

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT & RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

TANO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

**2016
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

ON

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

APR	-	Annual Progress Report
DMTDP	-	District Medium Term Development Plan
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
CHPS	-	Community Health Planning System
OPD	-	Out Patient Department
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
HIV	-	Human Immune Virus
TSDA	-	Tano South District Assembly
MCH	-	Maternal Child Health
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goal
MDHS	-	Municipal Directorate of Health Service
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIS	-	National Health Insurance Scheme
PHC	-	Primary Health Care
PPP	-	Public-Private Partnership
UNICEF	-	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UTI	-	Urinary Tract Infection
WHO	-	World Health Organization
PMTCT	-	Parental Mother to Child Transmission
BACE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination
MSHAP	-	Multi-Sectoral HIV and AIDS Programme
CBRDP	-	Community Based Rural Development Programme

DDF - District Development Fund
IGF - Internally Generated Fund
DACF - District Assembly Common Fund

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CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Tano South District was carved from the Tano District which had Bechem as its capital. By the legislative instrument LI 1765 of 2004, Tano District was split in to two districts, Tano south which maintained Bechem as its capital and Tano North with Duayaw. The Tano South District has 39 electoral areas, 5 area councils and 2 town councils with the District Chief Executive as the political head. The Tano South District lies in Southern part of the Brong Ahafo Region between latitudes 7°00”N and 7°25” N and longitudes 1°45” W and 2°15” W. The District bounds to the North and East by the Offinso and Ahafo-Ano South Districts. On the South by the Ahafo-Ano North district and on its West and South-West by Tano North district. It covers an area of 635 square kilometres, which is 1.54 percent of the total land area of the Brong Ahafo Region. The District capital, Bechem, is on the Sunyani-Kumasi first class road (asphalt) and about 54 km from Sunyani (BrongAhafo regional capital), and 76 km from Kumasi the capital of Ashanti Region.

The District population as recorded in the 2010 Population and Housing Census was 78, 129, constituting 38,299 males and 39,830 females. The district has 40,913 of its population in the urban areas and 37,216 in the rural areas constituting 52.4 and 47.6 percent respectively in the urban and rural areas of the district, (Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 PHC).

This document is the 2016 second assessment of the progress of implementation of the government’s current medium-term National Development Policy Framework – the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II), 2014-2017. Overall, the GSGDA II is targeted at accelerating employment creation and income generation for poverty reduction and shared growth. Policy measures identified to achieve this overall goal are prioritized in seven thematic areas namely:

- Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability;
- Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana’s private sector;
- Accelerated agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resources management;
- Oil and gas development;
- Infrastructure and human settlement development;
- Human development, productivity and employment; and

➤ Transparent and Accountable Governance.

The 2016 APR has been prepared from the assessment of the status of indicators and targets adopted for monitoring the progress of key policy and programme interventions undertaken in 2016. It also documents key policy measures and strategies implemented during the year to bring about the expected change in indicators.

1.2 Objectives of the Implementation of the MTDP (2016)

The objectives of this progress report are to:

- Provide information on the growth of the District through the implementation of the 2014 – 2017 District Medium Term Development Plan.
- Identify the challenges and constraints that have been hindering the achievement of the set goals and objectives of the District's Policy Document (MTDP 2014- 2017) and the GSGDA II.
- Put forward plans and strategies to address the issues in order to achieve the set targets.

The goal of the Tano South District is to develop the Human Resource Base of the District, enhance good governance and create an enabling environment conducive for the development and growth of the private sector with emphasis on agriculture, tourism and agro-processing through active involvement of the citizenry especially women in decision making and implementation.

CHAPTER TWO

CURRENT CONDITION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MTDP (2016)

2.1 Human Development, Productivity and Employment

This assesses progress made towards achieving the set objectives under the Human Resource Development, Productivity and Employment using selected key indicators relevant to this broad thematic area.

2.1a Health Indicators

2.1a.i. Facilities and Staffing Level

The level and distribution of health care resources is an important indicator for ensuring equity in access to quality health delivery services. The health sector continues to be plagued with shortage of key health professionals and inequitable distribution of the available staff. This is largely due to the migration of health professionals in search of greener pastures in other countries. On the other hand, some health personnel refuse postings to the District on account of look of social amenities, deprivation and rural nature of the place. This accounts for the huge shortage of health staff.

The breakdown of the work force is as follows:

Table 2.1: Staff Situation 2016.

Categories of staff	Number
District Director	1
Medical Officer	3
Medical Assistant	2
Midwives	12
Staff Nurse	59
Public Health Nurse	1
Hospital Matron	1
Biostatistician	1
Technical officers (Health Information)	1
Technical officer (Disease Control)	3
Technical officer (Nutrition)	1
Field Technician	8
Pharmacists	2
Pharmacy Technicians	3
Dispensing Assistants	3
Health Service Administrator	1

Senior Executive officer	1
Accountant	1
Accounts Officer	12
Health Assistance	4
Auxiliary Nurses	41
Laboratory Technicians	2
Laboratory Assistant	2
Blood Organizers	1
Medical Scientist	3
Optometrist	1
Nurse Anaesthetics	2
Drivers (s)	3
Storekeepers	2
Supply officer	1
Typist	4
Stenographer	1
Hospital Orderly	11
Labourers	2
Leading Launderer	1
Mortuary man	1
Watchman	9
Security	2

Table 2: 2 OPD Registrations- (2016)

Sub-district	Institution	2013	2014	2015	2016	%
Bechem	Bechem Gov't Hosp	8,455	12,371	11834	14630	51.2
Techimantia	Techimantia H/Centre	5,088	4,439	3138	3661	12.8
Derma	Derma H/Centre	2,589	3,386	3197	5589	19.5
Brosankro	Brosankro H/Centre	884	1,480	1170	1022	3.6
Mawaninso	Mawaninso CHPS	388	514	505	524	1.8
Subriso	Subriso CHPS	116	1,499	909	2675	9.4
Nsuta	Nsuta CHPS				491	1.7
District Total		17,520	23,689	20,753	28,592	100

Source: Ghana Health Service (Tano South)

From the above table, it can be deduced that the overall outpatient attendance recorded during the year under review was 28,592 which shows an overwhelming increase over the same period in the year 2012 which was 17,520. The Government Hospital at Bechem recorded the highest (14,630) as compared to the other centres. This is due to the fact that Bechem as a District capital has seen expansion including the Hospital. It has also increased in population as more government workers have moved to the area.

2.1a.ii. Top Ten causes of OPD attendance (2011 – 2016)

The top ten reported outpatient department cases in the District are indicated in the table below. Considering the population and the available Health facilities and staff, there is much evidence that access to health services by the people is low. Hence, the top ten cases recorded in 2016 revealed that 57,682 visited the health facilities in the district. Out of this, 32,857 of the reported cases which represent 47.1% of the total OPD records had malaria as the most reported case as at the end of the year compared to 44.8% in 2013. However, the absolute population who reported the case increased from 32,857 in 2013 to 40,502 in 2016. This indicates that the incidence of malaria is increasing at a decreasing rate. Thus more pragmatic measures must be put in place to address the situation. The table below shows the top ten reported cases in the various health facilities in the District.

Table 2.3: Top Ten Causes of OPD Attendance (2012/2016)

No	2013			2014			2015			2016		
	Disease	Cases	%	Disease	Cases	%	Disease	Cases	%	Disease	Cases	%
1	Malaria	722	36.5	Malaria	824	41	Malaria	1522	42	Malaria	2966	62.8
2	Deliveries	501	25.3	Deliveries	392	19.5	Deliveries	579	16	Deliveries	617	13.1
3	Anaemia	372	18.8	Anaemia	301	15	Anaemia	421	11.6	Anaemia	208	4.4
4	Hernia	45	2.3	Gastroenteritis	44	2.2	Septicemia	318	8.8	Septicemia	83	1.8
5	Abortion	35	1.8	Mal in Preg	44	2.2	Typhoid Fever	167	4.6	Pneumonia	65	1.4
6	Typhoid fever	35	1.8	Pneumonia	41	2	Gastroenteritis	110	3	Gastroenteritis	56	1.2
7	Road traffic accident	29	1.5	Sepsis	33	1.6	UTI	80	2.2	URTI	31	0.7
8	Hypertension	24	1.2	Hypertension	31	1.5	Hypertension	54	1.5	Hypertension	20	0.4
9	Pneumonia	18	0.9	Road Traffic Accident	19	0.9	Pneumonia	46	1.3	Home Accidents	12	0.3
10	Accidents	15	0.8	Acute UTI	15	0.7	Inguino Scrotal Dis.	34	0.9	RTA	7	0.1
	All others	184	9.3	All Others	266	13.2	All others	294	8.1	All others	565	13.9
	Total	1,980	100	Total	2,010	100	Total	3,625	100	Total	4,721	100

Source: GHS- Bechem 2016.

2.1a.iii HIV and AIDS Situation

Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) recognise the serious threat posed by HIV and 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 Millennium Development Goal of combating HIV and AIDS, Malaria prevalence 2016.

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.

During the year under review a total number of two thousand and seventy-six (2,076) pregnant mothers were screened for HIV/AIDS cases. Out of this number sixteen (16) of them were found positive. A total number of three hundred and nineteen (319) people both males and females were also tested and counseled. Out of this number tested forty-two (42) of them were positive. This brings the total positive cases to fifty-eight (58) in number. This number does not include blood donors screened in the laboratory.

Table: The tables below show the cases screened, tested and put on treatment form 2014-2016.

Table 2.4: Current HIV and AIDS Situation

HIV TESTING AND COUNSELING (HTC) SERVICES

	2014		2015		2016	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Number Tested	22	49	273	807	25	68
Number positive	9	32	17	43	17	22

SOURCE: GHS, TSDA-2016

PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION (PMTCT)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number screened	498	1765	2399	2083	2076
Mothers on Drugs	6	13	36	23	16
Babies on drug	2	4	17	11	13

SOURCE: GHS, TSDA-2016

There is still the need to put in pragmatic measures to curtail and reverse the situation. The programmes undertaken to control and reduce the situation were as follows:

Coordination and Management

- Stakeholder meetings to formulate strategies in combating the menace were organized
- Activities of organizations implementing HIV and AIDS Programmes were coordinated

Treatment, Care and Support

- Nutritional supplement and medications were given to PLHIV
- Training was conducted for care givers

Prevention and Behavioural Change and Communication

- Voluntary counselling and treatment services were made available;
- Students were sensitised on Sexual Reproductive Health
- Condoms were distributed communities sensitised on the proper use
- House to house education on the disease

2.1a.iv 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.

In this regard, the Tano South scheme was introduced in 2006 and became operational in the year 2007. Since inception of this scheme the total registered members stands at **65,638** as at the end of October, 2016.

The total membership of the scheme grew tremendously by 144.6% from 26,833 members by the close of 2011 to 65,638 as at end of October 2015 as detailed in the table below. This includes members below the age of 18 and pregnant women. Registered members below 18 constitute the largest registered group under the scheme. These group poses strain on the District scheme because they are exempted from paying premium. It is therefore imperative to the scheme management team to work hard to ascertain actual ages of members and dependants to reduce the strain put on the scheme finances.

Table 2.5: Membership Registrations

YEAR	NEW	RENEWAL	TOTAL
2012	10,139	16,694	26,833
2013	13,396	23,107	36,503
2014	12,417	27,781	40,198
2015	16,220	40,089	56,309
2016	18,725	46,913	65,638

SOURCE: NHIS Bechem, 2016

Table 2.6: Health Utilizations, Claims Submissions and Payments

YEAR	CLAIMS SUBMITTED	CLAIMS PAYMENT	HOSPITAL ATTENDANCES (UTILIZATION)
2012	981,689.35	908,998.98	67,610
2013	1,238,432.31	1,274,622.06	92,734
2014	1,396,603.62	1,382,911.29	91,791
2015	2,171,661.00	2,074,361.61	105,899
2016	1,876,517.58	670,500.57	98,154

SOURCE: NHIS, 2016

A careful analysis of the above data indicates that healthcare utilization over the period rose from 67,610 hospital attendances for both Out Patient Department (OPD) and In Patient Department (IPD) in 2012 to 105,899 as at the end of year 2015 representing an overall increase of 56.6% over the period. The increased utilization is expected to further increase judging from the figure of 98,154 as at December, 2016.

The rise in healthcare utilization resulted in more than proportionate increase in claims paid for the services rendered by accredited providers to insured clients of the scheme over the same period due to increases in the NHIS Tarriffs and Medicines List to medical year-on-year to match medical inflation and the cost of services. As a result the claims payment for the period increased by 128% from GHC 908,998.98 in 2012 to GHC 2,074,361.62 as at the close of 2015. The trend may continue looking at the figure of GHC 67,500.57 being payments for the second half in year 2014.

Challenges confronting the scheme include:

- Difficulties in HFA and ID cards distribution due to client's relocation of residence
- Delay in the release of funds by NHIA to effect payment to providers
- Inadequate number of permanent staff of the scheme
- Scattered nature of the communities where majority of the people live
- Poor nature of the feeder roads linking the communities
- Inadequate health facilities in the district

2.1b Water and Sanitation

Inadequate access to safe water and good sanitation and environment practice is a perennial problem in rural and urban areas of the country. Poor access to safe water and lack of adequate environmental sanitation lead to poor health and low productivity, which in turn deepens poverty. Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) have therefore prioritised access to safe water and environmental sanitation as strategic policy areas to be tackled in its efforts to develop the human resources of the country.

The Tano South District can currently boast of **76 Boreholes, 8 Hand Dug Wells (with pumps) and 2 Limited Mechanized Boreholes** located District wide. Access to potable water in the Tano South District can be described as adequate (i.e. about 70% access) due to recent expansion projects whereby two (2) High Level Reinforced Tanks have been constructed under the IDA/World bank Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation project in Bechem the Tano South District Capital. The Brosankro project is currently at its design stage pending contract award for the construction of civil works, as well as a recent borehole construction district wide by the Hon. Member of Parliament.

This is expected to augment the access to portable water within the District. The main sources of potable water include small town water system (stand pipes), mechanized borehole, point source (borehole and hand dug wells). Other sources of water include rivers and streams, mostly in the rural areas.

Sanitation situation is generally poor across the District with only about 25% of the population having access to public latrines. Those who use water closet, KVIP and other forms of toilet facilities were less than 10% with the rest resorting to free range system. However, efforts are being made by the District Assembly to provide KVIP toilets in some of the communities in the district.

2.1c Educational Indicators

2.1c.i Enrolment Level

There are 54 Kindergarten, 67 Primary schools, 42 Junior High Schools (JHS) and 3 Senior High Schools (SHS), 3 Vocational/Technical schools and 1 Teacher Training College in the District. Table 6 shows the present schools' enrolment at the various levels as at 2015/2016 academic year.

Table 2.7: Total Enrolment by Levels of education (2016)

LEVEL	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL
	Enrolment	%	Enrolment	%	
Pre-School	2964	19.10%	2929	24.54%	5,893
Primary	6391	43.11%	5884	49.30%	12,275
Junior High	2536	17.10%	2013	16.86%	4,549
Senior High	2,176	12.65%	710	4.86%	2,886
Voc/tech	133	0.77%	186	1.27%	319
Coll of education	623	3.62%	213	1.46%	836
TOTAL	14,823	100	11,935	100	26,758

Source: Ghana Education Service, Tano South District, 2016.

2.1c.ii BECE Pass Rate

The Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) is administered at the end of the basic education cycle to assess the eligibility of pupils to progress on to second cycle education. An aggregate grade between 6 and 30 is required to enable pupils to enter second cycle education. The BECE Pass Rate experienced a drastic improvement of 57% pass in 2016 compared to that of 54% in 2010.

Table 2.8: BECE Pass Rate**BECE RESULTS**

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total No. of Candidates registered	1,155	1,194	1,191	1,354
Total No. of Candidates Absent	8	7	10	8
Total No. of Candidates During Exams	1,147	1187	1,181	1346
Total No. of Candidates obtaining aggregate 06	Nil	2	10	Nil
Total No. of Aggregate (06-30)	664	491	1,050	1,162
Total No. of candidates qualifying to Senior High School	664	848	896	1,152
Total No. of Candidates unqualified	491	343	125	174
Percentage of passed candidates.	58	71.4	88.91	74

SOURCE: GES, TSDA-2016.

The number of registered candidates has improved over the years in the district. Of the total number of 1,346 candidates who sat for the BECE exams in the Tano South District in 2016, 1,172 representing 74% of the total number of candidates obtained the pass mark to Senior High Schools. 174 of the candidates representing 12.9% did not meet the pass mark to qualify to senior high schools. The 2015/2016 BECE conducted witnessed twenty five (25) final year students pregnant. This outcome can be attributed to a number of factors among which includes; poor supervision rate by the Education Directorate due to erratic flow of funds, high level of untrained teachers within the District, lack of incentives for teachers and the inability of the directorate to sustain structures used in the previous year among others.

WASSCE (2016) Examination:

A total of one thousand and three (1003) candidates were registered for the examination with five hundred and fifty eight (568) boys and four hundred and thirty five (435) girls. The candidates were drawn from the Presby senior high school, Bechem, Presby senior high/commercial school, Techimantia and community day senior high school, Derma. There were monitoring exercises undertaken by circuit supervisors in all the examination centre to monitor the progress of the examination.

School Health Education Programme (SHEP) Unit:

Activities of the SHEP unit includes regular review meetings for all school health clubs patrons. The review meetings meeting offers the opportunity to discuss progress and challenges of the clubs in the schools. Major challenges includes the inability of parents to attend PTA meetings during which school authorities could discuss/share the problems of the students with parents. Video shows on adolescent reproductive health YOLO series are organised to sensitize students on dangers of reproductive health.

2.1c.iii Number and Staffing Level in Schools

The quality of teaching and learning depends largely on the proportion of the untrained teachers among the teaching staff. Increases in enrolment as a result of provision of the capitation grant to all basic schools, and also the introduction of the school feeding programme in selected schools in relation to the performance of the District at the BECE have undoubtedly intensified the demand for trained teachers.

The Table indicates that there is inadequate supply of trained teachers in basic schools with only about 97 in kindergarten, 286 in primary and 266 in Junior High. There was also a decline in the number of trained teachers at the various levels, with the exception of the Primary level. This calls for renewed emphasis on teacher recruitment, training and deployment.

Table 2.9: Number and Staffing Levels (2016)

LEVEL	TEACHERS			SCHOOL ENROLMENT
	TRAINED	UNTRAINED	TOTAL	
College of Educ.	49	0	49	836
Voc/Tech	11	35	46	319
Senior High School	84	29	113	2,886
Junior High School	266	71	337	4,549
Primary	286	178	464	12,275
Pre-School	97	218	315	5,893

TOTAL	793	531	1,324	26,758
%	59.90%	40.10%	100%	

Source: Ghana Education Service, Tano South District.

2.1c .iv Pupils/Teacher Ratio (PTR)

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 PTR of 35:1 at the primary level and 25:1 at the J.H.S level respectively, as these levels are expected to be optimal for ensuring quality education.

The Table below shows the situation in 2015/2016:

Table 2.10: Pupil Teacher Ratio at the various levels of education

Levels	NATIONAL BASELINE (2016)	DISTRICT ACHIEVEMENT
Pre-School	25:1	1:48
Primary	35:1	1:38
Junior High	-	1:17
Senior High	-	1:32
Voc/tech	-	1:48
Coll of edu	-	1:38

Source: Ghana Education Service, Tano South District.

Table 2.11: Total Number of Furniture at the various levels

LEVEL OF SCHOOL	DISTRICT (2014/2016)
Kindergarten	1,343
Primary School	3,694
Junior High School	1,222
Senior High School	
TOTAL	

Source: Ghana Education Service, Tano South District.

2.1d Capitation Grant

The grant was established to assist deprived communities whose families cannot afford to pay fees for their wards education. The intervention was an integral part of the implementation of Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) programme. The Grant also aimed at improving school attendance, retention and enrolment levels in public basic schools in Ghana.

The capitation grant has been implemented in the District since 2005. The category and number of beneficiary schools are shown in table 2 below.

Table 2.12: CAPITATION GRANT: CATEGORY/NO. OF BENEFICIARIES IN TANO SOUTH DISTRICT

LEVEL	KG	PRIMARY	JHS	TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS
NO. OF SCHOOLS	-	53	33	86

2.1e Ghana School Feeding Programme

The school feeding programme, focused on providing deprived public primary / KG schools with adequate nutritional meals per day to improve health status has encouraged enrolment drive, attendance and retention.

As at December, 2008 the school feeding programme was fully implemented with five (5) public schools in the district.

The schools are:

- Akobro L/A Primary.
- Breme R/C Primary.
- Ohianinguase.
- Bofoka/Mawaninso Presby Primary.
- Derma Nkwakyire Methodist.

The objective of the programme was to reduce hunger and malnutrition, to increase school enrolment, attendance and retention, and to boost domestic food production.

The introduction of the programme has brought significant improvement the enrolment levels in the various schools and also reduced the rate of absenteeism. The table below depicts the detailed enrolment of the beneficiary schools as at 2016.

Table 2.13: **School Enrolment**

The beneficiary schools for the 2015/2016 academic year are stated below

Name	Enrolment	Year implemented
Akobro L/A Primary	286	2008
Breme L/A Primary	502	2008
Ohianinguase Presby Primary	210	2008
Bofoakwa / Mawaninso Presby Primary	471	2008
Derma Nkwankyire Methodist Primary	284	2008
Onwe-nkwanta L/A Primary	341	2011
Bechem Islamic Primary	400	2011
Tweapease R/C Primary	307	2011
Techimantia Islamic Primary	220	2011
Derma Islamic Primary	534	2011
Nyamebeye D/A primary	288	2011
Techimantia Methodist primary	505	2012
Total	4,348	

SOURCE: TSDA, DPCU - 2016

The programme is co-funded by the Dutch Government and the Government of Ghana. During the period under review, out an amount totalling GH¢334,424.00 was disbursed at various periods within the year under review.

The program has brought significant improvement in the enrolment levels and nutritional status of pupils in beneficiary schools. However, the programme has led to overcrowding of the beneficiary schools and thus putting pressure on the available facilities.

This has called for the construction of additional classroom blocks and supply of dual desks and posting of teachers to beneficiary schools.

2.1f Support To District Education Fund

The Tano South District Assembly in its quest to improve education in the District, support from the District Assembly has been provided in many forms to GES as follows;

1. Provide financial support to organize my first day at school for the 32 schools.
2. Provide financial support to organize uniform mock
3. Provide financial support to organize BECE exams

2.1g Support to Social Intervention Programmes

- Disability
In most of our development interventions, the physically challenged are less considered. To be able to meet the needs of these people, the Tano South District Assembly provided support to the disabled by
 1. Conducting trainings in income generating activities for;
35 males
59 females
 2. Providing startup capital to the eligible disabled
11 males
13 females
- Vulnerability
 1. Support to expectant mothers
 2. Support to less privileged children
7 males
2 Females
 3. Four (4) communities in Tano South namely; Brosankro, Techimantia, Derma and Bechem have been sensitized on dangers and negative effects on child labor.
- Gender
Eight (8) Women group were formed in some selected communities within the district

2.1h Skill training:

Skill training was organized for a number of communities within the Tano South catchment area with emphasis on empowering women in the District. This was done under the auspices of the Tano South Business Advisory Centre within the year under review.

The beneficiary communities include Derma, Akobro, and Bechem. The programme is 100% completed.

Table 2.16: Skill Training

TRAINING PROGRAMME	BENEFICIARY COMMUNITY	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS		REMARKS
		MALES	FEMALES	
1.Cassava processing Training	Derma	1	21	Training Successful
2.Soap Making Training	Akobro	3	15	Training Successful
3. Leadership and Group dynamics/ Development skills	Bechem	4	15	Training Successful
4. Palm oil processing Training	Bechem	-	10	Training Successful
5. Marketing Training	Bechem	4	15	Training Successful

Source: Business Advisory Centre

2.1j Empowering Women

Disparities among women, men, boys and girls are being reduced as a result of specific interventions at all levels of the economic, political, social and cultural structures. Despite progress made to enhance the capacity of the various groups especially women in politics and decision making, more education to strengthen them need to be carried out.

The number of women at the Assembly level is 10 representing about 17.8%. This critically calls for more support to encourage more women to take up the challenge to participate in the District Assembly election.

2.2 Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development is one of the thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda being the engine of growth as indicated in the policy document. It is also a priority of the Tano South District Assembly. The focus of the District in this sector is to encourage efficient and sustainable energy use, develop transportation and enhance technology in the agricultural sector to facilitate the increase in productivity and agro-processing in the district.

The District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 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 to link farming communities to marketing centres
- Percentage increase in crop yields
- Number of farmers using improved technologies

2.2a. Roads

In order for the roads in the District to be more accessible especially in the rainy season and also facilitate productivity in the agriculture and agro-industry, there is the need to improve and maintain road transport infrastructure, and rehabilitate farm-to-market roads in the District. In this respect, about 81.4km length of feeder roads has been reshaped in the District. The District capital, Bechem Township roads have been opened up awaiting upgrading to make accessibility easy. Below is a table of the length and nature of roads in the District.

Table 2.15: Nature and Length of Roads in the District (2016)

Nature of Road	Length of Roads	Achievement
Engineered Roads	179.45km	160
Non Engineered Roads	96.90km	16
Partially Engineered Roads	66.70km	35
TOTAL	343.05km	211

Source: Department of Feeder Roads, Tano South District

2.3. Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Resource Management

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the District with about 64% of the economically active population engaged in the sector. In view of this, the District Assembly has prioritized the agric sector to enhance the standard of living of the people. Again, efforts are being made to create a strong linkage between roads and agriculture modernisation. The agricultural sector has the potential to lead the district and the economy at large to achieve targets set in the Millennium Development Goal (MDG).

Available estimates on crop production shows a higher achievement during the year under review though was also hard hit by the trend of rainfall especially the maize crop. Farmer groups have been formed and given training and new technologies have also been introduced to the farmers to improve yields.

One problem that is hampering the growth of the agric sector is low level of the extension services due part to inadequate number of motorbikes and the frequent breakdown of the existing ones. This greatly affected extension services delivery during the period

Table 2.18: Crop Production in the District - 2016

CROP	AREA (HA)	YIELD(MT/HA)	PRODUCTION(MT)	PROJECTION FOR 2016 (MT) AT 4%
	TARGET	TARGET	YIELD	
Maize	6,000	2.3	13,704	14,252
Rice	109	2.1	233	242
Cassava	9,044	18.9	171,366	178,220
Yam	1,200	7.5	9,002	9,362
Cocoyam	2,376	6.9	16,383	17,038
Plantain	4,304	11.4	49,241	51,210
Tomatoes	4,000	8.3	33,097	34,421

Source: SRID, MoFA

The table above shows crop production in the district during the 2016 crop year. Maize topped the table with 13,704 metric tonnes. This was preceded by cassava at 171,366 metric tonnes. The figures indicate that farmers in the district have comparative advantage. It is therefore imperative to assist the farmers in these areas to increase production to feed the people of the district and to live beyond subsistence. It is also clear that cassava has the highest in yield terms. The decline in the tomato

hectarage is due to glut. If this persists, farmers will migrate to other regions where marketing links exist.

Table 2.19: C - 2016

2.4 Transparency and Accountable Governance

The strategy to achieve the broad objective of Transparent and Accountable Governance 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.

2.4a Financing and Budgeting

The District Assembly derives its revenue from two main sources; internal sources known as Internally Generated Fund (IGF) and external sources made up of transfers from Central Government and Development Partners.

Sources of Internally Generated Funds (IGF) for the Assembly are:

- Rates
- Lands
- Fees/Fines
- Licenses
- Rent
- Investment
- Miscellaneous

Sources of External inflows

- District Assembly Common Fund
- District Development Facility (DDF)
- GOG Grants (GETFUND, MP's Fund etc)
- Development Partners Grant (AfD, IDA)

Key Revenue Sources are;

1. Revenue from Bechem
2. Property rate

3. Telecommunication mast

The table below shows revenue performance for the three year period - 2016

Table 2.19: Revenue Sources: Internally Generated Fund (2016)

No.	Revenue Head	Budget (2016)	Achievement (2016)
1.	Rates	67,800.00	38,506.00
2.	Lands/Royalties	73,000.00	49,082.93
3.	Fees and Fines	86,200.00	79,247.01
4.	Licenses	88,000.00	55,795.20
5.	Rent	13,000.00	6,874.00
6	Fines/Penalties/Forfeits	17,500.00	12,001.00
7.	Miscellaneous	10,000.00	4,271.02
	Totals	355,500.00	245,777.16

Source: District Finance Office, Tano South District Assembly

The above table shows the various components of the Districts internally generated funds with fees and fines being the highest internal source of revenue followed by Licences. Rates and miscellaneous were the least source of revenue contributors for the District.

From the table it can be deduced that the District had a low performance due to the following reasons;

- Most payers prefer paying their rate after the major seasons of the harvest, so the revenue mostly increase at the third and last quarters of the year. However, due to erratic rainfall pattern and disease and pest infestation, there has been low yield and this is negatively affecting the IGF.
- Most property owners are Farmers so collecting property rate at the beginning of the year is difficult
- The low performance of the first half of the year was also due to the inability of the revenue collectors and task force to move to all tomato growing areas due to non-availability of means of transport.

Table 2.20: External Revenue Sources

No.	Revenue Head	Budget	Actual
1.	Grant	6,896,072.41	5,172,493.27
2.	Donor Funds	1,659,340.00	677,503.60
3	Others	56,450.00	114,748.99
4	IGF Retained	355,500.00	245,777.16
	Totals	8,967,362.41	6,210,523.02

Source: District Finance Office, Tano South District Assembly

The table shows the distribution for the external sources of funds to the District for development. Grants which encompasses DACF and other funds together with DDF is the major source of funding for the implementation of District Development Programmes and Projects.

EFFORTS TO GENERATE MORE REVENUE

In its effort to improve upon revenue mobilization in the district, the Assembly has adopted the following strategies:

- Provision of incentive packages to revenue staff
- Ceding 50% revenue to the area councils
- Heavy fines for tax evasion
- Allocation of two more motorbikes for revenue mobilization
- Continue and sustain tax education
- Update the existing revenue data

CHALLENGES

The Assembly is confronted with a number of challenges including:

- Lack of adequate data for revenue mobilization
- Inadequate logistics like vehicle and motorbikes for revenue mobilization
- Lack of motivation for revenue staff
- Poor road network
- Abject poverty
- Poor monitoring of revenue collectors

The late release of funds from DACF and delays in disbursement of special/donor project funds as a result of procurement requirements, affect time schedules and sometimes lead to cost overruns in project implementation.

2.4b Expenditure Pattern

Table 2.21: Expenditure Pattern

No	Expenditure Head	Budget (2016)	Actual (2016)
1.	IGF Expenditure	425,202.00	250,109.57
2.	Donor Fund	1,463,985.00	911,424.30
3.	Others	56,450.00	108,136.67
4.	Compensation of Employee	2,532,399.00	2,366,135.79
5.	Goods and Services	568,683.00	-
6.	Investment	3,920,643.00	3,291,822.66
	Total	8,967,362.00	6,927,628.99

Source: District Finance Office, Tano South District Assembly

2.4c structures and sub-structures

The District has one (1) constituency and for that matter one (1) Member of Parliament. There are 40 Elected Assembly Members representing 40 Electoral Areas and 16 Government appointed Assembly Members. There are also Seven (7) Town/Area Councils in the District, located at Bechem, Techimantia, Brosankro, Adda/Ankaase, Dwomo/Mansin, Derma and Subrisu No. 3. Bechem and Techimantia are the town councils and the rest are area councils. These supporting structures are facing varying challenges ranging from unavailable office spaces to operate to no logistical support to function as a structure.

2.4d Police Citizen Ratio

The District currently has a police force of Sixty-eight (68) with the District Police Command still located at Bechem. This number is distributed among 4 communities, Bechem, the District capital, Derma, Brosankro and Techimantia. Therefore, the PCR stands at 1:1,301. This high PCR is grabbing with no official vehicle and other logistics for patrols and to maintain peace in general. The District Assembly has made frantic efforts to assist the service but more still required.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (2016)

3.1 Introduction

This section of the report covers all completed as well as on-going projects being executed in the District within the 2013 – 2016 fiscal years.

3.2 Analysis of Development Projects

Location

Generally, development projects were realized to be skewed geographically to the District capital as indicated, and also skewed sectorally in favour of education, sanitation and roads as well as local government administration. However, water and electricity were spread out in the District with more communities having access to water.

A total of about forty eight (48) projects were executed within the implementation period of the GSGDA II for 2016 with a number of on-going projects continued from the GPRS II and GSGDA. Each Area/Town Council is benefiting from these projects. The District capital, Bechem, is obviously having more projects compared to other communities in the District. Out of the 40 projects, 20 are located in the district capital and the remaining spread out to the other communities. The allocation of more projects in the District capital is as a result of its status as a capital and the need for certain infrastructure. This is to further deepen democracy and also to improve upon the quality of education as well as health care and other social amenities in the District.

Types of Project

The distribution of the 48 projects under execution by the end of 2016 according to sectors was as follows:

<u>SECTOR</u>	<u>NO. OF PROJECT</u>
Education	16
Roads	8
Water and Sanitation	8
Health	6
Local Government	7
Sports	3
TOTAL	48

Educational sector attracted the highest of all projects under execution in the District. This is followed by roads and water and sanitation. This implies that the Assembly is keen on improving upon the quality of education in order to enhance the human resource base in the district, and also to strengthen the local government administration and promote agriculture which is the main stay of the people of the district. Water and sanitation is another key focus area of the Assembly to step up sanitation coverage as well as the access to potable water by the citizenry.

The District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) and the District Development Facility (DDF) are the main sources of funding for development projects in the district.

Contract Sums/Scale

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

- a. GH¢0 – 10,000 - Small Scale (3.3%)
- b. GH¢10,001 – 50,000 - Medium Scale (36.7%)
- c. GH¢50,001 – 200,000 - Large Scale (60.0%)
- d. GH¢200,001+ - Very Large Scale (-)

Stage of Completion

The stages of completion of works on the projects in the district were as follows:

Completed	18	37.5%
On-going	24	50%
Abandoned	6	13.6%

Pace of Work

The above presents the implementation levels of physical projects within the period under review. Out of the 50% of the on-going projects within the district, 65% of the projects under execution are steadily progressing whereas works on the remaining 35% are far behind schedule.

Remarks

In all, payments of the projects have delayed and have influenced the levels of execution due to the inadequate and irregular release of the DACF. This can be attributed to inadequate presence of development partners in the District.

With regular and timely releases of DACF and adequate mobilisation of internally generated funds, it is likely to expand development projects and programme implementation in the District.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 THE WAY FORWARD

Key issues to be addressed

Key issues to be addressed include:

- Public display of weekly revenue returns on the Assembly notice board
- Strengthened expenditure tracking and reporting to ensure compliance to budgetary allocations and targets. Revenue monitoring committee should be established
- Acquisition and management of final waste disposal sites to control waste in the district
- To establish a District Data base to build data bank on all socio-economic activities for revenue mobilization
- Procure vehicles for monitoring of Assembly's projects and other activities
- Timely submission of quarterly and annual reports to DPCU
- Completion of District Administration Block and establishment of key Departments which are currently absent in the district to ensure effective co-ordination.

4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

A number of important issues, which need to be addressed in the near future, include the following:

- The capacity of the Assembly particularly in the area of planning and financial management should be enhanced by training programmes
- Construction of more health facilities (CHPS Compounds) in the rural communities
- Harmonization of M & E reporting formats and calendar for the departments, NGOs and setting up of M & E units/Focal Person in all departments for effective capacity building to ensure efficient tracking and reporting on progress of indicators
- Establishment of a data base system with possible support from MLGRDE and other development partners
- A workplace HIV and AIDS policy needs to be developed to mainstream HIV and AIDS into core activities of department. This will help optimize resource use
- Strengthening of sub-structures through capacity building and ceding of fifty percent (50%) of IGF to fund Area Council approved plans

4.3 CONCLUSION

The guidelines for the utilization of the DACF which specifies that funds can only be used for developments should be strictly implemented and closely monitored

The 2016 annual progress report of the Tano South District was guided by the thematic areas of the 2014–2017 Policy Document, Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II). The report captured projects awarded on contract within implementation of the GSGDA II plan period. Reports from other decentralised departments were also included to have a District Wide situation.

Mostly, projects implemented for the plan period particularly the review year 2016 has been mostly backlog of uncompleted projects in the previous years which were rolled over in 2016 in addition to new projects. More is however needed for the district to be able to meet the developmental needs of the people.

The District benefited from District Development Facility as well as GET Fund as sources of funding for some of the projects for the year aside the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF).

ANNEX A: PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS REGISTER
TANO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
31ST DECEMBER, 2016

ITEM	PROJECT DISCRPTION	LOCATION	CONTRACT SUM GH¢	CONTRACTOR	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE OF AWARD	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	SECTOR	% OF COMPLETION	REMARKS/ STATUS
1	Rehabilitation of Official Bangalows	Bechem	35,454.91	M/S. ADDAI MUNUMKUM ENT.	DACF	21/10/2010	21/03/2011	29,000.00	6,454.91	Accommodation	100%	Completed and in use
2	Construction of 1No. 2-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities (Pre School)	Derma-Ninkyininkyi	59,272.25	M/S. METROPOLITAN PROPERTY HOLDING LTD.	DACF	21/10/2010	3/21/2011	37,802.52	21469.73	Education	90%	(Revised) On Going
3	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Techimantia community school	93,494.13	M/S. RAMUDA ENT.	DACF	31/12/2010	31/03/2011	33,559.11	59,935.02	Education	70%	(Revised) Contractor has abandoned site
4	Construction of Fencing at DCE & Guest House	Bechem	91,113.77	M/S. DUOSUAM ENT.	DACF	31/12/2010	21/04/2011	70,784.25	20,329.52	Accommodation	75%	(Revised) Work Behind Schedule
5	Completion of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Old Brosankro	78,635.91	M/S. HAJA-BOB CONST. & TRADING ENT.	DACF	21/10/2010	21/04/2011	37,379.05	41,256.86	Education	65%	(Revised) Contractor has abandoned site
6	Constructicon of Fence Wall & Inner Perimeter at Stadium	Bechem	198,083.00	M/S. Newel System ltd	DACF	7/26/2011	1/30/2012	66,030.08	132,052.92	Sports	85%	(Standstill) Consultant written to terminate

												work
7	Construction of Dressing Room and VIP Stand at Bechem Mini Sports Stadium	Bechem	197,910.20	M/S. Dalsam K. Ent	DACF	7/26/2011	1/30/2012	100,619.75	97,290.45	Sports	60%	(Standstill) Consultant written to terminate work
8	Construction of 10 Seater Water Closet Toilet, Sewage Facilities, Water & Power Supply at Mini Sports Stadium	Bechem	167,113.17	M/S. Dukuly Ent	DACF	7/26/2011	1/30/2012	20,000.00	147,113.17	Sports	35%	(Standstill) Consultant written to terminate work
9	Construction of 1No. 2 - Storey, Administration Block and ICT Center for Presby S H S	Techimantia	910,565.17	M/S.K. Tac Company Ltd	GETFUND	2/20/2015	1/20/2016			Education	70%	Ongoing
10	Const. of 1No.3-Unit Classrm Block with Ancillary Facilities	Techimantia Ahamadiya	135,458.38	M/S. Ishmeal Co. Ltd	GETFUND	10/3/2013	4/3/2014	-		Education	100%	Completed and in use
11	Construction of 1 No-3 Bedroom Staff Quarters	Bechem	85,410.69	M/S. Newlove Ent.	DACF	12/11/2009	13/03/2010	42,483.44	42,927.25	Accomm.	65%	Terminated
12	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound with Nurses Quarters	Asuboi	198,765.44	M/S. Helping Heart Ent.	DACF	17/03/2015	30/10/2015	161,968.53	36,796.91	Health	90%	On Going
13	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound with Nurses Quarters	Breme	199,049.28	M/S. Eno Fosuaa const. Ltd.	DACF	17/03/2015	30/10/2015	161,541.11	37,508.17	Health	90%	Work Behind Schedule
14	Construction of 3 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Adaa	174,843.78	M/S. Babaco Ventures Ltd.	DACF	17/03/2015	30/10/2015	104,696.56	70,147.22	Education	65%	Final Warning Letter Issued
15	Construction of 1No. 3 Unit Classrm Block with Ancillary Facilities	Subriso	175,015.47	M/S Banamuk Gh. Ltd.	DACF	17/03/2015	30/07/2015	157,498.63	17,516.84	Education	100%	Retention

	10-Seater KVIP to Aqua Privy Toilet	School for the Deaf	34,333.00	M/S.Destex Ent.	DACF	24/03/16	21/04/16	30,899.96	3,433.04	Social	100%	unpaid
27	Construction of 1No. 16- Seater Aqua Privy Toilet	Kwasu	129,890.87	M/S.Stepping Stone Investment Ltd	DACF	23/07/16	23/10/16	68,465.70	61,425.17	Social	60%	On- Going
28	Construction of 1No. 2-storey 8 flat staff quarters for St. Joseph , College of Educ. Bechem	Bechem			GETFUND					Education	58%	On- Going
29	Construction of 1No. 2-storey building Girls Dormitory for St. Joseph's College of Education, Bechem	Bechem			GETFUND					Education	52%	On- Going
30	Construction of 1No. Storey building Administration Block and ancillaries for St. Joseph College of Educ., Bechem	Bechem	2,950,750.00	Pektaco Co Ltd	GETFUND					Education	50%	On- Going
31	Construction of OPD Admin. Block for Bechem Government Hospitals	Bechem			GOG					Health	15%	Contractor Abandoned Site
32	Completion of 4No. Boreholes	Kpetigo Kwakufe - krom Tweapease Achiase	37,600.00	M/S. Dinigity Water Engineering Co. Ltd	DACF	13/10/2016	17/12/2016	5,640.00	31,960.00	Social	52%	On- Going
33	Drilling of 10No. Borehole	District Wide			IDA							
34	Rehabilitation of 6No. Boreholes	Ohianim - guase, Derma Komkomba,	32,600.00	M/S. AK Atizoo Com. Ltd	DACF	13/10/2016	17/12/2016	-	32,600.00	Social	100%	Completed

		Kofi - Ntamkrom, Sabonho, Nsuta - Nyame - bekyere Breme										
35	Small Town Water Project	Brosankro			IDA					Social	-	Designing Stage
36	Construction of 100cubic meter and 200cubic meter High Level reinforced concrete tanks	Bechem	516,628.88	M/S Blessedfield Ltd	IDA	5/23/2014	11/1/2014	475,937.99	40,690.89	Social	100%	Retention Unpaid
37	Gravelling and Construction of U- shape culvert and cutting of road (2.5KM)	New- Brosankro Old - Brosankro	300,820.00	Profag Com. Ltd	DDF	24/3/2016	31/10/2016	270,070.56	30,749.44	Economic	100%	Retention Peroid
38	Construction of Additional Drains and Gravelling of 500M Feeder Roads	New Brosankro- Old Brosankro	119,755.00	Alaga Ltd	DACF	25/8/16	25/12/16	150,000.00	- 30,245.00	Economic	100%	Retention Peroid
39	Rehabilitation of 18.5km Feeder Roads	Akobro- Asuboi Nyamebeye and Other	114,745.00	Alaga Ltd	DACF	25/8/16	25/10/16	-	114,745.00	Economic	100%	Substantially Completed
40	Reshaping and Sectional Gravelling of 21km feeder Roads	Bechem - Mansin Bofoaka Mawaninso	134,024.00	Alaga Ltd	DACF	25/8/16	25/10/16	-	134,024.00	Economic	100%	Substantially Completed
41	Contruction of Cocoa Roads (6KM) km & Resealing of Feeder Roads (15.4KM)	Derma-Asuoso -Techimantia	15,577,736.40	PMC Ltd	GOG/ Cocobod	4/2/2016	4/4/2017			Economic	35%	on-goimg

42	Construction of culverts and drainage and Bitumen surfacing (5KM)	Bechem		Resource Access Ltd	GOG					Economic	40%	on-going
43	Bitumen Surfacing of Road Techimantia to Akomadan Road (10km)	Techimantia Akomadan Road		Eugo Terrano Ltd	GOG					Economic	85%	on-going
44	Bitumen Surfacing of Road Bechem to Techimantia Road (6km)	Bechem - Techimantia Road		Eugo Terrano Ltd	GOG/ Cocobod					Economic	45%	on-going

ANNEX A: PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS REGISTER
TANO SOUTHDISTRICT ASSEMBLY
31ST DECEMBER, 2016
COMPLETED PROJECTS

ITEM	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	CONTRACT SUM GH¢	CONTRACTOR	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE OF AWARD	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	SECTOR	% OF COMPLETION	REMARKS/ STATUS
1	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound with Nurses Quarters	Kwasu	196,891.59	M/S. Erniesar Ltd	DDF	22/02/2016	22/08/2016	175,539.15	Health	100%	Substantial Completion
2	Construction of Male and Female Ward at Derma Health Centre	Derma	78,708.80	M/S.Jamboa Ent.	MP NHIS/ MP DACF	8/3/2016	8/8/2016	72,992.10	Health	100%	Substantial Completion
3	Construction of 1No. 3 Unit Classrm Block with Anciliary Facilities	Subriso	175,015.47	M/S Banamuk Gh. Ltd.	DACF	3/17/2015	7/30/2015	151,954.43	Education	100%	Substantial Completion
4	Construction of Dining Hall	Bechem Presec			GETFUN D				Education	100%	Substantial Completion