

REPUBLIC OF GHANA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

ASUTIFI SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT, 2017

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Client: ASUTIFI SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

(JANUARY 2018)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Asutifi South District is one of the Administrative Districts in the Brong Ahafo Region. It was carved out of the then Asutifi District in July 2012, with Hwidiem as its District Capital. The District is located at the South-Eastern part of the Brong Ahafo Region and is between latitude 6^o40 and 7^o15, North and longitudes 2^o15, and 2^o45, west. The District shares boundaries with Asutifi North District in the North, Ahafo Ano North District in the East, Asunafo North Municipal in the West, Atwima Mponua District in the South East and Asunafo South District in the South West. With an inter-censal growth rate of 2.3% the District projected population stands at 62,256 (2017). The male population constitutes 32,996 whereas the female population is 29,260.

The goal of the Asutifi South District within the medium term is to reduce the level of economic, social and political deprivation through effective and efficient utilization of the limited resources to harness the existing potentials and opportunities to improve the living standards of its people. By this, the District is striving to mobilize human, physical and financial resources as well as creating an enabling environment for wealth creation.

To adhere this within the short term, the District developed composite Annual Action Plan for 2017. As a means of verification, Annual Progress Report is prepared at the end of each financial year.

The Annual Progress Report for the District is a review of the status of actions taken on the implementation of programmes and projects outlined in the Medium Term Development Plan of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) prepared by the Asutifi South District. The compilation of this report is based on the results of the assessment of a set of indicators which have been adopted for monitoring and evaluation, the success of Key programmes and project interventions implemented in 2017.

The objectives of this report are to:

- Provide information on the growth of the District through the implementation of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan.
- Identify the challenges and constraints that hinder the achievement of the set goals and objectives of the District's policy document (MTDP 2014-2017 and the GSGDA.)
- Establish plans and strategies to address the issues in order to achieve the set targets.

The year under reviewed the total cost of projects and programmes in the 2017, Annual Action Plan amounts to GH¢7,044,460.25 but total amount received as DACF, DACF-MP, Other Donor support and G&S decentralised Dep is GH¢ 1, 940,894.44. This shows that only 27.6% of the total amount earmark for programs and projects in the annual action plan was received. 113 projects and programmes were in the Annual Action Plan of which 81 programmes was accomplished representing 71.70%, this clearly shows that, due the delay release of the Common fund has deny the Assembly from implementing all its programmes and projects. Government should release the common fund on time to help implementing all plan programmes and projects to improve the life of people.

CHAPTER ONE

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

1.1 Introduction

This chapter of the report assesses progress made towards achieving the set objectives under Human Resource Development, using selected key indicators relevant to the broad thematic area.

The main objective of this thematic area of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) is to improve upon the standard of education and ensure quality health care delivery in the District.

1.2 Health Indicators

A productive human resource depends largely on the availability of healthcare facilities and personnel. To this extent, the District has embarked on a number of measures to ensure that its population has access to quality healthcare. The private sector has also done well in this direction as the Roman Catholic Church has even established the only hospital that serves not only the District but other neighbouring Districts as well.

1.2.1 Health Facilities in the District

The District has one private hospital established by the Roman Catholic Church. Aside the hospital, there are two (3) Health centers, three (3) Community Health Planning Service (CHPS), One (1) Rural Clinic and one (1) private maternity home. However there are five (5) health facilities under construction. They are two (2) CHPS Compounds, 1 Rural Clinic, 1 Maternity Ward and OPD Block. With the vision of making health care accessible and affordable, the District Health Directorate has demarcated the electoral areas in the District into 23 Zones, where at each zone a community Health Assistant is assigned to the Zone to provide health prevention services at the Zones. This has reduced the attendance of patients to the various health facilities in the District.

Table 1. Shows the health facilities in the District, location and ownership type.

Table 1:0 Health Facilities in the District

Type of facility	Location	No.	Ownership	Total
Hospital	Hwidiem	1	Private	1
Health centre	Acherensua	1	Public	3
	Dadiesoaba	1	Public	
	Nkaseim	1		

CHPS Compound	Apenemadi	1	Public	3
	Akotsu	1	Public	
	Nkrankrom	1	Public	
Rural Clinic	Siencheim	1	Public	1
Maternity Home	Twabidi	1	Private	1
Total		9		9

Source: Asutifi South Health Directorate, 2017

The statistics show that, there are 9 health facilities overall in the District. 7 of these are public whilst 2 are private. The facilities are evenly distributed across the four Area councils to ensure equity in health care delivery. Some of these facilities are being expanded while new ones are being constructed to cater for the growing population. In view of all these, people still travel longer distances on bad roads to access health care.

1.2.2 Health Staffing Level in the District

There is Three Hundred and thirty-seven (337) staff working in the various health facilities in the District. The St. Elizabeth Hospital, a private facility established by the Catholic Church in the District alone employs about 63 percent (213) of the health personnel. The remaining 37percent are under the District Health Directorate. The District lack Medical Doctors, with the total number of medicals Doctor being 7, which means that Doctor patient ratio is 1: 1,124 patients in the District which below the United Nation Standard of 1: In 2016 nurses patient ration stood at 1:1,980 while in 2017 it was reduce to 1: 754, this indicate significant reduction in nurses patient ratio, proven that in 2017, the District Health Directorate was able lobby for more nurses into the District to help improve health care.

Table 2: Summary of Staff Nominal Role

Job Description	Total No. of Employees	
	St Elizabeth Hospital	District Health Directorate
Medical Officer	7	0
General Nurses	34	0
Dental Clinic	3	0
Midwives	15	9
Enrolled Nurses	10	24
Health Assistants	27	13
Community Health Nurses	15	36

Anesthetists	3	-
Sterilize Mach. Operators	1	-
Laboratory/Biostatics	10	2
Dispensary Assistant	5	2
Administration	7	11
Accounts/Claims	7	1
Medical/Records	19	6
Eye Clinic	2	-
Physician Assistant	4	3
Pharmacy	8	0
Psychiatric Nurse	0	2
Diagnostics	4	0
Medical Stores	3	1
Laundry	3	0
Labourers	16	7
Security	7	4
Tailor	2	0
Field Technicians	1	3
TOTAL	213	124

Source: Asutifi South District Health Directorate, 2017

1.2.3 Top Ten (10) diseases (2016/2017)

The District is fortunate to have a hospital in the capital and other health facilities with personnel spread across the four Area Councils. The top 10 disease looks at the most reported cases at the various health facilities in the District. Records show that Malaria, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections and Skin Diseases top the OPD Cases in 2016, on the same hand Malaria, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections and top Diarrhea Disease the chart for 2016 of the 76522 and 83552 outpatient attendances respectively. On the hand Malaria still tops the OPD cases and it's a true reflection of the National situation. Proportionally malaria cases was on the rise as 2017 recorded 45.50 percent of the OPD reported cases compare to 30.73 percent in 2016. This means that more proactive measures have to be used to reduce the situation and also intensify public education on the treated mosquito nets. It is also realized from the table 3 that programmes of Upper Respiratory Tract Infections are making impact on the people in the District as the situation

reduced from 30.63 percent in 2016 to 18.10 percent in 2017. However, critical attention should be given to pregnancy related complication as it is on the rise. The table reveals that more than a quarter 26.5 percent of the 2016 pregnancy related complications were recorded in 2017. This means that pragmatic effort should be applied to address the situation. The Asutifi South District recorded 93,404 OPD cases in 2016 compared to 83, 552 in 2017. This implies that there was 11.79 percent reduction in the attendance of the various health facilities. This can partly be attributed to the fact that programmes slated for implementation in 2017 made impact.

Table 3: Top ten cases of OPD attendances 2016/2017

S/NO.	2016			2017		
	CASES	ABSOLUTE	%	CASES	ABSOLUTE	%
1.	Malaria	40295	30.73	Malaria	38023	45.50
2.	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	15790	30.63	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	15146	18.10
3.	Skin Disease	6657	8.70	Skin Disease	4389	5.30
4.	Diarrhea Disease	7894	10.32	Diarrhea Disease	5998	7.20
5.	Pregnancy related complications	1443	1.89	Pregnancy related complication	1964	2.40
6.	Intestinal worms	4527	5.92	Intestinal Worms	3753	4.50
7.	Rheumatism & other joint pains	4121	5.39	Rheumatism and other joint pains	3688	4.40
8.	Gynaecological conditions	3685	4.82	Gyneacological Condition	3138	3.80
9.	Acute eye infection	3686	4.82	Acute eye infection	3784	4.50
10.	Anaemia	5206	6.80	Anaemia	3669	4.30
11.	Total	93,404	100		83,552	100

Source: Asutifi South Health Directorate, 2017

1.2.4 HIV and AIDS Situation

The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) recognise the serious threat posed by HIV/AIDS to the socio-economic development of the country through its potential impact on human capital development, productivity, and social service delivery. There is progress towards the policy objective of curbing and controlling the spread of HIV and AIDS infection, and achieving the Sustainable Development Goal 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS,

tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

Prevention and Behavioural Change Communication; Treatment Care and Support are the key strategies for controlling and curbing the HIV and AIDS epidemic in the District. Preventing new HIV infection, particularly among the youth is critical for managing the menace and knowing your status also helps manage the situation. The table below shows the District’s situation.

A look at the table below, the HIV and AIDS/TB situation in the District needs more to be desired. HIV/ AIDS continue to increase in the District, with 853 Male tested, 71 representing 8.3% tested positive while 2044 female tested, 164 representing 8.0% tested positive and. This can be attributed to the upsurge of illegal mining in the District and an influx of foreigners.

These call for more proactive measures to curb the spread of the Disease in the District, with these notwithstanding, the District has put up a number of measures including free counseling and testing and Community Health education on HIV and AIDS as well as TB in all the communities in the District. The government directive to clump down on illegal mining has also made the activity unattractive in the District, pushing out a number of the foreigners who flooded the District. These measures among others will contribute to a reduction in the menace. The Stakeholders including the Assembly, the District Health Directorate and Civil Society Organizations have also embarked on education to reduce stigmatization and new infections. More Anti-Retroviral Drugs should be provided to persons living with HIV and AIDS in the District. This is because lack of the drugs and stigmatization will be inimical towards the fight of the disease.

Table 4: HIV and AIDS/ TB Situation 2017

Indicators		Age Groups (Years)										Total
		0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	
Receiving Pre-test Information	Male	92	10	95	73	97	118	76	81	68	143	853
	Female	78	32	328	319	339	263	195	124	113	253	2044
Tested	Male	92	10	95	76	96	114	73	79	68	142	845
	Female	78	32	323	319	340	262	193	122	112	253	2034
Positive	Male	9	3	1	2	7	15	8	5	4	17	71

	Female	9	2	6	17	36	23	24	12	12	23	164
Receiving Post-test Counselling	Male	9	3	1	2	7	15	8	4	4	17	70
	Female	9	2	5	17	36	23	24	12	12	23	164
	Male	92	10	95	72	94	112	72	77	68	142	834
	Female	77	30	314	289	320	247	175	119	102	243	1916
Screened for TB	Male	9	3	1	2	3	16	8	3	4	16	65
	Female	9	2	5	16	28	19	23	14	12	21	149
Referred into Care	Male	9	3	1	2	6	15	8	4	4	16	68
	Female	9	2	5	15	31	20	24	12	12	22	152

Source: Asutifi South district Health Directorate, 2017

Mental health service is one of the crucial health services that need more attention in the Country and Asutifi South is not an exception. The District has experience increase in Mental Health Cases from 1,123 in 2015 to 1,377 in 2016 and 2,042 in 2017. Although the District enjoyed reduction in some of the reported mental health cases especially psychotic disorders, suicidal attempt and migraine, more pragmatic efforts should be put in place to reduce the situation drastically. On the other hand, most of the mental health related cases are on the rise. It is realized from table 5 that, Schizophrenia, Neurosis, Alcoholism and epilepsy recorded 81.6%, 81.4%, 70.9%, 22.7% more of the cases respectively between 2016 and 2017. However, the absolute number being recorded for Schizophrenia, Neurosis and Epilepsy are so high that critical attention is needed as these hinder developments.

Table 5: Metal Health Services

NO	CASES	2015	2016	2017
1	Epilepsy	346	473	612
2	Psychotic Disorders	430	407	129
3	Bipolar Disorder	6	10	63
4	Depression	25	31	46
5	Schizophrenia	35	50	272
6	Neurosis	53	58	311

7	Suicidal Attempt	8	19	7
8	Substance Abuse	37	16	44
9	Alcoholism	28	23	79
10	Migraine	112	198	109
11	Other	43	92	370
12	Total	1,123	1,377	2,042

Source: Asutifi South District Health Directorate, 2017

1.2.5 National Health Insurance Scheme

The main focus of the National Health Insurance Scheme is to remove financial barriers and make health care and nutritional services accessible to all particularly the poor and vulnerable sections of the population.

The District National Health Insurance has been able to register a lot of people on the scheme since its inception in the District. However, the Scheme has some challenges such as delay in payment of claims to health facilities, which affect services they render to our clients and this has trigger reduction in new registration members from 9,921 in 2016 to 9,341 in 2017. On the other hand due to community education on importance of the scheme, renewals have increase significantly. Records for the exact numbers for membership renewals and new registrations for the four (4) quarters for years 2016 and 2017 are shown below in the table.

Table 6: Number people Registered on the National Health Insurance Scheme

Quarter	<u>Renewals</u>		<u>New Registration</u>	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
First	7,654	8,523	1,472	2,147
Second	8,171	9, 102	1,451	2,746
Third	15,460	7,624	2,911	1,994
Fourth	14,245	14,561	3,507	3,034
Total	45,530	39,810	9,341	9,921

Source: Asutifi National Health Insurance Agency, 2017

Achievements

- a. The Office has certified and cleared of all claims submitted so far by the eighteen (18) accredited Health Facilities for the period under review.
- b. Bills that were submitted have been casted and are undergoing manual vetting. Verification of patients' folders, regular facility visitation and Clients door to door verification to ensure proper vetting has been done and it is still ongoing.
- c. Payments of January, 2017 to March, 2017 claims to Providers within a month (month of September, 2017).
- d. The Office was able to achieve its membership target set for the year 2017 in the midst printer challenges.
- e. 7,613 LEAP Beneficiaries and Indigents were registered during the period.

Challenges

- a. Delay in the submission of claims by some Health Providers.
- b. Rampant prescription of drugs to Clients by various Health Providers which ends up discouraging Clients from registering with NHIS.
- c. Challenge of high utility bills.
- d. Ineffective running of BMS mobile kits at most communities due to lack of networks.
- e. Inadequate BMS machines.
- f. Inadequacy of BMS consumables to embark on field registration.
- g. Inadequate administrative funds as a result of remittance to NHIA and non-availability of administrative funds.
- h. The frequent breakdown of the Scheme's vehicle.
- i. Frequent breakdown of machines and Staff's discomfort at work as a result of non-utilization (due to inability to buy enough electricity power to run the office) of air conditions that results in machines producing so much heat hence hot atmospheric conditions in the offices .
- j. Inadequacy of Staff which obstructs the Office from achieving its targets.
- k. Inability of the Major Provider (St. Elizabeth Hospital) in the district to render full service under the NHIS (Practice of Public Private Partnership).

- l. Delay in Claims Payment by NHIA. This is rendering Health Facilities in the Districts non-fully functional hence discouraging Clients from registering with the Office and as a result the Office could not meet its target.
- m. Absence of BMS printer for the production of new cards in the last quarter of 2017.

Way forward

- a. Plans to register more Clients are being implemented to raise more funds to mitigate the challenges of payment of high utility bills.
- b. Request has been made to the Head Office through the Regional Director for additional Staff.
- c. Speeding up of payment to Health Providers will ensure rendering of full service to Clients and this will increase registration with the Scheme.
- d. Request has been made to the Head Office for vehicle replacement.
- e. Request for more BMS machines has been sent to Head Office.

1.3 Water and Sanitation

Water Situation in the District

Water is one of the most important substances on earth, people depend on water to survive apart from drinking, it is also use for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes. The Asutifi south District has chalked some success in terms of water provision for the people with the aim of improving water supply, treatment and distribution to promote socio-economic development in the district.

The District Assembly has provided small water systems in its big communities such as Mehame, Dadiesoaba, Nkasiem and Hwidiem whiles Acherensua enjoy its water from Ghana Water Company and mechanized boreholes is provided for both Nkrankrom and Sienchiem. This is to provide adequate water supply to all the communities, in terms of boreholes the Assembly has provided 88 of which 25 are not function whiles 63 are function. The water coverage in the District is about 68% which serve 71.3% of the population leaving the 28.7% of the population to rely of run water, streams and rivers.

Table 7: Water situation in the District

Type of water supply	Function	Non-Functional	Total
Boreholes	63	25	88
SWS	4		4
GWL	1		1
TOTAL	68	25	93

Sanitation Situation in the District

The Asutifi South Environmental Health Office is aimed at developing and maintaining clean, safe and physical environment in all human settlement and to promote the social economic and physical well-being of all sections of the population. It comprises a number of complementary activities, including the construction and maintenance of sanitary infrastructure, the provision of services, public education, community and individual action, regulation and legislation.

Objectives

1. Ensure regular collection of disposal of waste, including solid and liquid (excreta), health care industrial and hazardous waste.
2. To ensure daily cleansing of thoroughfares, markets and public places.
3. To ensure that food sold to the public are done in a hygienic condition.
4. To intensify information dissemination on good environmental sanitation practices.
5. To ensure enforcement of sanitary regulations.
6. To provide and maintain good sanitary facilities.

Monitoring and supervision

In order to achieve the desire results, the following mechanisms were put in place to enhance the objectives of the unit.

- ❖ Monthly meetings with officers on activities done in the previous month and the way forward.
- ❖ Quarterly meetings with Area councils on the way forward on sanitation in their locality.
- ❖ Monthly submission of reports by officers on activities performed
- ❖ Delegation of duties to subordinate officers.
- ❖ Keeping and making of attendance book for officers and labourers .
- ❖ Supervisory visit to the Sub district offices to assess the execution of planned programme.

1.3.1 DISTRICT SANITATION PROFILE AS AT DECEMBER 2017

(a) Liquid waste (Excreta Disposal)

The table below highlights the number of toilet facilities own by households in four communities, in all 1,102 household have toilet facilities as against 8,567 household in the four communities, this shows that there is a deficit of 7,465 household without toilet facility and they rely on public toilet. The District Assembly should collaborate with small water management team in the various towns to construct Toilet facilities for household on credit, if not that open defecation will become the last resort for the household without toilet facilities.

Table 7: Private /Household latrines

Area Council	Type of Facility					
	W/C	KVIP	VIP	PAN	STL	PIT
Hwidiem	143	7	126	-	2	24
Acherensua	16	237	169	-	-	33
Nkasiem	10	20	5	-	5	80
Dadiesoaba	6	4	169	-	5	41
Total	175	268	469	-	12	178

Source: Environmental Health Unit, 2017

The table below shows type of public toilet facilities in four towns which serve 7,465 households. The dominant public toilet in the four communities are pit toilet facility follow by KVIP and Aqua privy which always produces bad dour scent that discourage people from using the facility but rather resorting to open defecation. The four communities cannot boast of W/C and pour flash which are modern form of toilet facility. The District Assembly and other development partners should help build modern public toilet facilities to stop the menace of open defecation.

(b) Public latrines

Table 8: Public latrine

Area Council	Type of facility					
	W/C	KVIP	AQ PRIVY	ENVILOO	BIO GAS	Pit

Hwidiem	0	3	4	0	1	4
Acherensua	0	4	1	1	0	1
Nkasiem	0	2	3	0	1	12
Dadiesoaba	0	2	2	3	0	0
TOTAL	0	11	11	1	3	17

Source: Environmental Health Unit, 2017

(C) Institutional latrines

Table 9: Institutional latrines

Area Council	Type of facility					
	W/C	KVIP	VIP	STL	PAN	PIT
Hwidiem	26	7	-	5	-	5
Acherensua	10	8	-	-	-	3
Nkasiem	-	7	-	-	-	-
Dadiesoaba	-	-	8	1	-	-
TOTAL	36	22	8	6	-	8

Source: Environmental Health Department, 2017

Solid waste management

Table 10: Solid waste Management Facilities

Area council	Type of facility				
	Skip Truck	No. of containers	Container Sites	Bola taxi	Tricycles
Hwidiem	2	4	10	1	4
Acherensua	0	3	4	0	4
Nkasiem	0	0	0	0	1

Dadiesoaba	0	0	0	0	1
Total	2	7	14	1	10

Source: Environmental Health Unit, 2017

(d) Solid waste Disposal Sites

Table 11: Refuse Disposal sites

Area council	Type of Site	
	Final Disposal Site	Crude Dumping Sites
Hwidiem	1	22
Acherensua	0	9
Nkasiem	0	15
Dadiesoaba	0	31
TOTAL	1	77

Source: Environmental Health Unit, 2017

(e) Liquid Waste Treatment/Disposal Sites

Table 12: liquid Waste Treatment/Disposal sites

Area Council	Final Disposal sites
Hwidiem	1
Acherensua	0
Nkasiem	0
Dadiesoaba	0
TOTAL	1

Source: Environmental Health Unit, 2017

LIQUID WASTE GENERATION

TOTAL POPULATION	AVERAGE /PERSON /DAY	Total tonnes/ 100,000	Total disposed (25%)	Total not disposed	Total for 2013-2016
61, 369	120g	8.05	241.51	724.53	966.05 tonnes

This means 75% of our liquid waste is disposed through open defaecation.

PREMISES

Table 13: Premises

Area Council	Residential	Eating	Drinking	Industrial
Hwidiem		29	45	3
Acherensua		30	36	2
Nkasiem		25	32	2
Dadiesoaaba		30	58	-
TOTAL		114	171	7

Source: Environmental Health Unit, 2017

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid Waste

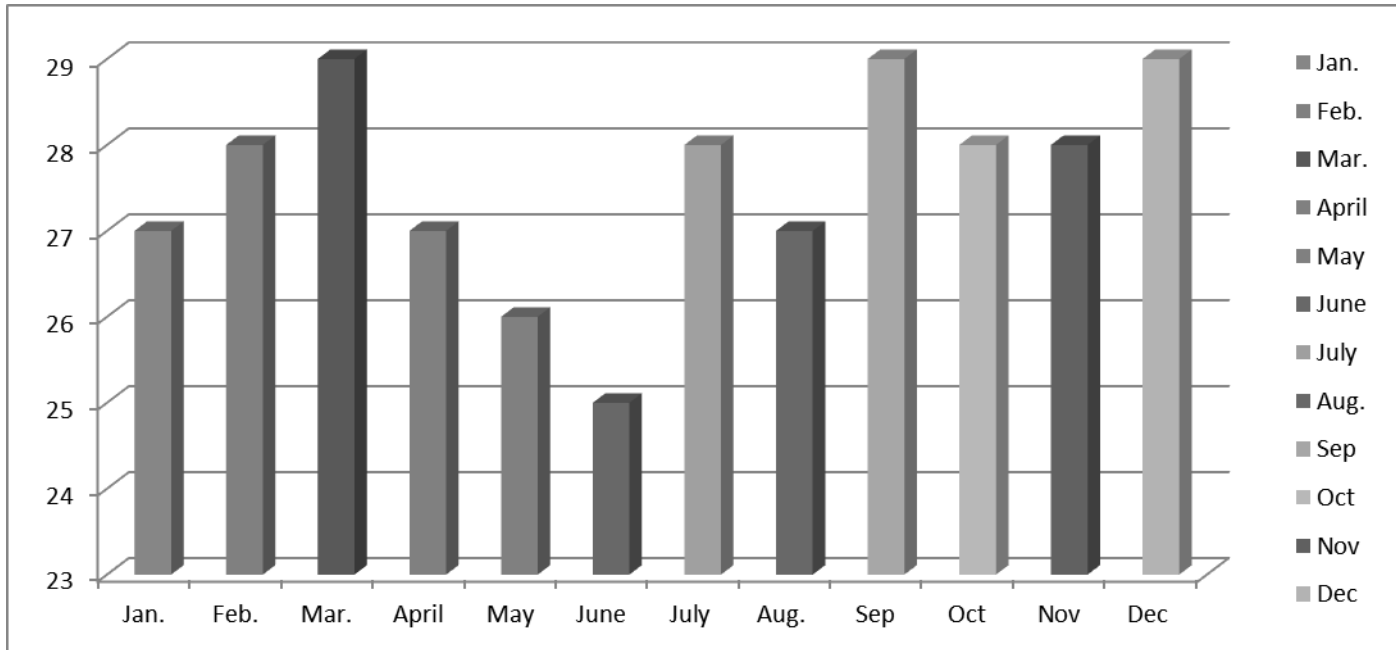
The management of the final disposal site has been solely done by Zoomlion. Apart from Hwidiem and Acherensua towns which are enjoying communal collection systems, the rest of the communities continue to practice crude dumping system at designated and unproved disposal site.

Below is the refuse collection from January to December 2017.

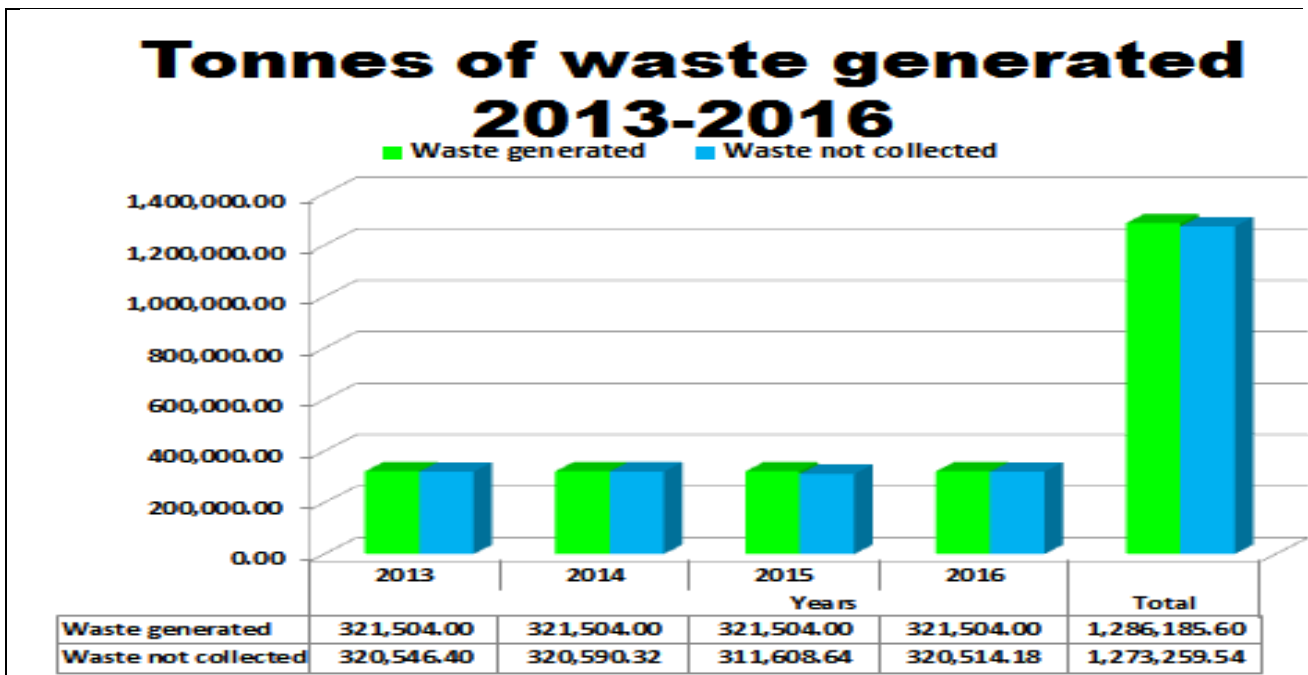
Table 14: Table showing the No. trips per, month by the Zoomlion

Vehicle	Months												Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Zoomlion	27	28	29	27	26	25	28	27	29	28	28	29	331

Source: Environmental Health Department, 2017



Source: Environmental Health Unit, 2017



Source: Environmental Health Department, 2017

1.3.3 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

1. In order to create space for continuous collection and disposal of refuse, the final disposal site was pushed and leveled twice for the year. This activity was carried out by the Waste Landfill Ghana Ltd.
2. Collection and transportation of refuse is done by Zoomlion.
3. One containers consignment was received for solid waste collection.

Liquid Waste Management

4. Management of liquid waste disposal is done by private entrepreneur who does the disposal into pits at an improvised disposal site.
5. Efforts are still underway in search of suitable disposal site and subsequently procure it for the intended use.

Salvage Conveyance Management

6. Through routine premises inspection, awareness of Land lords/ladies householders to control their waste from their bath houses flow.

Environmental Sanitation Education and Enforcement

7. A total of 9 community durbars were held to create awareness on hygienic sale of food to the public as well as importance for food vendors to be medically screened.
8. A total of 13 community durbars were held in 13 different communities and a total of 8 schools were visited and a debate was conducted. Among the issues discussed were:
 1. The effects on Stray animals especially sheep and pigs in community.
 2. The role of community/ individual towards environmental sanitation.
 3. Hygienic preparation and sale of food to the public and the importance of being medically screened as a food vendor.
 4. Community awareness on public health laws.
 5. Sensitizing school pupils on hand washing concept.

Environmental Health Sanitation Promotion

Table 16: Health promotion activities

Community	Pop.Atte.	No of visit	Activity	Remarks
Mahame	21	1	Hygienic preparation of food and importance of medical screening	Sanitary preparation of food improved. Vendors screened
Dadiesoaba	25	2	Hygienic preparation of food and importance of medical screening	Sanitary preparation of food improved. Vendors screened.
Hwidiem	67	3	Hygienic preparation of food and importance of medical screening.	Sanitary preparation of food improved. Vendors screened.
Konkontreso	12	1	Hygienic preparation of food and importance of medical screening.	Sanitary preparation of food improved. Vendors screened.
Nkasiem	40	1	Hygienic preparation of food and importance of medical screening.	Sanitary preparation of food improved. Vendors screened.
Wuramuso	27	1	Hygienic preparation of food and importance of medical screening.	Sanitary preparation of food improved. Vendors screened.
Acherensua	45	1	Hygienic preparation of food and importance of medical screening.	Sanitary preparation of food improved. Vendors screened.
Sienchem	15	1	Hygienic preparation of food and importance of medical screening.	Sanitary preparation of food improved. Vendors screened.
Mahame Nkwanta	11	1	Hygienic preparation of food and importance of medical screening.	Sanitary Preparation of food improved. Vendors screened.

Source: Environmental Health Unit, 2017

One of the core mandates of the environmental health unit is to ensure healthy animals are slaughtered and sell to the public. From the table below, the unit witnesses the slaughtering of 407 animals for public consumption.

Table 19: Slaughtering

BOVINE	GOAT	SHEEP	PIG	DOG	TOTAL
Nil	98	151	158	Nil	407

As part of our ethical obligation to ensure proper sanitary standards at all sale points and that food reaching the consumer is safe and free from all forms of contamination and also of good keeping quality, the unit undertook the following actions:

- Vigorous sanitary inspection in all food establishments.
- Medical screening.
- Preventing people from selling under in-sanitary conditions.
- Hygiene education of Market women.

Table 20: Food Vendors

NO. REGISTERED	NO.SCREENED	NO. UNSCREENED	REMARKS
2 248	2010	38	

Source: Environmental Health Unit, 2017

Constraints

The District Environmental Health Office is faced with some challenges which needed to overcome to be able to ensure good environmental cleanliness. These include:

1. Inadequate waste management equipment like refuse trucks, containers.
2. Suitable land to be used for the disposal of both solid and liquid waste.
3. Inadequate staff both skilled and unskilled.
4. The unit has no sanitary tools.
5. Lack of cesspool emptier.
6. Lack of motorbike for environmental errands/activities.

RECOMMENDATION

To ensure effective delivery of service and to achieve our objectives set, I hereby recommend that,

1. The District Assembly should give priority to sanitation issues, in terms of timely release of funds to execute sanitation activities.

2. Additional officers, at least 10 should be posted to the District to beef up the existing number.
3. Additional labourers should be employed to take up the sanitation challenges emerging in the district.
4. Funds should be released to build the capacity of officers in areas of health education techniques, report writing and prosecution of sanitary cases.
5. Procurement of cesspool emptier to support liquid waste management.
6. Procurement of sanitary tools.
7. Acquisition of final disposal site for both solid and liquid waste.
8. Ensuring the gazzeting of the proposed bye-law for the Assembly.
9. Construction of a Slaughter house for hygienic slaughter of food animals in Hwidiem.

General Remarks and Conclusion

During the year under review, premises inspection was vigorously pursued throughout the district, and it came to light that the following nuisances were found to be evident in most premises. The most common nuisances detected as in order of ascendancy were

1. In sanitary drains and catch pits
2. Overgrowth of weeds
3. Indiscriminate defecation
4. Poor storage and indiscriminate disposal of refuse
5. Dirty surroundings
6. Dilapidated structures or building.

In spite of all this development, the unit will continue to purse programmes which will improve sanitation and public education in the District.

1.4 Educational Indicators

1.4.1 Educational Institutions in the District

There are 59 public Kindergarten, 24 private Kindergarten, 58 public Primary schools, and 22 private primary schools, 39 Junior High Schools (JHS), 9 private Junior High Schools (JHS) and 2 public Senior High Schools (SHS), One (1) TVET and one (1) Nursing Training College in the district. Table 1 shows the number of schools by level. It is obvious from the table below that public schools dominate in all levels of education compared to private schools. However, private schools are making significant impact as they contribute 28.9%, 37.9% and 23.1% to number of schools at KG, Primary and JHS respectively. The District can boast of one private TVET and one nursing training College.

Table 21: School Enrolment in the District (2016/2017)

S/N	LEVEL	PUBLIC NO.	PRIVATE NO.	TOTAL
1	KINDERGARTEN	59	24	83
2	PRIMARY	58	22	80
3	JHS	39	9	48
4	SHS	2	0	2
5	TVET		1	1
6	Nursing Training College	1		1
TOTAL				215

Source: Asutifi South District Education Directorate, 2017

1.4.2 Enrolment Level

The District has 21,921 of its population at the various levels of education from KG to Senior High School. There are about 99 percent of the population within the basic and senior high school going age are in school. It is realised from the table that, boys keep on increasing at all levels of education while the opposite is for girls.

Obviously, more boys (51.7%) are enrolled in school compared to girls which is just about 48.3 percent. The table further reveals that the retention rate for girls is low especially from primary to senior high school. Approximately about two percent (2%) of girls dropped from primary to junior high school and further dropped by 1.6 percent from JHS to SHS.

The table below shows the schools' enrolment at the various levels for the 2016/2017 academic by levels.

Table 22: Total Enrolment by Levels of education (2016/2017)

LEVEL	Boys		Girls		TOTAL
	Enrolment	%	Enrolment	%	
Pre-School	2574	50.8	2493	49.2	5067
Primary	5199	50.9	5025	49.1	10224
Junior High	2015	52.9	1797	47.1	3812
Senior High	1542	54.7	1276	45.5	2818
Total	11330		10591		21921

Source: Asutifi South District Education Directorate, 2017

1.4.3 Staffing Level in Schools

The quality of teaching and learning depends among other things on the availability of trained and resourced teachers. This calls for the training of more teachers. The District has its fair share of trained teachers. There is however greater numbers of untrained teachers at the primary and pre-school levels but majority of these teachers are pursuing the Distance Learning Diploma programme. The table below indicates the staffing by level:

Table 23: Staffing Level in Schools (2017)

LEVEL	TEACHERS		
	TRAINED	UNTRAINED	TOTAL
Pre-school	108	82	190
Primary	180	90	270
Junior High	200	33	233
Senior High	125	5	130
TOTAL	613	210	723
Percentage	74.50%	25.50%	100%

Source: Asutifi South District Education Directorate, 2017

1.4.4 Teacher/Pupil ratio (TPR)

The PTR is a key input indicator used as proxy for assessing the quality of education. The associated policy objective is to achieve a national TPR of 1:35 at the primary level and 1:25 at the J.H.S level, as these levels are expected to be optimal for ensuring quality education.

The Table below shows that on the average, the District's TPR is relatively below the National Baseline.

Table 24: Teacher/Pupil Ratio in the District

Levels	NATIONAL BASELINE	DISTRICT ACHIEVEMENT (/2016/2017)
Pre-School	1:40	1:22
Primary	1:35	1:28
Junior High	1:25	1:14
Senior High	1:30	1:21

Source: Asutifi South District Education Directorate, 2017

1.4.5 Gender parity index

The goal of ensuring parity in basic education has a targeted Gender Parity Index of 1:1 for all levels of basic education. This target is in conformation with the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Gender Parity Index measures the ratio of boys’ and girls’ enrolment rates, the balance of parity being 1.

Government policies such as the introduction of the Capitation Grant Scheme, School Feeding Programme and Free School Uniforms are all measures that promote Gender Parity in school enrolment. The table below shows the situation in the District. More efforts however need to be put in place to arrest the downward movement of the indicator as the pupils’ progress from pre-school to Junior High.

Table 25: Gender parity index

SCHOOL LEVEL	%OF GIRLS ENROLMENT	GENDER PARITY INDEX	COMPLETION RATE OF GIRLS
KG	49.20%	0.97%	-
Primary	49.10%	0.96%	-
JHS	47.10%	0.89%	-
SHS	45.50%	0.83%	-

Source: Asutifi South District Education Directorate, 2017

1.4.6 School Feeding Programme

Only six (6) schools in the District are hooked up to the school feeding programme. These schools include: Acherensua Islamic Primary, Subriso D/A primary, Cocoa Station D/A primary, Nkrankrom D/A primary/KG, Nkrankrom, Methodist Primary/KG, Manhyia D/A primary/KG. More children are deserting other schools for these six schools where they expect to be fed. Enrolment in these schools therefore has increased significantly putting more pressure on their facilities and also having a toll on quality teaching and learning. There is the need for an extension of the programme to other schools to ease the pressure on the present schools and to also encourage more enrolment; the data was captured during cocoa harvest season where parents take their wards to farms to give them helping hand which as a result decrease enrolment in 2015. The table below shows the School Feeding Situation in the District in 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016. The three years are brought on board for comparative analysis to be made in order to know the extent of school feeding in the district. In 2017 payment for school feeding programme are made directly to the Cooks on E-Zwich, therefore the assembly do not have data on the amount disbursed in 2017

Table 27: Coverage of the School Feeding Program and the amount disbursed

Year	Amount Disbursed GHC	No. of Schools	Enrolment
2013	67,390.00	6	1544
2014	78,905.00	6	1925
2015	72,247.00	6	1712
2016	-	6	1758
2017	-	6	2066

Source: Asutifi South District Education Directorate, 2017

1.4. 7 Employment Situation in the District

The Asutifi South Youth Employment Agency operates within the objective of the National Youth Employment Agency. The core mandate of the Agency is to recruit sound minded and energetic youth in the District and gives them the necessary skills as well as technique to be able to work in the various modules of the agency.

This Annual report looks at recruitment made by Youth Employment Agency of the Asutifi South District. The department has recruited Two hundred sixty-One (261) persons in the District which is made up of One hundred and Twenty-seven (127) males representing 48.70percent and One hundred and Thirty-four (134) females representing 51.30 percent. These Two Hundred Sixty-One persons recruited have all under gone the necessary training required for them to work with institutions assigned to them.

The 26 youth in community policing assistance were trained at Kumasi police training centre, the 10 fire service assistance recruited were trained at Accra fire service training centre, 10 prison assistance are yet to go for training at Accra Prison service training centre, 2 people recruited for youth in Electronic Health were trained at Kintampo school of Allied health, the 97 persons recruited for community health assistant received their training at Hwidiem Senior High School, 95 people recruited for youth in Community Education Teaching Assistant were trained at Hwidiem Presbyterian Church Premises, 10 people recruited in youth in Environmental Protection Officers were Trained at Kumasi Police Training Centre and 8 Arabic teachers recruited and trained at the District Assembly Hall.

Below is table that gives much detail on female and males recruited for the various modules.

Table: 28 Employment Situations in the District

S/N	MODULES	NO. OF MALES RECRUITED	NO. OF FEMALES RECRUITED	TOTAL NO. RECRUITED PERSONNELS
1.	YOUTH IN COMMUNITY	14	12	26

	POLICE ASSISTANTS			
2.	YOUTH IN FIRE SERVICE ASSISTANTS	5	5	10
3.	YOUTH IN PRISON SERVICE ASSISTANTS	6	4	10
4.	YOUTH IN HEALTH ASSISTANTS	34	66	100
5.	YOUTH IN E-HEALTH	2	0	2
6	YOUTH IN COMMUNITY EDUCATION TEACHING ASSISTANT	50	45	95
7	YOUTH IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OFFICERS	8	2	10
8	YOUTH IN ARABIC COMMUNITY TEACHING	8		8
TOTAL				261

Source: Youth Employment Agency Annual Report, 2017

CHAPTER TWO

INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Introduction

Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development is one of the key thematic areas of the Ghana Shed Growth and Development Agenda & II and being the engine of growth as indicated in the policy document, it is also a priority of the Asutifi South District Assembly. The focus of the District in this sector is to collaborate with Civil Society Organizations, promote an enabling environment for private sector development, develop transportation and enhance technology in the agricultural sector to facilitate the increase in productivity and agro-processing.

The District Medium Term Development Plan showed more programmes and projects to accelerate development in the sector. In order to measure these programmes and projects, there are key indicators to monitor progress towards the achievement of the stated objectives. The following are some of the indicators to monitor progress of work in the sector.

- Number of communities with access to electricity
- Length of road rehabilitated/upgraded to link farming communities to marketing centres
- Percentage increase in crop yields
- Number of farmers using improved technologies

2.2 Road

In order for the roads in the District to be more accessible especially in the rainy season and also facilitate the productivity in agriculture and agro-industry, there is the need to improve and maintain road transport infrastructure, and rehabilitate farm-to-market roads in the District. Due to this, the District Assembly has engineered 12.7 km out of the 35.60 length of unengineered feeder roads. The District has 18.60 km of surfacing (tarred) road network. Below is the road network situation in the District.

Table 29: Nature and Length of Roads in the District (2017)

Nature of Road	Length of Road	Achievement	% Change
Surfacing (Tarred) Road Network	48.60 km		
Engineered Road Network	88.10km	12.7km	14.42%
Partial Engineered Road Network	44.45km	-	
Unengineered Road Network	35.60km	-	

Total	181,75km		
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Source: Department of Feeder Roads (Asutifi South District)

2.3 Access to Energy

Out of the 106 communities in the District, 92 have been connected to the national electricity grid. 14 communities are yet to be connected to the national grid. The comprehensive plan to achieve the energy target will take into consideration the long term objective of ensuring that energy is constantly available to support the activities of the industrial, commercial and service sectors. During the period under review, the Assembly has successfully Rehabilitated 400 and 600 street lights in the District. Electricity was extended to 2 basic schools in the District; this is to improve the lighting and security systems in the District.

CHAPTER THREE

ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

3.1 Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture has the mandate to report on activities of the agricultural sector in the district. The district's economy has been largely dependent on agriculture and its growth is a key to overall economic growth and development. Based on this, a number of activities were undertaken to transfer technological knowledge to farmers through extension activities and stakeholders in the agricultural value chain.

The district is generally low lying and most of the soils are sandy loam and loamy soils. The soils are generally rich in nutrient and are suitable for the cultivation of crops such as plantain, cassava, oil palm, maize cocoyam, rice and ginger. Vegetable production is predominant along the Tano basin and small-scale irrigation facilities are used during the dry season to facilitate all year farming in the district.

Livestock production in the district is dominated by small-scale operators who are mainly crop farmers keeping livestock (poultry – fowls, turkey, sheep, goat, cattle) to supplement their incomes and for food security purposes. There are few well organized commercial poultry and pig production farms. Non – traditional agricultural activities such as pineapple production, snail and bee rearing is also on the increase in the district. Housing for animals in the district is mostly the free-range system.

Climatic conditions in the district are characterized by two seasons: the major (April – July) and minor season (September to November). Farming activities are mostly rain fed, and therefore has most farming operations carried out between April and July. Labour is scarce and costly due to the drift of labour into illegal mining popularly called galamsey.

Even though the year has been successful, several challenges such as Inadequate AEAs: farmer, insufficient veterinary staffs to carry out veterinary activities in the district, inadequate storage facilities for planting for food and jobs.

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Food Security and Emergency Preparedness

Rainfall and Its Effect on Agriculture

The volume and distribution of rainfall are crucial determinants of agricultural production. Table 1 shows the rainfall volume and distribution for the year 2017. There was a sixty-two percent (62%) increase in rainfall volume (1520mm) from the previous year (940mm). This increase in rainfall volume was experienced from the beginning of February to the first week of December, 2017 and the distribution was also better compared to same period last year.

Eighty - two (82) rainy days were recorded this year as against forty-five (45) rainy days last year, 2016. The second quarter recorded the highest volume of rainfall (569mm) with the third quarter recording the highest number of rainy days.

Table 30: District rainfall Distribution

Month	Last year		Current year	
	Rainfall (mm)	Number of rainy days	Rainfall (mm)	Number of rainy days
1 st Quarter	120	7	197	7
2 nd Quarter	421	18	569	27
3 rd Quarter	178	10	485	29
4 th Quarter	221	10	269	19
Total	940	45	1520	82

Source: DADU / [Asutifi](#) weather station 2017

The month of January, February and December were as usual the driest months in the district.

This led to the usual scorching of vegetative cover especially on plants and farms not cultivated around water bodies to facilitate the use of pumping machines to irrigate the fields.

The month of March to November recorded significant amounts of rainfall resulting in incidence of flood on rice fields in July along the Tano basin in Hwidiem.

EXTERNAL SHOCKS IMPACTING ON AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE

A number of external factors influenced the performance of crops and livestock production in the district. Most of these external factors impacted negatively on production. These factors include: increase in input prices, fuel price increase, malaria, bush fire, illegal mining (galamsey) and illegal logging.

Increase in Input Prices

Prices of agro – inputs in the district particularly seeds and fertilizer have generally been low with the introduction of government programme –**Planting for Food and Jobs**. For fertilizer, all operational areas have easy access to it since the fertilizers received were distributed across the district. The limited number of agro – input stores has served as a booster for the input dealers to peg prices of inputs not distributed under planting for food and jobs high because of the lack of competition amongst them. This high price discourages farmers in its usage and for those who use it, they end up with high production cost which impacts negatively on agricultural activities.

Fuel Price Increase

The frequent increase in fuel prices results in direct increase in prices of agro – inputs since most of these inputs are bought outside the district thereby attracting high transport fares hence higher prices. This frequent increase has a significant and negative impact on agricultural production in the district.

Malaria

The district health directorate's malaria control program of distributing treated mosquito nets, educating farmers to sleep under these treated nets coupled with the Agricultural Extension Agents' education of farmers on proper disposal of agro – chemical containers, the incidence of malaria among farmers is on the decrease which is very positive for farming since it increases agricultural production and productivity.

Bush fire

As at the end of the year 2017, six cases of bush fire were reported in the district. Most of this incidence occurred as a result of farmers preparing their lands for the upcoming season. A number of cocoa and arable crop farms were destroyed. A portion of the forest in Hwidiem was also burnt. These negatively affect agriculture since livelihoods are lost. To forestall future occurrences, efforts have been made by the department to sensitize farmers on bushfire control and management practices. The district fire service has also established the fire brigades to help control bushfires.

Illegal logging

The loss of forest in the district is on the increase and impacts negatively on agricultural activities. Their activities has made farming roads unmotorable and the tricycles that ply these routes also charge high fares due to the bad nature of the roads. The illegal activities have also impacted negatively on climate and destroyed farm lands.

Illegal mining (Galamsey)

The government's initiative of halting illegal mining activities has impacted positively on agricultural activities since the rate of losing farm land to illegal mining activities has been minimized. The challenge now is that the youth who drifted into the illegal mining activities have also not taken full advantage of the government programme – **Planting for Food and Jobs**

Major crop performance

The land under cultivation for all the major food crops in the district increased marginally. For maize and rice, the increase is as a result of the government program – planting for food and jobs which has seen increase desire of farmers to increase their production. For plantain, it is increasing because of the increasing desire of farmers going into cocoa production. A major hindrance to area under cultivation is the unfavorable land tenure system being practiced in the district.

Yield for most crops have sturdily been increasing over the years. This is largely due to the increasing adoption of new and improved technologies by farmers.

Table 31: Area under cultivation

Commodity	Area Cultivated Ha		Yield mt/ha		Production Mt	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Maize	800	1040	1.5	2.0	1200	2080
Rice	820	940	2.5	3.0	2080	2820
Cassava	4000	4000	16.0	18.2	64000	72800
Yam	154	158	11.52	12.5	1774.08	1975
Cocoyam	1542	1500	2.9	2.4	4471.8	3600

Plantain	6142	6170	8.4	10.6	51592.8	65402
Vegetables	1000	1200	4.9	6.2	4900	7440
Ginger	470	590	10	-	4700	

Source: Asutifi South District Agriculture Directorate, 2017

Livestock Sub – Sector Performance

Local Slaughter

Raising livestock in the district is rewarding if strict measures would be taken regarding their housing, feeding and patronage of veterinary services. This district has no slaughter house but rather one fully equipped meat shop built in the new market on the Hwidiem-kenyasi road but is not in use since traders are unwilling to move from the old market. This situation compels butchers to use slabs for their activities and mostly, the conditions at this facilities are unhygienic and it also makes data capturing difficult.

For the number of slaughtered animals, the sheep recorded the highest (91), followed by cattle (45 animals). For goat, traditions in most parts of the district forbids rearing of them, hence data is not readily available.

On pigs, individuals who were encouraged to go into its production are now struggling to market the meat even on the open market. There was a ready market for pork within the district with Newmont Ghana Gold Limited being the highest purchaser of pork, but with the significant decrease in staff strength due to the redundancy, demand for the meat has also reduced significantly.

This has compelled farmers to accept very low prices for the animals from outside buyers due to the high cost of production arising from feeding.

Table 32: Local Slaughter of Food Animals:

	2016					2017				
	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Pigs	Others	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Pigs	Others
Asutifi South	26	77				45	91			

Source: Asutifi South District Agriculture Directorate, 2017

The increase in the number of slaughtered animals for 2017 compared to 2016 creates a good picture of the consumption of a protein rich diet in the district, which is good for better child development and good health. The Muslim festivities were also a contributing factor for the rise this quarter.

Protection and Mitigation Measures

To minimize the negative impact of disasters on farm families, various preventive and mitigation initiatives were carried out.

Bushfire prevention and control

Bushfire has a devastating effect on farming activities across the district. Six bush fire cases were recorded in the first and second quarter of the year 2017. It was mostly as a result of farmers clearing their lands for the upcoming season.

Climate change awareness creation

To improve farmer response to natural disasters such as flood and drought, the department together with ACTIONAID/SODIA trained 489 farmers (5 males and 384 females) on the changing trends of climate, importance of mulching and composting to conserve water and the need to plant early maturing varieties to facilitate early harvest.

Disease surveillance and vaccination schedule

For effective prevention and control of diseases, farmers were educated on the importance of vaccinating their animals against diseases. On poultry, 16000 birds were vaccinated against Newcastle and 120 dogs vaccinated against rabies.

Youth in Agriculture

The number of youth involved in agricultural activities has seen an improvement compared to previous years. This is due to the readiness of the youth to take advantage of government support programs for agriculture.

Table 33: Youth in Agriculture

District	Youth involved in farm activities with MOFA special initiative for youth			
	Male	Female	TOTAL	% Female
Asutifi	136	36	172	21%

PROGRAMME 2: Increased Growth in Income

Veterinary Activities

Table 34: Vaccinations and Prophylactic Treatments of Farm Animals and Pets

Animal Species	Disease	2016	2017
Poultry	I2	16000	14000
Sheep	PPR	800	-
Dogs	Rabies	70	120

Clinical cases	Sheep	Goat	Cattle	Pigs
Foot root	12	2		
Pinkeye	3	2		
Coccidiosis	4			
Pneumonia	10			
Paraphimosis	2			2
Mastitis	2			
Dermatitis			1	

Myiasis			1	
Salmonellosis		3		
Deworming	34		10	8
Dipping	5		5	

Source: Asutifi South District Agriculture Directorate, 2017

Internally Generated Funds (IGF)

IGF for the year was generated through movement permit, vaccination and veterinary services since it is the only source of funds for the department. The figure realized for this year was lower than same last year (that is GH¢ 2689.00 as against GH¢ 2921.50 last year). The reduced figure is due to poor patronage of veterinary services in the last quarter of 2017 compared to same quarter last year (GH¢ 280 as against GH¢1304) as a result of farmer's inability to afford the cost of vaccines for vaccinating their animals.

Table 35: IGF

Source of Funds	2016	2017	% Difference
Vaccines & Veterinary services	GH¢ 2921.50	GH¢ 2689.00	-7.96

Source: Asutifi South District Agriculture Directorate, 2017

PROGRAMME 3: Increased Competiveness and Enhanced Integration into Domestic and International Markets.

Availability and Access to Food Outlets

The district has three major market centers (That is Hwidiem market with market days on Tuesdays and Fridays, Nkaseim and Acherensua). During market days, traders move from Kumasi and nearby district to market their produce.

Again, almost every community in the district has a satellite market where producers market their produce. This community markets are not well organized forcing most buyers to travel to nearby major towns to make the purchases

Food Commodity Prices.

Commodity prices for the year under review saw reduction in prices for most commodities except for Cocoyam, which has been increasing over the years. The increase in price is because of its scarcity in farms due to the continuous use of herbicides in controlling weeds.

For the cereals and tomatoes, the reduction in price is as a result of importation from other districts and the increase in yields of most farmers. However, current trends in supply and demand of local rice in the district shows that the local variety compete favorably with the imported ones but the increase in production figures has reduced prices compared to last year.

Table 36: Average Wholesale Food Price of Major Commodities

COMMODITY	Average Price (Nominal GH¢)		
	2016	2017	Percentage Difference
Maize (100 kg)	205	197	-3.9
Local Rice (Milled 100 kg)	350	320	-8.6
Paddy rice	200	180	-10
Ginger	200	160	-20
Yam (250 kg)	460	325	-29.35
Cocoyam (91 kg)	185	200	8.1
Cassava (91 kg)	120	79	-34.2
Plantain (9-11 kg)	40	18	-30
Tomatoes (52 kg)	250	210	-16

Source: DADU – ASUTIFI SOUTH

SPECIAL PROJECTS

BRIEFING ON PLANTING FOR FOOD AND JOBS PROGRAMME IN THE DISTRICT ASUTIFI SOUTH

BACKGROUND

Planting for Food and Jobs programme is a government of Ghana initiative aimed at ensuring immediate and adequate availability of selected crops: Rice, Maize, and vegetables – Pepper, Tomato and Onion. This is to increase incomes, expand exports and above all create employment for the teaming unemployed youths in the district through improved productivity and intensification of Government on Ghana support to private sector service providers.

To achieve this, five strong pillars have been put in place:

1. Provision of Seeds
2. Fertilizer
3. Provision of Extension Services
4. Marketing
5. E- Fertilizer monitoring

Hence the target of the district Technical committee; less effort, bigger yield is very key to all the stakeholders of the programme

Table:37 Major Achievement

Commodity	Area Ha	Participation			Inputs bags			Payments Ghc	
		M	F	T	NPK	Urea	SoA	Seed	Fertilizer
Maize	54.3	132	11	143	2456		1314	14343.40	148001.10
Rice	103.25	99	19	118					
Onion	0.4	4	1	5					
Pepper	21.2	38	1	39					
Tomatoes	31.6	62	4	66					
NPK		496	69	565					
SoA		274	49	323					

Source: Asutifi South District Agriculture Directorate, 2017

CHALLENGES

1. Inadequate storage facilities for inputs received and demand by PBC for its storage facilities been used to store inputs since cocoa is in season.
2. Staff mobility – Vehicles and motor bikes

BRIEFING ON FALL ARMYWORM SITUATION IN THE DISTRICT – MINOR SEASON

BACKGROUND

The pest was first reported in Acherensua by early planters with a combine hectareage of 8ha in February, 2017. Farmers started the control of the pest with a potent chemical (Bypel) and total estimated area of 6.8ha were recovered. Arrangement was made to collect chemicals supplied by the government from the region to spray affected and adjacent fields.

Area Infested Ha	Area Spayed Ha	Area Recovered Ha	Area Destroyed Ha	Farmers Affected		
				M	F	T
706	568.75	549.75	19	443	158	601

Source: Asutifi South District Agriculture Directorate, 2017

Table 38: Chemicals Received

Type	Quantity (litres)/Sachets	Quantity Used	Balance
Condifor	12	12	0
Supertop	132	132	0
Neemazal	100	100	0
Adepa	72	72	0
KD 125 EC	50	28	22

Source: Asutifi South District Agriculture Directorate, 2017

CHALLENGES

1. Lack of PPEs and Spraying equipments for spraying gangs
2. Lack of vehicles (Pickup and Motor bikes) hinders effective monitoring and data collection

TRAINING OF WOMEN GROUPS ON CLIMATE SMART RESILIENT AGRICULTURE

To help increase farmer response to climate change in the district especially women farmers, ActionAid and its partner in the district- SODIA in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, trained 15 women groups from 8 communities on Climate Smart Resilient Agriculture.

The communities included: Subriso, Yawkrah, Sienchem, Oseikrom, Ayako, Apotoyiwa, Georgekrom and Menhyia.

The women were taken through:

1. The changing trends in climate
2. Composting and Mulching

MAG ACTIVITIES

Table 39: Trainings

Type of Training (Topic)	Location	Impact Point	Male	Female
Training on FAW	Hwidiem	Reduce losses	7	1
Training on GAPS of rice	Hwidiem	Increase Productivity	13	2
Awareness creation on importance of fertilizer usage	Anapua fm	Increase Adoption	3	1
Training on post-harvest handling technologies of rice	Hwidiem	Reduce Losses	78	14
Training on post-harvest handling technologies of maize	Hwidiem	Reduce Losses	80	11
Training on poultry production for effective extension delivery	Hwidiem	Increase Production	12	1
Training on livestock management practices	Hwidiem	Increase Production	49	11

Source: Asutifi South District Agriculture Directorate, 2017

Demonstrations

Type of demonstrations	Expected	No. established	Participation	
Method demonstration	8	6	M 5	F 1
Varietal demonstration	1	1		1

Visit to demonstration sites

Activity	Staff	Expected	Achieved
----------	-------	----------	----------

No. of visits to demo sites	AEAs	15	5
	DDOs	8	2
	DDA	4	1
No. of field days			
		Participation	
		M	F
3		54	27

Source: Asutifi South District Agriculture Directorate, 2017

Farm Visits

Activity	Staff	Expected	Achieved
No. of Farm Visits	AEAs	288	216
	DDOs	48	36
	DDA	12	8

Table 40: General information on farmers benefitting from demonstrations

Name	Location	Type of demo	Age	Sex	Farmers current yield bags/acre	Yield of demo plot
Awudu Shaibu	Acherensua	Method (Rice)	55	M	9	
Kalijah Adamu	Hwidiem	Method (Rice)	43	F	10	
Ayoba Abubakari	Krapo	Method (Rice)	52	M	15	
Boateng Peter	Yeji Nkwanta	Method (Maize)	30	M	6	
Daniel Lartey	Hwidiem	Method (Maize)	43	M	8	
Yaw Nicholas	Amanfrom	Method (Maize)	38	M	8	
ActionAid/SODIA	Subriso	Varietal	Group	F		

Source: Asutifi South District Agriculture Directorate, 2017

RESEARCH EXTENSION LINKAGES COMMITTEE MEETING (RELC)

INTRODUCTION

The Asutifi South District Assembly, having realized the low output and challenges of key stakeholders in agricultural services delivery, production and marketing in the district, organized a district RELC meeting to help identify key challenges militating against agricultural activities and also formulate appropriate plans to help minimize identified challenges.

PARTICIPANTS

Participants included

1. Farmers
2. Marketers
3. Processors
4. Agro inputs dealers
5. NGO (SODIA/ACTIONAID)
6. Agric Sub-Committee Chairman
7. DA
8. DADU Staffs

Number of male participants: 37

Number of female participants: 35

Total number of participants: 2

GOAL OF THE MEETING

To identify key challenges militating against agricultural production in the district

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the workshop were as follows:

- 1) To improve the understanding of key stakeholders on identified agricultural challenges
- 2) To sensitize the Agricultural Extension Agents on their roles and responsibilities in minimizing identified farmer challenges.

FACILITATION

The workshop was facilitated by the following:

- 1) Regional Development Officer (RDO) – Seed
- 2) Regional Development Officer (RDO) - WIAD
- 3) District Director of Agriculture (DDA) – Asutifi South District Assembly

- 4) District Management and Information Officer (MISO) – Asutifi South District Assembly
- 5) District Coordinating Director
- 6) District Chief Executive

Table 41: Identified Farmer Challenges

NO.	DISTRICT	SUBSECTOR	ISSUES/CHALLENGES
1.	ASUTIFI SOUTH	Crop	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Difficulty in accessing credit 2. Lack of ready market 3. High incidence of diseases and pest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bacteria Blight - Leaf Curl - Birds - FAW <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Erratic rainfall 5. Difficulty in getting certified seeds 6. Lack of storage facilities 7. Low Soil Fertility 8. Difficulty in controlling birds in rice fields 9. Unavailability of super grain bags 10. Inadequate threshing machines for processing rice 11. Price fluctuations 12. Unavailability of labour 13. Misuse of Agro Chemicals 14. Poor access routes to farmlands 15. High cost of inputs 16. Difficulty in accessing market information
2.		Livestock	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High start-up cost 2. Poor access to improve breeds 3. High medication cost 4. High cost of feed supplement 5. Lack of financial support 6. Inadequate veterinary staff 7. Lack of organized market 8. Lack of veterinary clinic 9. Quarks
3.		Fisheries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High cost for pond construction 2. High feeding cost 3. Difficulty in accessing fingerlings 4. Inadequate knowledge on pond management

Source: Asutifi South District Agriculture Directorate, 2017

2. Prioritizing issues along the value chain

SS SUB SECTOR	PRODUCTION	STORAGE	MARKETING
CROPS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to land 2. Difficulty in controlling birds 3. High incidence 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unavailability of super grain bags 2. Lack of storage facilities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of ready market 2. Price fluctuations 3. Inadequate threshing machines for processing rice**

CROP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 High incidence of diseases and pest 2 Difficulty in getting certified seeds 3 Low soil fertility 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Erratic rainfall 2. High incidence of diseases and pest 3. Difficulty in controlling birds on rice fields 4. Unavailability of super grain bags 5. Difficulty in assessing credit facilities 6. Misuse of Agro Chemicals 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Price fluctuations 2. Difficulty in assessing market information 3. Difficulty in assessing credit 4. Lack of storage facilities 5. Lack of ready market 6. High cost of inputs
LIVESTOCK	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor access to improved breeds 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High start-up cost 2. High cost of feed supplement 3. Quarks 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate veterinary staff 2. Lack of veterinary clinic 3. Lack of organized market 4. High cost of medication 5. High cost of feed supplement

Source: Asutifi South District Agriculture Directorate, 2017

MODERNIZING AGRICULTURE IN GHANA ACTION PLAN 2017 TO ADDRESS FARMER

Table 43: Challenges

Problem	Technology to be disseminated	Time Frame	Target Group	Expected Results	Indicators	Responsibility	Collaboration
Difficulty in accessing Credits/ready market	Build capacity of FBO'S	Aug. to Dec. 2017	FBO'S and Processors	Ready market for FBO's and enhanced skills	Reports Attendance sheet	DADU	DA, NGO'
High incidence of pest and Diseases	Conduct surveillance, Sensitization through radio, information centres, churches and mosques	Aug. to Dec. 2017	Farmers	Enhanced knowledge and in diseases and pest control	Reports Attendance sheet	DADU	DA, NGO'S NADMO
Erratic rainfall	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Request for early maturing and drought tolerant varieties 2. Training in climate smart agric interventions 	Aug. to Dec. 2017	Farmers, DoA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to early maturing varieties 2. Enhanced knowledge and skill in CRSA 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acreage cultivated using early maturing and drought tolerant varieties 2. Reports 	DADU	NGO's
Inadequate veterinary staffs	Build capacity of general AEA'S to undertake veterinary activities at the community level	Aug. to Dec. 2017	General AEA's	Increased access to veterinary services	Number of farmers reached	DADU	Vet. Services
Difficulty in accessing market information	Use media to send out market information	Aug. to Dec. 2017	Farmers and Processors	Increased access to market information	Number of radio information's sent	DADU	DA

Difficulty in controlling birds on rice fields	Intensify the use of nets during maturity of rice	Aug. to Dec	Rice farmers	Birds invasion controlled	Increased yield	DADU	DA
High cost of inputs	Increased sensitization of farmers on planting for food and jobs	Aug. to Dec. 2017	Farmers	Increased access to inputs at reduced cost	Number of farmers	DADU	DA
Misuse of agro chemicals	Training of farmers, agro input dealers and staff	Aug. to Dec. 2017	Farmers, Agro inputs dealers, Staffs	Proper use of chemicals	Number of farmers reached	DADU	DA

Source: Asutifi South District Agriculture Directorate, 2017

FARMERS DAY CELEBRATION

The Asutifi South District Assembly in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture successfully organized the 33rd Farmers Day celebration on 1st December, 2017 in Nkaseim to honour hard working and deserving farmers in the district. Fourteen (14) farmers and an agric staff were awarded various prizes. Award items included; tricycle, motorbike, Refrigerator, Tv set, Agro chemicals, cutlasses, soaps, radio sets, Wellington boots, wax prints, knapsack, and certificates. Newmont Ghana Ltd sponsored all categories and Action Aid sponsored best woman and physically challenged farmer.

LIST OF SELECTED FARMERS FOR 2017 FARMERS' DAY AWARDS

S/N	NAME OF FARMER	LOCATION	COMMODITY/AWARD CATEGORY
1	Daniel Lartey	Hwidiem	Maize (PFJ)
2.	Salamatu Hadu	Acherensua	Rice (PFJ)
3.	Asako David	Nkaseim	Ginger
4.	Kojo Oduro	Acherensua	Physically Challenged
5.	Lucy Oppong	Mehame	Woman Farmer
6.	Alhaji Alhassan Ishmeal	Hwidiem	Livestock
7.	Emmanuel Boateng	Dadiesoaba	2 nd Crop
8.	Kweku Tawiah	Mehame Nkwanta	Crop Best
9	Frank Ankomah	Kwasuso	Fisheries
10	Johnson Asare	Dadiesoaba	Pregressive
11	James Oppong Mensah Jnr	Dadeisoaba	Cocoa
12	Dennis Danquah	Hwidiem	Agric Staff
13	Peter Adefrah	Hwidiem	3 rd Best
14	Salifu Dauda	Acherensua	2 nd Best
15	David Ohene Dwomoh	Ata -ne - Ata	Best

Source: Asutifi South District Agriculture Directorate, 2017

Challenges

- Inadequate office space is one major factor that is militating against effective delivery of planned activities in the district.
- The delay in the release of funds to undertake activities had seriously hampered timely implementation of some important activities, such as carrying out of some funds dependent demonstrations, training of farmers in various planned activities and other activities that require financial support to undertake.
- The Directorate is highly understaffed with respect to DDO's and veterinary staffs. This situation affects the operations of reaching out to more farmers in the communities in the district with veterinary services resulting in many farmers unable to access our improved technologies and other technical extension services.
- Inadequate logistics for staff

CONCLUSION

Even though many challenges were met during the reporting year, the department managed through to make appreciable performance impact through sacrifices.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- The district needs more DDO's and veterinary staffs to carry out activities in the district
- There should be in-service training to equip staff with new technologies.

CHAPTER FOUR

TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

4.1 Introduction

The broad objective of good governance and civic responsibility is to empower state and non-state entities to participate in the development process and to collaborate in promoting peace and stability in the body politic. The strategy to achieve this objective is to promote effective, responsible and accountable state machinery with improved capacity to engage the productive private sector and civil society in formulating policies and strategies for accelerated growth and poverty reduction and in the implementation of monitoring and evaluation. The District is contributing its quota towards the attainment of this broad national objective in diverse ways

4.2 Financing and Budgeting

There are two (2) main sources of revenue for the District. One of the sources is Internally Generated Fund (IGF) by the District Assembly. The other source is external, which is the main revenue for financing developmental programmes and projects at the local level. These include the Common Fund from the central government and the District Development Facility (DDF). There are other support funds from development partners such as Donor Support Funds for the Ghana School Feeding Programme. Below are tables showing the revenue sources and budgets.

Table 44: Revenue Sources: Internally Generated Fund

No.	Revenue Head	Budget (2016)	Actual (2016)	Budget (2017)	Actual (2017)
1.	Rates	51,000.00	18,735.00	51,000.00	19,073.00
2.	Lands / Royalties	644,680.00	600,073.18	336,624.00	420,750.00
3.	Fees and Fines	39,000.00	36,681.50	40,700.00	23,556.60
4.	Licenses	44,500.00	23,231.20	39,750.00	74,494.10
5.	Rent	68,000.00	58,295.00	40,000.00	2,717.00
7.	Miscellaneous	13,796.00	9,542.52	22,596.00	2,000.00
	Totals	860,976.00	746,558.40	530,670.00	542,590.70

Source: ASDA Finance Office, 2017

Table 45: External Revenue Sources

No.	Revenue Head	Budget Line (2016)	Actual (2016)	Budget Line (2017)	Actual (2017)
1	DACF	2,878,571.29	2,714,734.98	3,967,812.00	1,495,670.74
2	DACF-M.P	500,000.00	449,554.32	1,587,124.80	172,440.27
3	DDF	531,511.00	477,964.00	601,042.00	----
4	Other Donor Support /GSFP	50,000.00	6,772.95	156,857.00	75,000.00
5	G&S Decentralised Dep	23,741.71	7,778.00	1,039,753.00	197,783.43
6	HIPC (SIF)			----	---
7	DFID (Futures Group)	94,000.00	70,000.00	---	-----
8	Personnel Emolument	800,000.00	794,535.90	1,039,753.00	897,038.00
	Totals	4,877,824.00	4,521,340.15	8,392,341.80	2,837,932.44

Source: ASDA Finance Office, 2011/7

The table indicates the distribution for the external sources of funds to the District for development. The DACF and the DDF are the major sources of funding for the implementation of District Development Programmes and Projects.

Expenditure Pattern

Table 46: Expenditure Pattern as at December, 2017

No	Expenditure Head	Budget (2016)	Actual (2016)	Budget (2017)	Actual (2017)
1.	Materials and Offices Consumables	7,000.00	2,356.50	62,700.00	43,513.15
2	Utilities	11,600.00	8,242.86	14,500.00	14,278.00
3	General Cleaning	300.00	-----	2,500.00	2,262.00
4	Rentals	51,000.00	49,055.75	28,000.00	49,099.21
5	T&T	271,000.00	265,578.10	167,468.00	191,525.93
6	Repairs & Maintenance	108,100.00	98,990.00	514,000.00	350,057.00
7	Training, Seminars & conf.	214,200	203,371.00	331,425.00	114,409.00
8	Special Services	86,400.00	77,288.50	130,000.00	89,671.50
9	Other Charges & Fees	9,500.00	8,878.61	10,000.00	1,729.49
10	Emergency services	5,000.00	1,940.00	1,286,593.00	856,545.28
11	General Expenses	1,065,000.00	1,046,071.18	894,481.00	351,091.53
12	Non-financial Asset Dwell	50,000.00	47,462.18	815,806.00	146,935.96
13	Non-Residential Buildings	1,830,000.00	1,817,239.70	958,060.00	556,225.69
14	Other Structures	959,000.00	953,498.72	800,268.00	38,575.90
15	Other Machinery & Equipment	35,000.00	27,690.95	60,000.00	---
16	Infrastructure assets	110,000.00	107,590.30	551,566.00	104,415.71
17	Materials, Supplies & DW	---	----	333,205.00	1,600.00
18.	Personal Emolument	880,800.00	868,291.15	1,039,753.00	897,038.00
19	Consultancy Expenses	400.00	-----	---	-----
20	Employer Social Benefit in Cash	500.00	----	5,000.00	----
21	Capital Expenditure	----	----	-----	-----
	Total	5,694,800.00	5,583,545.42	8,000,325.00	3,808,973.35

Source: ASDA Finance Office, 2017

4.3 Empowering Women

From the National to the local level all over Ghana, there are conscious efforts made by government and civil society organizations to improve women participation in the economic, social, political and cultural spheres of the country. Although much progress has been made, there is still much room for improvement in women and politics. Out of the thirty-three (33) Assembly members who constitute the Asutifi South District General Assembly, only one (1) is female representing about 3.03%. This calls for more affirmative action to get more women into the decision making process. Action Aid Ghana, a Non-Governmental Organization operating in the District is implementing policies and programmes geared towards empowering women in the District.

4.4 Area Councils:

The District, though new has its fair share of the governance structures. The District has one (1) constituency and for that matter one (1) Member of Parliament. It has 23 Electoral Areas and 10 Government Appointees. There are four (4) Area Councils namely; Acherensua, Hwidiem, Nkaseim and Dadiesoaba. As an infant District, these Area Councils are actively operational though there is still need to provide them with more logistics.

4.5 Police citizen ratio

The District has Police posts stationed in the four Area Councils. These are Hwidiem, Acherensua, Nkaseim and Dadiesoaba. The District police have established police tent post at Ata-Ne-Ata and police barrier between hwidiem and Acherensua. The police post and barrier are to boost personal security and property in the District. The District Police is boosted with the introduction of community policing Assistance by Youth Employment Agency. The current police strength in the District is 73 and supported by 22 Community Policing Assistance. This gives a Citizen-Police Ratio of 1:789 which is above the national Ratio of 1:747. This implies that the district needs more police personnel to strengthen security.

CHAPTER FIVE

ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

5.0 Introduction

5.1 OBJECTIVES

The broad objective is to provide social and economic infrastructure in order to reduce poverty in the District. The specific objectives of the report include the following:

- To monitor physical projects in the District
- To monitor the finances of projects
- To identify challenges and constraints in the implementation of programmes and projects
- Assess impact of development projects on the citizenry

5.2 LOCATION OF PROJECTS

Generally, development projects were geographically distributed to cover more communities in the District. All the four Area Councils benefited from these projects with priority areas given more attention. Dadiesoaba Area Council recorded 39.30% followed by Hwidiem Area Council recorded 28.60percent and Nkaseim Area Council records 21.40percent. Acherensua area council recorded 10.70percent. The distribution implies that all the Area Councils have their fair share of the national cake.

5.3 TYPES /SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECT

This section of the report looks at the sector distribution of projects in the District.

In terms of sector distribution of projects, Health recorded highest with 9 projects representing 32.0 followed by Education sector and water and sanitation recording 28.60% each. Whiles Local Governance sector had 10.80percent.The health sector is the backbone of development and this is to ensure access and quality health care in the District. Water and Sanitation is key to development, this is to help curb cholera and improve water situation in the District. The education sector is the backbone to developing the human resource, hence more projects are being undertaking in this respect. The projects are also expected to improve the poor access to quality education and for that matter increasing academic performance at all levels within the district. This will also help achieve the national educational policy of increasing access to quality education by providing adequate teaching and learning resources to all levels shown below:

<u>SECTOR</u>	<u>NO. OF PROJECT</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE (%)</u>
Education	8	28.6
Water and Sanitation	8	28.6
Health	9	32.0
Local Governance	3	10.8
TOTAL	28	100.00

5.4 SOURCE OF FUNDING

Projects under execution were funded by the following sources:

I. GETFund/GOG	14.30%
II. DDF	7.10%
III. DACF	39.30%
IV. MP's CF	3.60%
V. SIF	7.10%
VI. MLGRD	21.50%
VII. IGF	7.10%
TOTAL	100%

Out of the 28 projects, 11 representing 39.30percent were funded with the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) .This was followed by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development with 6 representing 21.50%, and GETFund/GOG had 4 representing 13.8% Followed District Development Facility (DDF) , SIF and IGF with 2projects representing 7.10% whilst MP Common Fund (MPCF) also recorded 1 representing 3.60percent of the total projects.

5.5 CONTRACT SUMS/SCALE

The range of contract sums and scales of projects under execution were as follows:

5.5.1 Below GH¢50,000	- Small Scale (14.30%)
5.5.2 GH¢50,001 – 200,000	- Medium Scale (64.30%)
5.5.3 GH¢200,001+	- Large Scale (21.40%)

The District Tender Review Board gave concurrent approval on 2 of the 28 on-going projects

5.6 PAYMENTS

The total contract sum for the 28 projects that are being implemented amounts to a total cost of **Seven Million, Seven Hundred and Thirty-Three Thousand, Four Hundred and Sixty-Five Ghana Cedis, Sixty-Nine Ghana Pesewas (GH¢7,733,465.69)**. Out of this amount, **Three Million, Eight Hundred and Eighty-Nine Thousand, Four hundred and Forty-Eight Ghana Cedis, Fifty-Seven Ghana Pesewas (GH¢3,889,448.57)** representing 50.10percent of the total contract sum have been paid to contractors. This indicates that there is an outstanding debt of **Three Million, Eight Hundred and Forty-Four Thousand, Seventeen Ghana Cedis, Twelve Ghana Pesewas (GH¢3,844,017.12)** representing 49.90percent of the total contract sum to be paid to contractors for the completion of projects in the district in the period under review.

5.7 STAGE OF COMPLETION

The stages of completion of works on the projects in the district by the end of the Third quarter stand as follows:

Completed	5	17.9%
On-going	23	82.10%

5.8 PACE OF WORK

From the 28 projects under execution in the district, 5 representing 17.90percent have been completed. Out of the 23 on-going projects, 2 presenting 8.70percent are above 90% completion level while 21 of the project representing 91.30percent are on-going. The delay in the completion of projects on their expected dates is attributable to the late releases of funds from the central government and other development partners for the execution of these projects.

5.9 REMARKS

In conclusion, there will be continuous monitoring of all the projects both physically and financially to ensure successful completion. Again, the monitoring will ensure that projects are delivered to their specifications so as to achieve the set goals.

CHAPTER SIX

LINKING BUDGET TO THE ANNUAL PLAN

6.1 Introduction

This section analyses the extent to which the 2017 budget is linked to the annual action plan in the four thematic areas of the GSGDA II. Financing the plan from the budgetary resources requires a close alignment of allocation of resources with the thematic areas of the GSGDA II so as to ensure consistencies in the distribution of total budgetary allocations and actual spending on thematic areas of the GSGDA II. The tables below show the actual spending in relation to the thematic areas as against the budget for the implementation of the 2017 annual action plan.

Table 47: Actual Spending in relation to the Thematic Areas, 2017

THEMATIC AREA	AMOUNT (GH¢)
Human Development, productivity and Employment	940,894.44
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development	640,683.88
Transparent and Accountable Governance	296,520.80
Accelerated agricultural modernisation and natural resource management	62,795.32
GRAND TOTAL	2,837,932.44

Table 48: Budget for the Implementation of the 2017 Annual Action Plan

THEMATIC AREA	AMOUNT (GH¢)		TOTAL
	INTERNAL (DACF)	EXTERNAL (DONORS, etc.)	
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	618,580.00	4,050,579.00	4,669,159.00
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	203,70.00	883,192.80	1,086,942.80
Transparent and Accountable Governance	619,440.00	512,050.00	1,131,490.00
Accelerated agricultural modernisation and natural resource management	2,000.00	154,868.45	156,868.45
GRAND TOTAL	1,240,020.00	5,600,690.25	7,044,460.25

6.2 Analysis

It can be seen from the above tables that, the actual spending according to the thematic areas in 2017 is far below what was budgeted for during the beginning of the year. From the figures the actual spending and the budget allocation show that only about 65.93% spending has been achieved. This implies that, various programmes and projects that were earmarked to be carried out in the year 2017 were not.

The Assembly's inability to stay on course as far as expenditure in the thematic areas is concerned has a huge implication for quality education, access to safe drinking water, and healthcare, infrastructure development among others.

Indeed, the reason for that fall was as a result of delay and irregular release of the District Assembly Common Fund and other funds in 2017, only 37.70% of DACF and 0.0% DDF Funds were received respectively.

6.3 Conclusion

The 2017 annual progress report of the Asutifi South District was guided by the thematic areas of Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II). The report captured all on-going projects and completed in 2017. About 17.90% of the on-going projects have been completed by the end of the year under review. Reports from other decentralised departments have been harnessed into this report to have a District wide situation analysis.

Notwithstanding the challenges in the releases of the DACF and DDF, the District has been able to chalk the successes captured in this report. Given more funds in the year 2017, a lot more will be done to improve the standard of living of our people.

EMMANUEL BOATENG
(DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER)

APPENDIX I: DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN THE ASUTIFI SOUTH DISTRICT FROM JANUARY 1ST TO 31ST DECEMBER, 2017

N O.	PROJECT TITLE	LOCATION	SECTOR	CONTRACTOR	CONTRACT SUM	DATE AWARDED	PAYMENT TO DATE	% OF WORK DONE	SOURCE OF FUNDING	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
1	Construction of 1No. 2 Bedroom Semi-Detached Staff Quarters	Hwidiem	Local Governance	M/S Lethnass Limited	148,647.46	January 2014	146,493.18	75%	DACF	External works
2	Construction of single storey District Assembly Office	Hwidiem	Local Governance	M/S Aliya Construction & Trading Ent.	1,487,405.30	25 th April 2014	966,535.94	100%	GoG/GETFund	Completed
3	Construction of 1No. 4-Unit Bedroom Court House Teachers' Quarters at Acherensua	Acherensua	Education	M/S Acheamfour and Sons Const. Ltd	172,191.47	25 th April 2014	148,650.82	100%	DDF	Completed
4	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Mehame	Mehame	Health	M/S Lethnas Const. Ltd	190,878.44	24 th June, 2015	143,948.79	75%	DACF	Plastering Stage
5	Construction of 1No. 5-Bedroom Residential Bungalow with 2-Bedroom Boys Quarters and Sandcrete Wall Fencing at Hwidiem	Hwidiem	Local Governance	M/S F.J Nada Const. Ltd	530,513.06	26 th June 2015	140,330.45	70%	DACF	Lintel Stage
6	Construction of 2 storey, 12 unit classroom Block at Dadiesoaba Community Senior High School	Dadiesoaba	Education	M/S Alhaji Sale and Sons Company Limited	874,452.00			65%	GETFund	Roofing Level
7	Construction of 1 No. 6-Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store, Computer laboratory And Staff Common Room with 1No. 4-Seater KVIP Toilet at Hwidiem	Hwidiem	Education	M/S Tonsuma Const. Ltd	282,315.33	3 rd November 2015	226,260.27	100%	DACF	Completed

8	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store, Computer laboratory And Staff Common Room with 1No. 4-Seater KVIP Toilet at Mankasiem	Mankasiem	Education	M/S Stephen Afranie C0.Ltd	288,382.38	3 rd November 2015	220,180.42	85%	DACF	Painting Stage
9	Construction of Community Health Planning Service (CHPS) Compound at Aportoyiwa	Aportoyiwa	Health	M/S 3M Enterprise	159,170.66	22 nd April, 2016	91,677.97	40%	DACF	Lintel Level
10	Construction of 1No. 2-Unit Lecture Hall at Dadiesoaba Nursing Training School	Dadiesoaba	Health	M/S Nana Yaw BanaheneEnt.	342,472.68	27 th April, 2016	301,578.95	95%	DACF	Finishing
11	Construction of 1 No. Dormitory Block at Dadiesoaba Nursing Training School	Dadiesoaba	Health	M/S Yawo High Standared	391,299.04	27 th April 2016	226,638.93	90%	DACF	Painting Level
12	Construction of 1No. 8-Seater KVIP Toilet Facility at Kokofu	Kokofu	Water and Sanitation	M/S Galtons Co. Ltd	50,000.00	July 2016	34,072.00	80%	MPCF	Roofing Level
13	Construction of 1No. 16-Seater Acqua Privy Toilet Facility at Nkasiem	Nkaseim	Water and Sanitation	M/S Stephen Afranie Co. Ltd	129,199.51	July 2016	116,028.81	85%	MLGRD	Finishing
14	Construction of 1No. 16-Seater Acqua Privy Toilet Facility at Nkrankrom	Nkrankrom	Water and Sanitation	M/S Stephen Afranie Co. Ltd	129,725.31	July 2016	115,301.51	75%	MLGRD	Roofing Level
15	Construction of No. 16-SeaterAcqua Privy Toilet Facility at Woramumuso	Woramumuso	Water and Sanitation	M/S Galtons Co. Ltd	129,878.36	July 2016	111,324.37	35%	MLGRD	Super Structure
16	Construction of 1No. 16-SeaterAcqua Privy Toilet Facility at Konkontreso	Konkontreso	Water and Sanitation	M/S Oasis CO. Ltd	129,389.15	July 2016	128,904.93	100%	MLGRD	Completed
17	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block, Office,	Hwideiem Presby Primary	Education	M/S S.A Miracle Ltd	43,8898.90	24 th August, 2016	-	55%	GETFund	Gable Level

	Store, Computer laboratory And Staff Common Room with 1No. 4-Seater KVIP Toilet at Hwidiem									
18	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store, Computer laboratory And Staff Common Room with 1No. 4-Seater KVIP Toilet at Nkasiem	Nkasiem R/C Primary	Education	M/S R-Kostab Ltd	43,7107.00	25 th July, 2016	-	70%	GETFund	Roofing Level
19	Construction of 1 No. 4-Unit Boys Dormitory Block with Toilet and Bath Facilities	Dadiesoaba Nursing Training School	Health	M/S Silla Star Ghana Ltd	179,472.81	12 th May, 2016	178,852.64	95%	IGF	Finishing
20	Construction 1No. 1 Rural Clinic with mechanized borehole at Woramumuso	Woramumuso	Health	M/S Oasis Co. Ltd	92,594.12	14 th July, 2016	5000.00	50%	SIF	Roofing
21	Construction of maternity ward with mechanized borehole at Mehame	Mehame	Health	M/S Okogyata Boat Ltd	92,594.12	4 th July, 2016	23,001.23	70%	SIF	Roofing
22	Construction of 16-Seater Aqua Privy at Acherensua	Acherensua	Water and Sanitation	M/S DNT Ltd	129,618.62	4 th July, 2016	78,667.47	40%	MLGRD	Lintel Level
23	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with office store, computer laboratory and 2- Seater toilet at Mehame	Mehame	Education	M/S Stephen Afrane Co. Ltd	188,324.95	4 th October, 2016	107,028.55	65%	DACF	Lintel Level
24	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with office store, computer laboratory and 2- Seater toilet at Kwaku Nyumah	Kwaku-Nyumah	Education	M/S Misbenbetty Ent	189,451.90	4 th October, 2016	102,868.90	52%	DACF	Lintel Level
25	Construction of Pavilion with Records and Vital sample room at Nkasiem	Nkasiem	Health	M/S Stephen Afrane Co. Ltd	130,000.00	4 th October, 2016	86,615.30	70%	DDF	Lintel Level

26	Construction of 1 No. 16-seater Aqua Privy toilet facility at Mehame	Mehame	Water and Sanitation	M/S Queens Log Ltd	150,000.17	4 th July, 2016	33,500.03	45%	DACF	Lintel Level
27	Rehabilitation of CHPS Compound at Akotosu and Rehabilitation of 1 No. 4-Bedroom Teachers Quarters at Manhyia	Akotosu, Manhyia	Health and Education	M/S Silla Star Ghana Ltd	139,983.80	19 th August 2016	136,607.77	100%	IGF	Completed
28	Construction of 1 No. 16-seater Aqua Privy toilet facility at Hwidiem	Hwidiem	Water and Sanitation	M/S Glatons Co. Ltd	129,499.15	4 th July, 2016	19,379.34	15%	MLGRD	Sub-Structure

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

- Conducted Four (4) Clean-up exercise throughout the District
- Visited 82 small to big communities and food vendors were educated
- 11 development plans vetted and approved
- Meeting were held for all animals' keeper
- Hygiene education were conducted for 64 market women
- Fumigation was carried out at Hwidiem, Nkasiem and Acherensua Communities
- Organized quarterly meetings with Area Council Members on sanitation issues.
- Conducted food vendors medical screening and education
- Procured Sanitary tools
- Conducted School health Inspection
- Conducted Health and hygiene education in 30 basic schools

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

- ✓ Organized Sub-Committee, Executive Committee and Assembly meetings
- ✓ DPCU quarterly meetings were carried out 3 times within the year under reviewed.
- ✓ Management quarterly meetings were organized.
- ✓ Budget committee meetings were organized.
- ✓ Monitoring of development projects and programmes
- ✓ Organized Public Hearing
- ✓ Sensitized revenue collectors on revenue mobilization and management
- ✓ Public education on tax payment
- ✓ Organized sensitization of staff on the local government service protocols such as code of conduct, scheme of service and condition of service
- ✓ Undertake school feeding programmes in 6-Schools
- ✓ Support GES to organize my first Day at School programme
- ✓ Support GES to organize STME for girls
- ✓ Support GES to organize Mock Exam for BECE Candidates
- ✓ Support national Day celebrations
- ✓ Support DPCU activities
- ✓ Organize capacity building programmes for staff and Assembly members
- ✓ Support maintenance of general equipment
- ✓ Provide support for community initiated projects
- ✓ Organize capacity building programmes for Area Council

SOCIAL WELFARE

- Registration of 23 indigents under NHIS
- Payment of LEAP
- Registered 5 disabilities
- Social Education was carried out
- Carried out 8-day care centres monitoring
- Organized two social education programme on the role of social welfare at 2 communities
- Registered 12 LEAP beneficiary under NHIS
- Registered and monitored the activities of NGO's and CBOs
- Assisted 50 PWDs financially
- Assisted in the resolve of all reported cases relating to family welfare, rent and child Maintenance
- 537 LEAP beneficiaries received their grants and also were assisted to renew their NHIS
- Register and supervise Day Care centres
- Monitor the activities of 30 PWDs
- Provide Hospital Welfare service
- Pay home visits to LEAP beneficiaries

AGRIC

- ✓ Maintained 22 cassava multiplication fields
- ✓ Established 7 demonstrations site
- ✓ Assisted 7 AEAs who performed 82 farm and home visits
- ✓ Formed Planting for food District Technical Team
- ✓ Organized 3 technical review meetings within the quarter
- ✓ Celebrated 33rd National Farmers Day
- ✓ Educate 400 farmers in the district on HIV/AIDS
- ✓ Established 40 acres of maize production field
- ✓ Established and Maintain rice field
- ✓ 300 farmers were train on livestock management practices
- ✓ Organized training on poultry production for effective extension delivery
- ✓ Compile and submit monthly, quarterly, mid-year and annual reports
- ✓ Train 120 farmers on post-harvest losses along the value chain of maize, rice, cassava and vegetables
- ✓ Engaged 172 youth in Agric
- ✓ Provided adequate and effective knowledge in livestock management to 100 farmers
- ✓ Promoted livestock poultry and fisheries development
- ✓ Promoted selected staple crop development
- ✓ Promoted seed and planting materials development
- ✓ Capacity of 10 technical staff build on good agronomical practices

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- ❖ Monitored of water facilities in the District
- ❖ Conducted sensitization education on the need to pay property rate
- ❖ Monitored of water facilities in the District
- ❖ Inspection of sustainable livelihood projects at 3 communities
- ❖ Sensitization and education of community members on water and sanitation
- ❖ Conducted education for 3 Community based group.
- ❖ Educate 3 women group on the need to enter into income generation ventures
- ❖ Conducted Community entry and site selection exercise in 38 communities
- ❖ 50 women trained on leadership role and decision making
- ❖ Organized sensitization program on citizens' rights and responsibilities in collaboration with NCCE

EDUCATION SERVICES

- Visited the thirty-one (31) UTDBE- Teacher Trainees
- End of term examination was conducted successfully
- Organized Inspection on scheme of work and lesson notes
- Organized first term examination through-out the District Successfully
- Created 8 Kg and Primary 1 at 9 Communities
- Formation of Girl-Child Clubs in 20 basic schools

HEALTH SERVICE

- Organized training for Health Staff on Home Based Care on Malaria
- Training of Community Based Volunteers on Buruli Ulcer and yaws
- Organized Buruli Ulcer workshop for health officers
- Embarked on counseling and testing of HIV/AIDS at farmers Day premises
- Organized Training for Volunteers on Mass drug administration on Onchocerciasis
- Organized training for Health Staff on Mass Drug Administration of Onchocerciasis
- Organized one-day workshop for Health workers on EPI and Data management
- Organized DHMT weekly meeting
- Organize programmes on Malaria and immunization
- Formed adolescent health corners
- Conducted outreach services for specialization

National Health Insurance

- Conducted education and registration of members in 27 communities
- Organized promotional/ massive registration exercise in 8 communities
- Conducted education for client and providers on changes related to NHIS at 18 Health Facilities