% 85% 69.0% 48.0% 85.0%
23	Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KG • Primary • JHS • SHS 	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	0.94 0.99 0.90 0.92	1.0 1.0 1.0 0.96	1.0 1.0 1.0 0.98
24	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	20%	3%	0	-

ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR					
25	% Change in tourist arrivals	5%	0%	0%	0%
26	No of SMEs benefiting from technical , managerial, credit management and marketing skills	30	4	27	25
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE					
27	Total Amount of Internally Generated Revenue	GH¢	GH¢ 325,925.00	GH¢ 402,992.14	GH¢ 528,698.35
28	Proportion of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation		-	-	-
29	Proportion of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget <i>(How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget?)</i>	0	0	0	0
30	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children • Women • Men 	-	12	4	0
		-	11	0	0
		-	1	0	0
31	Police citizen ratio	1:2,000	1:10,879	1: 8,153	1:7,166
32	No. of area councils offices constructed and furnished	2	0	0	0

2.3 Key activities identified by the District Education Directorate for performance during the year under review

The performance in the area of education has been measured in terms of Access, Gender, Quality, Management and Other Activities

2.3.1 Access: Status / performance during the period under review

The measurement of Access has been categorized under Number of schools, Enrolment situation, Efforts at improving access (school attendance pattern), Identified challenges in Access during the year and Present performance against key benchmarks agreed for the year for KG, Primary, JHS, and SHS.

Table 2.3: KG Performance in Access

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	2016 Annual Target	2016 Annual Figure
Public	-No. of schools	60	57
	-No. of classroom	85	83
	-No. of classes	91	86
	-Total enrolment	4109	3542
	-Girls enrolment	2110	1717
Private	-No. of schools	43	32
	-No. of classroom	68	67
	-No. of classes	72	73
	-Total enrolment	1573	1687
	-Girls enrolment	910	923

Table 2.4: Primary Performance in Access

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	2016 Annual Target	2016 Annual Figure
Public	-No. of schools	71	66
	-No. of classroom	326	320
	-No. of classes	395	326
	-Total enrolment	11,658	10,145
	-Girls enrolment	5317	4742
Private	-No. of schools	43	38
	-No. of classroom	330	320
	-No. of classes	375	330
	-Total enrolment	4165	3385
	-Girls enrolment	1880	1648

Table 2.5: JHS Performance in Access

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	2016 Annual Target	2016 Annual Figure
Public	-No. of schools	58	51
	-No. of classroom	126	125
	-No. of classes	137	132
	-Total enrolment	4008	3856
	-Girls enrolment	1590	1647
Private	-No. of schools	27	22
	-No. of classroom	91	85
	-No. of classes	98	90
	-Total enrolment	764	669
	-Girls enrolment	367	348

Table 2.6: SHS Performance in Access

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	2016 Annual Target	2016 Annual Figure
Public	-No. of schools	2	1
	-No. of classrooms	40	15
	-No. of classes	40	15
	-Total enrolment	1000	415
	-Girls enrolment	420	166
Private	-No. of schools	3	2
	-No. of classroom	20	11
	-No. of classes	15	13
	-Total enrolment	210	73
	-Girls enrolment	75	31

2.3.2 Quality: Status/performance during the Quarter under the following areas

With regards to quality, measurement is made on the Teacher attendance trend, Trends in learning achievement, Situation of Teaching and Learning Materials, Identified challenges in Quality during the quarter, learning environments in schools and present performance against key benchmarks agreed for the year for KG, Primary, JHS and SHS

Table 2.7: KG Performance in Quality

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	2016 Annual Target	2016 Annual Figure
Public	-Total no. of teachers	135	118
	-Number of Female Teachers	110	104
	-Total no. of teachers trained	105	99
	-PTR	1:30	1:27
	-No. of core textbooks		
	• English	1227	982
	• Maths	924	871
	• Science	742	703
	-No. of schools inspected	60	46
Private	-Total no. of teachers	68	54
	-Number of Female Teachers	59	37
	-Total no. of teachers trained	10	6
	-PTR	1:29	1:31
	-No. of core textbooks		
	• English	450	402
	• Maths	375	345
	• Science	360	320
	-No. of schools inspected	38	38

Table 2.8: Primary Performance in Quality

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Annual Target	2016 Annual Figure
Public	-Total no. of teachers	382	377
	-Number of Female Teachers	140	168
	-Total no. of trained teachers	315	349
	-PTR	1:28	1:27
	-No. of core textbooks		
	• English	2350	2250
	• Maths	2421	2321
	• Science	2250	2001
	-No. of schools inspected	68	68
Private	-Total no. of teachers	150	142
	-Number of Female Teachers	55	50
	-Total no. of trained teachers	18	14
	-PTR	1:25	1:24
	-No. of core textbooks		
	• English	1020	980
	• Maths	1000	925
	• Science	1100	950
	-No. of schools inspected annually	38	76

Table 2.9: JHS Performance in Quality

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	2016 Annual Target	2016 Annual Figure
Public	-Total no. of teachers	250	285
	-Number of Female Teachers	90	70
	-Total no. of trained teachers	220	258
	-PTR	1:20	1:13
	-No. of core textbooks		
	• English	802	768
	• Maths	800	754
	• Science	750	690
	-No. of schools inspected	68	136
Private	-Total no. of teachers	90	87
	-Number of Female Teachers	22	16
	-Total no. of trained teachers	7	4
	-PTR	1:10	1:8
	-No. of core textbooks		
	• English	135	125
	• Maths	125	115
	• Science	150	125
	-No. of schools inspected	25	22

Table 2.10: SHS Performance in Quality

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Annual Target	2016 Annual Figure
Public	-Total no. of teachers	35	31
	-Number of Female Teachers	9	8
	-Total no. of trained teachers	35	31
	-PTR	1:20	1:13
	-Total no of Non-Teaching Staff	30	27
	-No. of core textbooks		
	• English	450	450
	• Maths	450	450
• Science	450	450	
	-No. of schools inspected.	2	1
Private	-Total no. of teachers	14	10
	-Number of Female Teachers	13	2
	-Total no. of trained teachers	5	3
	-PTR	1:15	1:10
	-Total no of Non-Teaching Staff	4	3
	-No. of core textbooks		
	• English	55	52
	• Maths	45	35
• Science	40	36	
	-No. of schools inspected annually	2	2

2.3.3 Management: Status/ performance during the Quarter under review

Management has also been measured with regards to educational infrastructure in the District. It has been categorized for KG, Primary, JHS and SHS. Present performance against key benchmarks agreed for the year has also been measured.

Table 2.11: Pre-tertiary Education management performance

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	2016 Annual Target	2016 Annual Figure
Public	- No. of management staff	50	42
	- No. received training	28	4
	- No of vacant positions	4	8
	- No. of Circuit Supervisors	10	9
	- No. of Circuits	10	9
	No. of schools monitored		
	- KG	60	36
	-Primary	70	36
	-JHS	48	32
	-SHS	5	1
	-TVET	-	-
	- Special	-	-

Table 2.12: KG Education infrastructure

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	2016 Annual Target	2016 Annual Figure
Public	- Number of schools needing minor repairs	5	16
	- No. of pupils having writing places	4300	3720
	- Seating places	4300	3700
	- No. of schools with clean and safe water	25	20
	- No. of schools with toilet facilities	30	25
	- No. of schools with urinals	42	39

Table 2.13: Primary Education infrastructure

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	2016 Annual Target	2016 Annual Figure
Public	- Number of schools needing minor repairs	9	20
	- No. of pupils having writing places/seating places	10,150	9,425
	- No. of schools with clean and safe water	50	42
	- No. of schools with toilet facilities	50	32
	- No. of schools with urinals	50	42

Table 2.14: JHS Education infrastructure

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Annual Target	2016 Annual Figure
Public	-Number of schools needing minor repairs	9	16
	-No. of pupils having writing places/seating places	3005	2565
	-No. of schools with clean and safe water	36	22
	-No. of schools with toilet facilities,	33	30
	-No. of schools with urinals	40	38

Table 2.15: SHS Education infrastructure

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	2016 Annual Target	2016 Annual Figure
Public	- Number of schools needing minor repairs	2	1
	- No. of pupils having writing places/seating places	450	450
	- No. of schools with clean and safe water	2	1
	- No. of schools with toilet facilities	2	1
	- No. of schools with urinals	2	1

2.4 Update on Funding and Disbursements of Funds

The Ayensuano District Assembly obtained its revenue for development from different sources. These include the District's Internally Generated Fund (IGF), the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), Government of Ghana Grants and currently Commonwealth Local Government Fund (CLGF) which supports specific programmes/projects.

The funds received in the District were disbursed to finance on-going and new programmes, projects and for service delivery. Funds were disbursed in line with the 2016 Annual Action Plan and Annual Budget.

The tables below indicate the update on receipts, update on expenditure by funding source and disbursement and by sector in the year under review.

Table 2.16: Update on Receipt of Funding in the year 2016 (January – December, 2016)

SOURCE	2015 ACTUAL (GH¢)	2016 ANNUAL BUDGET (GH¢)	2016 ACTUAL RECEIPT (GH¢)
DACF	1,512,204.01	2,700,000.00	1,871,353.79
IGF	402,992.14	527,229.00	528,698.35
GOG GRANT	-	500,000.00	710,799.73
DDF	388,950.94	994,371.00	588,233.37
SCHOOL FEEDING PROG.	185,659.00	-	-
DISABILITY TRANSFER	45,923.57	100,000.00	96,643.79
HIV / AIDS	9,412.31	17,000.00	13,316.29
DONORS	2,154.55	-	-
MP'S COMMON FUND	96,886.43	100,000.00	118,574.68
TOTAL REVENUE	2,644,182.95	4,938,600.00	3,927,620.00

Table 2.17: Expenditure by Funding Source in the year 2016 (January – December, 2016)

SOURCE	2015 EXPENDITURE (GH¢)	2016 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE (GH¢)
DACF	1,193,455.32	2,247,631.28
IGF	428,149.49	486,060.56
GOG GRANT	-	710,799.73
DDF	322,382.10	541,538.42
SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME	185,659.00	-
DISABILITY TRANSFER		96,225.44
HIV/AIDS	7,727.00	15,123.00
DONOR	-	-
MP,S COMMON FUND	117,623.89	118,574.68
TOTAL	2,254,996.80	4,215,953.11

Table 2.18: Disbursement by Sector in the year 2016 (January – December, 2016)

FUND	EDUCATION	ROADS	ECONOMIC	WATER	WORKS	HEALTH	SANITATION	GOVERNANCE
DACF	365,848.01	526,810.33	477,906.78	208,000.00	421,220.67	147,845.49	45,000.00	55,000.00
DDF	200,468.80	-	235,824.40	18,000.00	52,245.17	35,000.00	-	-
UDG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IGF	19,566.57	35,378.99	131,938.71	23,000.00	154,672.79	50,000.00	69,003.50	25,000.00
Others (MP)	3007.06	-	-	-	69,077.55	-	76,286.08	203.99

2.5 Efforts to Generate Funds

As part of the efforts to help increase revenue generation, the Assembly placed a Revenue Mobilization Task Force to help boost revenue generation in the District. Also in line with the District's IGF, revenue collectors were given targets to achieve. Furthermore, management decided to provide revenue collectors with ID cards, wellington boots, umbrella to ensure easy identification and protection. The construction of market stalls at Anum Apapam, Dokrochiwa, Amanase and currently at Asuboi were all geared towards increasing internal revenue generation.

2.5.1 Challenges of Generating Funds

The challenges hindering revenue generation in the district are outlined below:

- Lack of readily available data for revenue collection
- Poor road network
- Inadequate logistics to support revenue collectors e.g. Motorbikes, bicycles, etc

2.6 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues

2.6.1 The School Feeding Programme

The school feeding programme in the District did not see any new enrollment. The schools benefiting from the programme were Sixteen (16) schools which comprised of Seven (7) Kindergarten and Nine (9) Primary Schools in the period under review. It is worthy to note that out of a total of fifty-eight (58) KGs and sixty-six (66) Primary Schools, only sixteen (16) schools are currently benefiting from the programme. The total beneficiaries of the programme in the year under review were 2,771 comprising of 1,494 (54%) boys and 1,277 (46%) girls.

The programme has contributed immensely to school enrolment and retention in the rural areas. It is hoped that it will be extended to cover majority of deprived schools in the District. The programme was however challenged by late release of funds.

The statistics of schools currently benefiting from the programme are outlined in the table below;

Table 2.19: Beneficiary Schools for School Feeding Programme

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	ENROLMENT		
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1	Amanase D/A KG	75	78	153
2	Asuboi D/A KG	74	68	142
3	Coaltar D/A KG	53	47	100
4	Coaltar Presby K/G	36	27	63
5	Duodokrom D/A KG	37	38	75
6	Kofi Pare D/A KG	81	73	154
7	Otoase D/A KG	23	23	46
8	Amanase Presby Primary 'A'	164	138	302
9	Amanase Presby Primary 'B'	164	130	294
10	Asuboi Presby Primary	156	119	275
11	Asuboi Methodist Primary	135	118	253
12	Coaltar R/C Primary	115	94	209
13	Coaltar Presby Primary	144	123	267
14	Duodokrom D/A Primary	76	64	140
15	Kofi Pare R/C Primary	65	43	108
16	Otoase D/A Primary	96	94	190
	TOTAL	1,494	1,277	2,771

2.6.2 Educational Sponsorship

As part of the Government's policy of investing in people and in line with the Assembly's objective to support the needy and vulnerable, a total of twenty - nine (29) brilliant but needy students were given sponsorship to pursue various courses at various levels of education in the year under the Member of Parliament's Common Fund.

Out of the total number of beneficiaries, sixteen (16) were males which constituted 55.2% while thirteen (13) were females representing 44.8%. The support has contributed significantly to educate the poor and the needy. It is hoped that the support would be sustained to yield the needed benefits.

2.6.3 Performance of Pupils in the 2016 BECE

In 2016, the number of candidates who registered for BECE in the District was 1,243. This was more than that of 2015 (1178 candidates). This indicated that there was high retention in 2015/2016 academic year. Four (4) candidates representing 0.3% were absent during the examination. The number of candidates who passed 2016 BECE was 937 and it consists of 521 boys and 416 girls. Hence the overall percentage passes for the Ayensuano District was 76%. Comparatively, it could

be said that there has been an increase in performance between 2015 (60%) and 2016(76%). It is worth mentioning that the best aggregate in the District was 12.

The table below depicts the percentages of candidates who passed with aggregates 06-36 in the 2016 BECE

Table 2.20: Percentage Passed BECE 2015-2016, AGGREGATE 06 - 36

	2015	2016	2015	2016
	No. Passed	No. Passed	% Passed	% Passed
Boys	416	512	36%	42%
Girls	290	416	25%	34%
Total	706	937	60%	76%

2.6.4 Local Economic Development

As part of measures to promote Local Economic Development in the District, the Assembly during the period under review constructed market sheds to help boost access for trading farm produce. These were the construction of market sheds in Amanase, Anum Appam, Dokrochiwa and Asuboi. That Asuboi is near completion whiles Amanase market has been allotted to traders. This was aimed to assist farmers have access and market their produce.

Additionally, during the period under review thirty-one (31) unemployed youth were trained at Agbogya (Ntowkrom) in soap making.

Also, the construction of a palm oil milling factory in Kwaboanta and training of enterprise groups in soap making which is being sponsored by Commonwealth Local Government Forum under the Local Economic Development is almost completed. This is to support and boost the operations of palm oil extraction at Kwaboanta and its environs to enable the women groups' use modern technology in oil production to produce the oil in commercial quantities.

Moreover, under the same sponsorship by CLGF, twenty (20) unemployed women and youth within the District were given ToT training in soap making at Coaltar. The twenty (20) participants were made up of Nineteen (19) females and a (1) male. This was aimed to reduce youth and women unemployment in the District.

2.6.5 Support for People with Disabilities and OVCs

The Assembly, in the year under review, made significant contributions to the welfare of people with disabilities and Orphan and Vulnerable Children in the District.

2.6.5.1 Registration and Disbursement of Funds to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

The Department of Social Development during the year under review registered seventeen (17) new PWDs. Out of the total number of PWDs , nine (9) were physically challenge, four (4) were deaf and the remaining (4) were blind.

An amount of Eighty-Two Thousand Seven Hundred and sixty – four Ghana Cedis (GH¢82,764.00) was disbursed in the year to a total of two hundred and seventy-seven (277) registered and qualified PWDs within the District. This fund was disbursed and used for educational support, organizational support, purchase of assistive devise and PWD regional conference as well as regional elections.

Table 2.21 Gender distribution of PLWD’s Fund disbursement

Gender	Number	Percentage
Male	165	59.6%
Female	112	40.4%
Total	277	100

2.6.5.2 Training of PWD’s in Income Generating Activities.

The Department of Social Development as part of its empowerment mandate, trained PWDs groups in Coaltar, Obeasua and Anum Apapam area councils in Parozone and “weani mix” (already-made flour which could be eaten instantly and good for babies). The total participant for the training was twenty (20) which comprised of 11 males and 9 females. It is worth to note that the training was carried out to augment the earlier trainings given to participants in the previous years. The main purpose of the training was to equip members with additional livelihood which would help cater for trainees and their families. These trainings were also necessitated to provide better options for the beneficiaries of the Disability Common Fund to invest in some of these ventures.

2.6.6 Gender Mainstreaming Activities in the District (Women Empowerment)

In order to close the gap between females and their male counterparts in terms of agricultural activities, the District over the period aimed at promoting and Sustaining Women Extension Volunteers (WEV) services. With regards to this, twenty seven (27) bicycles were given to women extension volunteers in the district by an NGO (VSO) in collaboration with the District Assembly to enable the females carryout their extension services. Moreover, sixty (60) women were also educated on good parenting during the period under review to build their capacity for efficient home management.

Furthermore, with the assistance from the Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO), the Department Social Development was able to carry out an adult education in the area of Sensitization on Village Savings and Loan Scheme and formation of Village Savings and Loan Association. The Communities covered were Ayekokooso, Mankrong, Onakwase, Kwaboanta, and Dokrochiwa. During the sensitization, a total of 236 were covered comprising of 63 women and 173 males

2.6.7 Registration and Renewal of NHIS Cards for Orphans, Vulnerable and Persons with Disabilities

The Department of Social Development presented a total of 752 individuals to the Suhum National Health Insurance (NHIS) office to be registered under the free NHIS for the year. This is to offer the opportunity to the vulnerable, orphans and Persons with Disabilities who cannot afford to pay for their NHIS cards to also have access to enjoy free health care.

Table 2.22 below indicates the gender disparity for the free NHIS social intervention.

Table 2.22: Beneficiaries of the Free NHIS Social Intervention

Gender	Total No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage (%)
Male	293	38
Female	459	62
TOTAL	752	100

2.6.8 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme

2.6.8.1 LEAP Beneficiary Households and Fund Disbursement

The Ayensuano District also being a beneficiary of the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme, in the year under review undertook a couple of activities. Among the activities were:

2.6.8.2 Enrollment of LEAP Beneficiaries unto the Electronic Payment System (E-Zwich)

In the year under review, the District witnessed the introduction of beneficiaries of LEAP onto the electronic system of payment (E - Zwich). The programme saw the enrollment of caregivers and the household heads of the LEAP beneficiaries unto the system.

This was to help secure grants to beneficiaries every two months. Over the period one hundred and twenty-nine (129) household heads and caregivers, out of the one hundred and thirty-one (131) beneficiary households were enrolled. The other two (2) households did not show up for the registration exercise.

The exercise was made possible by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection in conjunction with Ghana Inter-Bank Payment and Settlement System (GhIPSS) and it was carried out in the District by the Adoagyiri branch of the South Akim Rural Bank Limited.

2.6.8.3 Disbursement of LEAP Funds to Beneficiaries

The period under review witness the 40th to 45th Cycle of the LEAP grant payment in the District. The LEAP management secretariat in partnership with GHIPSS made six (6) circle grant payments to 131 beneficiaries in the District.

Table:2.23. LEAP Fund disbursement to beneficiaries,

Payment Period (Cycle)	Total No. of Beneficiaries	LEAP Management Allocation GH¢	GHIPSS Allocation GH¢	Grant Cashed out by Beneficiaries GH¢	Amount not cash out GH¢	No. Of Beneficiaries Which Cashed Out	No. Of Beneficiaries Which Did Not Cash Out
40 th Cycle	131	12,842.00	12,630.00	12,630.00	212	129	2
41 st Cycle	131	12,842.00	12,630.00	12,224.00	618	125	6
42 nd Cycle	131	12,842.00	12,634.00	12,418.00	424	127	4
43 rd Cycle	131	12,842.00	12,630.00	12,630.00	212	129	2
44 th Cycle	131	12,842.00	12,630.00	12,554.00	288	128	3
45 th Cycle	131	12,842.00	12,542.00	12,466.00	376	128	3
Total		77,052.00	75,696.00	74,922.00	2,130.00		

The table below shows the gender distribution of the LEAP beneficiaries for the 40th to 45th LEAP payment cycle:

Table 2.24: Gender Distribution of LEAP Beneficiaries in the District

Gender	Number	Percentage (%)
Male	55	42
Female	76	58
Total	131	100

From the table above, it is evident that the female beneficiaries were more than their male counterparts. The female beneficiaries covered 76 households, representing 58% of the total beneficiaries while their male counterparts covered 55 households which also represented 42% of the total beneficiaries.

2.6.8.4 Enrollment of LEAP Beneficiaries onto the NHIS Programme

The LEAP NHIS registration programme took place within the year under review. As part of the benefits for the beneficiaries of the LEAP programme, a total of two hundred and seventy-nine (279) beneficiaries in the Ayensuano District were enrolled onto the NHIS programme. The exercise was done to cater for the 35% of the beneficiaries who were not enrolled onto the NHIS, according to the national survey by the LEAP Management Secretariat (LMU) and the NHIS authorities.

2.6.9 Health Situation in the District

The District Assembly has serious challenges from its inception to date. As at the end of 2016, a District which has four hundred and thirty-five (435) communities and hamlets had a total health facilities of only twenty-five (25) which comprised of seven (7) health centres and twelve (18) functional CHPs compounds out of twenty-seven (27) demarcated CHPs zones.

2.6.9.1 Disease Surveillance in the District

In line with the vision to produce a healthy work force to run the district economy, the Assembly has been supporting the District Health Administration to undertake preventive and curative disease control programmes such as immunization and community based surveillance. In the year under review, the District Health Administration suspected and confirmed five (5) cases of yellow fever, (87) yaws cases and twenty-five (25) TB cases was registered. Moreover, two cases of measles were recorded.

2.6.9.2 Dominant Diseases in the District

The most dominant diseases in the District in the year under review had been ranked to enable the District find ways of curbing wide spread of reported cases.

In the year under review, a total of Thirty thousand, and Eighty (30,080) OPD attendance was recorded at the health facilities, of which twenty-two thousand, four hundred and thirty ten (22,430) were insured clients, whereas seven thousand, six hundred and fifty (7650) were non-insured clients. However, in the previous year (2015) total OPD attendance was thirty- seven thousand, seven hundred and thirteen (37713) with thirty thousand, nine hundred and twenty-seven (30927) clients insured and six thousand, seven hundred and eighty-six (6786) clients' non-insured.

Table 2.25: Analysis of Top Ten OPD Cases in the Ayensuano District for 2016

No.(Rank)	2014/cases	No.	2015/cases	No	2016/cases	No
1 st	Malaria	13670	Malaria	22086	Malaria	17976
2 nd	URTI	3976	URTI	6875	URTI	6576
3 rd	Diarrhoea	1847	Diarrhoea	2961	Diarrhoea	2371
4 th	Intestinal worms	1487	Intestinal worms	2253	Intestinal worms	1646
5 th	Skin Dx's	1387	Skin Dx's	1839	Skin Dx's	1578
6 th	Rheumatism	1271	Rheumatism	1825	Joint pains	1496
7 th	Anaemia	952	Anaemia	1270	Anaemia	1481
8 th	UTI	645	Ulcers	724	Ulcer	1018
9 th	Ulcers	398	Home injuries	325	Home injuries	270
10 th	Home injuries	88	Occ. injuries	319	RTA's	265

Source: Ayensuano DHA, 2016 Annual Report

From Table 2.24, the data indicates that malaria was the most dominant disease recorded with 17976 cases, followed by Upper Respiratory Tract Infections with 6576 cases, with RTA's reported cases ranked to the least of ten. It is evident from the table that the 1st to 7th reported cases has maintained their positions from 2014 to 2016 will malaria increasing every year which needs an urgent attention.

2.6.10 Family Planning and Reproductive and Child Health Issues in the District

2.6.10.1 Family Planning Acceptance in the District

Teenage pregnancies recorded in 2016 were 433 as compared to 446 in 2015 which represents a decrease from 2015 to 2016. In order to curb the menace of teenage and unplanned pregnancies in the District; the District is resorting to family planning as one of the means to control unplanned pregnancies. In the year under review, family planning acceptors were 6,078 which released coverage of 29.33% in the District. The mostly used family planning methods in the District are Depo Provera (3870), Lam (1780), Condom (636), Noringynon(570), Implants/Jadelle (471), Pills (264), Implanon (44).

Furthermore, the Department of Social Development embarked on public education which sought to address the issue of Teenage Pregnancy which has become prevalence in the District. The exercise covered the three area councils of the District. During the exercise, a total of 449 students participated in the programme of which males and females were 195 and 254 respectively.

2.6.10.2 Reproduction and Child Health Issues in the District

The Ayensuano District has only four (4) Reproduction and Child Health centres (RCH). This is however, inadequate to cater for reproductive and child health issues in the District. This has led to the increase patronage of the services of Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) in the District.

In the year 2016, deliveries conducted by Skilled Attendants were one thousand and fifty-one (1,045) representing 68.2% of the total deliveries. On the other hand, Traditional Birth Attendants also conducted a total of six hundred and forty-five (488) deliveries representing 31.8% of the total deliveries within the year review in the District.

Ante-natal registrants in the year under review are 2644 were its corresponding attendance were seven thousand, six hundred and forty (7640) which saw a coverage of 76.55% in 2016. Comparatively, ANC registrants were 2793 in 2015 as against attendance of eight thousand, three hundred and thirty-one (8331) with a total coverage of 82.56%. The reduction in the coverage can be attributed to the high level of patronage of TBAs in the District. It is worth mentioning that, no maternal deaths were recorded and same applies to neonatal deaths.

2.6.11 Celebration of World AIDS Day

The Assembly, over period under review, continued to support the activities of HIV/AIDS with the aim of reducing the rate of new infections and reduction in stigmatization. In pursuant to the celebration of world AIDS day, the District carried out a number of activities to observe the day on the theme “Hands up for HIV prevention”. However, the National theme for Ghana was “90-90-90: providing comprehensive integrated services for **ALL** towards an HIV- Free Generation. Among the activities carried out were sensitization in schools, prevention and stigmatization, voluntary HIV/AIDS counseling and testing, and free distribution of condoms.

A total of Four Hundred and Thirty Five (435) condoms were distributed free to the public as a measure of prevention of new infections.

Sensitization was also carried out in some schools within the District. A total of four (4) basic schools were visited with a total of One Thousand and Seventy (1,070) pupils reached. This comprised of 668 females and 402 males. It is worthy to note that Twenty four (24) teachers which comprised of fourteen (14) males and ten (10) females were also educated on prevention methods. Notwithstanding this, a total of One Hundred and Ten (110) which comprised of 64 males and 46 females voluntarily tested for HIV/AIDS and none of them tested positive.

2.6.12 Agriculture and food security

The activities of the Department of Agriculture centered around field visits by Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs), Farmer trainings, farmers’ forum, animal health activities, sustainable land use and management, food supply and price trucking, crop and livestock disease and pest surveillance, monitoring of special demonstrations and programmes and other crosscutting issues.

2.6.12.1 Effect of Weather Conditions on Agriculture during the year

The initial weather conditions in the early part of the year was not favorable but getting to the latter part of the first quarter, the district experienced early rains and this helped farmers to plant earlier than the usual cropping season. Most agricultural activities were carried out in the second quarter due to the favorable weather conditions. Over the period, the Ayensuano District recorded a total of 60 rainy days in the year. Comparing this to 2015 which had 47 rainy days, the district recorded an extra 13 rainy day in 2016. Furthermore the distribution pattern of rainfall started very well as normal trend and it continued throughout the year unlike 2015 which had a complete change from the normal trend and it caused delay in planting and affected some crops severely.

In the year under review, the District recorded quite a normal rainfall intensity accompanied with good distribution and this provided year round forage for livestock.

2.6.12.2 Emergency Preparedness in the Agricultural Sector

The Department of Agriculture closely monitored the status of the weather during the period under review to ensure that farmers planted at the right time to protect them from drought.

Notwithstanding the changes in weather conditions, initiatives were taken and pests and diseases surveillance were mounted to strengthen early detection of pests and diseases as a means of preventing reduction in yields. A total of 60 acres of land was planted with quality and high yielding cassava varieties by 93 farmers (35 females and 58 males) under the West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP) during the period under review.

Also under the same programme, a rice demonstration field of 2 acres was carried out for farmers within Asuboi and its environs. Jasmine 85 obtained from CSIR, Crop Research at Fusesua was used in the demonstration. A total of 65 farmers which comprised of 45 males and 20 females were involved in the demonstration. This was to ensure technology dissemination and adoption and to continue making improved cassava planting and rice materials available to farmers locally.

2.6.12.3 Food Availability and Access

Access to food in the District has three main sources namely, local daily and weekly food markets for locally produce food; consumption from household own farms and food from import sources. Food availability and access, are attributes of food security, hence the number of markets in the District gives an indication of how easily food markets are accessible to community members.

Local weekly and daily food markets and outlets increased from 21 in 2015 to 23 in 2016 (5 major and 18 minor markets). It is worthy to note that, alternative economic and social safety food sources such as food assistance did not take place in the District since there was no case of food production shortage. The District did not experience deficit in any of the major foods apart from rice and fish which were taken care of through import from other Districts.

2.6.12.4 Increased Competitiveness and Enhanced Integration into Domestic and International Markets

The Department of Agriculture in the period under review, organized trainings for selected FBOs on the Green Label Concept and food safety techniques as a way of increasing their competitiveness to meet the requirement of both the local and the international markets.

The table below indicates the activities carried out and the number of FBOs who participated in the programmes:

Topic	Name of communities	Beneficiaries		
		Male	Female	Total
Effects of bush fire and its management	5	71	20	91
Post-harvest losses	6	113	52	165
Zero tillage	4	60	27	87
Improve housing and breeding of animals	5	110	39	149
Importance of fertilizer application	5	125	67	192
Timely spraying on vegetables	3	27	20	47
Record keeping	9	223	185	408
Plantain sucker multiplication	25	60	28	88
Good nursery practices and disease control	6	120	90	210
Alternate lively hood	6	126	72	198
Calibration of knapsack and spray of vegetables	6	106	55	161
Food safety for healthy life	3	67	44	111
Selection of good planting material	3	95	78	173
Importance of supplementary feeding	5	240	75	315
Row planting for optimum yield	3	54	41	95
Proper handling of agro – chemicals	7	148	107	255
Horticultural crop management training for staff		20	-	20

2.6.12.5 Science and Technology in Food and Agriculture Development

2.6.12.5.1 Technologies Demonstrated

The objective of transferring improved technologies to farmers was to promote and encourage the adoption of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) to improve output and increase incomes of agribusiness enterprises. A total of 19 improved technologies were transferred to 3836 farmers (2462 male and 1374 females) in the 2016 as against 23 improved technologies transferred in the same period in 2015. The reduction is attributed to lack of funds to purchase materials for demonstrations and other factors such as the current high Agricultural Extension Agents (AEA) to Farmer ratio in the District.

The challenge of inadequate AEAs continued to be a major problem as far as technologies transfer in the District is concerned. In the year under review, there were 5 AEAs, (5 general AEAs) at post as against 27 AEAs required. The Department of Agriculture over the period received a posted veterinary staff to take care of the needs of livestock farmers. The AEA deficit affected technologies transfer during the year, 2016. To cope with the problem of inadequate AEAs in the interim, some operational areas were combined in order to reach more communities. District Agricultural Officers (DAOs) also combined monitoring and direct technologies transfer in order to increase farmer coverage.

2.6.12.5.2: Agricultural Mechanization and Tractor Services

There were a few tractor services in the Districts which were limited to the Asuboi and Coaltar zones. Ploughing, harrowing and carrying of farm produce were some of the services rendered

2.6.12.5.3 Fertilizer Subsidy

Over the period, the Department could not monitor the stocking and sales of subsidized fertilizer to farmers in the District because no agent was able to stockpile and sell to farmers in the District during the period.

2.6.12.5.4 Agro Processing in the District

There were limited processing facilities in the District. Cassava and Oil Palm were processed into gari, cassava dough and palm oil respectively mostly through the traditional methods. The Department is yet to experience a mechanized way of extracting palm oil in the District since the construction of palm oil factory has been completed and installation of oil extraction machines is ongoing. This palm oil processing machine would help farmers in the community to process palm oil in large quantities.

2.6.13 Farmer Sensitization and Training on Additional Livelihood Activities

The Department of Agriculture in collaboration with the Cocoa Life /VSO sensitized and trained cocoa farmers in the Ayensuano District on the VSO/ Cocoa Life and Hunger Project Additional Livelihood Activities. The exercise covered seven (7) communities which are VSO project Communities. The communities are Apauwawase, Mankrong, Tettenku, Abeho, Minimade, Kuano and Kwadwohum

The programme covered topics such as small ruminant production, vegetation production, community savings and loan and Gender mainstreaming in additional livelihood activities. However, much emphasize was laid on Additional Livelihood Activities for the cocoa farmers in the areas of crop and livestock production and marketing. During the Sensitization a total of 200 (120 male and 80 female) participants were reached.

2.6.14 Farmer's Day Celebration

The Ayensuano District Assembly and the Department of Agriculture organised a successful Farmers' Day celebration at Kuano and awarded various prizes to deserving farmers. This was in pursuant of the National Farmers' Day Celebration to honour famers who continually supply food to feed the growing population.

During the celebration, eighteen (18) individuals and groups were awarded. The prizes varied among the following; certificates, television set, cutlasses, wellington boots, agrochemicals, spraying machines, wheel barrows among others.

2.6.15 Natural Resources Management

As part of its management programs, the Department of Agriculture over the period carried out 12 natural resource management activities in the period under review. The programme recorded a total of 737 participants and this comprised of 513 males and 224 females. Some of the activities it under took include among others;

- ❖ Zero tillage
- ❖ Tree planting to improve the vegetation
- ❖ Erosion control measures eg. planting of cover crops
- ❖ Application of organic and inorganic fertilizer.

Furthermore, the National Disaster and Management Organisation (NADMO) has planted six hundred different species of trees seedlings in four communities in the District to serve as wind break and mitigate excessive climate change. These communities were Amanase, Mankrong, Asuboi, kyekyewere.

2.6.15.1 Protection and Mitigation Measures (Sustainable Land Use Management)

Declining soil fertility in the Ayensuano District is due to continuous cropping of the same crops on the same lands without the use of any form of fertilizer. Soil erosion is also one of the major causes of land degradation on farm lands and settlement areas of the District. Destruction of vegetative cover and food crops by bushfire and sand winning are annual problems in the district. The effect of all these factors is declining soil fertility, erratic rainfall, poor crop growth and lower yields and massive land degradation.

Consequently, in the year under review, twenty-two (22) community fora were organized and farmers were sensitized on the need to preserve the environment. A total of 1,574 farmers (1103 male and 471 females) were sensitized during the sessions and the areas covered included the following;

- a. Bush fire management in the farming communities.
- b. Crating of fire belt around farms.
- c. Planting of vegetative materials to improve soil fertility.
- d. Effect of river valley dry season farming on the environment
- e. Soil and water management.
- f. Prevention of soil erosion.
- g. Mulching and its benefit
- h. Soil fertility management.
- i. Good Agricultural Practices

2.6.16 Public Health Promotion and Education

During the period, the District carried out a number public health education activities. These were in both schools and communities to ensure effective hygiene practices on water and sanitation. The activities included formation and training of WATSANC Committees in 12 communities on operations and maintenance for water facilities on hygiene and sustainability. In view of this 12 communities were trained on water and sanitation dynamics.

Moreover, sensitization of school health committees was also carried out in the year under review. Twelve (12) Basic Schools were educated on good health practices and formation of school health committees. A total of 89 (53boys and 36girls) pupils were educated on bilharzia. Out of the total figure

Again communities were sensitized on proper sanitation to ensure personal and environmental hygiene and two (2) communities Kofi Pare and Bepoase, were sensitized on cholera prevention. During the sensitization, a total of 144 (61 Males and 83 Females) community members were reached.

Furthermore, premises inspection was conducted to promote environmental cleanliness by the District Environmental Health Unit and a total of 394 houses were inspected and educated within the period in the three Area Councils. This comprised of 111 in Anum Apapam , 136 and 147 houses in Coaltar and Obeasua respectively.

The table 2.26 below indicates the attendance of the students for the programme in the various area councils:

Area councils	Total participants (students)	Boys	Girls
Coaltar	102	37	65
Obeasua	125	60	65
Anum Apapam	222	98	124
Total	449	195	254

2.6.16.1 Medical Screening

The Environment Health Unit in collaboration with Able Ghana Foundation carried out Medical Screening Exercise in the year under review. The exercise commenced in September and ended in October. During the exercise, food and drink vendors were medically screened to avoid transmission of contagious diseases to people who patronize their food. During the exercise, a total of one thousand, eight hundred and sixty two (1862) people were screened. These were made up of one hundred and sixty-two (162) males and one thousand seven hundred (1700) females and they were all medically fit to carry out their respective businesses without transmission of any diseases.

2.6.17 Waste Management

2.6.17.1 Solid Waste

The disposal of solid waste is a major problem in the district. The problem continues to grow with the increase in population and development within the district. Crude dumping of waste in unauthorized grounds has become routine in majority of the places such as Amanase, Anum Apapam, Dokrochiwa, Coaltar, Marfokrom, Otoase and Krabokese.

The accumulation of refuse and the decaying wastes which attract household pests poses a health threat to the people in the district. In line with this, the District Assembly has procured a temporal disposal at Amanase and Dokrochiwa.

2.6.17.2 Liquid Waste

Liquid waste disposal is also a challenge as most communities within the Ayensuano District lack approved toilet facilities. Thus open defecation is common in some communities which is threat to inhabitants. Moreover, most of the households lack catchment pits for their bathrooms coupled with insanitary drains as well as insanitary disposal of waste water. This could have negative implications on ground water and agricultural produce. It was this menace that led to the construction of aqua privy toilets in Anfaso and Krabokese which have been completed and were put into use in the year under review.

2.6.18 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

In the year under review, the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) established strong partnerships with development partners working in the District 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 for a successful completion of projects.

CHAPTER THREE

THE WAY FORWARD

3.0 Introduction

The chapter highlights on the key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed as well as elaborates on the recommendations to help solve challenges in the District Assembly.

3.1 Key Issues Addressed and those yet to be addressed

In the year under review no key issues were addressed but notwithstanding this there are some key issues which are yet to be addressed. The Ayensuano District Assembly being one of the newly created Assemblies is bedeviled with development issues and this has handicapped the Assembly from executing its projects and programmes as planned. The issues yet to be addressed are outlined below;

- ❖ Inadequate logistics for planning, monitoring and evaluation activities such as funds and vehicle
- ❖ Bad road network to some communities
- ❖ Unavailability of some departments of the Assembly in the District.
- ❖ Poor coordination between the Assembly, Sub-structures and NGOs/CBOs
- ❖ Non availability of TVET (Technical Vocational Education and Training) services in the District to enroll children who are interested in TVET

3.2 Recommendations

- ✓ Timely release of funds by the central government
- ✓ Valuation of landed properties to increase Internally Generated Funds
- ✓ Procurement of vehicle and assigned to the Planning Department
- ✓ Commitment from the entire Administration setup to Monitoring and Evaluation Activities
- ✓ Support to train youth in skill development modules.
- ✓ Dialogue with development partners on implementation of DMTDP, Sectoral Plans and conduct of M&E exercise
- ✓ Hold regular consultative meetings, review meetings with development partners on key indicators
- ✓ Support for training, capacity building and technical assistance towards strengthening the DPCU, Stakeholders, and community members.