

2014

TATALE-SANGULI DISTRICT

**[2014 ANNUAL PROGRESS
REPORT]**

2014 ANNUAL COMPOSITE PROGRESS REPORT

Introduction

This presentation constitutes a profile of the Tatale-Sanguli District Assembly (TSDA). It is one of the newly created districts that were inaugurated in the latter part of 2012. The District was established by the legislative instrument (L.I) 2067; of 2011. The district was carved out of the hitherto Zabzugu-Tatale District.

Location and size of the District

The Tatale-Sanguli District is located in the Eastern flank of the Northern Region and covers an area of about 1090.46440 km sq. It shares boundaries with the Republic of Togo to the East, Zabzugu District to the South, Saboba and Chereponi Districts to the North and Yendi Municipality to the west. The District is comprises about One-hundred and sixty-nine (169) communities, nine (9) Electoral Areas (EAs), and three (3) sub-districts. The sub districts are Tatale town councils including the Kandin/Sheini and Tatindo Area Councils (ACs). The district also has about four major peri-urban towns namely: Tatale, Kuyuli, Kandin and Sanguli with Tatale being the Administrative capital.

Physical and Natural Environment

Climate

The District experiences two main seasons during the year – the dry and the raining season. The dry long severe dry season starts from late October to early May. The dry season is also connoted with the harmattan and the hot weather. The harmattan weather is characterized by dry harmattan winds from the Sahara, and it is experienced from the month November through to February. The coldest nights in the year are experienced in the harmattan season. The hot weather of the dry season is experienced in the months of March, April and May characterized by excessive hot temperatures during the day and night times. The mean of the annual maximum temperatures range between 32 and 35°C while the mean minimum temperatures are between 21 and 22°C

The raining season on the other hand spans from late May to early October. The annual average rainfall is 1200mm. Most parts of the District are inaccessible during the peak of the raining season.

Both seasons also provide a platform for the corresponding work ethics of the people for instance in the dry season is noted harvesting of rice, cassava, Yam, drying of foodstuffs, preparation of farmlands and raising of yam mounds. This season is also noted for hunting and burning of bushes for game. Most fire disasters occur during this period. Whilst in the rainy season is when people are busy on their farms tilling the land.

Relief

The relief presents voltain shale which underlies the whole district. Most of the soils in the district are developed over shale, which contains abundant iron concretions and iron pan in their sub-soils. These soils constitute the groundwater laterites and occupy about 50% of the land mass. The groundwater laterites, due to impervious iron pan or clay pan in the sub-soil are characterized by water logging at the peak of the rains.

The topography of the district is basically undulating with few hills, which provide a good flow for run-off water. The District is underlain by Voltain rocks normally suitable for rural water supply – boreholes. This is a potential the district should capitalize on.

Vegetation

The district falls within the Guinea Savanna agro-ecological zone. The vegetation of the District consists of Savannah woodland with economic trees such as Shea nut, Dawadawa, Teak, Kapok and Mango. There are also tall grasses, shrubs, and thorny species. Soils of the District have predominantly high texture surface horizons in which loamy soils are common. Natural vegetation in most parts of the district especially, around settlements has disappeared due to over cultivation, over grazing of animals, over exploitation for fuel wood without replacement. Beyond the human settlement, the grasses are periodically burnt down during the dry season to clear the land for cultivation and sometimes for game hunting. Bush burning has deprived the land of much of the vegetative cover. The district can boast of large tracts of arable land for agricultural food production.

Soil

The soil in the District is generally sandy loam with alluvial deposits in the low lands. It is a very rich soil which results in the growth of yam, cassava, maize, groundnuts, millet, sorghum, rice and other food stuffs.

Land Tenure

Chiefs and Tindanas own lands in the District. An individual or a group of people can acquire a piece of land for construction or farming purposes. Land acquisition is easy in the District and it is opened to everybody without discrimination.

Geology and Minerals

There are Iron Ore deposits at Sheini Community, which were being mined by the Russians, but they abandoned the mining after the 1966 Coup in Ghana. It is currently prospected by Cadero Limited.

Natural Environment

The natural vegetation in most parts of the District especially, around settlements has disappeared due to over cultivation, overgrazing by animals, over exploitation for fuel wood without replacement. Farming (crop and livestock) is the mainstay of the people. Crop production, being mainly on off compound (bush) farms with an average of 0.5 hectares per farm holding. Extensive use of tractors in farming has led to deterioration of soils and hence loss of productivity. Over fishing, felling of trees and farming along banks of tributaries of the Oti River. Equally the applications of chemical fertilizers have led to depletion of fishes in the tributaries of the river. Bush burning and hunting have led to partial extinction of some birds, reptiles and animal species that were common in the District (e.g. guinea fowls, antelopes, grass cutters, squirrels, wart-hogs etc.). Cutting of shrubs for yam supports and construction of feeder roads also deplete the Natural environment. The major land degradation issues are the cutting of trees for firewood, charcoal burning and chain saw operation in some parts of the District.

Built Environment

Human settlements in most parts of the District are built with mud and roofed with thatch. A small proportion of the mud houses are plastered with cement. These buildings roofed with wood, which are not also soli gummed consequently, they are highly susceptible to rain storm, strong wind hazards and also insect attack. These settlements are not also planned, as a result no drainage systems within communities. Tatale with population 7,182 respectively is the only classified peri-urban areas in the District.

Impact of Human Activities

The practice of indiscriminate and intensive felling of trees for fuel wood as well as charcoal burning as economic activities (mainly by women) in the district adversely affects the vegetation. Inappropriate farming such as the slash and burn method, over cropping as well as bush burning/fire are seriously affecting the natural vegetation.

The activities of the Fulani Herdsmen in the last two decades particularly in farming areas severely affect the vegetation, leading to deforestation and desertification in the areas. In addition, the emergences of new settlements and expansion of existing one as well as settlement of migrant Fulanis in the district further affect the natural vegetative cover in the district.

Demographic Characteristics

Population Size and Growth

The Population of the District is about 60,039 comprising of 29,779 males and 30,260 females representing about 2.49% of the total population of the Northern region with a growth rate of 2.09%. The total population of the Northern region stood at 2,479,461 (as at 2010). The proportion of children under 15 years is about 53%. The dependency ratio that is the ratio of non-productive persons (0 – 15 years and 65 years and over) to persons aged 16 – 64 years is 1.1. This means for every dependent there is one productive household member or, in other words each adult household has himself and one additional person to care for Households in Tatale – Sanguli District are predominantly male-headed. The proportion of female-headed households is 4.2%. The average household size is 7.7 with the smallest household comprising one member and the largest household having 30 members.

Ethnicity and Culture

The district is predominantly made up of two dominant ethnic groups of Bassares and Konkombas. Other ethnic groups are the Dagombas, Kotokolis and Fulani. The district has one paramount Basare chief based in Tatale with other divisional chiefs spread over the district. The district is dominantly Christian and traditional religion with a significant minority of Muslims.

Governance

The district is one of the districts created in 2012 through the LI 2067 with Tatale as the capital. The District Assembly which is highest legislative authority is comprised of 19 elected (including 1 female) and five appointed (including 2 females) making a total of 24 members. The Member of Parliament for the only constituency in the district is an ex-officio member. There are three Area councils namely Tatale, Tatindo and Kandin/Sheini with a total of 19 electoral areas 90 unit committees and 169 communities. Though the Area councils have designated location and structures they are not functional. They equally have no staff manning the offices.

Table 1: No of Electoral Areas, unit committees and communities per Area council

Area Council	Electoral Area	No. of Unit committees	No. of Communities
Tatale	5	25	34
Tatindo	8	30	63
Kandin/Sheini	6	35	72
Total	19	90	169

The operationalization of the decentralization process is greatly affected due to the absence of staff to man the district sub structures. Out of the 22 departments and organizations expected to be under the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies, Tatale-Sanguli has only seven (7), each with very limited staff. To realize the full potentials of the district in terms of development initiatives and operational efficiency, it is important that district gets its full compliments of the sector departments and required staff.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL EVALUATION REPORT FROM JANUARY-DECEMBER, 2014

INTRODUCTION

The report is embodying with the activities carried out by staff of Community Development and Social Welfare from January-December, 2014.

MASS MEETINGS

During the year under review, the Department planned and organized 22 mass meetings by the end of the year 2014 to sensitize communities on topics ranging from importance of community self-initiated projects for development to child right promotion and protection in the district. Some of the topics chosen for the sensitization and dialogue during the year included;

TOPIC DISCUSSED

1. To facilitate community level planning to fit into Area Council and District Development plans.
2. The importance of environmental and personal hygiene relating to Community Led-Total Sanitation (CLTS).
3. Sensitization/dialogue communities to reduce the mind set of cultural practices that promote child abuse in the 7 communities. The sensitizations were done using mass meetings.
4. Sensitize the communities on the effects of bush burning to humans and animals.
5. The importance of Government/NGO development policies and programmes relevant to their own development.
6. Empowerment on the existing child protection teams.
7. Birth and death registration.
8. The girl child education.

The table below indicates the total number of attendance at all the 14 mass meetings organized

QUARTER	NO. OF MASS MEETING ORG.	NAME OF COMMUNITIES	ATTENDANCE			TOTAL
			M	F	CHILDREN	
1 ST	2	Kpaributabu	48	21	23	92
		Konkonjou	32	11	7	50
2 ND	3	Niboya	37	16	12	65
		Dondoni	24	18	14	56
		Ntrodo	32	24	12	68

3 RD	7	Tatindo	71	64	39	174
		Sanguli	83	57	41	181
		Kuyuli	59	55	27	141
		Nahoyili	86	58	33	177
		Tochedo	42	36	23	101
		Unibaldo	47	37	21	105
		Sheini	66	61	45	172
4 TH	2	Kubelim	49	31	22	102
		Mopani	46	44	18	108
TOTAL	14		722	489	337	1,592

OUT COME

During the year under review, the department was able to organized fourteen (14) mass meetings on the topics stated.

1,592 community members participated in the mass meeting organized during the year, 722 males, 489 females and 337 children.

Discussions were participatory and community members who attend meetings were given the platform to contribute effectively.

Participants realized their shortcomings in the areas discussed and accept to change positively.

Below are some images from the field;



Mass meeting at Tatindo



Mass meeting at Sanguli

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

During the year under review, the department announced to persons living with disabilities through the assemblymen to apply for support from the 2% of the District Assembly Common Fund to support them improves their livelihood. A lot of applications were received and efforts are far advance to support them before the end of the year.

STUDY GROUP

Target: 5 study groups were targeted to be met for 2014.

ACHIEVEMENT

NO. OF TIMES STUDY GROUPS WERE MET.	NAME OF COMMUNITIE S	AVERAGE ATTENDENCE			TOTAL
		M	F	CHILDREN	
4	Kpaributabu	7	11	4	22
3	Nahuyili	7	11	5	23
4	Kuyuli	6	10	7	23
4	Kandin	9	13	5	27

TOPICS DISCUSSED

1. Sensitize the various women's groups on the cost of their activities and pricing for sale
2. Facilitating process of discussion among the various women's groups on issues affecting them in their economic activities.
3. Sensitization of the various groups on the effects of felling down trees for charcoal burning.
4. Importance of National identification Card and immunizations in. Kandin, kuyuli, and Kparibuntabu.
5. Income generation, child right, child trafficking and record keeping were among the topics discussed during the group study.

OUTCOME

Child protection team agreed to strengthen effort to make Niboya, Sabonjida and Ntrodo a child trafficking/migration free. Also to protect the right of the girl child in the communities mention.

Communities such as Kparibuntabu, Kuyuli, Kandin, Nahuyili and Kunkunjoni Mopani realized the importance in supporting government/NGOs initiatives and promise to change positively for the benefits of their communities.

CHILD PROTECTION AND PROMOTION

INTRODUCTION

Child right issues as significant as is its implication on the development of our vulnerably children in the communities have been a concern to the Department of Community Development and Social Welfare and its partners including UNICEF. In the light protection of the children right, the Department of Community Development and Social Welfare with support from UNICEF and the district assembly has carried out two Major activities in some selected communities in the Tatale-Sanguli district to promote and protect the right of our vulnerable children.

The staff carried out sensitization and monitoring exercise on the right of children focused on the following main objectives.

1. Sensitization/dialogue of 7 communities to reduce the mind set of cultural practices that promote child abuse in the 7 communities.
2. Monitoring of 6 communities to ensure that performance of all outlined activities improved with CPT s re-organized data base updated.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SENSITIZATION AND MONITORING

- 1 To get commitment of the parents in supporting the protection of children at the community level.
- 2 To reduce the mind set of cultural practices promoting child abuse in 7 communities
- 3 To educate parents on outmoded cultural practices, child labour, abuse and trafficking.
- 4 Facilitating process of discussion among children on issues affecting them in their Basic Schools.

OUTCOMES

During the year under review, the department have conducted sensitization and dialogue in seven (7) communities and they include;

- Tatindo
- Sanguli
- Kuyuli
- Nahoyili
- Tochedo
- Unibaldo
- Sheini

It is worth noting that these 7 communities have Child Protection Teams (CPTs) who help the department in protection children rights at the local levels.

The sensitization took the form of mass meeting where the entire community was mobilized at the community common ground. Patronage was encouraging as large number of community members participated including men, women and children. Dialogue sections were held with CPT and opinion leaders in the communities. Through the dialogue with the community proposes their own contributions which are included in their action plan.

The communities during the sensitization were given the opportunity to share with the officers their views and suggestions on the topics discussed to enable them understand and appreciate the importance of issues affecting negatively the development of our children.

The sensitization highlighted the following

- ❖ Effects/dangers child rights abuses on the development of children.
- ❖ Causes of child right abuses.
- ❖ Dialogue on the way forward.

Interest area of child rights issues of the sensitization included;

1. Child marriages
2. Sexual exploitation of children
3. Child trafficking
4. Birth registration
5. Risky child migration
6. Child labour

The table below summarized attendance of the mass meetings in the seven communities.

Mass Meeting Attendance.

NO.	NAME OF COMMUNITY	ATTENDANCE			
		MALE	FEMALE	CHILDREN	TOTAL
1	TATINDO	71	64	39	174
2	SANGULI	83	57	41	181
3	KUYULI	59	55	27	141
4	NAHOYILI	86	58	33	177
5	TOCHEDO	42	36	23	101
6	UNIBALDO	47	37	21	105
7	SHEINI	66	61	45	172
	TOTAL				1051

Section of women at Nahoyili during the sensitization



Sect. of children at Sheini during sensitization



Section of the meeting at Sanguli



The sensitization meeting was very participatory as participants were able to ask questions for clarification on some of the issues discussed.

There was a dialogue section where community members came out with reasons that are drawing them back in promoting and protecting their children from things that undermined their development. Among the many reasons that were given included,

Causes of child right abuse

The following came out as causes of child right abuses in the communities

1. Lack of education on the part of parents
2. Lack of communication between parents and children
3. Poverty
4. Perception of children role at home e.g. fear parents, respect elderly, accept every duty assign by parents without questions among others, according to do not allow the child to express him/her what is affecting them.

Solutions Proposed

1. There should be free flow of communication between children and parents to enable them voice out issues bordering them for quick response to avoid them making decision that can endanger future and development. For example children who lack so much in school but fear to tell the parents can be influence easily with little money from a grown up hence teenage pregnancy leading to child marriages.
2. They also confirmed that their communities are changing in terms of bad cultural practices but they should invest more in their children education.
3. Some suggested that chiefs and opinion leaders should instituted bye- laws to sanction parents and people whose actions endanger the positive development of children

OUTPUT/OUTCOME

- The Department was able to sensitized/dialogue all the seven communities in our plan for the third quarter on child rights issues including; child marriage, sexual exploitation of children, child trafficking, risky child migration, child labour among others
- Sensitization/dialogue had 1051 community members directly educated and we believe the impact would trickledown to over 1500 people indirectly.
- Community members shared in our concern over children protection and promised to do better and do away with cultural practices that promote child abuse mind set e.g. the perception that the tougher you are as a parent to your children the better your children become.

MONITORING

ACTION DURING THE MONITORING

The six communities were monitored and lot of activities was carried out at the communities during the monitoring. The following activities took place in the six (6) communities;

1. Visiting all the six CPTs of the community planned
2. Allowing the CPT leaders of the communities to give a brief highlight of their activities as far as child rights abuses such as child marriage, risky child migration, child trafficking, child labour, birth registration sexual exploitation against children.
3. Collect data on child right issues to determine prevalence level in the communities.
4. Monitor updated action plans of CPTs
5. To give platform to the community leaders to inform us their knowledge of the CPT and their contributions and support to the community child protection teams.
6. Monitor the progress of rescued trafficked children and their parents.
7. Monitoring team deliberating with the community leaders and CPT Volunteers as how to move forward in the fight against child rights abuses in the communities.
8. Rate of school dropout in the communities and children of school going age but not in school.

OUTCOME/RESULTS

Six communities were monitored and data collect indicated a decline in the following child rise issues; child trafficking, risky child migration and child marriage. Community members attribute this achievement to the work of the CPTs and community sensitizations by Department of Community Development and Social Welfare. This is show in the table below.

Records of child right issues in six (6) communities

No.	COMMUNITY	2013			2014										
		CHILD TRAFF ICKING	CHILD MARR IAGE	RISKY CHILD MIGRA	CHILD TRAFF ICKING	CHILD MARR IAGE	RISKY CHILD MIGRA	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bekpanjeb/magine	4	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1				
2	Ntorodo	5	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0				

3	Takorodo	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
4	Kandin	4	4	8	2	1	0	2	2	2
5	Sangbaa	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	Sabonjida	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	1

NAME; Koyaja Amos Likpalimor
 AGE; 10 years old
 COMMUNITY; Kubalim



Name: Ali Kofi
 Age: 13 years old
 Community: Sabonjida



NAME; Ali Charles Balenbun

AGE; 11 years old

COMMUNITY; Sabonjida



The monitoring provided opportunity to officers to interact with returnees to see their progress after re-united with their families. It is worth noting that all of them have enrolled in school and they are doing well. These are some images from the field.

However, it is worth noting that issues of children without birth certificates and child labour exist in the communities monitored. There are no data on these issues for 2013 therefore comparison could not be drawn to determine the trend of change. Reasons for these alarming situations are that

1. No birth registration officer/volunteer in the communities
2. Poverty
3. Lack of positive parenting
4. Birth registration officer who do come take their money and return with certificates.
5. High fees in registering children more than a year.

The table indicates birth registration and child labour situation in some communities

Record of child labour and children without birth certificate in six (6) comm.

NO.	COMMUNITY	NO. OF CHILDREN WITHOUT BIRTH CERT.		CHILD LABOUR	
		M	F	M	F
1	Bekpanjeb/magine	67	46	19	17
2	Ntorodo	34	33	5	2
3	Takorodo	45	33	2	5
4	Kandin	33	45	18	9
5	Sangba	31	34	11	8
6	Sabonjida	26	26	0	2

The monitoring also enabled the Department to collect information on school enrolment level among children of school going age and children who are not in school at all but are of school going age. The figures are shocking as there is sizeable number of children who are not in school but are of school going age. There exists dropout in the schools. Reasons given by community members as causes of these negative situations include;

1. Illiteracy
2. Poverty

The community members suggested that the Department should do more sensitization and education on issues affecting children development and future in the communities.

School enrolment and dropout information in 9 communities

NO.	NAME OF SCHOOL NAME	ENROLLMENT		SCH. DROPOUT		NO. CHILDREN NOT IN SCH. BUT OF SCH GOING AGE	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
		1	Ntorodo Int. Sch. (private)	72	62	5	7
2	Takorodo D/A	95	92	3	1	11	7
3	Kandin D/A	291	226	8	5	7	13
4	Sheini D/A	219	171	2	2	8	6
5	Sangba D/A	147	96	9	4	12	10
6	Nahoyili D/A	304	270	8	11	15	12
7	Tochedo D/A	75	56	4	6	4	6

8	Bekpanjeb/Magine D/A	93	75	11	9	11	14
9	Tatindo D/A	265	176	10	8	13	9

CHALLENGES

- Inadequate financial and logistic support from the district assembly and central government.
- Fear of community members to reports cases of child right abuses to the Department.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ The Department need increase education and sensitization in communities in the district to protect children at the local level.
- ❖ Organizes review meeting of CPT activities and capacity building at least twice a year.
- ❖ Intensifying monitoring of CPT communities
- ❖ Provision of at least a motor bike to help the Department in the new districts to carry out effective monitoring in the communities.
- ❖ To continue the collaboration between the Department, Ghana Police Service, Immigrations/CEPS and donor partners in stopping totally child trafficking in the district.
- ❖ The assembly and development partners should make funds available to the Department for effective monitoring and education.

WAY FORWARD

Financial support should be increase and make available regular for effecting sensitization and monitoring of communities to stem out completely issues of child right abuses in the communities.

EXTENSION SERVICES

The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development collaborated with the Environmental Health Unit in triggering (75) communities under (NORST) project small town water and sanitation-Community Led total Sanitation (CLTS) Programme six (6) officers from Social Welfare and Community Development and the rest of the officers from Environmental Health Unit who did the triggering under (NORST) project Tatale/Sangule District Assembly.

During the year under review, the Department also collaborates with Environmental Protection Agency together with the District Agric Officer under the Ghana Environmental Management Programme for massive education in areas including;

- ❖ Land preparation
- ❖ Seed selection, management, treatment and planting
- ❖ Proper fertilizers, pesticide, and other agro chemical application
- ❖ Proper management of the environment to reduce bush fires and other negative farm practices
- ❖ Energy resources management among others.

CHALLENGES

1. No means of transportation
2. Not enough stationary for the office work
3. Not enough funds to carry out department activities
4. Lack of cardboard and cabinet to keep office document

RECOMMENDATION

- ⊙ Increase education and sensitization in communities to stem out completely child right abuses in our communities.
- ⊙ Organizes review meeting of CPT activities and capacity building at least twice a year.
- ⊙ Intensifying monitoring of CPT communities
- ⊙ Provision of at least a motor bike to help the department in the new districts to carry out effective monitoring in the communities.
- ⊙ To continue the collaboration between the department, Ghana Police Service, Immigrations/CEPS and donor partners in stopping totally child trafficking in the district.
- ⊙ The assembly and development partners should make funds available to the department for effective monitoring of CPT in the district.

WAY FORWARD

1. Government and World Food Programme (WFP) should provide logistics for the Department
2. The District Assembly and UNICEF should provide cardboards and cabinets for keeping office document.
3. Government should provide enough funds in time for running departmental activities
4. Monitor activities of watch-dog communities along the Ghana-Togo border to check child trafficking
5. Sensitization on child trafficking should be intensifying to all the communities in the District.

CONCLUSION

The Department of Community Development and Social Welfare appreciate the support that UNICEF is given to us to protect children from abuse and hope that this partnership shall continue and may be increased support level in the future to enable the Department cover more communities in the Tatale-Sanguli district Assembly.

ANNUAL HOME SCIENCE REPORT

World Food Programme (WFP) has provided items to one of my community women's group (N-nyivi Limo) women's group at Kuyuli to be supported with a grinding mill the project has been completed waiting for the machines to be brought.

ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR

1. Sensitization on the following topics
 - Cost of their activities and pricing.
 - Conflict Management and group dynamics
 - Environmental and personal hygiene
2. Monitoring the activities of the women groups in the district.

SENSITIZATION

The department sensitized the four (4) women groups on the topics stated above. Participation was impressive as over 105 women participated. The table below shows the names, the communities and the activities of the women's groups

	NAME OF GROUP		NAME OF COMM.	NO. OF VISIT	NO. OF MEMBERS	GROUP ACTIVITIES
1	Yemonte Women' Groups	Kandin	1	25	Farming, petty trading, milling And fortification project.	
2	Titritop Women's Groups	Kpaributabu	1	22	Farming, petty trading, milling And fortification project.	
3	N-nyivi Women's Groups	Kuyuli	1	50	Re-bagging of salt	

4	Titritop Women’s Groups	Nahuyili	1	24	Farming, petty trading, milling And fortification project.
---	-------------------------	----------	---	----	---

The World Food Programme (WFP) has extended the farming, petty trading, milling and fortification project to one (1) of the women’s groups at Kuyuli N-nyivi Limo women’s group. During the fourth quarter, (WFP) have supported thirty five bags of salt to the re-bagging of salt women’s group.

MONITORING

Salt Fortification and Rebagging.

The department during the year monitored the Kuyuli Women Group who are engage in Salt Fortification and Rebagging to see the progress of the programme. The Salt Fortification and Rebagging is a World Food Program (WFP) initiative and it is monitored and managed by the department of Community Development and Social Welfare.

The Kuyuli Women Group is made up of 50 members. During one of the visits made to the group, they complain of that their sealing machine was not functioning anymore and with the help of the department, the machine was worked on and now functioning. Below are some images from the visit.

a.The Dist. Dir. of the Dept. of Comm. Dev’t and some members of the Group inspecting the machine



b.Testing the machine after working on it



c. Sealed bagged salt.



WFP during the second quarter supply the group with bagging rubbers to help them in their work. The group were happy for the assistance they hard on their machine. They however, plead with the WFP to complete the Milling project that they started to enable start operation to serve the Kuyuli people.

In conclusion, the women's group under Tatale/Sanguli District Assembly has been doing well to date. But they need a regular visit and monitoring which the Department of Community Development does not have a single motor bike to run affairs of the group's activities.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT (EHSU) 2014

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL INFORMATION

N AME OF URBAN/AREA/ZONAL COUNCIL	POPULATION	NO. OF COMMUNITIES	NO. OF HOUSES	NO. OF UNIT COMMITTEES	NO. OF ELECTORAL AREAS
TATALE	12,079	34	3,025	25	5

TATINDO	22,381	63	1,571	35	8
KANDIN/SHEINI	25,579	72	4,965	30	6
TOTAL 3	60,039	169	9,561	90	19

ANNUAL REPORT 2014

SUMMARY OF MANPOWER

N O	AREA/T OWN COUNCIL	CE HT	PE HT	SE HT	E H T	AE HT	CE HO	ACE HO	PE HO	SE HO	E H O	CE HA	ACE HA	PE HA	SE HA	E H A	L A B	To tal	E H A	L A B	TO TAL
----------------	-----------------------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	----------------------	------------------	------------------	-------------------	------------------	------------------	----------------------	------------------	-------------------	------------------	------------------	----------------------	----------------------	-------------------	----------------------	----------------------	-------------------

1	TATALE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	5	10	3	0	6
4	TATINDO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	5
6	KANDIN/ SHEINI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	3	40
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	3	5	12	10	3	51

There are fifteen (15) Sanitation Guards.

STAFF PROFILE

ANNUAL REPORT 2014

S/N	NAME	SEX	RANK	STAFF NUMBER	SOC.SEC NUMBER	DATE OF BIRTH	DATE OF FIRST APPT.	DATE OF PRESENT. APPT.	AREA COUNCIL
1	ABDIEL GODLY ALI BABA	M	CEHA	55228	46225124	20/09/1958	01/08/81	01/04/2007	TATINDO
2	ZIBLIM ABDUL-MANANU	M	EHO	719295	H178003250 019	01/03/1980	01/11/2012	01/11/2012	TATALE
3	ANTHONY BOAKYE	M	CEHA	77027	39744503	10/10/1960	01/06/1991	01/10/2011	TATALE
4	RUKAYA KOJO	F	ACEHA	73143	46919213	02/07/1969	01/08/1999	01/01/2012	BORDER
5	KASSIM HARUNA	M	EHA	734913	H178111130 016	13/11/1981	01/11/2012	01/11/2012	KANDIN/ SHEINI
6	IBRAHIM MELI	F	EHA	732042	HO8850521 0020	21/5/1985	01/11/2012	01/11/2012	TATINDO
7	AWABU MUSAH	F	EHA	736798	NIL	22/06/1986	01/11/2012	01/11/2012	KANDIN/ SHEINI

GENDER:

MALE: 4

FEMALE 3

STAFF MOVEMENT

ANNUAL REPORT 2014

TRANSFERS IN AND OUT

NO	NAME	GRADE	IN	OUT
1	ANTHONY BOAKYE	CEHA	IN	
2	SOFO RAHINATU	EHA		OUT

Please note, Mr. James Kpachi Tatari went on compulsory retirement in December 2014.

TRAININGS

ANNUAL REPORT 2014

TYPE OF TRAINING	DURATION	BENEFICIARIES
Refresher training on CLTS	1 day	All Staff
Training on new CLTS Protocol	1 day	All staff

MANAGEMENT MEETINGS

MEETINGS	VISITS	REPORTS
General Assembly Meeting	1 time	Quarterly Report
Assembly Session	1 time	
Management Meeting	4 times	

ANNUAL REPORT 2014

COUNCIL	VEHICLE	CONTAINERS	COLLECTION	DISPOSAL SITES	UNAUTHORISED SITES	HEAPS
TATALE	2	10	0	1	0	0
TATINDO	0	0	Twice Weekly	0	10	0
KANDIN/SHEINI	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL – 3	2	10	Twice weekly	1	10	0

EXCRETA DISPOSAL

ANNUAL REPORT 2014

TOILET FACILITIES

AREA/TOWN COUNCIL	NUMBER OF PUBLIC TOILETS			NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD TOILETS			NO. WITH HAND WASHING FACILITIES
	EXISTING	NO. IN USE	NO. CLEAN	EXISTING	NO. IN USE	NO. CLEAN	P=; HH =
TATALE	11	7	7	1,668	1,668	1,668	1,135
TATINDO	0	0	0	2,275	2,275	2,560	1,550

KANDIN/SHEINI	0	0	0	910	910	910	801
TOTAL 3	11	7	7	4,853	4,853	4,853	3,486

TYPES OF TOILET FACILITIES

ANNUAL REPORT 2014

TYPE	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL	NUMBER NOT IN USE	REMARKS
WC	0	53	53	0	
Aqua Privy	0	0	0	0	
STL	0	0	0	0	
VIP	0	206	206	0	
Pit Latrine	0	4,574	4,574	0	
Pan Latrine	0	0	0	0	
Enviro loo	0	0	0	0	
KVIP	11	9	20	0	
Others	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	11	4,842	4,853	0	

SCHOOL SANITATION

ANNUAL REPORT 2014

TYPES / POPULATION

AREA/TOWN COUNCIL	PRIMARY			JHS			SHS		KGs		
	NO.	Std Pop		NO.	Std Pop		NO	Std Pop	NO	Std pop	
		F	M		F	M				F	M
TATALE	17	1,414	1,462	7	440	580	1	375	26	621	644
TATINDO	10	755	800	4	164	167	0	0	37	266	343
KANDIN/ SHEINI	8	1,270	1,289	2	51	84	0	0	24	561	493
TOTAL 3	35	3,439	3,551	13	655	831	1	375	87	1,448	1,480

TYPES OF SCHOOL TOILETS

ANNUAL REPORT 2014

TYPE	TOTAL	NO. IN USE	NO. WITH HAND WASHING	REMARKS
WC	0	0	0	
Aqua Privy	0	0	0	

VIP	0	0	0	
Pit Latrines	0	0	0	
Pan Latrines	0	0	0	
Enviro loo	0	0	0	
KVIP	52	52	52	

MARKET SANITATION

ANNUAL REPORT 2014

AREA/TOWN COUNCIL	NUMBER of	NUMBER INSPECTED	NUMBER WITH URINALS	NUMBER WITH TOILETS
TATALE	3	3	1	1
TATINDO	2	2	0	0
KANDIN/SHEINI	3	3	0	0
TOTAL – 3	8	8	1	1

RESIDENTIAL PREMISES INSPECTION

ANNUAL REPORT 2014

ACTIVITIES											TATALE	TATINDO	KANDIN/ SHEINI	TOTAL
PREMISES														
1. Total No. of Houses											3,025	1,571	4,965	9,561
2. Total No. of Houses Inspected											2,162	950	3,510	6,622
3. % of Houses Inspected											7.8%	7.0%	12.5%	51%
NUISANCES														
1. Total No. of premises with Nuisances											55	68	180	303
2. Total No. of Notice Served											46	52	125	218
3. Total number of notices complied with											40	48	120	208
4. % of notices complied with											87%	92.3%	96%	95.4%
5. No. of successful prosecutions											0	0	0	0
SAFE WATER														
1. Pop. with safe water											12,079	19,981	25,579	57,639
2. Total pop. Inspected											12,079	19,981	25,579	57,639
3. % of pop. with safe water											100%	96%	100%	96%
LATRINE														
1. No. of household with safe latrine											1,668	910	2,275	4,853
2. % of household with safe latrine											65%	73%	54%	60.1%
WASTE WATER DISPOSAL														
1. No. of h/hold with proper waste water disposal system											2,661	965	2,100	5,726
2. % of HH with proper waste water disposal system											86.3%	61.4%	42.3%	60%
METHODS OF REFUSE STORAGE														
1. No. HH with good refuse storage facility											1,820	886	2,711	5,417
2. % of HH with good refuse storage facility											60.2%	56.2%	55%	57.3%

ACTIVITIES				TATALE	TATINDO	KANDIN/ SHEINI	TOTAL
EATING PREMISES INSPECTED							
1. Total No. of eating premises				92	11	12	115
2. Total No. of eating premises inspected				60	11	12	83
3. % of eating premises inspected				65.2	100	100	72.2
DRINKING PREMISES INSPECTED							
1. Total No. of drinking premises				35	19	24	78
2. Total No. of drinking premises inspected				23	11	15	49
3. % of drinking premises inspected				66%	58%	63%	
MEDICAL SCREENING							
1. Total No. of food handlers				0	0	0	0
2. Total No. of food handlers medically screened				0	0	0	0
3. % of food handlers medically screened				0	0	0	0
EATING PREMISES WITH SAFE WATER							
1. Total No. of eating premises				92	15	12	115
2. Total No. of eating premises with safe water				83	15	12	110
3. % of eating premises with safe water				90.2%	100%	100%	96%
DRINKING PREMISES WITH URINAL							
1. Total No. of drinking premises				82	19	24	125
2. Total No. of drinking premises with urinals				35	7	10	52
3. % of drinking premises with urinals				43%	37%	42%	42%

CEMETERIES

ANNUAL REPORT 2014

AREA/TOWN COUNCIL	NUMBER OF APPROVED CEMETERIES	NUMBER OF UNAPPROVED CEMETERIES	NUMBER OF BURIALS
TATALE			

	6	20	18
TATINDO	3	50	38
KANDIN/SHEINI	1	64	15
TOTAL 3	10	134	71

NUMBER OF BURIALS

ANNUAL REPORT 2014

AREA/TOWN COUNCIL	ADULTS		CHILDREN		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
TATALE	4	5	5	4	18
TATINDO	8	9	10	11	38
KANDIN/SHEINI	3	5	4	3	15
TOTAL 3	15	19	19	18	71

MEAT INSPECTION

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

ANNUAL REPORT 2014

AREA COUNCIL	NO. OF SLAUGHTER HOUSE & SLABS	NO. OF MEATSHOPS	SHEEP	GOATS	PIGS	DOGS	CATTLE	TOTAL
TATALE	1	0	32	53	0	0	26	111
TATINDO	0	1	303	479	0	0	559	1,341
KANDIN/SHEINI	0	0	57	83	38	0	22	200
TOTAL 3	1	1	392	615	38	0	607	1,652

Conditions/Diseases Detected

Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Abscesses/Inflammations, Jaundice, Kidney stones, Cyst (bovis and ovis)

STRAY ANIMALS

ANNAUL REPORT 2014

AREA/TOWN COUNCIL	NUMBER OF IMPOUNDING CARRIED OUT	NUMBER OF ANIMALS IMPOUNDED	ACTION TAKEN ON OFFENDERS	REMARKS
TATALE	0	0	0	0
TATINDO	0	0	0	0

KANDIN/SHEINI	0	0	0	0
TOTAL 3	0	0	0	0

No Public Pound

OTHER FOODS

ANNUAL REPORTS 2014

AREA COUNCIL	BAKERIES				SACHET WATER PRODUCERS				SALT	
	No. of Bakeries	No. Inspected	No. of workers	No. Medically Screened	No. in A/C	No. Inspected	No. of workers	No. Medically Screened	No. Tested	No. Passed
TATALE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TATINDO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KANDIN/SHEINI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL – 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD

ANNUAL REPORT 2014

ACTIVITY	PLANNED	TARGET	REMARKS

Promotion of household latrines construction	5,000	3,000	2,216 new latrines constructed bringing grand total to 4,853.
Monitoring of CLTs Communities	100	100	91 attained ODF and 58 ODF Basic.
Construction of Soak away Pits	1,500	1,500	1,200 newly constructed.
Premises Inspection	10,000	6,622	.
Promotion of Hand washing with soap	5,000	3,000	2,182 Facilities in place which is
Training of latrine artisans	100	50	15 artisans trained.
Training of natural leaders	604	604	604 natural leaders trained.
Construction of sanitation market	1	1	14 types of latrine slabs with hand washing facility on site.

ANNUAL REPORT 2014

LESSONS LEARNT

- Regular monitoring can enhance/increase ODF Communities.
- Many Community working very hard to attain ODF status
- CLTS is a good tool in sustaining Sanitation practices in communities.

PLANS FOR THE NEXT PERIOD

- **Collection and disposal of waste**
- **Inspection of 50 schools**
- **Promotion of household latrine construction, personal/food hygiene**
- **Celebration of ODF communities**
- **Follow-up visits to ODF Communities and those yet to attain ODF status**
- **Carry out sensitization on EBOLA virus disease in border communities.**
- **Screen food vendors.**

CHALLENGES

Inadequate fuel for Motor Bikes

No maintenance allowance for Motor bikes

RECOMMENDATION

Assembly should provide fuel and maintenance allowance for motor bikes to enhance better coverage and output from Staff.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The district Agriculture Development Unit (DADU) is mandated to implement the Agricultural policy of the government. These will improve the living standard of those engaged in Agriculture and also make the country food secured.

DADU has been able to carry out its mandate amidst challenging conditions. The department has ten staff with only three serviceable motorbikes. This makes monitoring by supervision and farm visits by Agricultural Extension Agents (AEA's) very challenging. Activities carried out during the year included- staff meetings and training, farmers training, Crop Demonstration and field days, Group formation and development, market survey and the National Farmers Day Celebration.

The agricultural department has also collaborated with NGO's and other stakeholders to improve agriculture in the district notably; Northern Rural Growth Programme (NRGP), SEND Ghana, AGRA-ADRA Ghana and SIFA.

Prices of food stuffs at harvest are relatively higher this year in spite of the normal distribution of rainfall because of the inability of farmers to purchase agricultural inputs. Yields were above average for those who could afford the inputs.

INTRODUCTION

Tatale-Sanguli District was privilege to have it own share under the auspices of the Ministry of Local Governments and Rural Development of expanding its Governance College at the local and rural level in 2012.

The District Agric. Director and his staff desire to take farming to the next level of a modernized and innovative food secured District, challenges such as motorbikes for staff

during the first and second quarter to carry out quality and frequent extension delivery, office stationeries, lack of funds to carry out of regular extension visits to farmers, lack of staff accommodation seems to bedeviling the set target of the Agric. Unit, but nonetheless with passion and dedication for work in the District, staff have remained focused on achieving it policies and programmes to boost food security in the District.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODOTIES IN 2013 AND 2014 AT HARVEST

COMMODITY	UNIT OF SALE(Kg)	2013 PRICE (GH.¢)	2014 PRICE (GH.¢)
Maize	Bag 100 kg	80	100
Millet	Bag 93 kg	120	120
Guinea corn	Bag 109 kg	120	130
Rice (local) Paddy	Bag 85kg	70	80
Rice (Imported)	Bag 50 kg	180	210
Yam (white)	100 tubers (250 kg)	150	200
Gari	Bag 68 kg	70	87
Cassava chips (kokonte)	Bag 40 kg	40	45
Tomatoes	Crate 52 kg	90	98
Onion	Bag 73 kg	230	285
Dried pepper	Bag 16 kg	70	79
Unshelled Groundnuts	Bag 37 kg	50	56
Groundnuts (red)	Bag 82 kg	200	262

Cowpeas (white)	Bag 109 kg	300	348
Soya Bean	Bag 109 kg	120	140

Source: M & E Market Survey- 2013- 2014

From the table it is clear that on the whole price of food stuffs are higher for 2014 than 2013. This can be attributed to a decrease in production due to high cost of agricultural inputs especially crops that require fertilizers. The removal of fertilizer subsidy by government led to the abandonment of some field due to the inability of farms to purchase fertilizers. Though the district did not experience any drought in 2014, the absolute production figures for some crops have decreased even though yields of some of those who could afford fertilizers were above average. Another reason for the high prices is increase in demand to poor weather in some part of the region. Several tons of maize, rice, millet, sorghum and yam leave the district every market day to other parts of the country and even across to Togo. This has resulted in high demand and hence high prices. Prices are expected to even go higher as we approached the lean season. There must therefore be a management for additional food supply to avert food shortage.

This explains in summary that food prices especially the staples food increased at the prevailing market prices. This is as results of a higher demand for food in the district less than what the district can produce to feed itself. This is not a good news of the food security status of the district and call for a concerted efforts by the department of agriculture together with district assembly to collaborative to bring more efficient investors into the district and a step up efforts by the district administration to improve the agriculture to boost productivity.

In addition to this the prevailing prices of the various food stuffs also have a direct impact on food security in the district. Since prices of staples during the quarter was increasing with a corresponding low farm yields which invariably affect the price increase of the

various food stuffs, hence the need to strengthen and encourage farmers capacities in food production in the district.

LIST OF ZONES, OPERATIONAL AREAS AND COMMUNITIES FOR 2014

ZONE	OPERATIONAL AREA	COMMUNITIES
TATALE	TATALE	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Obori Dimbo2. Alibawa Dimbo3. Nachamba No. 14. Nachamba No. 25. Kuyoli6. Poku Dimbo7. Binaatabe8. Banyinya Ke9. Nafuni
	NAKPALI-BORLE	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Nakpali-Borle2. Bidiribombe3. Magini4. Bekunjib5. Gbanbon6. Kukankantab7. Kujokpankandi8. Bebamglambe
SANGULI	SANGULI	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sanguli2. Nkpane3. Nagbindo4. Nanbone5. Lungungulib0

TATINDO

6. Kunbondoo
7. Bebudo
1. Tatindo
2. Bisayim
3. Bilandoo
4. Kpetab
5. Dondoni
6. Yajolidoo
7. Posuatidoo
8. Kpindoo

KPARIBUTABU

KPARIBUTABU

1. Kpaributabu
2. Chakundoo
3. Bekpajab
4. Bachadoo
5. Yalink
6. Belambdoo
7. Nalok
8. Bejakundoo
9. Majacdo
10. Jaboni

YACHIDO

1. Yachido
2. Mabedoo
3. Yilokdo
4. Nangirido
5. Mankado
6. Salchildo
7. Nkpangimi
8. Kangbado

NAHIYILI

9. Nyokoldo

1. Nahiyili

2. Tindanyili

3. Kornando

4. Kpansah

5. Njobiljo

6. Gumpila

7. Waayidoo

8. Wayidoo

9. Begnaado

10. Jakpado

KANDIN/SHEINI

KANDIN

1. Kandin

2. Bulkpali

3. Konkujoni

4. Monpani

5. Takorodoo

6. Tangbabon

7. Nteridoo

8. Nbolile

SHEINI

1. Sheini

2. Adjei Dimbo

3. Laakpali

4. Daporiba

5. Naban

6. Bikpajeb

7. Nankando

8. Wajado

9. Camp

SANGBAA

1. Sagbaa
2. Jebundo
3. Chagnaayili
4. Kitaibu
5. Tuugbini
6. Kubalim

SABONJIDO

1. Sabonjido
2. Jayundo
3. Wanglongni
4. Tikasari
5. Gbanchagu
6. Poalarido

From the table above, the district is very vast with a farming population of over Thirty thousand expecting services from only ten staff. This will impact negatively on the quality of extension delivery and hence agricultural productivity.

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT IN 2014 PRODUCTION SEASON

A lot of activities were planned to be carried out within this annual year, however some of them were not achieved due to logistical constraints. The table below shows the activities planned and implemented.

ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTATION EFFICIENCY

ASPECT	ACTIVITY	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS
Crop	• Training of farmers on Row planting in Maize	650 farmers in 80 communities (520 Males & 130 Females)	540 farmers in 80 communities (450 Males & 90 Females)	79% males and 21% females
	• Training of farmers on the proper use of agro-chemicals	690 farmers in 76 communities(600 Males & 90 Females)	600 farmers in 76 communities (450 Males & 130 Females)	73% males and 27% females
	• Training on proper disposal of agrochemical containers	650 farmers in 75 communities(600 Males & 20 females)	520 Males and 40 females (650 farmers)	
	• Maize demonstration	10 farming communities	10 communities	Successful 560 farms (400 Males & 160 females)
Livestock	• Educational campaign on Newcastle vaccination	536 farmers in 56 communities	353 farmers in 56 communities	Logistical Constraint
	• Sensitization on anthrax disease in cattle	65 farmers in 3 communities	14 farmers in 3 communities	Logistical Constraint
Extension	Facilitation of new FBO's formation and Development	44 groups	34 groups	Logistical Constraint

WIAD	Soyabean utilization	15groups (300 females)	10 groups (210 females)	Well organized
------	----------------------	------------------------	-------------------------	----------------

The district received funds for carrying out planned activities for only the first quarter. For the rest of the three quarters, there was no fuel for field activities and monitoring. This makes work very difficult especially in the second and third quarter when field activities were at their peak. Staff had no option than to use their own resources to work with the hope of refund. Staff meetings were very successful and a lot of farmers benefited from the trainings and demonstrations that were carried out.

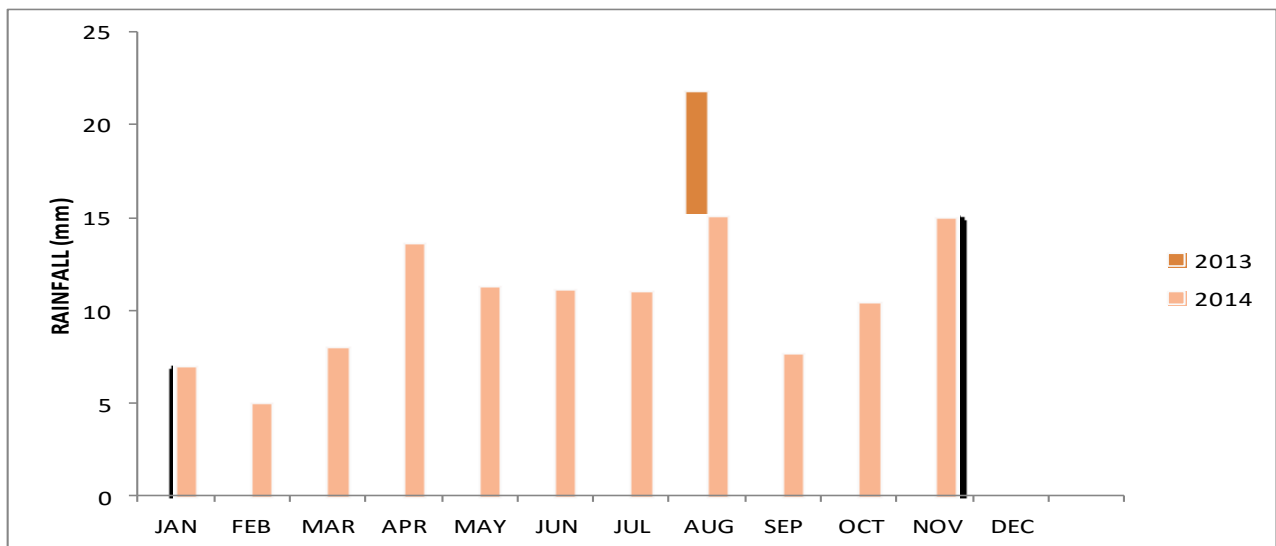
It is expected that there will be an improvement in the release of funds in 2015 to enable the department to work with few challenges.

Average rainfall figures for 2013 and 2014

MONTH	YEAR	
	2013 (mm)	2014 (mm)
JANUARY	0.0	7.0
FEBRUARY	3.0	5.0
MARCH	6.0	8.0
APRIL	11.7	13.6
MAY	9.0	11.3
JUNE	10.1	11.1

JULY	11.3	11.0
AUGUST	21.8	15.1
SEPTEMBER	13.6	7.7
OCTOBER	7.1	10.4
NOVEMBER	0.0	15.0
DECEMBER	0.0	0.0

Figure: Comparing Rainfall figures in 2013 with 2014



The district received early rainfall as early as February. There were rains up to November. The lowest were January and December when there were no rains and the highest was August. The district therefore did not experience any drought. This supported crop growth and yield. Though the early rains were good for yam production, fields in lowland areas became flooded early which impacted negatively on rice production. The extension of the rains into November was food for late planted crops and formation of yam setts. However crops that were due for harvesting did not require any rains like cowpea got rotten. It was unusual to have rains in November in the district and this could be as a result of climate change.

COLLABORATION WITH NGO's

SEND Ghana

This was founded by Canadian Co-operative Association (CCA). CCA is sponsoring the FOSTERING project which looks into food security through co-operative in Northern Ghana. Send Ghana is the implementing agency in collaboration with MOFA, health and the local government. The focal persons of these projects are the DADU director, the WIAD officer, the planning officer and Nadmo.

The project is into climate change and the environment, its impact on livelihood of families, and the benefits that they may derive. They engaged about 36 farmers from 3 communities in Tatale-Sanguli district made up of both male and females in an interview on the said topic within this year.

AGRA-ADRA

Field Visits and Observations

At the onset of the cropping season, a number of farmers within the communities where ADRA is operating express the interest to be supported to go into the cultivation of maize, rice and soybean. However, out of the 16 communities that were trained in good agronomic practices, only 7 communities were beneficiaries of the credit facilities available. The 7 communities with a total membership of 499 farmers are Bilando, Bisayim, Tatindo, Sanguli , Nkaligbani, Bidiribombe and kuyoli. Out of this figure, only 212 farmers representing 43% of the total received inputs to commence the cultivation of maize, rice and soybean.

Beneficial Farmers of ADRA Project

Community	Maize	Rice	Soybean	Total farmers
Bilando	28	21	-	49
Bisayim	31	5	-	36
Tatindo	32	6	-	38
Sanguli	18	-	-	18
Nkaligbani	7	-	10	17
Bidiribombe	19	-	-	19
Kuyoli	32	3	-	35
Grand total	167	35	10	212

Farmers' Field days

Maize Demonstration

The Poanaba farmers group was organized for the first farmers' field day at the time of planting the maize. Here, the farmers were made to understand the essence of the demonstration underway, i.e. soil fertility management. The farmers themselves made some few observations, such as the use of certified seeds and the need for row planting. About 53 maize farmers representing 75% of their total membership attended the field day.

The second field day was organized at harvesting. Here, the farmers witness the response of the various treatments on the yields of Obatanpa. The farmers acknowledge some of the treatments as good practices and promise to adopt them in the near future. The day was attended by 28 members of the group, i.e. 17 males and 11 females.

- **Rice Demonstration**

The rice farmers in the Poanaba group were call upon to attend a field day during the transplanting of the rice. They witness the various methods employed in the cultivation of rice, i.e. direct seeding, broadcasting and transplanting. The farmers were taking through the advantages and the disadvantages associated with each of the methods. The farmers acknowledged that though transplanting of rice is a difficult task, it is the most efficient way of managing fewer amounts of seeds to achieve greater harvest. In all, 56 rice farmers representing 79% of the total membership attended the field day.

The second field day was organized during harvesting. Here, the farmers witness the response of the various methods of cultivating rice, hence the yield potential per each method adopted. The farmers acknowledge some of the methods as good practices and promise to adopt them in the near future.

The day was attended by 56 members of the group, i.e. 39 males and 17 females.

RESULTS FROM THE DEMONSTRATIONS

- **Maize Demo.**

Some of the various treatments administered were poultry manure +NPK+SA, only poultry manure, only NPK, only SA, NPK+SA, poultry +SA and the control. It came out that the Poultry manure +NPK+SA was the best treatment as it yielded about 944kg/acre of maize as compared to 889kg/acre and 703kg/acre of maize produced by the NPK+SA treatment and the Poultry +SA treatment respectively. The least yield came from the Control plots as it produced only about 118kg/acre of maize.

The demonstration will be repeated next year.

- **Rice Demo.**

The various planting methods employed were Broadcasting, Direct seeding and Transplanting. It came out that the transplanting method was the best method among the three as it was able to produce about 850kg/acre of rice as compared to 717kg/acre and 635kg/acre of rice produced by the direct seeding method and the Broadcasting method respectively. All things been equal, the transplanting method should be adopted by farmers in the district.

- **Soybean Demo.**

Six treatments were employed in this Demo. These included poultry manure+Inoculation, TSP+poultry+Inoculation, TSP+ poultry+BoostXtra+Inoculation, Inoculation only, Inoculation+ Green ok and the farmers' practice. It came out that the TSP+ poultry+BoostXtra+Inoculation was the best treatment as it yielded about 966kg/acre of soybean as compared to 693kg/acre and 377kg/acre of soybean produced by the poultry manure+Inoculation and the farmers' practice respectively.

The demonstration will be repeated next year.

- **CROP-CUT EXERCISE**

The crop cut exercise is meant to determine the mean agricultural productivity of the project communities after project interventions and compare with baseline data. The exercise is to estimate and establish the average yield per crop in a year as far as the district is concern. It is to serve as a database that MOFA, NGOs and other stakeholders

in the agric sector can refer to make statistical analysis, plan and budget for the future. It also helps to know the comparative advantage of the district in terms of crop production. The crop-cut exercise was carried out on 3 major grain crops produced in the district. These include Maize, Rice and Soybean. The exercise was carried out in about 21 communities in the Tatale-Sanguli district namely Kuyuli, Nagmando, Nkpentabu, Tatindo, Sanguli, Nkaligbani, Besayim, Belando, Tassando, Pejoli, Bidribombe, Kandin, Gbonbon, Nakpali-Borle, Janboni, Nachamba No. 2, Yachado, Nahuyili, Dagomba line, Sheini and Tatale.

The table below gives a brief detail of the crop-cut on targeted crops

ADRA Crop Cut Exercise, 2014

CROP	ADRA CLIENT	NON-CLIENT
Maize	12	10
Rice	10	6
Soybean	10	6
Total	32	22

In all, about 54 farmers were contacted for this exercise. In the case of Maize, 3 quadrants measuring 6m x6m were located on each farmer's plot visited and the yields were estimated accordingly. Three (3) quadrants measuring 3m x 3m were used in the case of Rice and Soybean. Samples were taking from each of the plots visited and sent to laboratory for moisture content analysis.

The table below shows some communities that has performed creditably in terms of a specific crop

Top 3 Communities In Terms Of Maize, Rice and Soybean

CROP	COMMUNITY	YIELD kg/acre	YIELD kg/ha
Maize	Tatindo	1,667	4,168
	Kuyuli	1,400	3,500
	Bidribombe	1,356	3,390
Rice	Sanguli	1,200	3,000
	Bidribombe	1,111	2,778
	Kandin	1,022	2,555
Soybean	Nkaligbani	756	1,890
	Besayim	667	1,668
	Belando	622	1,555

- **SIFA**

There were 6 farmer groups in Tatale zone who participated in the cultivation of Maize, Rice and Soybean sponsored by SEFA. The table below gives the detailed information about the groups

Sefa Groups, 2014

Name of group	Community	Gender		Total membership	Acres		
		M	F		Maize	Soybean	Rice
Nyopelimon	Nachamba No. 2	17	2	19	20	5	-
Tibonmontob	Kuyoli	9	4	13	8	2	7
Soulolignan	Tatale women		10	10	12	-	7
Alado-Kilaba	Tatale section 'o'	8	1	9	20	-	-
Landoko-Nyan	Tatale	8	-	8	17	-	-
Belengana	Tatale Nkalingu'	11	-	11	13	2	
Total		53	17	70	90	9	14

About 70 farmers were involved in the programme. Out of this figure, 53 were males representing 76 % whereas 17 were females representing 24% in all, there were 90 acres of maize, 9 acres of Soybean and 14 acres of rice that was cultivated. Almost all farmers contacted complained of receiving only seeds from SIFA without any additional input

STAFF MEETINGS

A total of about twelve (12) staff meetings have been organized in the district within this year. The major issues of concern that dominated the agenda in all these meetings included the collaborations of NGO's with MOFA to help farmers in production. The average staff attendances in these meetings have been 11 members including National service personnel and students on attachment.

FARM VISITS

The whole year recorded a total of 175 farms visits out of 192. During the visit, 965 farmers were reached with agric innovation out of the targeted 1000 farmers. Out of this number, 654 were males representing 67.8% whereas 311 were females representing 32.2%. The deficit was as a result of logistical constraints in terms of mobility.

NATIONAL FARMERS' DAY CELEBRATION 2014

Farmers' Day was instituted by the Government in 1985 in recognition of the vital role farmers and fishermen play in the economy especially the highly commendable output of farmers and fishermen in Ghana after the bad agricultural years of 1982 and 1983. The day is celebrated to motivate them to produce more.

The theme for this year's celebration was "Eat what we grow". Farmers from all over the district converged at Sanguli to mark the day. The theme for the event was to encourage Ghanaians to consume locally produced foodstuffs and patronize made in Ghana goods.

There were 18 awards in all allocated to various commodities such as Maize, Yam, Groundnut, etc. The overall district best farmer Binjo Kakarab from Nagmando in the Sanguli zone received a certificate, Maize Sheller, a half piece of cloth, a wireless set, a pair of wellington boots, 2 cutlasses and 3 sacks. The occasion was attended by Farmers, the DCE, Staff of Agric. department, Chiefs and Elders, district Assembly staff and other dignitaries of high profile.

STAFF CONSTRAINTS

The challenges in carrying out agricultural activities did not improved which indeed affected the frequency of AEAs visits to their operational areas, DDA carrying out his

monitoring and supervisory visits in all the four zones. Many of these constraints are as results of it being newly created and the need to furnish and reorganize a well functioning office as compared to the already existing operating districts. Some of the constraints are;

- No office logistics; computers, stationeries and photocopy machine
- No funds for fuel and office administration
- Inadequate number of AEA,s to cover all operational areas in the district
- Very few NGO projects existing in the district
- Un-motorable nature of the road scare many NGO from working in the district
- Lack of financial aid support from the district Assembly to implement planned activities

DISTRICT SUMMARY

No.	Activity	Target	2014	Remarks
			Achievement	
A. Staffing				
1	No. of AEA's	20	5	
2	No. of AEA's required at Post	32	5	
3	No. of Female AEAs	5	0	
4	No. of Veterinary Staff	7	1	
B. Services				
1	No. of Farming Communities	162	162	
2	Communities per AEA	8	32	
3	No. of Communities Reached	162	65	

4	Planned Programmes that are Gender sensitive	18	12
5	No. of Farmer Groups	80	73
6	No. of Functional Farmer Group	80	62
7	No. of Female Farmer Group Members	7	5
8	No. of Male Group Members	10	7
9	No. of Groups Linked to Credit Facilities	40	8
10	No. of Seed Dealers	4	0
11	No. of Fertilizer Dealers	4	2
12	No. of Chemical Dealers	12	10
13	No. of Agricultural Mechanization Centers	0	0
14	Animal Vaccinations	5	3
15	No. of Hectares Irrigated	0	0

C. Crop Yields

1	Average Yield per Acre- Maize	0.6MT	0.3MT
2	Under Maize Cultivation	480HA	960HA
3	Yield Maize	480MT	288MT
4	Average Yield per Acre-Rice	1.5MT	1.2MT
5	Area under Rice cultivation	450HA	240HA
6	Crop Yield-Rice	480MT	240MT

7	Average yield per Acre-Yam	6.0MT	5.2MT
8	Area under Yam cultivation	148HA	1640HA
9	Crop yield-Yam	11,200MT	8528MT
10	Average yield per acre-Groundnut	0.5MT	0.48MT
11	Area under Groundnut cultivation	250HA	900HA
12	Crop yield- Groundnut	400MT	360MT
13	Average Yield per Acre- Sorghum	0.3MT	0.2MT
14	Area under Sorghum cultivation	260HA	550HA
15	Crop yield- Sorghum	216MT	110MT
16	Average Yield per Acre- Soy Bean	0.4MT	0.3MT
17	Area under soy Bean	120HA	150HA
19	Crop Yield-Soy Bean	480MT	45MT
20	Average yield per Acre- Cowpea	0.3MT	0.2MT
21	Area under cowpea cultivation	85HA	120HA
22	Crop yield- Cowpea	60MT	24MT
23	Average yield per Acre- Cassava	5.5MT	5.0MT
24	Area under Cassava cultivation	70HA	100HA
25	Estimated crop yield- Cassava	352MT	500MT
26	Average yield per acre- Millet	1.4MT	1.8MT
27	Area under Millet cultivation	240HA	750HA
28	Crop yield- Millet	288MT	225MT

D. Animal Populations

1	Cattle	6,824	6,854
2	Sheep	3,806	4,025
3	Pigs	5,400	5,472
4	Others	540	493

E. Budget (MOFA, PAF and other sources)

1	Planned	GH¢15,000.00
2	Actual	GH¢7,948.01
3	Spent	GH¢7,948.01
4	Balance	0.00

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Food security poses great challenges to all developing countries including Ghana. Food insecurity in Ghana is mostly concentrated in Northern Ghana. There is the need for government to adequately support agriculture to make frequent extension visits to farmers fields to improve the yields and incomes of farmers in the district. The office expect more staff posted to the district by next year 2015 to cater for the zones that are unreachable with extension services delivery due to low staff strength. The District Assembly should prioritize agricultural projects with development partners and civil society organizations to bring in more intervention to improve the livelihood of rural poor farmers through agric-business.

Agric department should be given a priority in the district budget allocation for it to be able to discharge its operational activities for a food secured and farmer livelihood empowerment in the district.

The table below depicts the issues relating to the projects under construction in the district for year 2014.

PROJECT TITLE	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR	COMMENCEMENT DATE	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	PRESENT STATUS	INITIAL ESTIMATED COST	AMOUNT DISBURSED TO DATE	OUTSTANDING AMOUNT TO BE PAID TO CONTRACTOR (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	WORK DONE SO FAR %	REMARKS
Construction of 1NO. 10 KVIP Toilet at Tatale market	Tatale	Messes Niiki Construction works	20 th July, 2013	20 th November, 2013	completed	35725.50	35,725.00	NILL	DACF	100 %	Completed passed defect liability period
Construction of small town water system	Tatale Kuyuli	Osamanpa Estate Developers Company Limited	9 th September, 2013	9 th May, 2014	On going	1,461,687.41	1,461,687.41	NILL	NORST	100 %	Completed passed defect liability period
Construction 10 no. KVIP Toilet	Tatale Zongo Market	Baajike Enterprise	20 th July, 2013	20 th November, 2013	completed	35,725.00	35,725.00	NILL	DACF	100 %	Completed passed defect liability period
Construction of Administration Block	Tatale E.P.SHS	NGYIE KOJO ENTERPRISE P.O.BOX 9,TATALE	30/04/2013	30/10/2013	completed	148,709.97	148,709.97	NILL	DDF	100 %	Completed passed defect liability period
Renovation of Office Accommodation	Tatale DHMT	ASCHAL INVESTMENT LIMITED,P.O. BOX 2310, TAMALE	30/04/2013	30/10/2013	Completed	49,706.50	49,706.50	NILL	DDF	100 %	Passed Defect Liability Period
Construction of 3 unit classroom block with ancillary	Christian Heritage school	YARO WADATA COMPANY LIMITED,P.O. BOX31, CHERIPONI	30/04/2013	30/10/2013	completed	79,713.17	79,713.17	NILL	DDF	100 %	Work completed passed defect liability period

facility											
Construction of 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facility	Pemanbai	AMERICANA PLUS ENTERPRISE, P.O BOX 100.YENDI	22/05/2013	30/10/2013	completed	79,627.77	79,627.77	NILL	DDF	100%	Completed passed defect liability period
Construction of 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facility	Sachilbu	NIKKI CONSTRUCTION WORKS.P.O. BOX 9 TATALE	11/03/2013	22/11/2013	On-going	77,819.87	77,819.87	NILL	DDF	100%	Completed passed defect liability period
Construction of 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facility	Nachamba NO.1	ASCHCAL INVESTMENT LIMITED.P.O. BOX 2310 TAMALE	30/04/2013	30/10/2013	completed	79,646.97	79,646.97	NILL	DDF	100%	completed passed defect liability period
Renovation of Kandin clinic	Kandin	NGYIE KOJO ENTERPRISE. P.O.BOX 9 TATALE	01/04/2013	01/10/2013	Completed	35,893.50	35,893.50	NILL	DDF	100%	Completed passed Defect Liability Period
Construction of 1 NO.2 Bedroom semi-detached staff	Tatale	M/S Rahi Enterprise Box 195,Tamale			On-going	108,492.30	40,000.00	68,492.3	DACF	42%	Completed roofing

bungalow											
Construction of 1 NO.2 Bedroom semi-detached staff bungalow	Tatale	M/S Americana Plus Enterprise Box 100, Yendi			On-going	108,011.40	40430.00	67,581.4	DACF	42%	Roofing completed
Construction of 1 NO.2 Bedroom semi-detached staff bungalow	Tatale	M/S Baajigi Enterprise Box 16, Tatale			On-going	109,163.78	40,000.00	69,163.78	DACF	42%	Roofing completed
Construction of 2No. KVIP Latrine for boys and 2No. KVIP Latrines for girls with hand washing facilities, urinals, and changing rooms	Tatale	MbaZack Company Limited Box 2125, Tamale	December, 2013	March, 2014	completed	135,112.77			SRWSP	100%	Completed pending defect liability period
Construction of 3No. KVIP Latrine for boys and 3No. KVIP Latrines for girls with hand washing facilities, urinals, and changing rooms	Tatale	Rexek Limited Box 234, Tamale	December, 2013	March, 2014	On-going	135,112.77			SRWSP	100%	Work completed pending defect liability period
Extension of services(light) to communit	Tatale	Messrs Kpachim Electrical company Limited	03/09/2014	02/12/2014	Completed	96,937.50	35,010	61,927	DDF	100%	Work completed pending

ies around Tatale											g defect liabilit y period
Constructi on of NO.1 1000 sitter Dining Hall Complex with Store, kitchen and office	TEPAS HS SHS	Chief Dakus Ent Limited P.O.BOX, 669. Tamale			On- going	228,106 .15	34,215. 92	193,890. 23	DDF		At founda tion level