

ADANSI NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



2019 ANNUAL COMPOSITE PROGRESS REPORT

PREPARED BY:

DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT (DCPU)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACPR	Annual Composite Progress Report
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning Services
CLS	Customary Land Secretariat
CICOL	Civil Society Coalition on Land
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DDF	District Development Facility
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
DPAT	District Assemblies' Assessment Tool
GoG	Government of Ghana
CPESDP	Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policy
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
L.I	Legislative Instrument
LAP	Land Administration Project
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MTDPF	Medium Term Development Policy Framework
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
STD's	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
SNPAS	Street Naming and Property Addressing System
TB	Tuberculosis

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The year 2019 marks the second year for the execution of ANDA's District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) based on the '**Agenda for Jobs; Creating prosperity and equal opportunities for all**', which are in line with the five (5) Development Dimensions as follows:

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- Ghana and International Community.

The overall goal of the 'Agenda for Jobs; creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all' is to "Build a prosperous society, create opportunities for all, Safeguard the natural environment and ensure resilient built environment and Maintain a stable, united and safe society. With ANDA's MTDP, the overall goal is "**to improve the quality of life of the people in partnership with major stakeholders through the formulation of sound policies and the executing of projects and programmes in areas of poverty reduction, human resource and infrastructural development.**"

The Assembly, having passed the 2016, 2017 and 2018 District Assembly Performance Assessment Tool (DPAT) benefitted from resources from the District Development Facility (DDF). This enabled the Assembly to achieve 69% implementation status of the ninety-nine (99) Programmes and Projects in the Annual Action Plan 2019.

1.1 PURPOSE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The main thrust for the preparation of the 2019 Annual Progress Report is to give reliable information to the Central Government, the Regional Co-ordinating Council and the donor Community on the progress being made by the Assembly as a result of utilization of resources from the Central Government and donors.

The 2019 Annual Progress Report is specifically geared towards achieving the following;

1. Review the status of interventions with respect to programmes and projects against planned activities.
2. Provide key stakeholders with information on whether the Assembly is making progress towards the achievement of stated objectives.
3. Demonstrate through evidence- based information the attainment of expected targets and outputs of interventions made to improve conditions in the districts.
4. Provide feedback to duty bearers, programmes and projects implementers to enhance learning and ensure the effectiveness of interventions
5. Promote programmes and projects accountability with donors, Central Government, Regional Council and other key stakeholders
6. Identify the potential challenges that will stifle the smooth implementation of the MTDP and enable the Assembly make timely adjustments.

7. Finally, enable the Assembly assess the impact of interventions on target groups with the view to sustaining the positive impacts and re-designing the negative impacts to meet the aspirations of the targeted beneficiaries.

In summation the Annual Progress Report provides records of events, identify achievements and challenges to enable the Assembly improve its performance with respect to programmes and projects delivery.

1.2 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2019

Out of a total of ninety-nine (99) programmes and projects in the 2019 Annual Action Plan (AAP), sixty (60) were implemented, five (5) are on-going, nine (9) were partially implemented and twenty-five (25) were not implemented. Availability of funds under District Development Facility (DDF) ensured timely completion of projects. Three (3) quarters of the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) were released, hence, projects under DACF are on schedule to be completed in February 2020.

Table 1.1, figure 1 and figure 2 indicate the status of implementation of the 2019 Annual Action Plan.

Table 1. 1: Details on the Annual Action Plan Implemented under the Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework

S/N	Development Dimension	2018		2019	
		Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec
1	Economic Development	23	19	33	21
2	Social Development	27	19	34	23
3	Environment, Infrastructure & Human Development	10	10	13	11
4	Governance, Corruption & Public Administration	20	17	19	14
5					
	Total	80	71	99	69

Figure 1. 1: Gross performance for the Annual Composite Action Plan 2019

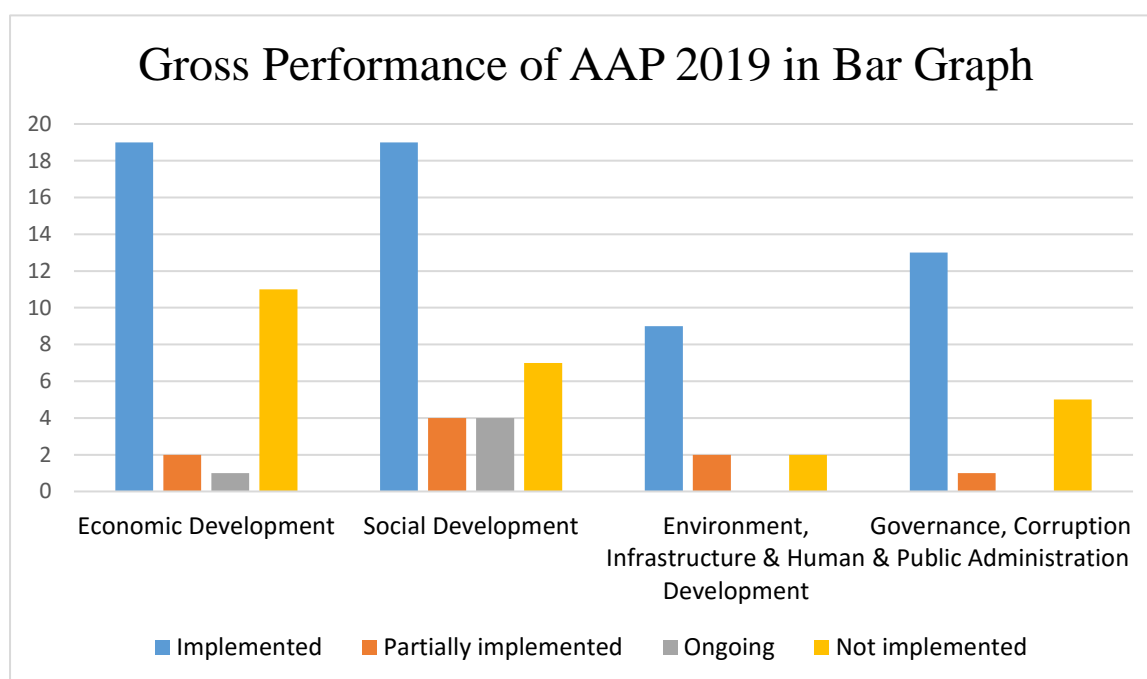


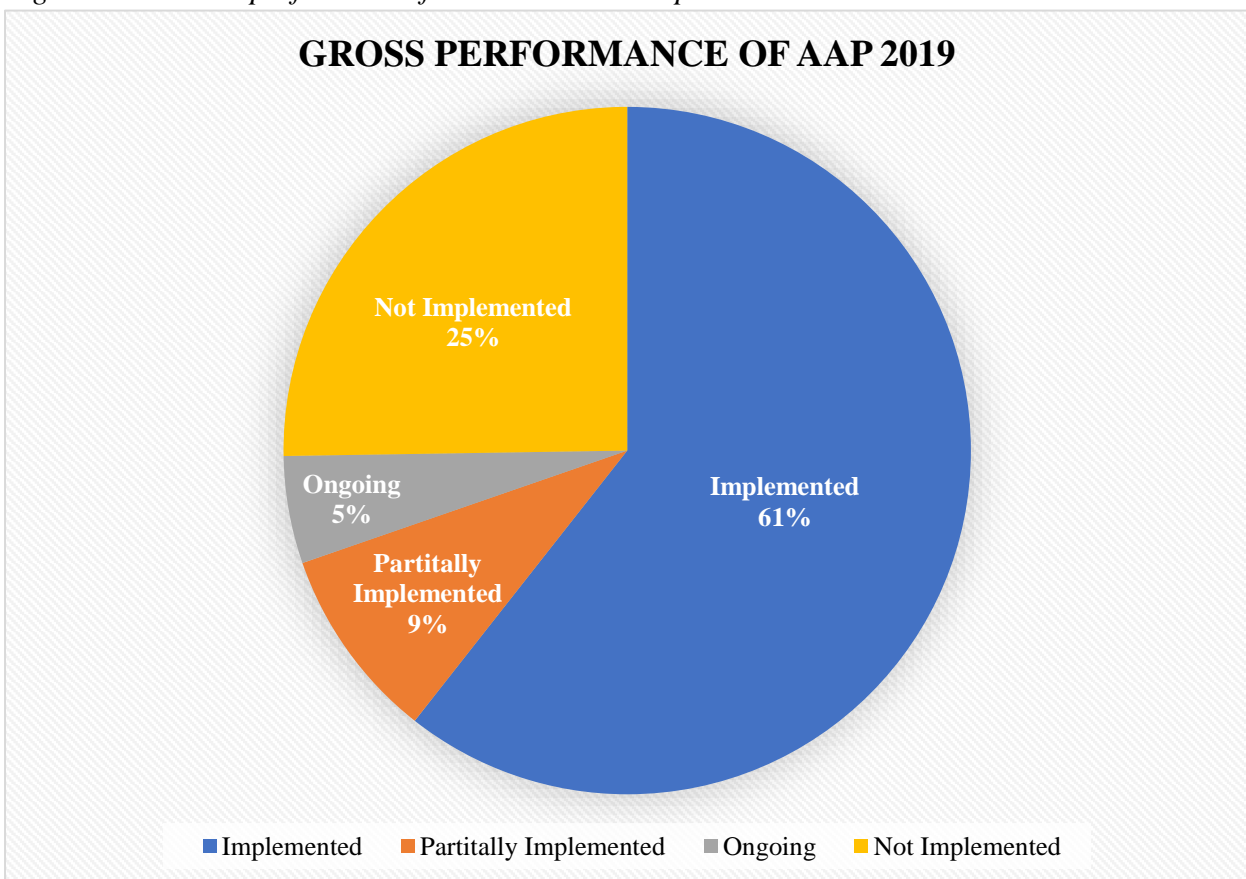
Table 1. 2: Summary of Implementation of the Annual Composite Action Plan, 2019 in the Development Dimensions

Indicators	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019
1. Proportion of the annual action plans implemented by the end of the year					
a. Percentage completed	-	80	65	99	69
b. Percentage of ongoing interventions			7.5%		5.05%
c. Percentage of interventions abandoned			-		-
d. Percentage of interventions yet to start			11.25%		25.25%

e. Percentage of interventions executed outside the plan			8%		55
2. Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented			24.9		25.9

Source: District Planning Co-ordinating Unit, 2019

Figure 1. 2: Gross performance for the Annual Composite Action Plan 2019



1.3 PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

The preparation of the 2019 Annual Progress report was executed in spite of some challenges. Key among them were;

- **Inadequate funding**
The delay in the release of funds affected the ability of the DPCU to carry out effective Monitoring and Evaluation activities at the Assembly level, the Area Council level and in the communities.
- **Ineffective Sub-Structures**

Out of the three (3) Area Councils, only one (1) is performing in terms of organizing meetings and mobilizing revenue. This is due to the fact that the Area Councils are not well resourced financially and the requisite personnel are not available.

- **Differences in Monitoring and Evaluation calendar and format**

Most department have different time schedule for preparation and submission of reports hence delay in the submission of reports for harmonization to meet the deadline set up by the National Development Planning Commission.

- Finally, there is apathy among departments in the submission of reports with the excuse that they receive little or no funding for the execution of programmes and projects and the low commitment invariably delays the submission of reports.

1.4 PROCESSES INVOLVED

The Assembly in the quest to ensure active participation of key stakeholders in the preparation of the report made extensive use of inputs from them. In assessing the impact of policies, programmes and projects on targeted groups, data from both primary and secondary sources were obtained.

Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports from Departments, Sub-vented Agencies, Development Partners and Non-Governmental Organisations among others were gathered, validated at DPCU meetings. Also, the DPCU embarked on project inspection and site visits monthly and quarterly.

The site meetings and project inspections involved Assembly members, Unit Committee members, Traditional leaders, beneficiaries of the interventions and staff of the user agencies.

The site meetings and project inspections enabled the DPCU assessed whether the programmes and projects conformed to the specification, ensured value for money and was within the time schedule.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

2.1 PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS FOR 2019

The monitoring and Evaluation activities report spelt out the implementation of programmes and projects outlined in the Annual Action Plan (2019) carved out of the second phase of the Implementation of the Medium-Term development Plan (2018-2021). The District Assembly was able to implement about 69% of the programmes and projects in the 2019 Annual Action Plan. The remaining ones are currently on-going programmes and projects have been offloaded to the 2020 Annual Action Plan for implementation.

Most of the on-going projects were those financed under the DACF in which fund- flow was slow and again GETFUND projects where payments were not made on scheduled. With regard to DDF projects, as a result of the prompt release and payment of funds almost all the projects were completed on schedule. This shows that the timely release of funds affects project implementation.

Additionally, the Assembly benefited from Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Projects (IPEP) in 2019 under the Ministry of Special Development Initiatives with funding from the 1Million Dollar, 1 Constituency (1M1C).

Table 2. 1: Project Register for 2019

No	Project Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Location	Contractor/ Consultant	Contract Sum GHC	Source Funding	Date of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to date	Outstanding Balance	Implementation Status	Remarks
1.	Construction of 1NO. CHPs Compound	Social Development	Dadwen	ERICPO COMPANY LIMITED	249,415.80	DACF	13-Sep-17	27-Sep-17	27-Mar-18	100,000.00	149,415.8	80%	Roofing completed. External works on-going
2.	Construction of Teacher's Quarters	Social Development	Kusa	MESSRS ATLAS ELECTRIC AL & CONSTRUCTION LIMITED	189,960.50	DACF	15-Aug-17	01-Sep-17	01-Mar-18	79,604.50	110,356.00	80%	Roofing completed. External works in-progress
3.	Construction of 1NO. 3 Unit classr	Social Development	Sarponso	GALLEN VENTURES	222,405.50	DDF	14-Aug-18	04-Sep-18	14-Feb-19	99,581.20	212,454.3	100%	Completed awaiting handing over

	oom block with office and 4- Seater vault chamb er toilet												
4.	Conve rsion of Old garage struct ure into Male and Femal e ward	Social Develop ment	Akroker ri	Messrs A.A. ADOM Construction Enterprise	139,717.00	DDF	14- Aug -18	04- Aug-18	14- Feb-19	135,270 .65	4,446.3 5	100%	Comple ted awaitin g handing over
5.	Constr uction of 1no.6 unit classr oom block with ancilla	Social Develop ment	Fomena Methodi st, Fomena			GETF UND	-	-	-		-	70%	Roofin g complet ed.

	ry facilities												
6.	Construction of 1 No.3 Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Adokwai	Damok Company Limited	197,602.00	DACF	2 nd July, 2019	16 th July, 2019	16 th January, 2020	-	-	-	Lintel level
7.	Construction of 12-seater W/c toilet facility	Social Development	Ahinsan	MESSRS ARTHURS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED	133,724.50	DDF	18th April, 2019	25 th April, 2019	18 th July, 2019	120,352.28	13,372.3	90%	Finishing works in progress.
8.	Construction of borehole with overhead	Social Development	Adomanu	JPP Construction and service limited	26,809.00	DDF	18 th April, 2019	25 th April, 2019	6 th June, 2019	23,970.60	2,838.4	100%	Completed and in use.

	tank on a dwarf wall-mechanized power system												
9.	Construction of 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Kyekyewe	Prime COA Company Limited	444,954.30	GETF UND	22 nd July , 201 9	19 th Septem ber, 2019	19 th Februa ry, 2020	-	-	On-going	Roofing works in progress.
10.	Construction of 6-unit classroom block with ancillary	Social Development	Wioso	Mohib Hib Construction Co. Limited	449,954.30	GETF UND	22 nd July , 201 9	19 th Septem ber, 2019	19 th Februa ry, 2020		-	On-going	Lintel level.

	facilities												
11.	Construction of 1 No. kitchen with storage area, matron's office, pantry, changing room and servery	Social Development	Fomena	O.A.B.U Company Limited	159,000.00	DDF	22 nd July, 2019	19 th September, 2019	19 th January, 2020	143,100.00	159,000.00	On-going	Finishing works in progress.
12.	Construction of 3-unit classroom block with office, store and	Social Development	Bobrias	JAGO APEX Company Limited	199,111.00	DDF	22 nd July, 2019	19 th September, 2019	19 th December, 2019	179,199.00	19,912.00	On-going	Roofing completed. Finishing works in progress.

	staff comm on room.												
13.	Rehab ilitatio n of DCE's bunga low	Governa nce, Corrupti on & Public Account ability	New Ayaase	Bontract Limited		DACF	22 nd July , 201 9	19 th Septem ber, 2019	19 th Januar y, 2020		-	-	Contra ctor yet to mobiliz e to site
14.	Constr uction of admin istrati on block at Domp oase Senior High School- Phase 1	Social Develop ment	Dompoa se	Bontract Limited	456, 596.00	DACF	22 nd July , 201 9	19 th Septem ber, 2019	19 th Februa ry, 2020		-	-	Contra ctor yet to mobiliz e to site
15.	Renov ation of Old Asse	Governa nce, Corrupti on & Public	Fomena	MS. Bukgee Company Limited	98,218.50	DACF				94,658. 50	3,560.0 0	100%	Comple ted and in use

	mbly Block	Account ability											
16.	Construction of 5-metres culvert	Economic Development	Kwante nso	MS. Adudem Company Limited	82,370.00	DACF				55,000.00	27,370.00	100%	Completed and in use
IPEP PROJECTS													
17.	Construction of 10-seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized boreholes	Social Development	Akroker ri,	SPARKXX SM GH. LTD	One Million Dollar, One Constituency(1M1C)	IPEP	-	-	-		-	90%	Painting works completed. Borehole drilled. Poly tank supplied. Electrical connection of mechanized borehole to the toilet yet to be

													comple
18.	Constr uction of 10- seater Water Closet Institu tional Toilet s with Mech anized boreh oles	Social Develop ment	Patakro	SPARKXX SM GH. LTD	One Million Dollar, One Constituency(1M1C)	IPEP	-	-	-		-	90%	Paintin g works complet ed. Borehol e drilled. Poly tank supplie d. Electric al connect ion of mechan ized borehol e to the toilet yet to be complet ed
19.	Constr uction of 10- seater Water Closet	Social Develop ment	Bobrias e	SPARKXX SM GH. LTD	One Million Dollar, One Constituency(1M1C)	IPEP	-	-	-		-	90%	Paintin g works complet ed. Borehol e

	Institutional Toilets with Mechanized boreholes												drilled. Poly tank supplied. Electrical connection of mechanized borehole to the toilet yet to be completed
20.	Construction of Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water	Social Development	Meduma	B.B VIDERK	One Million Dollar, One Constituency(1M1C)	IPEP	-	-	-		-	55%	Borehole drilled. Overhead tank erected. 1000litres capacity poly-tank supplied. Solar powered

	System													d connect ion of water system to commu nity yet to be complet ed.
21.	Construction of Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System	Social Development	Kyekyewere	B.B VIDERK	One Million Dollar, One Constituency(1M1C)	IPEP	-	-	-		-	55%	Borehole drilled. Overhead tank erected. 1000litres capacity poly-tank supplied. Solar powered d connect ion of water system to commu	

													nity yet to be completed.
22.	Construction of Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System	Social Development	Kwapia	B.B VIDERK	One Million Dollar, One Constituency (1M1C)	IPEP	-	-	-		-	55%	Borehole drilled. Overhead tank erected. 1000litres capacity poly-tank supplied. Solar powered connection of water system to community yet to be completed.
23.	1 No. Police	Governance, Corrupti	Akrokerri		Mohib Hib Construction								Completed and awaitin

	Station	on & Public Accountability			Company Limited								g handing over.
24.	Construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block	Social Development	Patakro		Mohib Hib Construction Company Limited							100%	Completed and awaiting handing over.
25.	Construction of 1 No. 2-Unit Kindergarten	Social Development	Wioso		Mohib Hib Construction Company Limited								Sub-structure level.
26.	Construction of 10-seater institutionalized toilet with mechanized	Social Development	Kyeaboso		Akyemfour Group of Companies								Sub-structure level

	borehole												
27.	Construction of 10-seater institutionalized toilet with mechanized borehole at Akrokerri Teachers' Training College	Social Development	Akrokerri		Akyemfour Group of Companies								Sub-structure level
28.	10-seater institutionalized toilet with mechanized	Social Development	Akrokerri		Akyemfour Group of Companies								Sub-structure level

	borehole at Asare Bediako SHS												
29.	Construction of 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom block	Social Development	Kyeaboso										Sub-structure level

Table 2. 2: Programme Register

No .	Programme Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Amount Involved Sum Ghc	Source Of Funding	Date Star ted	Ex pected Date Of Co mple- Tion	Ex pe ndi - Tu re To Da te	Ou t Sta ndi ng Ba lan ce	Impl emen- Tati on Stat us (%)	Total Benefi ciaries	Remar ks
1.	Procure value books and required logistics for revenue collectors	Economic Development	10,000 .00	IG F	-						
2.	Enforce Assembly’s bye-laws and prosecute tax defaulters		2,000. 00	IG F	-						
3.	Reviewing of Assembly bye-laws and gazetting of fee-fixing resolution		4,000. 00	IG F	-						
4.	Organize periodic training for revenue collectors & accounts staff to improve their capacity		3,000. 00	IG F	-						
5.	Update revenue data and computerized valuation list		30,000 .00	-	DA CF						
6.	Pay your levy campaign and public education on tax		3,000. 00	IG F	-						

7.	Organize training and sensitization programme for safety precautions at market, lorry parks and various communities		3,000.00	IG F	-								
8.	Purchase of 1no Tipper Truck		150,000.00	D A C F									
9.	Purchase of 1No. Toyota pick-up for revenue mobilization and projects/programme monitoring		100,000.00	-	DA CF								
10.	Establish 2 acres of maize demonstration field in 2 operational areas		2,5000.00	-	DA CF								
11.	Review of activities carried out in previous years and plan for current years		3,000.00	-	DA CF								
12.	Strengthen and ensure efficient and effective technical and extension delivery to 10,000 farmers and data collection		37,500.00	-	DA CF								
13.	Organized 2No. Workshop for farmers and other Land users on climate change and its impact on agriculture productivity.		10,000.00	-	Go G								
14.	Monitor agric. dev't activities and projects within the district by the DDA and the DA		3,000.00	-	Go G								
15.	Establish 150,000 Oil palm seedlings for farmers and good management to cover 2500 acres		300,000.00	-	Go G								
16.	Identify all Farmer Based Organizations (FBO) and group formation		20,000.00	-	Go G								
17.	Train 35 MOFA staff and 100farmers		6,000.00	-	Go G								

18.	Conduct farmers fora in the communities and create awareness, monitor the implementation of planting for Food and Jobs and embark on recoveries by beneficiaries		30,000 .00	-	DA CF								
19.	Support to BAC activities		20,000 .00	-	DA CF								
20.	Train small scale enterprise members in packaging and improved productivity		3,000. 00	D A C F	GO G								
21.	Establishment of integrated poultry business, Soap production, Brick factory as One Dist. One Factory		500,00 0.00	-	DA CF								
22.	Monitor and evaluate District Assembly agriculture projects in the district		2,000. 00	-	Go G								
23.	Maintenance of Street Lights to ensure availability of power		30,000 .00	-	DA CF								
24.	Provide street bulbs and accessories for all the communities		100,00 0.00	-	DA CF								
25.	Register 50 master craft persons and Associations		4,000. 00	-	DA CF								
26.	Training of 100 women in the production of Oil Palm in the communities to support their livelihood		10,000 .00	-	DA CF								
27.	Training of 200 youth both Male and Female in Butik-Tyre and Die production within the year.		5,000. 00	-	DA CF								
28.	Establishment of integrated poultry business, Soap production Bricks factory as One District, One Factory		500,00 0.00	-	DA CF								

29.	Training of small-scale enterprise members in packaging and improved productivity.		3,000.00	D A C F	GO G								
30.	Support to DWST activities	Social Development	4,000.00	-	DA CF								
31.	Rehabilitation of default Boreholes in existence.		20,000.00		DA CF								
32.	Organize health education for communities		5,000.00	-	Go G								
33.	Supervise communal labour activities in the 3 Area councils by the end of every month,		10,000.00	-	DA CF								
34.	Rehabilitation of the existing toilet facilities in the educational infrastructure in the communities.		200,000.00	-	Go G/ DA CF/ DD F								
35.	Procurement of sanitation tools for communities		150,000.00	-	DA CF								
36.	To ensure proper Management of final disposal sites		100,000.00		DA CF								
37.	Provide equipment and other logistics to the environmental Health Offices.		20,000.00	-	DA CF								
38.	Provision of fumigation activities in the plan period	30,000.00	IG F	DA CF									

39.	Provision of refuse containers for the communities and Medically screen food vendors.		30,000 .00		DA CF								
40.	Monitor the implementation of the School feeding and free S.H.S programmes		4,000. 00	IG F	Go G								
41.	Organize annual youth summit to build their capacities towards job opportunities		20,000 .00	D A C F	IGF								
42.	Support for Best Teacher award scheme and improve Teaching and Learning.		20,000 .00	-	/ DD F/ Go G/ DA CF								
43.	Support to Polio and Roll Back Malaria programme		20,604 .87	-	DA CF								
44.	Support to HIV, AIDS activities in the Communities		12,000 .00	-	GO G/D AC F								
45.	Monitor the implementation of Free Maternal health care and immunization programme		20,000 .00		- DA CF								
46.	Organise Health Promotion / Education programme in the Municipality		5,000. 00	IG F	-								

47.	Conversion of Old garage into Health Center (Male and Female Ward)		310,000.00		DD F														
48.	Promote education on health-related diseases in the Communities every quarter.		20,000,000.00		Go G DA CF														
49.	Support programmes and activities to reduce incidence of teenage pregnancies in the Communities.		10,000.00	-	DA CF														
50.	Sensitize, register and resolve 50 family related cases and monitoring		10,000.00	-	Go G														
51.	Support activities against Child labour in the Communities		20,000.00	D A C F	Go G														
52.	Register and assist 200 PWDs and provide care and protection to sustain their livelihood		1,000.00	-	Go G														
53.	Register and assist 300 vulnerable unto the LEAP registration exercise		3,000.00	IG F	Go G														
54.	Organize training workshop for PWDs to improve their living standard in the communities		10,000.00	D A C F	Go G														

55.	Registration and supervision of NGOs, CBOs, Self Help Association and improving 5no Day Care Centers in the District		1,000.00	-	Go G								
56.	Support activities against Child labour in the Communities		20,000.00	D A C F	GO G								
57.	Educate Community members against Child Abuse		5,000.00	D A C F	GO G								
58.	Disaster prevention and management (procurement of relief items and support to disaster)	Environment, Infrastructure and human Settlements	45,000.00		DA CF								
59.	Education and sentisation of public on disaster prevention and mitigation		45,000.00	- D A C F	Go G								
60.	Ensuring effective development proper drainage system in the Communities		5,000.00	- D A C F	Go G								
61.	Organizing tree planting exercise in all Communities to serve as wind break strategy		7,000.00	D A C F	GO G								

62.	Identification of depleted galamsey sites in some Communities for land recovery programme.		10,000.00	D A C F	GO G								
63.	Undertake afforestation programme (Tree planting) exercise		1,000.00	IG F	-								
64.	Sensitise farmers/developers on the dangers of building/farming along river banks/streams		1,000.00	IG F	-								
65.	Conduct public education on dangers of Bushfires		1,000.00	IG F	-								
66.	Regulate the activities of chain saw operators		3,000.00	IG F	-								
67.	Undertake mass cocoa spraying exercise		90,000.00		GO G								
68.	Train Sixty (60) youth on rabbit, Mushroom and snail production		2,200.00	-	GO G								
69.	Conduct farmers fora in the communities and create awareness on Planting for Food and Jobs and embark on recoveries by beneficiaries		2,000.00	-	Go G								
70.	Organize capacity building workshop to improve functionality of sub-district structures	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	70,419.49	-	DA CF								
71.	Support to decentralized departments Activities		50,000.00	IG F	DA CF								
72.	Rehabilitation of Assembly bungalows		70,000.00	-	DA CF								

73.	Provide support for to sports development		20,000 .00	-	DA CF								
74.	Review of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) and preparation of composite budget and supplementary estimates		10,000 .0 0	IG F	DA CF								
75.	Support for community-initiated projects and MP's common fund		450,04 5.58	IG F	DA CF								
76.	Support celebration of national Days e.g. 6 th March, 1 st July, AU day, farmers day etc.		100,00 0.00	-	DA CF								
77.	Provision of Scholarship the brilliant but needy		3070,0 00.00	-	DA CF								
78.	Provide support for maintenance of security and order		30,000 .00	-	DA CF								
79.	Implement the Street naming and house numbering project		40,000 .00	-	DA CF								
80.	Provide support to traditional authority/cultural activities		10,000 .00	-	DA CF								
81.	Procurement of Office Machinery and other Logistics		16,413 .00	-	DD F								
82.	Conduct training programme and capacity building for Assembly members and Staff		150,00 0.00	-	DD F/ DA CF								
83.	Organize sub-technical & statutory planning meetings and public education		5,000. 00	-	Go G								

84.	Prepare and update planning schemes and organize public education for various communities		20,000 .00	-	Go G								
85.	Organize town hall meeting/public fora/ stakeholder consultations		22,500 .00	-	DA CF/ Go G								

In 2019, the Assembly pursued eighty-five (85) programmes sans projects. These programmes bother on economic development (29); social development (28); environment, infrastructure and human settlements (12); and governance, corruption and public accountability (16). These programmes are a sum of all the plans that each of the sixteen (16) decentralized departments and agencies in the assembly planned to embark on in 2019. Out of the eighty-five (85) programmes, sixty-nine (69) programmes were implemented while sixteen (16) were not implemented due to difficulty with funds. That notwithstanding, the sixteen (16) programmes have been added to the 2020 action plan.

2.2 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE 2019

MMDAs in Ghana derive revenue from many sources. Local Government Financial provisions are defined in Article 245 of the 1992 constitution and Part V of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936).

Adansi North District Assembly derives its revenue from three (3) main sources namely;

- i. Internally Generated Fund (IGF)
- ii. Transfers from Central Government
- iii. Donors support

Internally Generated Fund (IGF)

These are traditional own-source revenue collected by MMDAs. These are listed under the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and include:

Basic rates, special rates, property rates, fees, licenses, trading services, royalties, mineral development fund and investment income and other sources.

Transfers from Central Government

The main objectives of Central Government transfers to MMDAs include: funding development programme of national significance, encouraging District Assemblies to development programmes in line with national policy and ensuring compliance with national policies and standards, compensating MMDAs with a narrow internal revenue base, etc.

Transfers of Grants-in-aid from central Government to MMDAs currently consist of; transfers of salaries, District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) etc.

DACF is stipulated by Article 252 of the 1992 Constitution and it is to receive an annual financial allocation of not less than 7.5% of total GoG revenues. The DACF is the largest funding sources for MMDAs and constitute more than 50% of the total transfers to MMDAs.

Donor Support

Donor support is transferred on budget (e.g. UDG and DDF) or off-budget (many other Donor supported programmes or projects). The on-budget funds vary greatly across the MMDAs.

In 2019, the total transfers receipt by the Adansi North District Assembly amounted to **GHC 3,288,631.90** with GoG grants being the highest receipt.

Table 2.3 shows the Assembly's funding sources receipts for 2019.

Table 2. 3: Update on revenue sources 2019

EXPENDITURE ITEM	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019
IGF	397,173.75	940,000.00	265,768.82	305,000.00	279,048.37
DACF	1,293,687.91	4,030,332.00	1,553,023.73	3,307,478.57	1,725,396.54
MP's CF	249,285.49	600,000.00	545,408.21	350,000.00	381,907.68
PWDs CF	5,000.00	0	0	224,948.89	121,423.18
MSHAP					12,266.49 (0.02% of DACF)
GSFP	0.00				
SRWSP					
DDF	0.00	594,959.74	527,769.00	594,959.00	654,928.43
GSOP					
UNFPA					
UDG					
LEAP					
OTHERS	2,096,373.58	138,718.38	173,257.34		125,927.70
TOTAL	4,041,520.73	6,304,010.12	3,065,227.10	4,782,386.46	3,288,631.90

Table 2. 4: Expenditure Performance for 2019

EXPENDITURE ITEM	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Compensation	1,590,364.35	2,114,432.00	1,777,522.69	2,025,473.65	2,001,826.96
Goods And Service	2,707,271.44	3,138,518.62	2,182,604.9	2,303,598.46	1,680,279.79
CAPEX	161,875.85	2,469,152.00	617,318.10	2,674,994.20	1,307,333.76

Others	45,758.00	485,807.00	282,919.50	-	-
TOTAL	4,505,269.64	8,207,909.62	4,860,365.19	7,004,066.31	4,989,440.51

Source: District Finance Office, Dec. 2019

Totals Revenue 2019 **GHC 4,989,440.51**

Totals Expenditure 2019 **GHC 3,288,631.90**

Totals Revenue- Total Expenditure = **GHC 1,700,808.61**

From the table, the assembly's expenditure did not exceed revenue which shows that the assembly is doing well in terms of expenditure management and internal controls.

2.3 ANALYSIS OF FUND FLOW TO THE DISTRICT

The District received a number of development funds from the Government of Ghana for programmes and projects implementation. For instance, the District Development Facility which was received in the year 2019 has been used in the implementation of various projects. The Assembly also received funding in the form of District Assembly Common Funds, for the implementation of its programmes and projects. However, one major limitation of this particular source of funding is the delays and inconsistencies in the amount released, which affects the budgetary system and implementation of planned interventions.

The inability of the District Assembly to implement most of its programmes is partly attributed to deductions and non-releases of the DACF on time. The effect of non-performance in project implementation could affect its score on the DPAT assessment as percentage of work done on the annual plan is often below the number of planned interventions.

2.3.1 Measures Put in Place to Increase Locally Generated Revenue

- Established and updated revenue database of the Assembly
- Revaluation of properties
- Engagement of efficient private revenue collectors in collection of revenue
- Strengthened supervision to reduce revenue leakages
- Ensured stakeholders involvement in the fixing of fees annually.
- Regular training of revenue collectors and provision of needed logistics
- Involved traditional authorities, sub district structures, Assembly members and security agencies in revenue mobilization.
- Ensured prompt prosecution of revenue defaulters.
- Ensure prompt payment of commission due commissioned collectors.
- Ceding certain revenue items to the Area councils for collection

The DDF has now become a reliable source of funding for the MMDAS and efforts should always be made to pass the assessment so as to enable the Assembly get additional funds for programme and project implementation.

Again, the sourcing of funds for development through District Bond concept will be in the right direction to provide adequate finances to the Assembly for its developmental purposes.

2.3.2 Measures Adopted to Manage Expenditure

1. Expenditures must be incurred in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the operations of the District Assemblies. These are FAA, 2003 (Act 658), Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663), Internal Audit agency Act 2003 (Act 568), FAR of 1979 (LI 1234), FAD of 1979 (SMCD 221), Financial Memoranda of Local Government (Act 54) of 1961, and Local Government Act (Act 462).
2. Internal control systems be put in place for proper financial management by the Internal Audit Unit.
3. In the case of Development projects and programmes, all procedures in Public Procurement were adhered to. The technical and monitoring teams of the Assembly were very efficient in ensuring that programmes and projects were within the approved budget. In most cases, Assembly's works unit supervised the projects to reduce consultancy fees by private project consultants.

2.4 CHALLENGES WITH REGARD TO DISBURSEMENT

- ❖ Inadequate funding for programmes and projects
- ❖ Delays in the release of funds which affect project implementation.
- ❖ The inability to capture funds from GOG paid direct to beneficiaries without records to the Assembly. (GETFUND etc.)

2.5 UPDATE ON NATIONAL INDICATORS, DISTRICT INDICATORS AND TARGETS

To enable Central Government and the donor Community to assess performance in the implementation of the Agenda for Jobs, creating prosperity and equal opportunities for all at the international level and also, Assembly's Medium-Term Development Plans (2018-2021) based on Development Dimensions, strategic medium-term National Indicators have been set. Assemblies are enjoined to develop district specific indicators.

The indicators which are quantitative or qualitative provides information on performance and achievements. Simply put, it forms the basis for the collection of data to monitor progress with respect to inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts.

Table 2.6 shows the performance of the Assembly in 2019 with respect to the strategic medium-term national indicators and Assembly's performance in the case of district specific indicators.

STRATEGIC MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Table 2. 5: National Core Indicators

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
1.	Total output in agricultural production					
	i. Maize	1.70	2.0	1.8	2.07	2.38
	i. Cassava	23	25.5	25.0	25.5	25.70
	ii. Plantain	15.0	16.0	16.0	15.9	16.85
	iii. Cocoyam	4.85	5.5	6.0	6.3	6.62
	iv. Rice (milled)	1.89	2.50	2.20	2.43	2.67
	v. Yam					
	vi. Sorghum					
	vii. Millet					
	viii. Groundnut					
	ix. Cowpea					
	x. Soybean					
	xi. Cocoa					
	xii. Shea butter				6,000	-
	xiii. Oil palm					
	xiv. Cashew nut					
	xv. Cotton				10,000	60,000
	xvi. Cattle					
	xvii. Sheep					
	xviii. Goat					
	xix. Pig					
	xx. Poultry					
		8200	10,000	98,450	12,000	13,700
2.	Percentage of arable land under cultivation					
3.	Number of new industries established					
	i. Agriculture,					

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019
	ii. Industry, iii. Service					
4.	Number of new jobs created					
	iv. Agriculture					
	v. Industry					
	vi. Service					
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
5.	Net enrolment ratio			3,577		2,711
	i. Kindergarten			8,494		5,558
	ii. Primary			3,469		2,831
	iii. JHS			4,238		4,177
	iv. SHS					
6.	Gender Parity Index	0.98		0.97		0.93
	i. Kindergarten	0.98		0.96		0.98
	ii. Primary					
	iii. JHS	0.94		0.97		0.98
	iv. SHS	1.05		1.08		1.11
7.	Completion rate	106.6%		91.0%		93.0%
	i. Kindergarten	100.5%		92.7%		95.3%
	ii. Primary					
	iii. JHS	85.2%		97.2%		92.6%
	iv. SHS	62.3%		63.9%		72.2%
8.	Number of operational health facilities			1		1
	i. CHP Compound			-		-
	ii. Clinic			4		4
	iii. Health Centre					
	iv. Hospital			1		1
	v. Maternity Home					1
9.	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card					
	i. Total (by sex)	39,609		46,021		44,629
	ii. Indigents					
	iii. Informal	1,797		146		2,356
	iv. Aged	9,275		12,107		15,162

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019
	v. Under 18 years	6,980				2,171
	vi. pregnant women	1,905		23,086		19,760
	vii. SSNIT Contributors	17,740		5,991		3,071
	viii. SNNIT Pensioners	1,985		2,351		1,854
		49		93		255
10	Number of births and deaths registered					
	i. Birth (sex)					
	ii. Death (sex, age group)					
1	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources¹					
	i. District	70%	80%	76%	89%	94%
	ii. Urban			..		
	iii. Rural					
11	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	15	25	34	40	46
	i. District					
	ii. Urban					
	iii. Rural					
11	Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)			0.02		0.01
14	Malaria case fatality (Institutional)					
	i. Sex					4,139
	ii. Age group (under 5)					13,801.
	iii. Case fatality rate (admission)					8
14	Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse					
	i. Child trafficking (sex)					
	ii. Child abuse (sex)					
10	Percentage of road network in good condition					
	Total	43km		162km		162km
	Urban			12km		17km
	Feeder			100km		

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019
	Unengineered			50km		95km 50km
	Percentage of communities covered by electricity					
	District			73%	80%	73%
	Rural					
	Urban					
17	Reported cases of crime					
	i. Men,					
	ii. Women					
	iii. Children					
18	Percentage of annual action plan implemented			24.9%		25.9%
19	Number of communities affected by disaster	2		1		2
	i. Bushfire					
	ii. Floods	0		0		0

2.5.1 Comments on The Strategic Medium-Term National Indicators

Proportion of population with valid NHIS card

Registration of NHIS card grown steadily over the last few years. Currently, forty-four thousand, Six hundred and Twenty-Nine (44,629) people out of the total projected population of fifty-two, eighty hundred and ten (52,810) are enrolled on the service. In 2019, the registrants were eight thousand and forty (8,040). The greatest group of people who are enrolled on the NHIS card are those under age 18 with a total number of nineteen thousand, seven hundred and sixty (19,760) which is plausible given the predominantly youthful nature of Ghana's population.

School Completion Rate

The district school completion rate at the KG level is 93%, Primary 95.3%, JHS 92.6% and 72.2% at the SHS level. Compared to previous years, there has been a steady increase in the completion rate at all levels. At the KG level, completion rate increased from 91% in 2018 to 93% 2019. At the primary level, it increased from 92.7% to 95.3%. The JHS level saw a drop from 97.2% in 2018 to 92.6% in 2019 which was about 4.73% drop. The SHS level saw the highest increase in school completion. School completion rate increased from 62.3% in 2017 to 72.2% in 2019 which was a 13.71% increase.

**Gender parity index in kindergarten, primary, JHS, second cycle, Tertiary
(Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)**

The Assembly is not doing badly at all on the ratio between boys' and girls' enrolment in schools (GPI) from KG-SHS levels in the District. In the KG and Primary schools, the ratio seems fairly balanced but the gap widens at the SHS level. Boys' enrolment fairly exceeds that of girls. A critical issue which needs attention is the drop-out rate of both boys' and girls' as they move up the educational ladder from Primary to JHS and SHS. However, the trend has changed at the SHS level with the implementation of the 'Free SHS Policy' in September, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

In 2019, the third phase of the free SHS implementation saw extra 558 students gained admission to SHS representing 26.4%. Comparatively, more boys students gained admission to SHS from the total number of 1,095 in 2019 against 1,020 females.

Pupil-to-trained teacher ratio in basic schools

There are Ninety-seven (97) teachers both trained and untrained in Kindergarten schools in the district with total enrolment of One Thousand, eight Hundred and thirty-one (1,831). Of the 97 teachers, eighty-eight (88) are trained and nine (9) are untrained. This puts the Pupil-to-trained teacher ratio at the KG level at 1:19.

At the Primary level, there are Two hundred and thirty-four (234) teachers with enrolment of Five Thousand, Seven hundred and sixty-eight (5,768). Of the 234 teachers, two hundred and twenty-seven (227) are trained and seven (7) are untrained. This also puts the Pupil-to-trained teacher ratio at the Primary level at 1:25.

At the JHS level, the total number of teachers stood at Two Hundred and seventy-seven (277) for both trained and untrained with enrolment of Two Thousand, nine hundred and two (2,902). Of the 277 teachers, two hundred and sixty-seven (267) are trained and ten (10) are untrained. This again puts the Pupil-trained teacher ratio at the JHS level at 1:10.

Furthermore, at the SHS level, the total number of teachers stood at Two hundred and sixty-one (261) with total enrolment of five Thousand, two Hundred and sixty-four (5,264). Of these 261 teachers, Two Hundred and thirty-three (233) are trained and twenty-eight (28) are untrained. This puts the Pupil-trained teacher ratio at the SHS level at 1:20.

BECE pass rate (81.83%)

Out of one thousand and twenty-nine (1,029) candidates registered for BECE 2019, 2,920 pupils representing 81.83% passed making the District fourth (4th) in Ashanti Region. Of the 1,029 candidates, 535 were boys and had a pass rate of 51.99% and while the girls were 494 in number had had a pass rate of 48.01%.

Proportion of functional community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) zones

The District has seven (7) health facilities. Thus, one (1) hospital, four (4) health centers, one (1) CHPS compound and one (1) maternity home. The only CHPS compound at Adomanu is functional and its proportion is 33%. The Assembly has commenced work on two (2) additional Community-

based Health Planning Services (CHPS) at Ahinsan and Dadwen and are at advanced stages of completion. When completed, the proportion of functional CHPS would increase and improve access to safe health care delivery in the district.

Doctor-to-population ratio

The District has only one (1) doctor that serves a projected population of fifty-two thousand, eight hundred and ten (52,810) at the St. Benito Hospital at Dompouse. The District hospital is under construction but work has stalled since 2017. It is the hope of the Assembly that, Government of Ghana would secure funding for the completion of the ultra-modern hospital befitting of a district status. The Doctor-to-population ratio therefore stands at 1: 52,810.

Nurse-to-population ratio

The district has a total of fifty-six (56) nurses with twenty-three (23) being General Nurses and Thirty-eight (38) Community nurses. With a projected population of 52,810; the Nurse-to-population ratio stands at 1:943.

Percentage of population with basic access to drinking water sources

The percentage of the district population with access to drinking water sources is 94%. Most communities within the three (3) area councils are under the small-town water system with few boreholes scattered across the district. The percentage of population with access to drinking water sources is increased from 76% in 2018 to 94% in 2019 after the completion of several solar powered mechanized water system under the infrastructure for poverty eradication projects (IPEP) which three (3) communities in the district are direct beneficiaries. In addition, the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) under its corporate social responsibility also constructed a number of boreholes within the district which have all helped to improve the water situation in the district.

Percentage of population with access to safely managed drinking water management

The percentage of the district population with access to safely managed drinking water management is 94%. Most communities within the three (3) area councils are under the small-town water system with few boreholes scattered across the district. This small-town water system is managed by Water Management Team (WMT) and other private operators. Dompouse and Fomena are managed by Water Management Team whereas Akrokerri water system is by private operator on behalf of the

Percentage of women in public life

Until the elections in December 2019, the Assembly has twenty-three (23) Assembly members with 16 elected and 7 appointees. Out of this, three (3) are woman. This puts the percentage of women in public life in the district at 13% which speaks well for women empowerment in district given that in 2018, only one (1) woman was a member of the Assembly members and appointees.

Number of extremely poor household benefiting from LEAP

The number of extremely poor household benefiting from LEAP is Five hundred and sixteen (516) with beneficiaries receiving their grant in full during period. A total of GHC279, 203.46 was disbursed.

Road condition mix

The road condition mix in the district is generally good. Thus, Engineered roads-80% Good and 20% fair.

The total road network in the district is 162km. Urban roads make up 17km in the district. Thus, Fomena-Cape Coast and Fomena-Obuasi roads. Engineered roads-100km and Un-engineered roads-50km. Examples of these roads in the district are but not limited to Fomena town roads-3.2km, Dompooase Town roads-4.2km, Fomena-Kusa feeder road-1km, Fomena-Ayaase-3.5km, Kusa-Dinkyie-7km, Dompooase-Adokwai-10km, Sodua-Bura-2km, Bobriase-Bena-4.5km, Akrokerri-Kyeaboso-10km, Akrokerri-Obuasi-5km, Adomanu-Abadwum-4.5km, Akrokerri-Bobriase-1.2km, Bobriase-Anyinabrem-15km.

Police citizen ratio

Peace and Security is utmost priority of the Assembly as development thrives in peaceful co-existence among the people. The District has a police citizen ratio of 1:1489 in 2019 against 1:828 at the national level. The Assembly through DISEC has intensified security in the District. The District has 34 police personnel working in the three (3) sub-divisions namely Dompooase, Fomena an Akrokerri. The Akrokerri sub-division is under Obuasi Municipal leaving Dompooase and Fomena sub-divisions under the Adansi North District. The two sub-divisions have twenty-four (24) police officers with seventeen (17) males and seven (7) females. The number of police officers in the district is woefully inadequate given the total population its serves. It is the hope of the Assembly that more police officers be posted to the district to help clamp down on issues that threaten security in the district such as armed robbery, stealing, assault, theft, rape, causing harm, defacing public notices, etc.

The Security institutions in the district are the Police, Fire Service and Prison service. The police Commander and his officers are stationed at Fomena.

Fireman-citizen ratio

The district has a fire service station that combats the outbreak of fire disasters. There are 18 fire officers with 14 males and 4 females. This puts the district fireman-citizen ratio at 1:2,813 far above the national level of 1:700. There is therefore the need to have more fire service men and women in the district if the district is to achieve the national target in the combat of fire disasters.

Maternal Mortality Ratio

The number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth at the national level stands at 214/100,000 live births as at 2005. The ratio was 198/100,000 livebirths in 2018. In 2019 at the district level, it stands at 109/100,000. This means, the district is making strides in terms of deliveries as the figure is lower compared to the national.

Malaria Case Fatality in Children under Five Years per 10,000 Population

The Assembly through the Health Directorate, intensified the malaria control campaign and bed-nets distribution which has been very successful. In 2019, no death was recorded in children under five (5) years as a result of malaria although Four thousand, one hundred and thirty-nine (4,139) cases were

reported. The Assembly will continue to sustain the successes chalked in 2019 in subsequent years on malaria fatality cases.

Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fire and flooding)

In 2019, the district recorded some cases of flooding and rip offs of buildings. With the help of the District Assembly, the situation was given the needed attention and victims were relieved of their suffering by the provision of some relief items. As a result, three (3) Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) were formed at Kusa, Fomena and Dompouse and trained on disaster prevention and management. This helped to curtail preventable disasters. There were no flood incidents.

Number of deaths, missing person and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people

No death or casualty was recorded or as a result of disaster in 2019. About forty-five (45) households were affected by various disasters and victims were identified and supported with blankets (40 pieces), clothing (2bails), mosquito nets and coil (13 bails and 13 boxes), rice (7 bags), cooking oil (6 boxes), soap (1box), plates (40pieces), basin (40pieces), buckets (40pieces), cups (50pieces), roofing sheets (50 packets) and poly-mats (16pieces).

2.4 EDUCATION

Education is recognized as the engine of any national growth. It helps in preparing and harnessing all human resources needed for the conscious and pragmatic development of a nation. Indeed, education is closely linked to improved health, greater productivity, social mobility and income.

Currently, there are Ninety-three (93) Public Institutions and Thirty-two (39) Private Institutions ranging from KG to Tertiary level making a total of One Hundred and thirty-two (132) educational facilities in the district. Table 2.7 shows the educational infrastructure in the district both public and private.

Table 2. 6: Educational Institutions 2016-2019

Type/ Level	Number of Public Schools				Number of Private Schools			
	2016/20 17	2017/20 18	2018/20 19	2019/20 20	2016/20 17	2017/20 18	2018/20 19	2019/20 20
KG	87	87	29	29	33	33	20	19
Primary	91	91	31	31	30	30	14	12
JHS	79	79	29	29	18	18	10	7
SHS	4	4	3	3	1	1	0	0
College of Edu./Nursi ng Training	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	262	262	93	93	82	82	44	38

Source: GES, Fomena, 2019

The number of Educational Institutions indicates the physical facilities that are available for quality education delivery. From the table, the district is well stocked with KGs and primary schools while the number of JHSs are fair. At the tertiary level, the district can boast of the Fomena Nursing Training school and the Akrokerri Teachers' Training College.

To enhance effective and efficient access to education infrastructure, twenty-eight (28) additional classrooms would be required to achieve the set targets and objectives. A total of Five thousand, three hundred and forty-nine (5,349) dual and mono desks are needed to solve the problem of furniture supplies to schools from KG-JHS level in the district.

Table 2. 7: Educational Infrastructure Situation in the District-2019

Level	No. of Schools	No. of Classrooms available	Classrooms Needing Repairs		Additional classroom needed	Furniture	
			Major	Minor		No. of seating places available	Seating places needed
KG	29	58	18	11	22	806	1111
Primary	31	186	40	44	6	2536	2955
JHS	29	87	17	22	0	1461	1283
Total	89	331	75	77	28	4803	5349

Table 2. 8: Public Schools Enrolment 2019

Type/ Level	2016/2017			2017/2018			2018/2019			2019/2020		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
KG	3362	2290	6652	3095	2993	6088	879	818	1697	960	871	1831
Primary	9469	8570	18039	8795	7966	16761	1885	2672	4557	2952	2816	5768
JHS	3918	3352	7270	4259	3772	8031	1355	1234	2589	1539	1363	2902
SHS	2349	2323	4672	2664	2673	5337	2052	2125	4177	2697	2567	5264
Total	19098	16535	36633	18813	17404	36217	6171	6849	13020	8148	7617	15765

The table depicts that over the four-year period, more boys have been enrolled in schools than girls. A critical issue which needs attention is the drop-out rate of boys and girls as they move up the educational ladder. For instance, between the years 2017/2018, enrolment of boys was recorded 52.4% while 47.6% represent the girl's enrolment. There was a decrease in the boy's and girl's enrolment as they move the academic ladder to JHS. In the 2017/2018 academic year, enrolment of boys to JHS from primary reduced by 50.3% whereas girls enrolment also reduced by 49.6%.

Again, between 2018/2019 academic year, the total number of girls and boys enrolment stands at 41.4% and 51.6% respectively within the municipality. Additionally, 2016/2017 academic year has boys' enrolment as 58.6% and girls'. The situation changed when moving from primary to JHS with a reduction in boys' enrolment standing at 28.1% and girls' 53.8%. Conscious efforts should be made

by the Assembly and other stakeholders to enhance boys and girls education at higher levels in the District.

Table 2. 9: Public Schools Enrolment 2015-2019

Type / Level	2015/2016			2016/2017			2017/2018			2018/2019		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
KG	939	866	1,805	926	883	1,809	978	939	1,917	879	818	1,697
Primary	2,734	2,489	5,223	2,780	2,586	5,366	2,878	2,613	5,491	1,885	2,672	4,557
JHS	1,245	1,091	2,336	1,255	1,161	2,416	1,428	1,316	2,744	1,355	1,234	2,589
SHS	-	-	-	2,052	2,125	4,177	2,052	2,125	4,177	2,052	2,125	4,177
Total	4,918	4,446	9,364	7,013	6,755	1376	7,336	6,993	1432	6,171	6,849	13020
						8			9			

Source: GES, Fomena, December 2019

Private Schools Enrolment

The trend is also not different with that of the private schools where girls and boys enrolment reduced from primary schools to JHS levels. In the 2017/2018 academic year, girls and boys enrolment reduced with 71.6% and 73.0% respectively.

2.4.1 Pupil-Teacher Ratio

This refers to the number of teachers to take care of a certain number of pupils over a given period of time. The pre-school teacher-pupil ratio in the District is 1:20 as compared to the regional of 1:23. The teacher-pupil ratio for primary school in the district is 1:20 as compared to the regional and national ratios of 1:33 and 1:45 respectively. This gives an indication that the District Teacher -pupil ratio is comparatively better than the national. At the JSS level, the teacher pupil ratio is 1:8 as compared to the regional ratio of 1:18 and the national of 1: 35.

Table 2. 10: Pupil-Teacher Ratio

School	Schools Enrolment	No. of Teachers		Total	Ratio
		Trained	Untrained		
KG	1831	88	9	97	19 to 1
Primary	5768	227	7	234	25 to 1
JHS	2902	267	10	277	11 to 1
SHS	5264	233	28	261	21 to 1
TVET/College of Edu./Nursing Training	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15765	815	54	869	0

Source: GES, Fomena, 2019

2.4.2 District Performance in BECE 2019

Trend analysis of BECE pass rate in 2019 revealed a pass rate of 81.83% which was a drop in performance since the District placed First (1st) in Ashanti Region, third (3rd) at the national level and first (1st) in terms of quality at the national level in the year 2018. The drop in performance in BECE 2019 is attributable to strict supervision by circuit supervisors coupled with the drop in the studiousness of students.

SCHOOL PERFORMANCES BASED ON BECE AGGREGATES OBTAINED- 2019

Table 2. 11: District Performance in BECE-2019

	6	7-15	16-24	25-40	Total	% Pass	Overall % Pass
Boys	0	42	293	200	535	51.99	81.83
Girls	0	44	270	180	494	48.01	

Table 2. 12: Facilities in Public Basic Schools

Type/ Level	Total no. of Public Schools	No. of Schools with Toilet	No. of Schools with Portable Water	No. of Schools with Electricity
KG	29	19	20	20
Primary	31	19	25	22
JHS	29	19	23	20

Source: GES, Fomena, December 2019

Table 2.13 indicates that out of the total number of twenty-nine (29) for KG schools, nineteen (19) have access to toilet facility, twenty (20) have access to potable drinking water and twenty (20) have access to electricity. Primary schools have a total number of thirty-one (31) out of which nineteen (19) have access to toilet facility, twenty-five (25) have access to potable drinking water and twenty-two (22) have access to electricity. At the JSS level, of a total of twenty-nine (29), nineteen (19) have access to toilet facility, twenty-three (23) have access to potable drinking water and twenty (20) have access to electricity.

There is therefore the urgent need for the Assembly to ensure that basic schools have access to basic facilities such as water, electricity and toilet to improve academic performance.

2.4.3 Completion Rates / Retention Rates

Completion rate is the total number of pupils/students enrolled in the last grade of a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that level of education.

Table 2. 13: Senior High School (SHS)

Year	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Enrolment	2323	2672	2664	2673	2052	2125	2697	2567
Retention	0.591	0.658	0.616	0.631	0.79	0.76	81.76	75.15
Performance	740	732	743	796	779	746	874	853

From the table 2.13, the rate of retention for males exceeded females for year 2019. This can be attributed to a situation whereby students from other schools outside the district come to register for the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE).

With respect to the performance of students, it can be ascertained that male students perform better than their female counterparts.

There are three (3) Public Senior High Schools and one (1) Private Senior High School in the District. Facilities in schools need to be upgraded to appreciable standards in terms of provision of classrooms, laboratories, Assembly Halls, Libraries, Dormitories for Boys and Girls and Staff Accommodation.

There is also the urgent need for infrastructure to improve teaching and learning in the district with two thousand, six hundred and ninety-seven (2,697) boys and two thousand, five hundred and sixty-seven (2,567) girls respectively.

2.4.4 Ghana's 63rd Independence Anniversary Debate Competition

The Directorate organised a debate competition for the three (3) SHS in the District on 18th January, 2018 to commemorate Ghana's 63rd Independence Anniversary Celebration. The participating schools were Asare Bediako SHS, Bodwesango SHS, Dompooase SHS and Fomena T.I. Ahmadiyya SHS. All the schools did well but Dompooase SHS was declared winners.

Dompooase SHS who won the SHS Debate competition represented the District at the Zonal level.

2.4.5 Free SHS Impact on Enrolment

The in the year 2019, the total number of students that were enrolled at the SHS level, both males and females was 1,557. In 2019, this figure increased to 2,115. This could be attributed significantly to the government's Free SHS systems which enables all students at the SHS level to enjoy free tuition and boarding.

Table 2. 14: Free SHS Impact on Education

Name of School	Year 2017			Year 2018 (Green and Gold Track System)			Year 2019 (Green and Gold Track System)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
ASARE BEDIAKO SHS	208	263	471	239	291	530	178	203	381

DOMPOASE SHS	367	335	702	238	199	437	332	345	677
FOMENA T.I AHMADIYYA SHS	299	250	549	307	283	590	585	472	1057
Total	874	848	1722	784	773	1557	1095	1020	2115

Thus, from the table, SHS enrollment jumped from one thousand, seven hundred and twenty-two (1,722) in 2017 to two thousand, one hundred and fifteen (2,115), a rise of 18.6%. This is greatly attributed to the impact of Free SHS and this is evident in the necessity of the adoption of the track system to accommodate the increase in enrollment at the SHS level.

2.5 HEALTH

There are seven (7) health facilities in the district. Thus, One (1) hospital, four (4) health centres, one (1) maternity home and one (1) CHPs Compound. There are two (2) additional CHPs compound under construction which when completed would increase the number to seven (7). There is one (1) medical Doctor and two (2) pharmacists at St Benito Hospital, two (2) Medical Assistants at Fomena and Akrokerri Health centres and a midwife at Wioso Health center. Work on the ultra-modern Fomena District Hospital has stalled for over three years now which does not auger well for safe health care delivery. Efforts must be made to complete the hospital befitting of a District status to improve access to safe health care

Table 2. 15: Health Facilities in the District-2019

N/S	NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY	OWNERSHIP	LOCATION
1.	St. Benito Hospital	Hospital	CHAG	Dompoase
2.	Wioso health center	H/Center	Gov't	Wioso
3.	Akrokerri health center	H/Centre	Gov't	Akrokerri
4.	Fomena health center	H/Center	Gov't	Fomena
5.	Adomanu CHPs Compound	CHPs Compound	CHAG	Adomanu
6.	Ronico Maternity Limited	Maternity home	Private	Kwapia
7.	Shalom Global	Health Center	Private	Kwapia

Source: District Health Directorate, 2019

2.5.1 Top Ten OPD Cases 2016-2019

Malaria still tops the list of top ten (10) diseases in the district despite the on-going DDH/ANDA malaria control programme. Other top diseases include Skin diseases and ulcers, URTI, Rheumatism and others.

Table 2. 16: Top Ten (10) OPD Diseases (2016-2019)

NO.	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	DISEASE	NO.	DISEASE	NO.	DISEASE	NO.	DISEASE	NO.
1	Malaria	12,937	Malaria	18,101	Malaria	16,009	Malaria	13,268
2	URTI	6,489	URTI	6,932	URTI	4,039	URTI	3,669
3	Diarrhoea	3,043	Diarrhoea	3,242	Anaemia	1,650	Anaemia	1,386
4	Rheumatism	2,930	Anaemia	3,237	Rheumatism	4,032	Rheumatism	1,264
5	Anaemia	2,337	Hypertension	3,012	Diarrhoea	1,530	Diarrhoea	954
6	Hypertension	1,606	Rheumatism	2,992	Hypertension	1,404	Hypertension	874
7	Skin diseases	725	Intestinal worms	1,318	Skin diseases	1,179	Skin diseases	741
8	Intestinal Worms	466	Skin diseases	1,305	Intestinal worms	804	Intestinal worms	737
9	Urinary infection	369	Pneumonia	1,000	Eye infections	593	Eye infections	626
10	Eye Infections	258	Eye infections	590	Urinary infection	536	Urinary infection	275

Source: District Health Directorate, 2019

PMTCT Summary 2018-2019

Table 2. 17: PMTC Summary 2018-19

INDICATORS	2018	2019
No. of ANC registrants	1,890	1,984
No. tested	1,890	1,984
No. positive	30	33
No. given ARVs	30	33
No. of babies born to HIV positive mothers	13	20
No. of babies receiving ARVs	13	20
No. of infants tested	3	10
No. of infants tested positive	0	0
No. tested for syphilis	549	1,218

No. tested positive for syphilis	26	27
Proportion of HIV+pregnant women who received ARVs for PMTCT	100%	100%
Proportion of babies born to HIV mothers being negatives after 18 months		

Source: District Health Directorate, 2019

From the table, the number of people who were tested including infants increased in general as compared to the previous year. 1,984 persons were registered for ANC of which 33 were found to be positive and all were put on ARVs. The number of babies that were born to HIV-positive mothers were also 20. All 20 babies were put on ARVs. 10 infants were tested and all were found to be HIV negative. For syphilis, 1,218 persons were tested and 27 were found to be positive.

2.5.2 HIV Activities

HIV Project Objectives

- To ensure that HIV/AIDS pandemic is reduced to manageable level
- To mobilize human, material and financial resources to prevent further spread of the disease
- To eradicate all forms of stigmatization
- To strengthen care and support

Major Activities Carried Out

- DAC and DRMT meetings
- First Response Counselling and Testing
- HIV/AIDS Stigma Reduction and “Know Your Status” Campaign.
- Monitoring exercise
- Advocacy and Condoms Distribution
- Testing and Counselling during the Farmers Day Celebration
- Observation of World Aids day in the district.

Major Achievements

- Two District AIDS Committee and District Response Management Team meetings was held
- One First Response Counselling and Testing organize at Fomena
- HIV/AIDS Stigma Reduction and “Know Your Status” Campaign organized in four Senior High Schools (SHS) within the District.
- Monitoring exercise
- Advocacy programmes and condoms distribution were in Fomena and Dompouse on World HIV/AIDS Day.
- HIV Testing and Counselling activities organized at Abadwum during the District Farmers Day Celebration.

Monitoring

As part of efforts to scale up ART uptake and strengthen the implementation of the Option B+, the District Health Directorate in collaboration with the Adansi North District Assembly as part of its annual programme of work, has a plan to supervise and monitor the activities of all its services including HIV/ART and PMTCT. This is to ensure prompt remedial action of any gaps identified during the monitoring and supervision in order to achieve the established targets and objectives by the end of the year.

A monitoring team made up of the District Assembly officers and key members of the District Health Management Team as listed below carried out a Four (4) day monitoring and supervisory exercise to all sub-district facilities.

- District Director of Health Services
- District Public Nurse
- Assistant Director
- The Planning Officer

The schedule below was followed:

NO.	FACILITY	DATE
1	BENITO MENNI HOSPITAL	THURSDAY 6 TH APRIL, 2019
2	FOMENA HEALTH CENTRE	WEDNESDAY 7 TH AUGUST, 2019
3	AKROKERRI HEALTH CENTRE	THURSDAY 15 TH AUGUST, 2019
4	ADOMANU CHPS COMPOUND	THURSDAY 15 TH AUGUST, 2019
5	WIOSO HEALTH CENTRE	FRIDAY 16 TH AUGUST, 2019

General Findings

- Positive clients do not bring their spouse and children for testing
- No register in place for documenting opportunistic infections
- On the average 30 people are tested monthly.
- The facility has HIV drugs for PMTCT cases and refers PMTCT clients to the ART unit within the facility for further management.
- There is privacy in the counseling room, of which we were told was done in the consulting room and the laboratory room of the facility but the facility had no protocols on HIV posted.

Recommendations

- It is recommended that this type of monitoring should be regular at least every quarter.
- Facilities should not wait for logistics to run out completely as they will never know when they might have an emergency.
- Facilities should have detailed ART protocols to aid them in service delivery.

- NACP should ensure the availability of HTC and PMTCT registers at the Regional Medical Stores for use by the facilities since most of the facilities do not have these to capture their primary data.
- HTC services should be rendered to all OPD cases, nursing mothers who delivers at home
- Staff should improve documentation.

Table 2. 18: Human Resource

Human Resource Development	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Achievement 2019
Maternal mortality ratio (No. of deaths due to pregnancy and child birth per 100,000 live births)	0.02		0.01
Under-five mortality rate (No. of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 100 live births)	3.1		2.9
Malaria case fatality in children under 5 years per 10,000 population	0.0		0.0

Source: District Health Directorate, 2019

Both maternal mortality and under-five mortality rate reduced for year 2019 in the district compared to the previous year. Mortality rate reduced from 0.02 to 0.01 while under-five mortality rate reduced from 3.1 to 2.9. These reflect positively on the efforts that the district constantly puts in to ensure the district improves always in the health sector.

Activities

The District AIDS Committee meeting were held during the first quarter to discuss HIV situation and plan activities within the year. The second DAC meeting was held to discuss the work plan and budget for the year, 2020.

Additionally, the District Response Management Team met to discuss activities that were marked for the World HIV/AIDS Celebration.

Report on World AIDS Day Health Walk

The World AIDS Day (WAD) was commemorated in the District with a *Health Walk* on Saturday **30th November, 2019** at 6:00am prompt. Participants dressed mostly in white shirt and trouser/shorts walked through the Principal streets of Fomena to Dompoase and back. The enthusiastic crowd chanted songs to create awareness on the HIV virus and its negative effects. Leaflets, flyers, condoms and brochures were also distributed to bystanders and on-lookers, who came out of their homes and other places to observe the crowd. There was a testing and counseling organized after the walk. About forty-five (45) persons participated in the walk with fifteen (15) of them partaking in the testing exercise. Out of the forty-five persons who participated in the walk, twenty-seven (27) were males and eighteen (18) females.

The theme for the celebration was *‘Communities make the difference –Help end AIDS’*.

2.5.3 Health Personnel’s in the District

In 2017, the total number of health professionals available in the district were 231 with one (1) Director,

One (1) Medical Officer, Thirty-seven General Nurses, Seventy-seven (77) Community Health Nurses, Six (6) Health Assistants, Forty-three (43) Midwives, Four (4) Physician Assistants (4), Fourteen (14) Supporting staff and Forty-eight (48) Casuals. In 2018, the District has been split into two (2).

Thus, Adansi Asokwa and Adansi North Districts. This has reduced the number of health professionals to 141 with One (1) Director, one (1) Medical Officer, twenty-nine (29) General Nurses, thirty-eight (38) Community Health Nurses, six (6) Health Assistants, twenty-five (25) Midwives, two (2) Physician Assistants, seven (7) Supporting staff and Thirty-two (32) Casuals

Table 2. 19: Staff Strength in the District (2014-2019)

CATEGORY	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Director	1	1	1	1	1	1
Medical Officers	1	1	2	1	1	3
General Nurses	21	27	34	37	29	23
Community Health Nurses	77	83	89	77	38	33
Health Assistants	7	7	7	6	6	4
Midwives	20	22	31	43	25	32
Physician Assistants	4	4	4	4	2	4
Nurse Anesthetist	-	-	-	-	-	-
Support staff	11	11	14	14	7	72
Casuals	29	32	41	48	32	54
Totals	171	188	223	231	141	237

The Adansi North Health directorate received quite a significant number of officers to help serve the district better. Presently, there are a total of 237 workers including 32 midwives, 23 general nurses, 33 community health nurses, 54 casuals, 3 medical officers and 72 support staff.

2.5.4 National Health Insurance Scheme

The National Health Insurance has made significant achievement through education and sensitization of all the stake holders. The scheme which use to be managed by eleven (11) member board is now taken off by the Care Taker Committee which includes District Coordinating Director, District Finance Officer, Representative from NHIS- Region and District Scheme Manager.

The total new membership registration as at December 2018 stood at 10,755 with 4,394 males and 5,841 females. Also, total membership renewal as at December 2018 was 35,246 with 14,085 males and 21,161 females respectively. Tables 2.20 and 2.21 show new membership registration and renewal from January-December 2018.

National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

Table 2. 20: New Membership Registration For 2019

MON TH	YEA R	INFORM AL		SSNIT CONTRIBUT ORS		SSNIT PENSION ERS		INDIGEN TS		UNDER 18 YRS		70 YEARS AND ABOVE		PREGNA NT WOMEN	SUB TOTAL		GRAN D TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	M	F	M & F
Jan	2019	95	141	1	2	0	0	0	0	10	204	2	14	75	207	43	861
Feb	2019	99	126	6	3	0	0	0	1	12	207	6	14	40	239	39	684
Mar	2019	97	80	4	2	1	0	0	0	11	92	11	8	96	232	27	555
Apr	2019	88	81	4	2	0	0	0	0	15	152	1	3	43	244	28	566
May	2019	98	172	5	3	0	0	0	0	16	209	8	6	112	277	50	544
Jun	2019	97	101	2	1	0	0	0	0	14	119	3	6	59	250	28	483
Jul	2019	93	121	5	1	1	0	0	0	89	154	5	7	123	193	28	540
Aug	2019	92	116	6	2	1	0	0	0	21	203	6	6	117	323	44	955
Sep	2019	54	81	3	1	1	0	0	0	21	119	4	8	25	279	23	899

Oct	2019	106	180	3	3	2	0	0	0	26	1	188	9	10	80	38	46	665
Nov	2019	125	132	8	3	1	0	0	0	38	5	365	13	8	99	53	60	716
Dec	2019	102	64	4	1	1	0	79	0	13	4	119	3	6	22	11	21	572
Total		1,126	1,359	51	24	8	-	79	1	2,225	2,109	71	96	891	3,271	4,415	8,040	
		2,485	75	8	80	4,334	167	891	8,040									

2.6 BUSINESS ADVISORY CENTER (BAC)

2.6.1 Activities Undertaken

In 2019, the BAC continued with its mandated duties. About seventeen (17) business were registered while over a hundred (100) more were counselled. Services such as information marketing and provision of loans for businesses also went on over the course of the year.

Table 2. 21: Activities undertaken

No.	Activities	Beneficiaries	Venue	No. of Participants			Remarks
				M	F	T	
1.	NVTI EXAMS	Graduate Apprentice	Nana Amoanimaa Dede II Hall Hall	1	30	31	Successful programme d
2.	Business counseling	BAC clients	District wide	33	67	100	Attend as plan
3.	KAIZEN	Technical	Mark Kwakye	4	16	20	Successful programme d
	Total			38	113	151	

Major activities that were undertaken include the organisation of the NVTI exams which 31 students benefited from. One person was trained in the KAIZEN which is a Japanese form of on-the-job training.

2.7 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The department of Social Welfare performed all its core mandate in 2019 which included the following programmes and activities which were undertaken in the three (3) core programmes of the Social Welfare Unit:

- CHILD RIGHTS PROTECTION
- COMMUNITY CARE
- JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

2.7.1 Child Rights Promotion and Protection Programme

A total of sixty-nine (69) cases under this care programme were reported and registered at the Agency during the year.

The registered cases were in the area of Child / Family Neglect, Custody of children, paternity (Disputed pregnancies) and Family Welfare / Reconciliation.

Further details on the cases are in the table below.

OFFENSES	BF		NE W		AGE						CASES DISPOSED OFF		REFERR ED TO FAMILY TRIBUN AL		CASE WITHDR AWN		CASE PENDI NG		TO TAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
					0-5		6-11		12-17											
CHILD MAINTEN ANCE	-	3	7	1	2	5	4	6	1	9	7	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	20
CHILD CUSTODY	-	-	7	1	3	4	2	2	3	4	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10
PATERNIT Y	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
FAMILY RECONCIL IATION	-	-	7	1	2	5	3	6	2	1	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
CHILD DELINQUE NCY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHILD ABUSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELOPEME NT/ CHILD MARRIAG E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHILD TRAFFICKI NG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SPOUSAL ABUSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ABANDONMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GENERAL ADVICE/ WELFARE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	3	2	4	9	1	9	1	6	1	24	45							2	45
		3	66			69							69							69

2.7.2 Programmes And Activities with Day Care Centres

The creation of Adansi Asokwa District Assembly out of the former Adansi North District has greatly affected our documentation on Day Care Centres in the current Adansi North District Assembly as most of the Centres have been taken over by the Adansi Asokwa District during the period under review.

This, notwithstanding, the Department did routine visitations to a number of the day care centers in the district.

Table 2. 22: Day Care Centers in the District

	NO. OF REGISTERED CENTRES	NO. OF UNREGISTERED CENTRES	NO. OF NEWLY REGISTERED CENTRES IN THE QUARTER/YEAR	SEX OF CHILDREN IN CENTRES		NO. OF TRAINED CAREGIVERS	NO. OF UNTRAINED CAREGIVERS	NO. OF TRAINED CAREGIVERS IN THE QUARTER/YEAR	CATEGORY OF DAY CARE CENTRE		
				M	F				A	B	C
	13	3	-	26	17	20	12	-		√	√

TO TA L	13	3		26 0	17 2	20	12				
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No.	Name of Day Care Center	Location	No. of Males	No. of Females
1.	Four Corners Day Care	New Ayaase	18	22
2.	Holy Child Day Care	Dompoase	21	29
3.	Benito Day Care	Dompoase	21	20
4.	Royal City Academy	Dompoase	15	15
5.	Glory Day Care	Fomena	23	27
6.	African Faith Day Care Center	Agogooso	10	15
			108	128
			236	

1. How many day care attendants have been trained in the quarter/year under review? **Nil**
2. Do they have records keeping books? **Yes**
3. What are their sources of income? **School Fees**
4. Are there children with emotional and behavioral problem? **Yes**
5. Write your observations on how the day care centre is ran and children are generally treated?
Children in the schools are well catered for, excepts few centres who had environmental challenges. These challenges were addressed during supervision.
6. What are the challenges faced at the centre? **Ventilation issues, Sanitation Challenges, Insufficient playing equipments, insufficient furniture.**
7. Is the environment clean? **Most of the centres have a serene environment that is suitable for children but few of them need improvement.**
8. How many times did you monitor the day care centres? **Twice in a quarter**
9. Recommend for licensing - **Yes**
10. Recommend for closure - **Nil**
11. Number of staff- **34**
12. Qualification of staff - **DEGREE, DIPLOMA, WASSCE/SSSCE, MSLC/BECE**
13. Staff Children ration – **2:24**
14. Other information – **More workshop and training should be organized for the staff and Proprietor/Proprietress.**

2.7.3 Juvenile Court

OFFENCES	BF	NE W	AGES	NO. DISPOS ED OFF BUT NOT TRIED	NO. DISPOS ED OFF AFTER TRIAL	ABSCOND ED	PENDIN G	TOTA L

	M	F	M	F	10	14	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
					-	-										
					13	17										
Stealing	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful Entry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Causing harm	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Defilement	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Possession of drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Causing damage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threat of death	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Possession of firearms/ammunition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	2	3	2	3	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	3

At the Juvenile Court, five (5) children were tried in all. Three (3) were between the ages of 14 and 17 being charged with causing harm and defilement while two (2) were also between the ages of 10 and 13. They were charged with stealing. All the cases were tried and disposed off.

2.7.4 Child Labour Programme In the District

Child Labour: children exposed to hazardous jobs detrimental to their age, health, school contact hours and their time to rest is becoming a common order in the society.

The economic situation in the country and the cultural systems among other emerging issues force children to find means to support themselves and sometimes their families. This has resulted in child labour which has exposed a large number of children to hazardous jobs hence resulting in accidents, injuries, hunger, neglect, illness, verbal and physical abuse by caregivers, guardians and employers.

As an antidote to the menace of Child labour, the Adansi North District Assembly declared the District as “Child Labour Free Zone” during the fourth quarter of the year 2018 and beyond. The programme received collaboration from the International Labour Organization (ILO), Ghana National Association of Small-Scale Miners (GNASSM) and Social Support Foundation (SSF) during the period

Child Labour Baseline Database

One of the main challenges that hampered the district's efforts towards child labour alleviation was the non-existence of a community register. As such, the department of Social Welfare and Community Development in 2019 started collecting information to build this data.

Children's Community register for 5 Communities in Adansi North

AGE RANGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	52	49	101
5-7	46	33	79
8-12	45	35	80
13-17	52	45	97
TOTAL	195	162	357

The table above shows the number of children registered in five (5) out of seven (7) communities of the Adansi North District. The communities include but not limited to New Ayaase = 357, Kusa=410, Fomena = 1181, Akrokerri =868 and Old Ayaase=351.

Registration is still ongoing in other two communities: Dinkyie and Borbriase. These two communities have a registered population of 352 but work is still on-going.

With the exception of Kusa which CCPC has been formed and inaugurated, others are yet to be formed. Various strategies such as durbars, information centers announcements, religious institutions, engagements, house-to-house education and educational institutions engagement were used to create awareness. Community leaders such as chiefs, political actors and other stake holders were adequately involved. The Educational status of the children included those who are into apprenticeship.

Launch of the Child Labour and Responsible Mining Network on 9th April, 2019 at Abadwum School Park

Over the last 3-4 years, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) has been sponsoring and partnering activities with the aim of reducing child labour in the Adansi North District. On April 9, 2019, as part of ILOs CARING Gold Mining Project strategy to establish networks and partnerships between key stakeholders to reduce child labour and improve working conditions in Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining through advocacy, Network for Community Planning and Development (**NECPAD**) has been mandated to sphere head that.

The launch was done by the Deputy Minister of Employment and Labour Relations, Hon. Dr. Bright Wireko Brobbe and it was a success. People from all walks of life; Nana Adansi Hema and her entourage, Nananom, Hon. Kusi Kwaku Eric, District Chief Executive, DCD, DPCU Members, Assembly Staff, District Education Service, Parents, the Media, Teachers and School Children in the district, SHS 1 Students in cluster A schools in the country who are residents of the district graced the occasion.

Other dignitaries included representatives from the Ghana National Association of Small-scale Miners (GNASSM), Ghana Mine Workers Union (GMWU) and the Multi-Sectorial Mining Integrated Project (MMIP). In all, about Five hundred and sixty (561) people attended made up of two hundred and ninety-nine (299) males and two hundred sixty-two (262) females

Giving a little more background, Coordinator for the Network for Community Planning and Development (NECPAD), Mr. Paul Asamoah explained that indeed other individuals and organizations had been working hands-in-gloves with ILO on the fight against child labour however, since the ILO's programme is ending later in the year, the other networks were going to ensure that the successes chalked do not revert back.

He added that, Abadwum is a child labour-free zone and the work of the networks was going to consolidate the status gained. He again explained that this network in Abadwum is going to be linked with other global networks and about 50 programs will be running in the country to further create more child labour-free zones.

In his address, the DCE lauded ILO for a good work done and added that the community even came up with a document that charges anyone who engages children in mining to be prosecuted. Co-chairpersons of the network together with GNASSM declared that they remain committed to the fight against child labour.

Rebecca Ezdii who is Child Labour Ambassador also thanked the President of the Republic, H.E. Nana Addo Dankwa Akuffo-Addo for a labour minister who is committed to children's welfare. She added that children are more precious than minerals if allowed to go to school. This launching of the networks collaborations is hoped to find everlasting solution to the child labour fight in the district

Advocacy Training by NECPAD

After the ILO's project on child labour ended in 2019, Network for Community Planning and Development (**NECPAD**) was mandated to continue, working hand in gloves with the Assembly to ensure sustainability. After the launch in April, an advocacy training was organized on 6th November, 2019. Among those in attendance were students, parents, teachers, assembly staff, Community Child Protection Committees (CCPCs), the media and the general public.

The training was organized on the premise that, it is expedient to ensure decision makers at the apex of government are well aware of what happens at the grassroots, in this case, regarding child labour, so that they can formulate the necessary policies, commit resources and ensure enforcement to ultimately see child labour eradicated.

Attendants were taken through the institutional framework and structures which bother on child labour reporting, policy lobbying and advocacy. It was explained that it begins at the household levels with parents, then to CCPCs, then to the Social Welfare and Community Development unit, the District Chief Executive and finally the Gender Minister.

The event was a success as the training was thorough with those in attendance being divided into smaller groups and taken through demonstrations, dialogues and question and answer segments.

Table 2. 23: Child Labour Programmes Attendance during the Last Quarter of 2019

No	Programme	Male	Female	Total
1	Town Hall Meeting	181	178	359
2	Launch of the Child Labour and Responsible Mining Network	299	262	561
3	Advocacy Training by NECPAD	278	242	520

2.7.5 Prison Aftercare

During the year under review, the department visited males prison camp at Ahinsan eight (8) times to offer counselling to ensure re-integration of inmates into the society.

The tables below depict the age of inmates and duration of sentence.

Age of Inmates Counselling

	26-35	36-45	45- ABOVE	TOTAL
18-25				
15	18	4	3	40

Duration of Sentence in Months

Duration of Sentence	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-Above
No. of Inmates	6	12	6	5	2	-	-

2.7.6 Registration of Persons with Disabilities (PWDS)

The programme aims at registering all the disabled persons within the district as part of the Department's strategic objective of knowing the number of the disabled persons within the district, plan effectively for them and also to link them to the District Disability Fund to enhance their socio-economic development. With this program, six (6) persons with disability were registered during the period under review. However, the table below shows the details.

Table 2. 24: PWDs in the District

A G E	DIFFI CULT Y	DIFFICUL TY SPEAKIN	DIFFI CULT Y	UNUSUA L/STRAN GE	FIT/ EPIL EPSY	ABSE NCE OF	LEAR NING DIFFI	OTH ERS	TOTA L NO. REGI	TO TA L
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	SEEI NG		G/HEARI NG		MOVI NG		BEHAVI OR				FEEL ING		CULT Y				STER ED			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-6	7	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
7-18	6	1	2	4	8	7	6	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
19-25	-	-	6	3	5	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	9
26-32	1	-	4	-	3	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
33-39	3	1	1	1	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	8	9
40-46	2	1	2	4	7	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
47-58	2	7	-	1	9	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
59-64	3	4	-	1	1	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
65+	18	30	1	2	2	32	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	6
TOTAL	42	44	17	17	76	105	11	7	-	-	-	-	8	7	-	-	-	-	15	18
GRAND TOTAL	86		34		181		18		-		-		15		-		-		335	

In terms of assistance, 120 females and 82 males received support from the Assembly making 202 in all. From the designated 2% of the DACF, the males received GHC27,495.00 while the females

received GHC42,805.00. In addition, one (1) person was assisted with a mobile device while 11 others were supported with various items.

2.7.7 Extension Service Programme

Mass Education

During the year under review, the Department as part of its extension services programme interacted, organized and sensitized **six (6)** selected communities on government's **National Identification Policies**, the theme was **on the need to register for the national identification card in the District capital**. They were sensitized to cope with the exercise at their various communities or move to the centers that would be allocated to them. The communities which benefited from the exercise were, **New Ayaase, Kusa, Old Ayaase, Adokwai, kwapia, and Abedwum**. Eight Hundred and seventy-five (875) attendance was recorded.

The department also organized and sensitized some selected communities on government policies. The theme was to cope with the limited electoral registration head in the District capital, Fomena. Five communities were selected with a total number of five hundred (500) participants. The communities sensitized included; Old edubiase, Adumanu, Bena, Ahinsan and Agogooso.

Home Science

During the year under review, the Department of Social welfare and Community Development as part of its home science programme organized an activity on soap making and pastries. Some selected groups in the District including women groups were broadly considered. Topics selected for the programme during the period included self-reliance and community participation, intensification of saving culture and others. In all about three hundred (300) people participated in the programme during the period under review.

The Department also organized an activity on soap making and pastries during the year under review. Some selected groups in the District included Churches and women's group. In all, about two hundred (200) people participated in the programme during the year under review.

NO.	LIST OF ORGANISATION/ASSOCIATION	18-30 YEARS	31-45 YEARS	46-60 YEARS	TOTAL
1	MAA MPE HIA- AHINSAN	40	25	5	70
2	NYAME NA AYE- KYEABOSO	15	8	2	25
3	SUSUKA WOMEN GROUP- WIOSO	25	12	3	40
4	PENTECOST (WOMEN'S MINISTRY)- FOMENA	50	12	8	70

5	ASSEMBLIES OF GOD WOMEN'S MINISTRY - MEDOMA	65	20	10	95
TOTAL		195	77	28	300

NO.	LIST OF ORGANISATION/ASSOCIATION	18-30 YEARS	31-45 YEARS	46-60 YEARS	TOTAL
1	Kusa Methodist Church	19	11	4	34
2	Daakye Ma Nti	25	10	6	41
3	Awooye	22	13	8	43
4	Meduma Roman Catholic Church	15	12	5	32
5	Formidable Ladies	28	12	10	50
TOTAL		109	58	33	200

2.7.8 The Leap Programme In the Adansi North District

The total number of communities under the programme are fifteen (15) while the total number of beneficiaries for the year under review were five hundred and sixteen (516). There were four hundred and twenty-two females (422) and ninety-four (94) male beneficiaries.

No.	Name of LEAP Community	Total no. of Male Beneficiaries	Total no. of Female Beneficiaries	Total No. of Beneficiaries	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Dompoase	10	61	71			71	71
2	Adokwai	7	46	53			53	53
3	Agogoso	3	31	34			34	34
4	Ahinsan	-	11	11			11	11
5	Akrofuom	3	6	9			9	9
6	Akrokerri	12	55	67			67	67
7	Bobriase	6	22	28			28	28
8	Fomena	5	64	69			69	69
9	Kusa	4	11	15			15	15
10	Kyeaboso	10	11	15			15	15
11	Medoma	17	39	56			56	56
12	New Ayaase	1	3	4			4	4
13	Old Ayaase	2	7	9			9	9
15	Old Edubiase	10	34	44			44	44
16	Sodua	4	1	5			5	5

Total	94	422	516			516
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Total amount received for the year 2019 was GHC279, 203.46.

2.8 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The department of Agriculture in the last quarter of the year 2018, implemented majority of its programmes and activities aimed at ensuring food security in the district and also farmer-based knowledge and skills and support from staff of the department.

Table 2. 25: The following activities were implemented during the last quarter of 2019

Regional Level	Program Objective	Activity	Target group	Number of Participants / Beneficiaries					Outcome	Source of Funds (MAG, GOG, IGF, etc.)
				Male	Female	Youth	Agged	PLWDs		
DADs Level										
ADANSI NORTH	To train farmers on rice harvesting technologies	Field day at Agyenkwaso, Fumso and Kusa	Rice Farmers	23	7				Successful	MAG MAG
	To train extension officers on how to write quarterly report	Report writing training	Extension officers	23	9	32			Successful	MAG
	To educate farmers on how to reduce post-harvest losses	Post-harvest management training	Farmers	28	20	8			Successful	MAG
	To sensitize farmers on	PFJ and FAW sensitization	Farmers	73	58				Successful	MAG

	planting for food and Job packages available and FAW outbreak									
	To train and demonstrate to farmers how to feed their stock with balance ration	Surveillance for livestock and poultry trans-boundary diseases and pest	Pig farmers	31	5				Successful	MAG
	To establish 6000 oil palm seedlings for distribution to farmers.	Oil palm nursery	Farmers	-	-	-			Successful	MAG
	To award hardworking and deserved farmers in 2019	National Farmers day celebration	All Farmers and citizens	759	518	-			Successful	GOG

Activities that took place within the 4th quarter includes, training on rice production (specifically on harvesting and component yield), report writing, training and post-harvest management training. Farmers were trained on the improved way of harvesting rice. Some farmers were also taken through post-harvest management. Farmers were again sensitized on Fall Army Worm (FAW) and the available packages under Planting for Food and Jobs and the way forward in achieving better yield through its enrolment. The table above shows the participation of training which was organised and was opened to all farmers in the area.

It is however sad to note that, the youth participation and involvement in our programmes and activities were minimal at a time where the youth are the focus of the flagship programme. This shows that the youth in Agriculture should be a major concern of all.

Table 2. 26: Average Regional Rainfall distribution

DATA	4 th Quarter 2018		4 th Quarter 2019		Percentage Change (%)	
	Rainfall (mm)	No. of Rain days	Rainfall (mm)	Number of Rain days	Rainfall	No. of Rain days
Rainfall (mm)	13.49		24.5		44.93%	
No. of Rain days		23		14		39
Rainfall Distribution	Normal		Normal			
Rainfall Pattern	Mixed		Mixed			
Key Indicators of Rainfall Distribution	Green vegetation		Green vegetation			

Rainfall Distribution: The table above shows the trend of rainfall in the district in the last quarter of the year and how it supported rain fed agriculture. It rained only 14 days in the quarter which made farmers suffer with their crops when it mattered most.

The ranges are as follows: Above normal (15 & above rain days), Normal (8 – 14 rain days), Below normal (4 – 7 rain days), Erratic (0 – 3 rain days)

Rainfall Pattern: Wet, Dry, Mixed, Mist patched, Windy, Cloudy, Sunny.

Rainfall distribution Indicators: Green vegetation, Dry vegetation, Flooding, Erosion, Wilting, etc. The district experience below normal rainfall which was 14 days of rains hence throwing the district into dry vegetation during the last quarter

Table 2. 27: Performance of Planting for Food & Jobs (PFJ)

MMD A	Crops	Variety	Area cropped (Ha)	Average yield (MT/Ha)	Estimated production (MT)	No of Farmers				
						Male	Female	Youth	Age d	PLW Ds
	Maize	Obaatanpa	110	3.5	8,750	273	62			
	Rice (Paddy)	Agra	24	2.45	6,125	38	2			
TOTAL			134			311	64			

The figures indicated are updates of the performance of the PFJ as at the end of the 4th quarter of year 2019. A total land area of 134Ha was cropped. The total beneficiaries were 375. Out of this, 64 were females and 311 were males which are all a huge improvement in the previous year. However, it also means that much effort to actively involve women in farming needs to be done. Maize stands as the dominant crop under cultivation of the PFJ in the District. Majority of farmers cultivated maize under the PJF which clearly indicates that maize is a dominant crop under production in the district.

There were no recoveries.

Table 2. 28: AEA Farmer Ratio

MMDA	Total number of AEAs at post (existing + new)	No. AEAs with running motor bikes	Total number of female AEAs	No of AEAs engaged under PFJ (AEAs employed under YEP)	Estimated number of farmers in MMDA	AEA: Farmer Ratio	Average number of communities per AEA	Total number of home & farm visited by MMDA
	9	3	1	0	36,084	1: 4009	4	8,750
Regional total								

The total number of AEA's has reduced by 3. This is because; three (3) staff have been transferred to different districts. It has therefore increased the AEA to farmer ratio from 1: 3696 to 1:4009. This is indeed a worry since a lot of pressure from the farmers is on the AEAs to deliver squarely.

Table 2. 29: Average number of farmers visited by an AEA by MMDA and by sex/age/PLWDs

MMDA	Total		No of farmers visited (2017 4 th quarter)					No of farmers visited (2018 4 th quarter)				
	2017	2018	Male	Female	Youth	Age d	PLWD s	Male	Female	Youth	Age d	PLWD s
	183	101	110	73				64	37			

Regional Total												

Averagely, each AEA in the District visited 101 farmers with a male population of 64 and female population of 37 during the 4th quarter of 2018.

2.8.1 Performance Indicators and Targets

Table 2. 30: Average number of farmers visited by an AEA by MMDA and by sex/age/PLWDs

DISTRICT INDICATORS	TYPE	TARGET				
		NATIONAL		DISTRICT		ACHIEVEMENT 2019
		BASELINE 2014	TARGET 2016	BASELINE 2018	TARGET 2019	
a. Percentage increase in the yield of crops						
b. Agric. Production of selected crops:						
i. Maize	Output	0.35		1.8	2.07	15% increment
ii. Cassava	Output	0.52		25.0	25.5	2% increment
iii. Cocoyam	Output			6.0	6.3	5% increment
iv. Plantain	Output			15.0	15.9	6% increment
c. Farmers access to credit and inputs:				350		
i. Number of farmers assisted with credit	Cash				200	0% increment

ii. Number of farmers assisted with input	Input			1,273	1,319	3.6% increment
d. Farmers access to technologies						
i. Number of farmers using improved technologies	Impact			2,500	2,577	3% increment
ii. Number of farmers in all year round vegetable farming	Impact			150	170	11.7% increment

The table shows that, the major food crops that are cultivated in the district—maize, cassava, cocoyam and plantain—all saw significant increases in terms of yield. Although the district could not support farmers with credit despite plans to, farmers were still given inputs which quantity increased by 3.6% compared to the previous year. The training exercises that were done for farmers on new technologies in the previous years also saw its positive results as the number of farmers who could engage in year-round vegetable farming increased by 11.7%. This was great because it helped to ensure food security in the district and also sustain the livelihood of vegetable farmers.

2.9 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Environmental health department during the year undertook various activities towards ensuring the well-being of the people in the district through public health education campaigns, fumigation exercises, personal and environmental health awareness creation and many others.

The office has one administrative head with eight (8) field-officers. The staff to the population ratio is 1:11815 instead of 1:7000 which the standard according to WHO. This indicates that additional (6) six officers are required. Thus, the office is understaffed.

2.9.1 Health Education Activities

Routine Inspection

This was carried out within the various communities in the district with the view of educating residents and identifying nuisance and called for their abatement. It must be stressed that, this data is not a representation of the entire district but for communities that officers could walk to easily.

Common nuisances detected include;

- Growth of weeds on premises and undeveloped plots
- Insanitary bathrooms and drains
- Crude dumping of waste at unapproved sites
- Disposal of RPCs on premises
- Littering of streets and drains
- Accumulation of waste water in catch pits
- Poor storage of water
- Open burning in premises
- Poor disposal of anal cleansing materials
- Open defecation

Offenders were issued ultimatum to abate the nuisances detected on their premises.

Education of Food Handlers

The Unit collaborated with the Food and Drugs Authority and the Traditional Caterers Association to help educate all food handlers within the district on food hygiene and environmental sanitation. This exercise accorded food handlers to ask questions on food hygiene and safety issues that they did not understand.

Global Hand washing Day

As part of activities marking the Global Hand washing day, the unit collaborated with the Ghana Education service to educate school children on the importance of hand washing practices. Officers took time to demonstrate how hands should be washed for school children to observe.

2.9.2 Waste Management**Solid Waste**

Access to a clean environment is a pre-requisite for quality life. Solid Waste Management in the district has been placed under the Zoomlion Ghana LTD, and supervised by the Environmental Health Unit in the District Assembly. Solid waste management is faced with a lot of challenges such as poor collection services, and delay in payment of workers of Zoomlion etc. Despite these challenges efforts are being put in place to ensure a clean environment and reduce poor sanitation related infections in the District.

However, sanitation situation in the smaller communities is relatively better due to their small population sizes. On the other hand, relatively larger communities like Kyekyewere, Akrokerri Dompouse and Fomena have peculiar problems due to rapid increase in their population and small number of facilities available. Lack of motor bikes to monitor environmental situation in the district has led to poor supervision and monitoring of the situation in the district. The poor environmental situation arising from improper waste disposal has therefore led to the prevalence of diseases like Typhoid.

Problems with Sanitation

- Inadequate communal containers in the District.
- Accumulation of refuse at refuse dumps
- Inadequate staffing
- Attitudes of the people
- Inadequate financial resources

Liquid Waste

Management of Public Latrine

Currently all the public latrines are being Managed by the community at a fee of 20 and 30 pesewas under poor conditions and dangerous to use

Public Latrine

TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY	NUMBER OF TOILET FACILITIES	
	NO.	%
KVIP/ Aqua Privy	23	92
WC	2	8
TOTAL	25	100

In addition to this the drainage system is very poor. These have resulted in excessive erosion leading to erosive settlements

2.9.3 Health Promotion Activities

2.9.4 Disinfection and Disinfestation

This was carried out in various communities across the district aimed at reducing the presence of vectors of public health importance so as to reduce the incidence of filth related diseases within the district.

Institutions where the exercise was carried out included; the Health Centre at Fomena, Nursing and Midwifery Training School, Police station, Education Service and the Fire service. Public areas included all waste disposal sites and public latrines at Fomena, New Ayaase, Dompoase, Meduma, Kyeaboso and Old Edubiase.

2.9.5 Waste Disposal Sites

Waste disposal sites across the district require immediate attention if a possible epidemic is to be averted. These sites depending on the gravity of the situation require burial, or pushing and leveling. It must be noted that the unit has provided a report on the state of waste disposal sites across the district and the environmental health unit is anxiously waiting for action to be done.

2.9.6 Food Safety

In order to ensure consumers health are protected and not at the mercy of business owners who only seek to make profit, it is necessary to inspect these shops to ensure compliance. As a result, shops were inspected with items that were unwholesome removed and destroyed with the consent of the shop owners. This also saw the generation of GHC 380.00 from offenders during the exercise.

2.9.7 Communal Labour

This was carried out at various communities within the district. On waste management, Ward 2 residents of Dompouse were tasked to push their waste off the street and educated on safe waste disposal practices.

2.9.8 Water Supply

Small town water system, borehole, hand dug wells and rivers/streams constitute the main sources of water for both industrial and domestic purposes in the district. Among these sources, small town water system and bore holes are considered as the sources deemed most potable.

2.9.9 Food Hygiene

Regular food and hygiene inspection and education was carried out in the district to create the awareness of food handlers on proper food hygiene and personal hygiene practices to prevent any infection in the district. 741 food venders were screened District wide.

2.9.10 Stray Animals Arrest

During the period 52 stray animals were arrested.

2.9.11 Premises Inspection

1,749 residential premises were inspected from January, 01, 2019 to December, 31, 2019; out of the 752 residential premises representing 54% had various nuisances. Only 13% making 227 houses have toilet facilities. 75% of the communities inspected representing 1312 have access to potable water.

2.10 YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

In view of the effect of poverty on the socio-economic development of the district, the Assembly is implementing pro-poor programmes to mitigate the impact of poverty. The Assembly is currently embarking on the Youth Employment Programme to provide employable skills and jobs to the youth. The programme aims at training the youth to acquire the necessary skills and after that integrate them into mainstream professions selected. The purpose of the programme is to provide additional employment opportunities for the youth for their economic empowerment.

The Adansi North District Youth Employment Agency during in 2019 operated only one (1) module: the Community Policing Assistant (CPA). All the other modules are no longer in operation as the 2-year contract has expired and no renewal has taken place yet. Initially, the agency had some beneficiaries from the Zongo Development Project which started around May in 2018. The district

cannot account for such beneficiaries due to lack of access to information concerning them in terms of contract renewal and their operation.

The district currently has forty-nine (49) community police assistants in operation embarking on their duties as security personnel.

Table 2. 31: Breakdown of Community Policing Assistant beneficiaries under Zones in the District

SEX	Location		
	Fomena	Dompoase	Akrokerri
MALE	11	12	10
FEMALE	8	7	1
TOTAL	19	19	11

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES IN 2019

Key critical poverty development issues such as the Ghana School Feeding Programme; National Health Insurance Scheme; Capitation Grants; National Youth Employment Programme; Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme; One District-One Factory Programme; Planting for Food and Job Programme; One Village-One Dam Programme; Free SHS Programme; and One Constituency-One Million Dollars Programme among others are all ongoing in Adansi North.

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocation GH¢	Actual receipt GH¢	No of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
Ghana School Feeding Programme				
Capitation Grants		222,106.00		15,897
National Health Insurance Scheme	1,376,894.31	2,015,982.33		44,629
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme		279, 203.46		516
National Youth Employment Program				
One District-One Factory Programme				
One Village-One Dam Programme				
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme				
Free SHS Programme		54,900.28		2,115
National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP)				
Others				

3.1 GHANA SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

The Ghana School Feeding Programme like in many other districts started in Adansi North District Assembly in 2006. The District Assembly has Sixteen (16) schools under the Ghana School Feeding programme with total enrolment of four thousand, eight hundred and thirty-eight (4,838).

The basic concept of the programme is to provide children in public primary schools and kindergartens with one hot adequately nutritious meal, prepared from locally grown foodstuffs on every school going day.

Table 3. 1: Beneficiary Schools of the Ghana School Feeding Programme (2018-2019)

NO.	NAME OF SCHOOLS	OLD ENROLMENTS 2018		CURRENT ENROLMENT 2019	
		BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS
1	AHINSAN D/A BASIC SCHOOL	82	81	80	75
2	BUABIN DA PRIMARY	166	153	181	159
3	MEDOMA RC PRIMARY	188	186	205	199
4	OLD EDUBIASE METHODIST BASIC SCHOOL	112	116	112	115
5	ABU BONSRRA D/A BASIC SCHOOL	218	203	199	190
6	AYAASE RC BASIC	159	131	148	127
7	KUSA METHODIST PRIMARY	129	130	144	145
8	ST. HUBERT R/C BASIC SCHOOL 'A&B'	204	206	241	236
9	BOBRIASE D/A BASIC SCHOOL	107	105	117	112
10	ADOMANU R/C PRIMARY SCHOOL	115	111	118	111
11	AKROKERRI D/A PRIMARY	69	56	75	64
12	A.T.T.C PRACTICE BASIC SCHOOL	172	174	154	148
13	DADWEN D/A PRIMARY	314	309	339	328
14	KWAPIA D/A BASIC SCHOOL	68	58	76	67

15	KWAPIA R/C BASIC	154	146	204	99
16	PATAKRO D/A BASIC SCHOOL	140	134	143	130
	Total Enrolment	2,397	2,299	2,536	2,305
		4694		4838	

Source: GES, Fomena GSFP 2019

3.1.1 Central Government Releases

Currently, it has become difficult to track the total amount of money that the central government released as transfer to the caterers because of the e-zwich system of payment of which caterers receive money direct from the central government to their individual accounts.

3.1.2 Benefits of the Ghana School Feeding Programme;

- i. Increase in enrolment
- ii. Offered ready market for farmers in the beneficiary schools
- iii. Enhanced attendance and retention of pupils
- iv. Improved academic performance
- v. Improved the nutritional status of children in the beneficiary schools

3.1.3 Monitoring of Beneficiaries of School Feeding Programme on Thursday 28th November, 2019

Introduction

Ghana School Feeding Programme has been in operational in some of the primary schools throughout the country with the government's aim of assisting parents, reducing poverty by offering school children one hot meal, increasing school enrollment and retention and whipping up the interest of children in education.

The desk officer for School Feeding Programme undertook a days' trip to fourteen (14) out of the sixteen (16) beneficiary schools in the district. The exercise enabled the desk officer, headteachers, teachers, School children and caterers to interact and see how the programme is being implemented and also to find a common solution to some of the challenges facing the programme in their respective schools.

Findings

The visit brought to the fore, an appreciable service that some of the caterers and their cooks are offering, the environment where they cook, the quality of food they serve the children and remarks from teachers and the school children. There were also some misgivings from few of the caterers with the head teachers concerning the school enrollment and the number of children they serve as not matching. Monitoring forms were also inspected. Majority of the school authorities recommended their caterers for the services rendering to the school.

It was found out that all the caterers were owed arrears of two terms. This put the caterers at a tight corner to cook for the children.

Recommendations

- Parents Teachers Associations (PTA) should support the schools to put up a simple but befitting kitchen to prepare a wholesome meal for the children and prevent dust from entering the food.
- Also, the caterers should be paid on time to be able to cook throughout the school going days for the children.
- Furthermore, the right enrollment should be worked out with the caterers, head teachers, district education office and the desk office to be able to do a diligent work.
- Last but not the least, the amount of money given to all caterers termly based on school going days should be known to the desk officers to be able to be on top of their job since some of the caterer’s questions concerning release of their funds from the desk officer are not answered due to lack of information on the disbursements for some time now.

3.2 NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME (NHIS)

The National Health Insurance scheme has made dramatic strides in addressing the health needs of the people since its inception 2006. As at December 2019 a total number of eight thousand and forty (8,040) clients were registered (which includes Formal, Informal Adults, Children, Aged, Indigents and Pregnant Women) who can access health care from accredited health care providers

On Claims, total amount of GHC1,376,894.31 has been submitted for 2019 operational year of which GHC2,015,982.33 has been paid. Indebtedness stood at GHC 1,376,894.31 as December 2019.

3.3 PLANTING FOR FOOD AND JOBS PROGRAMME (PFJ)

It was launched on Wednesday, 19th April 2017 at Goaso in Brong-Ahafo Region. The programme seeks to increase the production of maize by 30%, rice by 49%, soyabean by 25% and sorghum by 28% from current production levels nation-wide. It also seeks to encourage the youth to desist from migrating to urban centers in search of non-existent jobs.

At Adansi North Assembly the total area of land cultivated for maize is 140.4 hectares with an estimated average yield of 1.18 hectares which is expected to produce 215,468 metric tons of maize. The area cropped for rice is 14.4 with 43 farmers engaged in production. Tomatoes and pepper have total cropped area of 7.2 hectares with 18 farmers engaged in the production. In all, 179 farmers with 161 males and 18 females are under planting for food and jobs.

Table 3. 2: Performance of Planting for Food & Jobs (PFJ) 2019

MMD A	Crops	Variety	Area cropped (Ha)	Average yield	Estimate d	No of Farmers				
						Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLW Ds

				(MT/H a)	producti on (MT)					
	Maize	Obaatan pa	110	3.5	8,750	273	62			
	Rice (Padd y)	Agra	24	2.45	6,125	38	2			
TOTAL			134			311	64			

Source: DADU 2019

AGRO INPUT DISTRIBUTION UNDER PFJ

Table 3. 3: Fertilizer distribution

Type of Fertilizer	Quantity		No of beneficiaries					
	Received	Distributed	Total	Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWDs
NPK	552	552	340	302	38			
Urea	718	570	350	310	40			
Sulphate of Ammonia								

Source: DADU 2019

The Department of agriculture received 552 bags of NPK and 718 bags of Urea respectively. Out of these totals, 552 bags of NPK and 570 bags of Urea were distributed to farmers. Three hundred and forty (340) farmers benefited from the NPK fertilizer distribution with three hundred and two (302) males and thirty-eight (38) females. Three hundred and fifty (350) farmers also benefited from the Urea fertilizer distribution with three hundred and ten (310) males and forty (40) females.

SEED DISTRIBUTION

Table 3. 4: Seed Distribution

Type of seed	Quantity(kg)		No of beneficiaries					
	Received	Distributed	Total	Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWDs
Maize	3600	2520	102	92	10			
Rice	1000	1420	43	41	2			

Soyabean								
Sorghum								
VEGETABLES								
Tomatoes	2000	900	6	3	3			
Pepper	4000	900	6	5	1			
Cabbage	Rt 2000	1700	16	14	2			

Source: DADU 2019

The department of Agriculture received 3600kg bag of maize, 1000kg bag of rice, 2000 sachets of tomatoes, 4000 sachets of pepper and 2000 sachets of cabbage. Out of these totals, 2,520kg of maize, 1,420 kg of rice, 900 sachets of tomatoes, 900 sachets of pepper and 1,700 sachets of cabbage were distributed to farmers.

3.4 LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY (LEAP)

The total number of communities under the programme are fifteen (15) while the total number of beneficiaries for the year under review were five hundred and sixteen (516). There were four hundred and twenty-two females (422) and ninety-four (94) male beneficiaries.

No.	Name of LEAP Community	Total no. of Male Beneficiaries	Total no. of Female Beneficiaries	Total No. of Beneficiaries	2018	2019
1.	Dompoase	10	61	71	71	71
2.	Adokwai	7	46	53	53	53
3.	Agogoso	3	31	34	34	34
4.	Ahinsan	-	11	11	11	11
5.	Akrofuom	3	6	9	9	9
6.	Akrokerri	12	55	67	67	67
7.	Bobriase	6	22	28	28	28
8.	Fomena	5	64	69	69	69
9.	Kusa	4	11	15	15	15
10.	Kyeaboso	10	11	15	15	15
11.	Medoma	17	39	56	56	56
12.	New Ayaase	1	3	4	4	4
13.	Old Ayaase	2	7	9	9	9
14.	Old Edubiase	10	34	44	44	44
15.	Sodua	4	1	5	5	5

Total	94	422	516	516
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Adansi North District is among the sixty-thousand households that have been added to the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme. It is a social protection programme meant to give a short-term plan for reducing poverty and encourage long-term human capital development. The trial phase started in March 2008 and has gradually expanded since then. The Adansi North District has fifteen (15) communities benefiting from the LEAP Programme. The communities remaining are Ahinsan, Fomena, Old Edubiase, Old Ayaase, Akrokerri, Agogooso, Medoma, Dompouse, Adokwai, Kusa, Kyeaboso, New Ayaase, Bobriase, Sodua and Akrofuom.

At the end of December 2019, a total amount of GHC279,203.46 has been paid to five hundred and sixteen (516) Beneficiaries in Fifteen (15) Communities.

1. TOTAL NO. OF COMMUNITIES ON LEAP	- 15
2. TOTAL NO. OF BENEFICIARIES	- 516
3. TOTAL NO. OF FEMALE BENEFICIARIES	- 422
4. TOTAL NO. OF MALE BENEFICIARIES	- 94

3.5 FREE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAMME

In the Adansi North District, the government's Free SHS Programme has led to a tremendous increase in school Enrolment compared to 2016/2017 academic year. From table 3.7 575 extra students gained admission as a result of the implementation of free SHS policy representing 32.9% increment in school enrolment, 2017. In 2018, the second phase of the free SHS implementation saw extra 422 students gained admission to SHS representing 26.5%. Comparatively, more girl students gained admission to SHS from the total number of 588 in 2016 without free SHS to 887 in 2017 with the implementation of free SHS representing 33.7% and 792 in 2018 also representing 25.7%. Furthermore, boys' enrolment also increased from 583 in 2016 to 859 in 2017 representing 32.1% increase in admission and 801 in 2018 representing 27.2%.

Table 3. 5: Free SHS Impact on School Enrolment in Fomena.

Name of School	Year 2016 (SHS 1 Without Free SHS)			Year 2017			Year 2018 (Green and Gold Track System)			Year 2019 (Green and Gold Track System)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
ASARE BEDIAKO SHS	228	246	474	208	263	471	239	291	530	178	203	381
DOMPOASE SHS	171	167	338	367	335	702	238	199	437	332	345	677

FOMENA T.I AHMADIYY A SHS	184	175	359									
				299	250	549	307	283	590	585	472	1057
Total	583	588	1,171	874	848	1722	784	773	1557	1095	1020	2115

Source: GES, Fomena December 2019

Notwithstanding these positive impacts, there are challenges which needs to be addressed.

1. Inadequate classroom blocks
2. Inadequate teachers' bungalow for effective supervision as majority of teachers live in towns
3. Lack of sanitary facilities in the schools
4. The existing dining halls cannot contain the growing student population as at now as they go in batches during dining
5. Furniture is also inadequate
6. Inadequate dormitories as several classrooms, ICT rooms and stores have been converted to dormitories.

3.6 NATIONS BUILDERS CORP PROGRAMME (NABCO)

Nations Builders Corps (NABCO) is an initiative by the current government which is aimed at curbing the increasing rate of graduate unemployment in the country.

The programme was launched on 1st May, 2018 by President of the Republic of Ghana, His Excellency Nana Addo Dankwa Akuffo Addo.

NABCO's central focus is to create employment avenues and opportunities for tertiary graduates. The Adansi North District during the last quarter of 2018 received a total of Five hundred and forty-six (546) trainees under the Nation Builders Corp (NABCO)

3.6.1 Updates

The Coordinator of NABCO, Samuel Acquah briefed the house that One hundred and forty-six thousand, nine hundred and sixty-eight (146,968) applied nationally and ninety-six thousand were recruited. Adansi North received Five hundred and forty-six (546) and currently, two hundred and forty-three (243) came into the district and they are made up of:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Enterprise Ghana	-27
<input type="checkbox"/>	Civic Ghana	-32
<input type="checkbox"/>	Digitize Ghana	-29
<input type="checkbox"/>	Feed Ghana	-13
<input type="checkbox"/>	Heal Ghana	-27
<input type="checkbox"/>	Educate Ghana	-57
<input type="checkbox"/>	Revenue Ghana	-58
	Total	243

The NABCO Coordinator has further requested for Sixty (60) more trainees into the district and five (5) to Non-Formal Education Division (NFED) to bring the total trainees to three hundred and three (303). The NABCO Secretariat has been tasked by the office of the vice president of the republic of

Ghana for a special assignment to gather data on twenty-five (25) projects going on in the district and forward it to Accra.

3.6.2 NABCO at One (1)

On 10th October, 2019, NABCO in Adansi North marked the one-year anniversary programme. It was a week-long programme organized under the theme, **The Nation Builders Journey So Far, The Successes, The Challenges and the Way Forward.**

The event featured business seminars, skills training, floats, cleanup exercises and sports before before capped off with a donation to some selected orphanages and children’s home within the district.

At the launch, the DCE, Hon. Kusi Kwaku Eric expressed his joy about the initiative and went on to underscore how great an impact the programme has brought to the district including creating hundreds of employments for graduates and improving productivity in various agencies.

3.7 PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY

Person with disabilities (PWDs) are defined as those who are unable to or restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss or malfunction of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation.

3.7.1 Registration of Persons with Disability

Four types of persons with disability were registered in 2019. They are; Difficulty moving, Difficulty seeing, Difficulty hearing and speaking and Learning disability.

A total of three hundred and eighty-seven (387) PWDs were registered. Out of this total, one hundred and fifty-four (154) are males and one hundred and eighty (180) are females.

Table 3. 6: Types of Disability and their Sex Disaggregation - 2019

No	DISABILITY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	Difficulty Moving	76	105	181
2	Difficulty hearing / Speaking	17	17	34
3	Difficulty Seeing	42	44	86
4	Other groups	19	14	86
Total		154	180	387

3.8 ONE-DISTRICT-ONE-FACTORY (1DIF) PROGRAMME

The One-District-One-Factory is a policy of government that seeks to address the problem of unemployment across the country, which will equip and empower communities to utilize their local resources in manufacturing products that are in high demand both locally and internationally.

In the Adansi North District, one (1) proposal was received from Adansi Oil Mills, a company that is into oil palm processing. The assembly is working together with the company to ready all necessary documentation for onward submission to the IDIF Secretariat at the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

3.9 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M & E)

It is a process through which stakeholders at various levels engaged in the development processes, share control over content and results in taking or identifying corrective actions. It ensures that all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M & E design and implementation process. The goal of participatory M & E is to identify what works, what does not work and create a feedback loop that directly connects project performance with Monitoring and Evaluation.

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation activities was carried out throughout the Plan period of 2017-2021. Site meetings, projects inspections, programmes monitoring were organized with the active participation key stakeholders such as Assembly members, chief's, user agency representatives, unit committee members etc.

The Assembly through its Town Hall meetings and SPEFA forum provide the platform for Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation by people in the Municipality and equipping them with information, tools, needs and set priorities to track progress of development projects as well as revenue and expenditure performance of the Assembly. Such platforms promote accountability and transparency in matters relating to Assembly's revenue, expenditure, fee fixing resolution and project performance.

The Assembly adopted the Participatory Rural Appraisal method.

3.9.1 Monitoring

In the execution of projects, before a contractor is paid, the Assembly has a monitoring team which goes to project site to ascertain the level and quality of works executed before payment is affected. At the end of the quarter, monitoring report is prepared and submitted for discussion by key stakeholders.

The key stakeholders involved are members of the MPCU traditional leaders, Assembly members, and unit committee's staff of the user agencies and representative of the beneficiaries of the project.

The project monitoring format has the following details;

- Project Title
- Source of funding
- Location
- Name of contractor
- Address
- Contract number
- Contract sum
- Certificate No
- Amount Due for payment
- Value of the work completed up to date
- Date of commencement

- Date of Expected completion
- Date of inspection
- Work done
- Remarks

Table 3. 7: Monitoring 2019

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/Programme/Project Involved	Consultants or Resource Persons Involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
1.Participatory Rural Appraisal	HIV/AIDS activities Quarterly monitoring and Evaluation	Five (5) member Technical committee of the District HIV /AIDS Committee visited five (5) Communities from April-August 2019	Focus group discussion and observation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 120 participants were present at the meetings in the five (5) communities. • They were made up 76 males and 44 females. • Some participants complained of stigmatization and difficulty in accessing drugs. • Positive clients do not bring their spouse and children for testing • No register in place for documenting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to ensure prompt access to Anti-Retroviral therapy (ART) to reduce HIV/AIDS related mortality and morbidity Provision of funds to sustain education to address issues associated with stigmatization against People Living with HIV/AIDS. • It is recommended that this type of monitoring should be regular at least every quarter. • Facilities should not wait for logistics to run out completely as they will never know when

				<p>opportunistic infections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the average 30 people are tested monthly. • The facility has HIV drugs for PMTCT cases and refers PMTCT clients to the ART unit within the facility for further management. • There is privacy in the counseling room, of which we were told was done in the consulting room and the laboratory room of the facility but the facility had no protocols on HIV posted. 	<p>they might have an emergency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities should have detailed ART protocols to aid them in service delivery. • NACP should ensure the availability of HTC and PMTCT registers at the Regional Medical Stores for use by the facilities since most of the facilities do not have these to capture their primary data. • HTC services should be rendered to all OPD cases, nursing mothers who delivers at home • Staff should improve documentation.
2. Participatory Rural Appraisal	Quarterly monitoring and evaluation of	Head teachers & staff Assembly members, Traditional rulers,	Observations and Focus Group Discussion	Projects funded by Donors under DDF and that of DACF are at various stages	Central Government should ensure timely release of resources for IPEP and

	assembly's projects and programmes	health staff members of the DPCU		of completion. However, those under GETFUND and IPEP have been unduly delayed due to erratic flow of funds.	GETFUND projects to avoid shoddy works and numerous claims for fluctuations and variations.
3. Participatory Rural Appraisal	BECE held on 10 th to 14 th June, 2019	DCE, District Director GES, Information Officer, Development Planning Unit of ANDA	Observation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Most of the pupils complained of inadequate preparation in ICT due to lack of equipment and trained teachers. ▪ Out of one thousand and twenty-nine (1,029) candidates registered for BECE 2019, 2,920 pupils representing 81.83% passed making the District fourth (4th) in Ashanti Region. Of the 1,029 candidates, 535 were boys and had a pass rate of 51.99% and while the girls were 494 in number had had a pass rate of 48.01%. 	The Assembly should collaborate with government to provide ICT equipment and materials for the schools and train more teachers in ICT to be posted to the schools

4. Participatory Rural Appraisal	GSFP on 28th November, 2019	Desk officer GSFP, Representative from the District directorate of GES	Focus Group, Discussion. Participants involved were the Head teachers & Staff and Caterers of beneficiary schools	<p>The District has Sixteen (16) beneficiary schools.</p> <p>The overall enrolment of the beneficiary schools is Four Thousand, Seven Hundred and Twenty-three (4,723) with 2,444 boys and 2,279 girls.</p> <p>Challenges: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data on school enrolment not updated regularly to ensure that monies released correspond to the number of pupils to be fed. 	There must be timely release of funds by Central Government to reduce the financial burden of caterers in order not compromise the quality and quantity of food served to pupils.
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3.9.2 Evaluation

The Assembly through the Development Planning Unit evaluated two (2) key government flagship programmes namely, planting for food and jobs and the free SHS in 2019.

Table 3. 8: Evaluation Conducted 2019

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/Programme/Project Involved	Consultants or Resource Persons Involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
1. Participatory Rural Appraisal	Planting for food and jobs	District Director of Agriculture ANDA, Development Planning Officer ANDA	<p>Focus Group discussion Participants involved were the MOFA Director & Staff and Beneficiary farmers of the programme.</p> <p>The assessment was conducted on 30th October, 2019</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 112 hectares of maize cropped by 102 farmers with 92males and 10 females ▪ 14.4 hectares of paddy rice cropped by 43 farmers with 41 males and 2 females ▪ 3.6 hectares of tomatoes cropped by 12 farmers with 9 males and 3 females ▪ 3.6 hectares of pepper cropped by 6 farmers with 5 males and 1 female ▪ 6.8 hectares of cabbage cropped by 16 farmers with 14 males and 2 females ▪ A total of 552 NPK and 570 Urea fertilizers were distributed to 340 farmers made up of 302 male and 38 females ▪ Finally, a total of 7,440 maize, rice, tomato, pepper and cabbage seeds were distributed to 179 	Government to provide logistics to extension officers to enable them visit farmers periodically to offer technical advice

				farmers made up of 161 males and 18 females.	
2. Participatory Rural Appraisal	Free SHS Programme	District Planning Officer ANDA, GES PRO, Fomena GES Planning Officer, ANDA	<p>Focus Group, Discussion. Participants involved were the Head teachers of the three (3) Senior High Schools in the District.</p> <p>The assessment was conducted on 29th November, 2019</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The free SHS programmes has led to drastic increase in enrolment. ▪ In 2016, 1,171 students made up of 583 males and 588 females entered SHS. ▪ In 2018, the number increased to 1,593 made of 801 males and 792 females recording 26.5% increment in enrolment in SHS. ▪ For year 2019, enrollment increased to 2,115 which is an 18.6% increase rate from the 2017 enrollment figure of 1,722. This could be attributed significantly to the government's Free SHS systems which enables all students at the SHS level to enjoy free tuition and boarding. ▪ About Twenty-two (22) Teachers and Five (5) Cooks have been employed in various 	<p>Central Government to embark on massive infrastructure program to address the under listed challenges: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate classroom block ▪ Inadequate dormitory blocks ▪ Inadequate staff accommodation ▪ Lack of ICT centers and science laboratories

				<p>SHS as a result of the Free SHS implementation.</p> <p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Inadequate classroom block▪ Inadequate dormitory blocks▪ Inadequate staff accommodation▪ Lack of ICT centers and science laboratories	
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CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 THE WAY FORWARD

4.1 KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED

4.1.1 Employment

In 2019, negotiations and deliberations between the Assembly and the Inter-Governmental Committee on Illegal Mining saw Anglogold Ashanti release about 877 acres of their concession at Abadwum, Adomanu, Dinkyie and Adokwai. These concessions through the Community Mining programme could create about five thousand (5,000) potential jobs. Taking notes from the aftermath of illegal mining and the destruction it brought on the environment and communities, the District Mining Committee has been given oversight responsibility over this new effort to ensure it is done in a safe and sustainable manner, both for the people in the communities and the natural environment. This pool of jobs created is expected to help the youth in the assembly to make good income.

As it stands now, 1,200 people have been registered under the Community Mining programme with about 96 of those registered being females and the rest males. These registered people have their ID cards and to beef up that programme is sustainable, the Minerals Commission charged that at least, one of those employed be trained in Sustainable Mining at the University of Mines and Technology (UMAT). This has been done.

4.1.2 Overcrowding in basic schools

There is the problem of over-crowding affects most basic schools in the District. This is the reason the Assembly has made it a priority to increase educational infrastructure in basic schools for enhanced teaching and learning processes. It is the utmost desire of the Assembly to ensure that, its citizens receive quality education by bridging the geographical barrier in accessing quality education.

In view of this, the Assembly awarded 3 NO. Units classroom blocks with ancillary facilities in 2019 at Bobriase, Sarponso, and Adokwai with DDF and DACF as the funding sources to reduce overcrowding in basic schools.

4.1.3 Elimination of Schools under Trees

With regards to elimination of schools under trees, the Assembly has earmarked the construction of a 2 No. 6-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities in Wioso and Kyekyewere. These are being funded by GETFUND and are on schedule to be completed in time for use.

4.1.4 Supply of School Furniture

In 2019, the Assembly distributed two hundred and sixty (260) mono desks to T.I AMASS SHS (100) to support the Free SHS programme which has increased enrolment significantly and has necessitated the Green and Gold track system.

Additionally, forty (40) dual desks were given to Akrokerri Demonstration, twenty (20) to the Fomena Methodist School while Bobriase Anglican, Kwapia Primary and JHS, Dompouse D/A and the Roman Primary all received twenty-five (25) each.

4.1.5 Improving Accessibility to Health Care

The Assembly's mission is to ensure improvement of the quality of life of its people which is dependent on access to health care delivery system. As part of measures put in place to achieve such objective, the Assembly has completed 2no. CHPS compound at Ahinsan and Dadwen under MP-NHIL and DACF funding sources. The Assembly quest to improve access to safe health care delivery has deepened as part of the Assembly's share of the District Development Fund (DDF) has been committed to the conversion of old garage structure into male and female wards at Akrokerrri health Center.

In addition, a 12-seater W/c toilet facility is being constructed at Ahinsan. Other communities such as Adomanu received a borehole with overhead tank on a dwarf wall-mechanized power system to ensure access to portable water.

4.1.6 Promoting Social Accountability in the District (GSAM PROJECT)

Social Accountability is a governance mechanism or tool that is applied to the development management process with the aim of ensuring adherence to rules, efficiency in performance and the achievement of targets for all stakeholders. As a governance mechanism, it employs a broad range of actions and tools including participatory budgeting, public expenditure tracking, monitoring of public service delivery, investigative journalism, public commissions and citizen advisory boards.

Adansi North Assembly benefited from the Ghana Strengthening Accountability Mechanism (GSAM) project instituted by ISODEC and USAID from 2014-2019 to improve citizens' perception of project management and increase their engagement with people. The Assembly's GSAM Project is being coordinated by an NGO called Social Support Foundation (SSF, 2014-date)

From 2014-2018, sixteen (16) GSAM District Steering Committee (DSC) meetings have been held by the NGO and the Assembly as well as four (4) Town Hall meetings. Eight (8) projects have been selected and monitored from 2014-2019. In 2019, the two (2) projects selected had their funding source from District Development Facility (DDF) and these are as follows:

1. Renovation of the NHIS Office Administration block in Fomena.
2. Construction of 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom block in Kyeaboso.

Community leaders and members are brought on-board as Community monitors from the project planning and selection stage, through to implementation and finishing which enhances transparency and accountability in terms of project delivery, acceptability and ownership.

4.1.7 Impact of The GSAM District Steering Committee (Dsc) And Town Hall Meetings

1. Transparency and Accountability have been enhanced through Town Hall meetings and GSAM platforms
2. Dissemination of Assembly programmes and projects through radio and information centers have been enhanced as projects are discussed on such platforms

3. People are now conscious of the projects of the Assembly and therefore participate actively in monitoring and evaluation of activities through the use of the GSAM score cards and evaluation sheets

4.1.8 Combating Climate Change

In the Assembly's quest to limit adverse impact of climate change on biological, cultural, agricultural and physical species, the Assembly organized training programmes to sensitize people on the negative effects of climate change and measures to address the negative impacts. These sensitization programmes were organized to create awareness and stop human activities that put the environment at risk. These programmes as captured in the 2019 Annual Action Plan include: sensitization on afforestation programme, dangers of bushfires and farming along river banks. To further limit any adverse impact on the environment through constructional activities, projects and programmes of Adansi North District Assembly under Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and other safeguards measure before implementation. Where the project will have significant negative impact on the environment mitigating measures such as landscaping works are recommended to safeguard such resources especially flora and fauna.

The Assembly has received support from an NGO known as Solidaridad also to adapt to climate change by promoting and growing a more climate-resilient variety of oil palm. This project will take off fully in 2020.

4.1.9 Support to Agricultural Sector

The District economy thrives on agricultural and its related activities. However, support to the agricultural sector leaves much to be desired. Farmers in the Municipality find it difficult to access credit from the financial institutions due to their inability to provide the needed collaterals. With the introduction of 'Planting for Food and Jobs' by government, some of these problems have been addressed. Government has subsidized fertilizers and made it readily available to farmers under the programme. Maize, onion, tomato and pepper seeds are supplied to farmers at a subsidized rate which has encouraged more youth who hitherto would not go into agriculture now finds it attractive and productive. Another flagship programme 'One District, One Factory' (1DIF) when fully implemented in the District will boost the manufacturing industry with agriculture as the bedrock of raw materials.

4.1.10 Access to Office and Accommodation

As part of the Assembly's goal of ensuring teachers and administrators have equally a good office environment to work in, a contract has been awarded for the construction of an administration block at Dompase Senior High School- Phase 1.

Also, a teachers' residential accommodation has been constructed at Kusa.

4.1.11 Promotion of Good Hygiene and Sanitation

At the Fomena Nursing and Midwifery Training College, a 1no. kitchen with storage area, matron's office, pantry, changing room and servery is being constructed to ensure clean, healthy and nutritious food served to the students in a hygienic environment to promote good health.

4.1.12 Promotion of Good Governance and Recreation

The District Assembly procured a set of 150 running vests to be distributed equally among the three (3) senior high schools in the district that is, T.I AMASS, Asare Bediako SHS and Dompouse SHS. Additionally, one hundred and twenty-five (125) footballs and jerseys each were bought and shared among various schools in the district.

4.1.13 Promotion of Sound Security

In order to promote security in the district, the Assembly together with the member of parliament for Adansi North procured 200 and 125 street lights and accessories respectively² to ensure the district is well lighted at night in all the sixteen (16) electoral areas.

4.2 KEY ISSUES YET TO BE ADDRESSED

4.2.1 Support for Small –scale and medium enterprises (SMEs)

Some of the small-scale and medium enterprises are not known and therefore cannot be supported by the Assembly. However, the Assembly's Business Advisory Center under the Rural Enterprise project would also continue to offer business advice to the people in the formal sector in order to expand their business and also recruit more people especially the youth who are unemployed

4.2.3 Ensuring the effective functioning of the Sub-structures

As part of measures to activate the sub-structures of the Assembly, plans are far advanced to strengthen all the three (3) Area Councils namely; Fomena, Dompouse, Akrokerri to function well by way of ceded revenue collection for the Assembly and the area council's development. Furthermore, the Assembly will train all the Area councils including Assembly members, unit committees and the staff of the area council to be up and doing.

4.2.4 Creating Interest in Non-Farm Employment Opportunities

The creation of interest in non-farm employment opportunities and income generating activities is a major challenge confronting the Municipality. The Assembly would liaise with Department of Cooperatives, Business and Advisory Center (BAC) as well as Rural Technology Facility (RTF) to sensitize the youth on the benefits of venturing into bee-keeping, mushroom farming, snail and grass cutter rearing. Youth unemployment persist due to unskilled labour force, unattractive investment

environment and limited exploitation of natural resources. When these non-farm employment opportunities are provided, vulnerability of rural populace to weather related shocks would be reduced.

4.2.5 Poor Environmental Sanitation

Solid waste

Poor management of solid waste is a major problem facing the Adansi North District Assembly. There were piles of refuse throughout the district especially in the bigger communities like. Dompoase, Akrokerri, Fomena, Asokwa, etc. Presumably, the volume of refuse estimated was about 15 tonnes. To address the problem of crude and open dumping in almost the communities, the Assembly renewed its agreement with Zoomlion Ghana Ltd to ensure prompt evacuation of refuse in the communities. Measures have been put in place to ensure that the refuse disposal sites are properly managed with periodic levelling and compacting. This will be complemented with regular fumigation and evacuation of refuse to the final disposal sites.

Liquid waste

2010 PHC shows that four main types of toilet facilities were reported in the Adansi North District namely KVIP, Pit latrine, water closet and public toilet. The highest reported facilities are public toilet which is nearly half (48.3%), pit latrine recorded 30.7 percent, water closet (4.8%), and Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP) recorded 4.8 percent. This follows a similar trend in the order of highest of the usage of toilet facilities at the national level. At the national level, 34.6 percent use public toilet, pit latrine (19.0%), water closet (WC) (15.4%) and KVIP (10.5%). The Assembly has incorporated in its MTDP 2018-2021 with the support of Development partners and other NGOs funds to construct Sixty-seven (69) hygienic public place of convenience (W/C and Aqua Privy).

4.2.6 Inadequate Revenue especially IGF

Revenue mobilization has been one of the factors militating against the Assembly's desire to develop using internally generated funds. Although there is an established Revenue Task Force that embark on revenue mobilization drive periodically, majority of the people do not pay taxes especially property rates which inhibits monumental development. Most of the revenue generated are used for recurrent expenditures and not capital expenditure as it is always in a piecemeal. The Adansi North District now suffers poor revenue generation after the carving out of Adansi Asokwa District. Three (3) main market points namely Fumso, Bodwesango and Asokwa markets have been taken out of the district, hence, low generation of revenue. The Assembly engaged the services of its NABCo staff to intensify its revenue generation in 2019. However, there is still more to be done and all other potentially untapped sources will be looked at and tapped.

4.2.7 Problem associated with urbanization

Population growth has brought about a lot of haphazard development especially construction of houses in water ways and nature reserves in fast growing areas like Anwiankwanta, Dominase and Ofoase Kokoben. The problem has escalated as a result of Chinese businessmen that have acquired lands

earmarked as ‘green belt’ and are building on water courses. The Assembly through Physical Planning Department will enforce the building regulations and codes in the Land Use Planning Act, 2016 to nip in the bud the rise in haphazard development.

4.3 RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ASSEMBLY’S PERFORMANCE

- ❖ Involvement of the Private Sector in Revenue Mobilization
- ❖ Chiefs, Assembly members, Unit Committees to collaborate with Assembly to clamp down illegal mining activities in their various communities.
- ❖ BAC and RTF to collaborate with Assembly to seek funding to engage the youth in apprenticeship programme.
- ❖ Improve the Assembly’s internally generated revenue to complement the support from central government and the donor community.
- ❖ Facilitate skills training among the youth by supporting the technical and vocational schools in the district.
- ❖ Involvement of the Private Sector in the development and promotion of tourist sites such as Kusa scarp, Rock Palace at Old Edubiase, Bonsam Shrine at Patakro and Treaty of Fomena at Fomena.
- ❖ Rehabilitation of roads leading to agricultural production centers
- ❖ Regular preparation and updating of settlement planning schemes
- ❖ Construct more educational infrastructure with ancillary facilities and rehabilitate dilapidated ones.
- ❖ Construct ICT centers for some selected basic schools
- ❖ Organize periodic Seminars and Workshops for the Assembly personnel to improve performance.
- ❖ Undertake period public hearing fora and Town Hall Meetings to promote social accountability.

4.4 CONCLUSION

The Adansi North District would continue to work diligently to ensure that the Development goal and objectives of the District are achieved to improve the quality of life of the people.