

CHEREPONI DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

IMPLEMENTATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2014-2017)

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR 2016

**PREPARED BY:
DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT**

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ACRONYMS

%	Percentage
AAP	Annual Action Plan
AIDS	Acquire Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APR	Annual Progress Report
BAC	Business Advisory Center
CDA	Chereponi District Assembly
BECE	Basic Certificate Examination
CBOs	Community –Based Organizations
CBRDP	Community-Based Rural Development Project
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DBA	District Budget Analyst
DCD	District Co-ordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DDF	District Development Facility
DEHU	District Environmental Unit
DFO	District Finance Officer
DFR	District Feeder Roads
DMHIS	District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme
DMTDP	District Medium-Term Development Plan
DPCU	District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
DPO	District Planning Officer

DSW	District Social Welfare
DWAP	District Wide Assistance Project
E	East
Etc.	Etcetera
GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GOG	Government of Ghana
GSGDA II	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSOP	Ghana Social Opportunities Project
HIV	Human Immune Virus
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
Km	Kilometer(s)
Km ²	Kilometer square
Kv	Kilo volts
M	Meter(s)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLGRD&E	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Environment
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
N	North
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization

NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NORPREP	Northern Region Poverty Reduction Programme
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
OPD	Out Patient Department
PM	Presiding Member
PTAs	Parent Teacher Associations
RCH	Reproductive Child Health
RM&E	Unit Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Unit
RPCU	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit
SMCs	School Management Committees
SMI	Small and Medium-scale Industries
S. F. P	School Feeding Programme
SRWSP	Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project
T&CP	Town and Country Planning
VRA	Volta River Authority
W	West
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This 2016 Annual Progress Report (APR) is the third report of the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017). The purpose of this report is to measure progress towards achievement of the DMTDP goal and objectives in a structured manner. It is also purported to indicate the progress of implementing the GSGDA II and will further help to assess whether development targets contained in the DMTDP are being met.

The Chereponi District Assembly in an effort to fulfill the mandatory functions as provided for in Section 46, sub-section 3 of the Local Government Act, Act 462 organized an Annual review for the 2015 Annual Action Plan.

Periodically data is updated with the decentralized and non-decentralized departments like, Community Development and Social Development, Health, Education and Agric. Data gathered were validated at a DPCU meeting before subjecting it to systematic analysis.

The document is presented in five chapters. Chapter one focuses on the brief background of the District and purpose of the report for the period, process involved and difficulties encountered and the status of implementation of the DMTDP and activities of Central Administration of the Assembly

Chapter two of the document provides M&E Activities. It provides information on Works Department location/spread of projects, types, contract sums, payments and funding sources. Others are Update on Critical Development Issues and Participatory M&E and other studies.

Chapter three outlines the progress of Education, Agriculture Department, Ghana Health Service and District Works Department

Chapter four outlines Donor support to the District and Chapter five outlines the way forward and recommendations.

Following the inability of most decentralised to submit the reports timely, it is difficult to state the overall percentage of implementing the 2016 AAP for the period under consideration.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Annual Progress Report (APR) is the third report on the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017). It is a review of the status of actions taken on the implementation of activities rolled over from the 2014 Annual Action Plan of the Chereponi District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, (2010-2013). It is a sum of all the quarterly Progress Reports in the year.

The report is presented in five (5) chapters. Chapter one provides an introduction to the

APR; an overview of the status of implementation of the 2016 Annual Action Plan (AAP), purpose of the APR, the processes undertaken to prepare the report and the challenges encountered.

Chapter two consider M&E activities including the programme/projects status for the period, update of disbursements from funding sources, update on indicators and targets, update on critical development and poverty issues and participatory M&E approaches used and the results.

Chapter three looks at various departments' contributions, Chapter four on Donor support or Interventions in the district and Chapter five focuses on the way forward.

1.1 Brief Background of Chereponi District Assembly

Chereponi District is located at the extreme east of about 192km by road to Tamale, the Northern Regional Capital between latitudes 10⁰ 10" and 10⁰ 20" N Eastwards and longitude 10⁰ 10" N and

10⁰ 20¹ Northwards. It shares boundaries with Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo District to the North; Saboba Districts to the South, Gushegu District to the West (all in the Northern Region) and The Republic of Togo to the East bordered by the River Oti. The District has a total land area of about 1,374.7 Sq.km.

From the 2010 Population and Housing census, Chereponi District has a projected population of 76,977 as at the end of 2016 with a sex ratio of 96.4. Chereponi, Wonjoga and Sangbana have populations above 1,000 with scattered settlement pattern and each settlement having less than 500 people. There are more females (50.92%) than males (49.08%) in the district and about 85.17 percent of the district population lives in rural communities with only 14.83 percent living in the urban areas. Most villages are located in the interior sector of the district which is attributed to the farming methods practiced, as farms are located much closer homes.

Tourist Attraction Sites

The District has several undeveloped sites of historic, scientific and aesthetic importance, which have the potential of serving as tourist attraction sites. These include:

- The River Oti
- Ruins of German Bridge Linking Ghana and Togo during World War II
- Annual Krubi Festival – Celebrated the day after Ramadan
- Mingali Dance
- Fire Festival

FIG 1: MAP OF CHEREPONI



1.2 DISTRICT VISION

The mission of the Assembly is to promote security and a peaceful District with equitable representation, vibrant economy, access to quality education and health services, food security and sound environment by 2013 and beyond.

1.2.1 DISTRICT MISSION

The vision of the Assembly is to improve the living standards of its people, through good governance, effective mobilization and judicious utilization of both human and material resources on sustainable basis.

1.2.2 DISTRICT GOAL

The broad goal of the Assembly is to improve upon the living standards of all the people through the provision of basic amenities and services, the development of the private sector and the creation of a congenial atmosphere for all inhabitants to contribute their quota to the positive socio economic and spatial transformation of the District

1.3 KEY M&E OBJECTIVES FOR 2016

1.3.1 Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

Policy Objective 1: Improve Fiscal Resource Mobilization

Strategies:

- Minimize revenue leakages
- Organize publicity programmes to enhance tax consciousness and mobilization

36.3.2 Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

Policy Objective 1: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of DSMEs.

Adopted objectives of District:

- To enhance accessibility and efficiency of Market centres in the District
- To empower the citizens to expand and create new businesses
- To promote and create productive employment opportunities in all sectors

Strategies:

- Provide training and business development services
- Enhance access to affordable credit
- Remove value chain constraints to promote productivity and efficiency.
- Support smaller firms to build capacity

Policy Objective 2: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for revenue

generation

Strategies:

- Market the District as a competitive tourism destination
- Develop sustainable ecotourism, culture and historical sites

36.3.3 Ensure Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management

Policy Objective 1: Promote selected crop development for food security, export and to support industry

Adopted Objective

- Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation
- Promote the development of selected cash crops
- To improve institutional coordination for Agricultural development in the District by 20%.
- Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability
- To diversity and expand the tourism industry for Economic Development

Strategy:

- Promote the development of selected staple crops in each ecological zone
- Promote the development of selected horticultural and exotic vegetables for export
- Promote small-holder productivity in transition to large scale production

Policy Objective 2: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income

Strategy:

- Enhance performance of indigenous breeds through programme of selection
- Strengthen research into large scale breeding and production of guinea fowls, cattle, sheep and goats
- Improve access to quality feed and water
- Introduce policies to transform small-holder production into profitable enterprises

Policy Objective 3: Reverse forest and land degradation strategies

Strategy:

- Encourage reforestation of degraded forest and off-reserve areas through the plantations development and afforestation programmes
- Promote integrated ecosystem management which is friendly towards men and women equally.
- Maximize community involvement, especially women, in sustainable land, forest and wildlife resources

Policy Objective 4: Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability Strategy:

- Early warning signs, preparedness and prevention

36.3.4 Infrastructure and Human Settlement development

Policy Objective 1: Ensure increased access of households and industries to reliable and adequate energy supply

Adopted Objectives:

- Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for Export
- Promote redistribution of urban population and spatially integrated hierarchy of urban settlements
- Streamline spatial and land use planning system
- Ensure the development and implementation of health and hygiene education as a component of all water and sanitation programmes
- Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities

- To promote irrigation development

Strategy:

- Increase access to modern forms of energy to the poor and vulnerable through the extension of national electricity grid.
- Prioritize the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs.
- Improve accessibility by determining key centres of population, production and tourism, identifying strategic areas of development and necessary expansion including accessibility indicators.

Policy Objective 3: Accelerating the provision of safe, portable and affordable water

Strategy:

- Provide investments for the construction of new and rehabilitation and expansion of existing water facilities
- Strengthen public-private and NGO partnerships in water provision as well as improve community owned and managed water supply systems
- Intensify hygiene education into water and sanitation delivery
- Encourage public-private partnership in water services delivery

Policy Objective 4: Improving Environmental Sanitation

Strategy:

- Promoting the construction and use of appropriate and affordable domestic latrines in CLTS advocacy

- Develop disability-friendly sanitation facilities

36.3.5 Human Development, Employment and Productivity

Policy Objective 1: Bridge equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services

Adopted Objectives

- To increase equitable access to and participation in quality education
- To improve quality of Teaching and learning and access to ICT by 30%
- To bridge the gender gap in access to Education in the District
- To ensure a coherent institutional framework for Youth development
- To bridge equity gaps in access to healthcare and nutrition service.
- To improve health infrastructure by 40%

Reduce under nutrition. & malnutrition related disorders and deaths among infants and young children and women in their reproduction. Ages

- To control the incidence of malaria by 40%
- To ensure the reduction of HIV/AIDS/STDs/TBs/ STIs transmission and its proper management and healthy life style

Strategies

- Eliminate and control common illnesses and diseases
- Intensify public education on better sanitation, nutrition and lifestyles
- Improve the Community Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS)
- Intensify and implement high impact yielding strategies for under five mortality and maternal mortality and malnutrition

- Promote the introduction of a combination of interventions to increase supervised delivery
- Improving access to antenatal care (ANC) service to ensure favourable birth outcomes for mother and child and reduce child and maternal mortality
- Facilitate early case recognition and developing the appropriate response and referral
- Improve access to malaria control services
- Intensify the use of insecticide treated bed nets
- Promote limited application of indoor and outdoor residual spraying

Policy Objective 4: Ensure the reduction of HIV/AIDS / STI/TB transmission, ensure its proper management and promote healthy lifestyle

Strategies

- Intensify behaviour change strategies especially for high risk groups.
- Intensify advocacy to reduce infection and impact of HIV, AIDS and TB prevention programmes
- Prevent mother-to-child transmission
- Ensure safe blood and blood products transfusion
- Promote safe sex practices
- Improve access to testing and counseling, condoms, and integrated youth friendly services
- Address gender based vulnerability including violence and coercion and marginalization of PLWHAs

- Strengthen link between HIV/AIDS/TB prevention programmes and reproductive health and information services
- Promote strategies that will reduce stigma and discrimination

Policy Objective 6: Increase equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels.

Strategy:

- Provide infrastructure facilities for pre-schools
- Strengthen enrollment drives in communities
- Accelerate the rehabilitation/development of basic school infrastructure especially schools under trees
- Provide basic schools with water and sanitation infrastructure facilities
- Improve academic facilities in community SHS
- Progressively increase SHS facilities to accommodate more JHS graduates

Policy Objective 7: Improve quality of teaching and learning

Strategy:

- Increase the proportion of trained teachers at JHS
- Accelerate the deployment of ICT facilities at all levels of education especially in rural areas.

Policy Objective 8: Bridge gender gap in access to education

Strategy:

- Expand incentive schemes to increase girls enrolment, retention and completion particularly in deprived areas.

Policy Objective 8: Improve access to quality education for people with disability

Strategy

- Ensure that buildings and other physical infrastructure in schools and training institutions are made accessible to the physical disabled.
- Strengthen the capacity of institutions responsible for PWDs e.g. specialist teachers, Resource Assessment Centers and Research Centers.

36.3.6 Transparent and Accountable Governance

Policy Objective 1: Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development

Strategy:

- Implement affirmative action for women
- Strengthen institutions dealing with women and children

1.4 Implementation status of the DMTDP

In the process of implementing the Medium Term Development Plan, the Chereponi District Assembly Develop Annual Action Plans (AAPs) categorized under each of the thematic Areas of the GSGDA II.

Following the inability of Decentralised Departments to submit the respective review reports upon several contacts and reminders, it is difficult estimating the overall progress of the 2015 Annual Action Plan in percentage wise that was implemented.

The inability of the Assembly to implement what was planned for the year was largely due to irregular inflow of funds and the slow pace of the procurement process.

1.4.1 Purpose of the Annual Progress Report

The purpose of the Annual Progress Report is to measure progress towards achievement of the DMTDP goal and objectives in a structured manner. Implementation of development programmes/projects of the DMTDP required huge sums of funds and resources. Maximum value will be obtained from these resources if performance is continually assessed through M&E.

1.4.2 Process involved and Difficulties encountered.

Data is vital for planning, budgeting and other resource mobilization purposes. This report is an output of a review with different stakeholders. Before data collection commenced, templates were developed to ensure that data collected covered all relevant areas. Annual data are updated in the decentralized departments like Community Development and Social Welfare, Health, Education and Agriculture. These departments submit periodic reports in one way or the other to their mother agencies. These reports together with update on the core indicators and other critical development and poverty issues that were not available initially were gathered by the DPCU through a structured template.

To encourage/promote participatory monitoring, beneficiary substructures of the Assembly to the various developmental projects in the District took active part in the project monitoring.

1.4.3 Challenges/Constrains Encountered

Availability of up-to-date and accurate data posed a challenge to the preparation of the APR. The challenges encountered during the data collection process include:

- Inadequate technical and financial resources to conduct effective monitoring and evaluation activities and/or to undertake regular and systematic studies;
- Difficulty in getting through to personnel from some decentralized departments for data on some indicators especially GHS;

- Different reporting formats and cycles continue to exist, particularly for decentralized departments like Ghana Health Service, Ghana Education Service and MoFA. This makes coordination/harmonization of data processes difficult.
- The DPCU has low M&E capacity

1.5 CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE ASSEMBLY

1.5.1 Structure of organization

The Chereponi District Assembly comprises the District Chief Executive as the head of the organization, twenty (20) elected Hon. Members, eleven (11) government appointees and one Member of Parliament who has no voting rights. The Hon. Presiding Member, who is usually elected from the thirty-one (31) member Assembly, is the head of the Assembly. The Presiding member as the designation depicts convenes and presides over all General Assembly meetings of the House.

Politically, the District is made-up of one (1) town and five (5) area councils. The town council is the Chereponi town council whilst the area councils are Nansoni, Wonjuga, Wenchiki, Tombu and Tambong area councils.

The Chereponi District consists of the Central Administration as well as other departments of the Assembly namely Works, Finance, Ghana Health Service, Ghana Education, NBSSI, Disaster Prevention Department, Department of Social Development, Food and Agriculture Department and Environmental Health and Sanitation unit, DPCU, Human Resource and Internal Audit.

The Assembly has the Presiding Member as chair and the District Coordinating Director (DCD) as the secretary to the General Assembly. The Assembly has in place five (5) mandatory sub-committees and one (1) optional sub-committee namely:

1. Finance and Administration
2. Works
3. Justice and Security
4. Social Services
5. Development Planning

The other optional sub-committee of the Assembly is the Micro Small Scale Enterprises sub-committee.

Other relevant committees of the Assembly include;

1. The Executive Committee
2. Tender Committee
3. Tender Review
4. District Security Committee (DISEC)
5. Public Relations and Complaints Committee
6. Budget Committee
7. Water and Sanitation Committee

Attached as appendix 2 is the Organogram of the Chereponi District Assembly

1.5.2 **Key Staff of the Assembly**

The central administration has thirty-seven (37) core staff. The District Chief Executive (DCE) is both the Administrative and Political Head of the Assembly. The President with prior approval of not less than two-thirds (2/3) majority of the members of the Assembly present and voting at a sitting specifically convened for another consecutive period of four (4) years shall be eligible for appointment for another consecutive period of four years only. As some of the DCE's functions, he or she shall preside over meetings of the executive committee of the Assembly. The DCE shall also be responsible for the day-to-day performance of Executive and administrative functions of the District Assembly. He/she is responsible for the supervision of all the departments of the Assembly. Finally, the DCE is the chief representative of the central government in the district. The Chereponi District Assembly does not have the full complement of its required staff.

Other Staff of the District

There are few casual workers appointed by the Assembly comprising cleaners, laborers and drivers who are usually paid a minimum wage of Fifty Ghana Cedis(GH¢50.00) from the Assembly's Internally Generated Funds (IGF).

1.5.2 REGIONAL TRANSFERS OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNERS

During the year, there was a mass transfer or movement of Development Planning Officers in the Region. This resulted in the movement of **Mr. A.M Awal Suhiyini** to West Mamprusi and **Ms. Belinda Bukari** to take over in Chereponi. Below is a sample of the list of the transfers

NO	NAME	GRADE	CURRENT POSTING	NEW POSITING	REMARKS
1	Alhaji Inusah Abukari	Chief Devt Planning Officer	Savelugu-Nanton Municipal Assembly	Tamale Metro	Metro Devt Planning Officer
2	Alhaji Shaibu Mohammed	Principal Devt Planning Officer	West Mamprusi Dist Assembly	Savelugu-Nanton Municipal	Municipal Devt Planning Officer
3	Hassana Awuviri (Ms)	Asst Devt Planning Officer	Sagnarigu District Assembly	Tolon Dist Assembly	Additional Staff
4	Haleen Abdul-Azeez	Asst Devt Planning	Sagnarigu Dist	East Gonja	Additional Staff

		Officer	Assembly	Dist Assembly	
5	Ukasha Issaka Goodman	Asst Dev Planning Officer	RPCU	Sagnarigu Dist Assembly	Additional Staff
6	Gladys Srusongo (Ms)	Asst Dev Planning Officer	Tamale Metro Assembly	Kumbungu Dist Assembly	Additional Staff
7	A.M Awal Suhuyini	Senior Dev Planning Officer	Chereponi Dist Assembly	West Mamprusi Dist Assembly	Dist Devt Planning Officer
8	Alhassan Ahmed	Senior Dev Planning Officer	Kpandi District	East Gonja Dist Assembly	Dist Planning Officer
9	Anbul-Razak Abukari Alidu	Senior Dev Planning Officer	East Gonja District Assembly	Kpandi District Assembly	Dist Dev Planning officer
10	Belinda Bukari (MS)	Devt Planning Officer	Savelugu-Nanton Municipal	Chereponi Dist Assembly	District Devt Planning Officer

11	Dramani Abdulai	Asst Devt Planning Officer	West Mamprusi Dist Assembly	Central Gonja Dist Assembly	Additional Staff
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1.5.4 PEACE AND SECURITY

The district saw violence during the Dec 2016 polls. This happened two (2) days before the election which lead to clash between supporters of the ruling National Democratic Congress (NDC) and opposition New Patriotic Party (NPP) which lead to the death of one person. The Military was called upon to restore peace. Life in the District Capital has returned to normalcy.

1.5.5 HANDING OVER OF POLITICAL POWER FROM NDC TO NPP

During the year under review, Ghana witness elections for Presidential and Parliamentary, where the ruling party NDC lost power to the opposition New Patriotic Party. All MMDA's DCE's in Ghana had to handover the affairs of the Districts to the District Coordinating Directors pending the selection of new DCE's and Chereponi was no exception.

CHAPTER TWO

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

2.0 Introduction

This part of the APR consider M&E activities including the programme/projects status for the period, update on critical development and poverty issues and participatory M&E approaches used and the results.

2.1 Programme/Project Status for the Period

This section covers both completed and on-going projects in the Chereponi District for the period ending 31st December 2016.

2.1.1 Location/Spread of Projects:

More than half of the projects that were executed within the period were geographical located in the urban areas of the district including Chereponi and Wenchiki that have more of urban features. Table 1 shows the spread of projects in the district.

Table 1: Location/distribution of projects

NO.	LOCATION	NUMBER
1	Urban	20
2	Rural	19
Total		39

2.1.2 Types of Projects

All the 39 projects under consideration are distributed among Education (16), Security (1), Agriculture (8), Roads (5), Local Government (2), Health (3) and Water and Sanitation (3).

Majority of the projects are categorized under Education and Water and Sanitation. This is probably aimed at improving Teacher/Pupil contact hours in the various schools, reducing high

level of illiteracy in the district so as to achieve the millennium/sustainable development goal of ensuring universal basic education enhancing access to universal basic education as well as enhancing access to safe drinking water.

2.1.3 Contract Sum

Total cost of executing the 39 projects is five **Million, three Hundred and twenty-nine Thousand, three Hundred and thirty- four Cedes, (GHC 5,329,334.48)**. The contract sum for the various projects ranges from large to medium scale.

2.1.4 Payments

Out of the total sum of GH¢ 3,798,681 for the 39 projects, total payments as at end of 2016 was, GHC 2,312,342.15 representing 43 percent was paid to contractors while 57 percent is outstanding. It is observed that most of the outstanding payments are retention of the various completed projects but some are contracts in motion as well

2.1.5 Pace of Work:

Out of the 39 projects under execution, 22 projects have been completed .

Appendixes 2 contain the programme/project register for the period under consideration.

2.2 Update of Sources/Disbursements for Development projects

The main sources of revenue for financing the implementation of development projects in the District within the period are the Donor funds (IDA/CWSA) DDF, DACF, NORST, IGF, RING/USAID and GSOP.

The District Finance Officer is yet to provide the expenditure for the period under consideration.

2.3 Update on Critical Development Issues

Critical development issues under consideration include the NYEP, unemployment, the capitation Grant, the School feeding Programme, Implementation of the District M & E Plan and the National Health Insurance Scheme

2.3.1 National Youth Employment Programme

Status of the programme in the district is indicated in the table below

No.	MODULE	NUMBER OF YOUTH			REMARKS
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Youth in Agriculture	175	75	250	Chereponi
2	Waste and Sanitation Management	32	2	34	Chereponi
3	Community Education Teaching Assistants	83	21	104	Chereponi
4	Community Protection Unit	90	10	100	Chereponi
5	Health Care Extension Workers	18	24	42	Chereponi
6	Sanitation Guards	5	0	5	Chereponi
	Total Employed	403	132	535	

SOURCE: NYEP, CHEREPONI DISTRICT OFFICE, FEB. 2016

CHAPTER THREE

DECENTRALISED DEPARTMENT REPORT 2016

3.1 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Social Development facilitates the mobilization and use of available resources to improve the living standards of deprived Rural and Urban communities. This is done through Adult education and Extension services.

Though some developmental partners and stakeholders equally administer developmental programs jointly or separately so as to support the District to achieving its mission, the Department still plays a leading role in the facilitation and mobilization of available resources to improve the standards of living of the rural and urban communities. The following are the programs performed by the Department; Adult education, Home science extension service, Self help projects, Extension services for sector departments and development partners.

3.1.1 STATISTICAL REPORT ON MASS MEETING

Name of Community	No of Audience					No of Meetings Held	Topics Treated
	M	F	CH	PWD	TOT		
Akromabla	25	35	8	0	68	1	Bush Fires, Force Marriage, Hygiene and sanitation, Rebagging and sale of iodated salt
Tombu	15	25	5	2	47	1	
Total	40	60	13	2	115	2	

3.1.2 ADULT STUDY GROUP

Name of Community	Type of Group	No of Audience			Topics Discussed
		M	F	TOTAL	
Yetele	Farmers/VSLA	1	30	31	Women in CLTS, Record Keeping, Hygiene and Sanitation, Women in Leadership, and Child Nutrition.
Chere	Farmers/VSLA	0	31	31	
Kpani	Fish Smoking/VSLA	1	61	62	

3.1.3 HOME SCIENCE EXTENSION SERVICE

Name of Community	Type of Group	No. of Members	Topics Treated
Gbong	Farmers	30	Child Care and Family Planning, Hygiene and Sanitation, Rebagging and Sale of Iodated Salt, Home Management, Child Nutrition, Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA)
Tombu	Farmers/VSLA	25	
Chomboso	Farmers/VSLA	27	
Wenchiki	Traders/Farmers	25	
Total		107	

3.1.4 LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY (LEAP)

The district is vigorously implementing the livelihood empowerment against poverty (LEAP) programme. The year under review saw an increase in the number of LEAP beneficiaries. This social intervention has largely become a source of income for the rural poor in our deprived communities. Following governments directive to increase the number of beneficiaries to additional fifty thousand (50.000) household which will increase the total number of beneficiaries under the programme to two hundred and fifty thousand (250.000) by December 2016. For this reason, the District social welfare unit in collaboration with other departments sensitized 30 communities selected to be part of the phase 2 expansion. The communities are currently awaiting enumerators for registration.

3.2 DISTRICT WORKS DEPARTMENT

3.2.1 DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND (DACF)

The District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) has been the largest contributor to the district development over the years. For the year 2016, 12 projects were under taken with the support of the DACF. These projects range from construction to rehabilitation of Classroom blocks and health facilities. Five of the projects are completed and in use whiles the remaining five are at different levels of construction.

3.2.2 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY

The District Development Fund (DDF) has also been a contributor to projects and capacity building programmes in the District. In 2016, three (3) projects were undertaken. These projects

include the construction of Dining Hall, spot improvement of feeder road and rehabilitation of feeder road. Two of the roads have been completed

3.2.3 GHANA SOCIAL OPPORTUNITY PROJECT (GSOP)

The Ghana Social Opportunity Project (GSOP) has also been a contributor to projects in the District. In 2016, five (5) projects were undertaken. These include four (4) dugouts and one (1) rehabilitation of road

3.2.4 PROJECT SUMMARY TABLE

LIST OF PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS 2015-2016 FOR CHEREPONI

S/N	NAME OF PROJECT	CONTRACTOR	CONTRACT SUM GH¢	DURATION (MONTHS)	AWARD DATE	PAYMENTS		STATUS
						PAYMENTSTO DATE	BALANCEE	
DDF PROJECTS								
1	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 NO. 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE, STORE, STAFFCOMMON ROOM, 4-SEATER KVIP AND URINAL AT NAKAKU	ALOMORN ENTERPRISE	173,241.75	6	10-12-2015	155,783.25	17,458.50	COMPLETED
2	REHABILITATION OF DISTRICT HEALTH INSURANCE OFFICE AT CHEREPONI	IDDRISU NAYAW KA ABOCHI COMPANY LIMITED	57,510.00	6	10-12-2015	51,578.10	0.00	COMPLETED
3	CONSTRUCTION OF DINNING HALL FOR SKILLS DEVELOPMENT TRAINING CENTRE AT CHEREPONI PHASE 1	SANDAHMARU COMPANY LIMITED	89,011.13	6	10-12-2015	88,510.02	0.00	COMPLETED
4	SPOT IMPROVEMENT OF WENCHIKI-SAAKA FEEDER ROAD	ABU IMAM LIMITED	139,289.50 *REVISED CONTRACT SUM*: 98,861.94	6	10-12-2015	98,861.94	98,861.94	COMPLETED
5	CONSTRUCTION OF 4-BEEDROOM	CLINTON	179,576.98	6	10-12-2015			

	QUARTERS FOR GHANA POLICE SERVICE AT WENCHIKI	GBANGBA CONSTRUCTION				57,881.47	121,695.51	SUPERSTRUCTURE COMPLETED
6	SPOT IMPROVEMENT OF WENCHIKI-SAAKA FEEDER ROAD-PHASE II	ABU INVESTMENT	182,400.00	2	4-04-2016	83,520.00	98,880.00	COMPLETED
7	CONSTRUCTION OF DINNING HALL FOR SKILLS DEVELOPMENT TRAINING CENTRE AT CHEREPONI PHASE II	SANDAHMARU COMPANY LIMITED	196,588.50	6	8-09-2016	29,488.00	167,100.50	ON-GOING
8	REHABILITATION OF TOSALA JUNCTION-TUMPONDIA FEEDER ROAD-5.6KM	YARO WADATA COMPANY LTD	195,100.50	4	2-09-2016	173,790.00	19,310.00	COMPLETED
DACF PROJECTS								
1	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 NO. 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE STORE, STAFFCOMMON ROOM, 4-SEATER KVIP AND URINAL AT KWABINAKABOSO	DRAMANI COMPANY LIMITED	175,119.91	6	10-12-2015	71,461.20	103,658.71	FINISHES COMPLETED
2	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 NO. CHPS COMPOUND(3-BEDROOMS, KITCHEN, TOILET-W/C & BATH, 2-WARDS, STORE, CONSULTING ROOM, OPD UTILITY, 2-SEATER KVIP AND URINAL AT TAMBONG	TIKPELI COMPANY LIMITED	182,474.38	6	10-12-2015	28,121.00	154,353.38	SUBSTRUCTURE IN PROGRESS *ABANDONED*
3	CONSTRUCTION OF DISTRICT ASSEMBLY HALL COMPLEX AT CHEREPONI	CLINTON GBANGBA CONSTRUCTION	199,502.71	8	10-12-2015	29,925.00	169,577.71	SUBSTRUCTURE COMPLETED

4	DRILLING, CONSTRUCTION AND MECHANIZATION OF 1 NO BOREHOLE AT WENCHIKI	WAMAN COMPANY LIMITED	48,400.50	3	10-12-2015	23,525.28	24,875.22	DRILLING, TESTING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPLETED
5	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 NO. 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK, OFFICE LIBRARY, STAFF COMON ROOM, 4-SEATER KVIP AND URINAL AT GBANJANI D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	CATADI COMPANY LIMITED	339,031.66	8	10-08-2015	189,062.09	149,969.57	ROOFING COMPLETED
6	REHABILITATION OF 1 NO 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE STORE AT WENCHIKI D/A JHS	IDDRISU NAYAW KA ABOCHI COMPANY LIMITED	64,494.00	4	MARCH, 2015	30,887.85	33,606.15	ROOFING COMPLETED
7	CONSTRUCTION OF 4-SEATER KVIP AND REHABILITATION OF MALBA PALACE AT MASAWUSE	WISAL GH LTD	69,417.75	4	MARCH, 2015	48,818.17	20,599.58	REHABILITATION & 1 SEATER KVIP COMPLETED *ABANDONED*
8	CONSTRUCTION OF PEDIATRIC WARD AT CHEREPONI POLY CLINIC	SOKOWULI GH LIMITED	292,253.56	4	MARCH, 2015	262,469.90	29,163.30	COMPLETED
9	CONSTRUCTION AND FURNISHING OF 1 NO. 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK, WITH ANCILLARY FACILITIES	SUBATA ENTERPRISE	172,884.29	6	MARCH, 2015	151,004.20	21,880.09	COMPLETED

10	CONSTRUCTION AND FURNISHING OF 1 NO. 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH ANCILLARY FACILITIES	TIKPELI COMPANY LTD	164,775.14	6	MARCH, 2015	155,359.42	9,415.72	COMPLETED
11	DRILLING OF BOREHOLE AT WENCHIKI	WAAMAN COMPANY LIMITED	9,960.00	1	4-3-2016	9,960.00	---	COMPLETED
12	DRILLING OF BOREHOLE AT WENCHIKI	WAAMAN COMPANY LIMITED	8,840.00	1	4-3-2016	8,840.00	---	COMPLETED
13	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 NO. 4-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE AND STORE	ABDULAI IDDRISU ENTERRISE	168,550.77	6	29-06-2016	151,495.18	16,831.80	COMPLETED
14	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 NO. 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE STORE, STAFFCOMMON ROOM & LIBRARY AT AKROMABLA	NANZUMANA COMPANY LIMITED	183,325.86 REVISED SUM :176,659.88	6	29-06-2016	138,677.73	37,982.15	COMPLETED
15	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 NO. 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE STORE, STAFFCOMMON ROOM, 4-SEATER KVIP AND URINAL AT YETILI	KA-ABARA COMPANY LIMITED	178,163.04	6	29-06-2016	74,704.84	103,458.20	FINISHES COMPLETED
16	REHABILITATION OF ABATOIR AT CHEREPONI MARKET	YALWA INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED	73,284.64	3	29-04-16	31,070.81	42,213.86	ROOFING COMPLETED
17	REHABILITATION OF 1NO. 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE, STORE, STAFF COMMON ROOM AND 4-SEATER KVIP AT JAKPA	ABDULAI IDDRISU ENT	89,956.00	3	19-07-16	15,000.00	74,000.00	FINISHES COMPLETED
18	REHABILITATION OF 1 NO. 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE,	ABDULAI IDDRISU ENT	83,037.15	3	19-07-16	15,000.00	64,083.00	COMPLETED

	STORE, ICT , LIBRARY AND 4-SEATER KVIP AT WENCHIKI		REVISED SUM: 79,083.00					
19	REHABILITATION OF 1 NO. 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE AND STORE	HUMURAL CONTRACT WORKS	42,884.00	6	19-07-16	15,000.00	27,884.00	COMPLETED
20	RESHAPING OF CHEREPONI-GBON FEEDER ROAD(15KM)	ASHCAL INVESTMENT GH LTD	48,650.00	1	22-09-16	48,450.00	---	COMPLETED
21	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 NO. 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE STORE, STAFFCOMMON ROOM, 4-SEATER KVIP AND URINAL AT WENCHIKI D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	YALWA INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED	189,938.67	6	8-09-2016	---	189,938.67	SUB-STRUCTURE COMPLETED
GSOP PROJECTS								
1	REHABILITATION OF GARINKUKA DUGOUT	LARODEX COMPANY	213,383.05	6	June, 2015	85,614.18	127,768.87	COMPLETED
2	REHABILITATION OF TSUNGA-NAMARIGU FEEDER ROAD	LEGICO GH LIMITED	282,849.25	6	June,2015	127,486.07	155,363.18	ON-GOING
3	REHABILITATION OF TECHIKU DUGOUT	ASARE KWAKWA CONSTRUCTION WORKS	208,084.26	6	Nov, 2015	50,228.72	157,855.54	COMPLETED
4	REHABILITATION OF WENCHIKI DUGOUT	SEKOMAS GH. LIMITED	93,166.97	6	18-01-16	14,923.72	78,243.25	ON-GOING
5	REHABILITATION OF TIEKASU DUGOUT	KASSCOM VENTURES	92,447.10	6	18-01-16	76,101.49	16,345.61	COMPLETED
6	REHABILITATION OF KEJETILI DUGOUT	KA ABARA COMPANY LIMITED	78,373.62	6	18-01-16	32,766.70	45,606.92	ON-GOING

7	REHABILITATION OF CHEREPONI – KPAMANBA FEEDER ROAD	YARO WADATA COMP. LTD	190,232.79	6	18-01-16	109,277.52	80,955.27	ONGOING
8	REHABILITATION OF NANCHEM DUGOUT	A.B.K LIMITED	84,893.24	6	18-01-16	74,096.70	10,796.54	COMPLETED

3.3 DISTRICT EDUCATION DIRECTORATE

3.3.1 VISION STATEMENT

To become a leading provider of quality and accessible formal education to all children of school age and to equip them with the requisite skills, attitudes, aptitudes and values that will enable them participate effectively in the development process of the municipality, Region and country.

3.3.2 MISION STATEMENT

The Directorate exists to provide equal access to quality, relevant and inclusive pre-tertiary education with emphasis on: numeracy, literacy, Science, Information, Communication and Technology as a conduit for equipping beneficiaries with relevant life skills that will facilitate local, Regional and National development. The Directorate aims to achieve this through strict and strengthened inspection, supervision and monitoring of education delivery with a well-motivated and trained staff in collaboration with the ever expanding stakeholders community of the Directorate.

3.3.3 INTRODUCTION

This report focuses on activities carried out in the Chereponi District Directorate of Education during the year 2016.

Key Activities Identified for Performance During the year 2016 were in the area of;

- Access
- Gender
- Special Education
- Quality

- Management

3.3.1 Key Activities Identified for Performance by Objectives

Strategic Key Objective	Activity/Project	Funding Source	Unit/Department/Agency Responsible
Access	Provision of dual desk, renovation of classroom block and school uniform	GPEG	Finance and Administration
Gender	Toilets and urinals	GPEG	Finance and Administration
Management	ADEOP preparation	GPEG	Planning Unit

Access: Status/Performance in 2016 Under the Following Areas

- **Number of schools**
The number of schools this quarter is one hundred and twenty-six (126) schools.
- **Enrolment situation**
There has been increased in enrolment which is 16864
- **Efforts at improving access (school attendance pattern)**
Absenteeism is reduced due to sanctions put in place to check both pupils and teachers.
- **Identified challenges in Access during the quarter**
Storm ripped off some school buildings forcing pupils and teachers outside the classroom.
- Present performance against key benchmarks agreed for the year

Present Performance against Key Benchmarks Agreed For the Year

The District is working hard through various activities to achieve the set targets. These include;

Table 8: KG Performance in Access

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-No. of schools	55	55	59	Need to establish wing schools.
	-No. of classroom	69	69	84	
	-No. of classes	119	119	130	
	-Total enrolment	4975	5262	5509	
	-Girls enrolment	2519	2665	2990	
Private	-No. of schools	5	8	7	
	-No. of classroom	9	11	12	
	-No. of classes	16	16	13	
	-Total enrolment	358	444	405	
	-Girls enrolment	178	220	209	

Table 9: Primary Performance in Access

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-No. of schools	52	53	54	Gradual increase in enrolment due to sensitization.
	-No. of classroom	263	263	277	
	-No. of classes	343	343	344	
	-Total enrolment	9633	10015	10000	
	-Girls enrolment	4482	4626	4550	
Private	-No. of schools	5	8	7	
	-No. of classroom	15	24	18	
	-No. of classes	17	30	20	
	-Total enrolment	465	519	460	
	-Girls enrolment	229	256	236	

Table 10: JHS Performance in Access

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-No. of schools	16	16	18	Need to establish more schools and build classrooms to absorb the growing
	-No. of classroom	49	49	52	
	-No. of classes				
	-Total				

	enrolment	53	53	55	primary population
	-Girls enrolment	2256	2348	2200	
		971	966	970	

Table 11: SHS Performance in Access

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-No. of schools	1	1		Need to build more classrooms to augment the existing ones.
	-No. of classrooms	28	28	34	
	-No. of classes	28	28	31	
	-Total enrolment				
	-Girls enrolment	1275	1210	1563	
		474	485	620	

3.3.2 Quality: Status/Performance During the year 2016 Under the Following Areas

- Teacher attendance trends**
 There has been remarkable improvement in teachers' attendance over the previous quarter.
- Trends in learning achievement**
 There have been new innovations in the teaching and learning process thereby improving achievement.

- **Situation of teaching and learning materials**

There is inadequate supply of teaching and learning materials from the Central Government.

- **Identified challenges in Quality during the quarter**

Inadequate funds for teachers to prepare teaching and learning materials to augment what is supplied from the Central Government.

- **Learning environments in schools**

The learning environments in about 85% of the schools are conducive for teaching and learning.

- **Present performance against key benchmarks agreed for the year**

There has been steady improvement in performance since teachers' absenteeism is reduced.

Present Performance against Key Benchmarks Agreed for the Year

The District is making satisfactory progress and it is working to achieve the ultimate.

Table 12: KG Performance in Quality

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-Total no. of teachers	90	68	90	Need additional teachers to fill vacancies.
	-Number of Female Teachers	47	32	59	
		46	51	26	
	-Total no. of teachers trained				
	-PTR	90:1	77:1	61:1	
	-No. of core textbooks				Inadequate supply of

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English Maths Science 	0	0		textbooks.
		2823	2823	3223	
	-No. of schools inspected annually	0	0		Need to improve inspection.
		5	7	10	
Private	-Total no. of teachers	7	18	10	
	-Number of Female Teachers	3	12	6	
		0	2		
	-Total no. of teachers trained	26:1	24:1	30:1	Need to recruit trained teachers
	-PTR				
	-No. of core textbooks	0	0		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English Maths Science 	11	25	20	
		0	0		
	-No. of schools inspected annually	1	8	3	

Table 13 : Primary Performance in Quality

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-Total no. of teachers	300	223	290	Need more teachers to fill vacancies.
	-Number of Female Teachers	39	35	56	
		167	176	190	

	-Total no. of trained teachers	43:1	45:1	31:1	
	-PTR				
	-No. of core textbooks	6015	6015	6887	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English • Maths • Science 	5978	5978	6500	Inadequate supply of textbooks.
		5609	5609	6265	
	-No. of schools inspected annually	5	5	15	
Private	-Total no. of teachers	16	40	22	Need to recruit trained teachers.
	-Number of Female Teachers	5	32	8	
		0	0		
	-Total no. of trained teachers				
	-PTR	26:1	13:1	21:1	
	-No. of core textbooks				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English • Maths • Science 	49	49	60	
		29	29	41	
	-No. of schools inspected annually	24	24	36	
		1	1	4	

Table 14 : JHS Performance in Quality

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-Total no. of teachers	139	106	140	Need few teachers to

	-Number of Female Teachers	16	9	20	fill vacancies.
		62	71	90	
	-Total no. of trained teachers				
	-PTR	22:1	22:1	15:1	
	-No. of core textbooks				Adequate supply of textbooks.
	• English	1820	1820	1850	
	• Maths	1934	1934	1974	
	• Science	1761	1761	1783	
	-No. of schools inspected annually	3	3	10	

Table 15 : SHS Performance in Quality

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-Total no. of teachers	53	52	66	Need subject teachers for English, Maths, and Science.
	-Number of Female Teachers	4	4	8	
		41	41	46	
	-Total no. of trained teachers				
	-PTR	24:1	23:1	20:1	
	-Total no of Non-Teaching Staff	35	34	44	Additional supply of textbooks.
	-No. of core textbooks				
	• English	279	279	350	
	• Maths				
	• Science	194	194	220	

	-No. of schools inspected annually	412	412	440	
		1	1	1	

3.3.3 Management

- **Staffing situation at the office**

The office is understaffed and still need officers to fill the gap.

- **Management actions taken during the year (disciplinary cases and commendations)**

The Disciplinary Committee sat on some suspected cases of impersonation of teachers.

- **Identified challenges in Management during the year**

Financial challenges affecting supervision and monitoring.

- **Present performance against key benchmarks agreed for the year**

The performance is to be increased from 65% to 85% for the year.

Table 16 : Pre-tertiary Education Management Performance

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	- No. of management staff	37	38	40	Management is under staffed.
		5	10	10	
	- No. received training	27	26	24	
		5	5	6	
	- No of vacant positions	5	5	6	
	- No. of Circuit	5	5	6	

	Supervisors				
	- No. of Circuits				
	No. of schools monitored	5	12	20	Fewer schools have been monitored due to inadequate funding.
	- KG	12	15	22	
	-Primary	7	9	10	
	-JHS	1	1	1	
	-SHS				

Table 17 : KG Education Infrastructure

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	- Number of schools needing minor repairs	13	17	12	Most KGs have not got permanent structures. Inadequate furniture.
	- No. of pupils having writing places				
	- seating places	1721	1578	2000	Share facilities with the primary
	- No. of schools with clean and safe water				
	- No. of schools with toilet facilities	1721	1578	2000	
	- No. of schools				

	with urinals	8	8	10	schools.
		40	41	40	
		43	43	48	

Table 18 : Primary Education Infrastructure

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	- Number of schools needing minor repairs	26	28	35	Increase in supply of furniture.
	- No. of pupils having writing places	6542	6432	6500	
	- No. of schools with clean and safe water				Need more facilities
	- No. of schools with toilet facilities	8	8	12	
	- No. of schools with urinals	36	41	40	

		45	45	48	
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Table 19: JHS Education Infrastructure

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	- Number of schools needing minor repairs	81710	8	9	Need to provide facilities for the remaining schools.
	- No. of pupils having writing places & seating places	2	1700	1800	
	- No. of schools with clean and safe water	11	2	6	
	- No. of schools with toilet facilities				
	- No. of schools with urinals	11	12	13	

Table 20: SHS Education Infrastructure

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	- Number of schools needing minor repairs	1	1		
	- No. of pupils having writing places & seating places	1002	1118	1150	
	- No. of schools with clean and safe water				
	- No. of schools with toilet facilities	1	1		
	- No. of schools with urinals	1	1		
		1	1		

3.3.4 Finance

Payroll Monitoring/Reconciliation

During the year there was payroll monitoring of GES staff nationwide and Chereponi was not an exception.

Table 21: Number of staff paid in the Previous and Current Quarter

Programme	Number of staff		Difference	Remarks
	Current Staff at Post	Current Staff on Payroll		
KG	55	68		
Primary	224	223	19	
JHS	105	106	4	
SHS	88	87	1	
Central Admin 1 (District Office)	37	38		
Central Admin 2 (Regional Office)				
Total	509	522	23	

Table 22: Teacher/Staff Absenteeism – Public Schools

Programme	Number of teachers involved	Number of Non-teaching staff involved	Range of number of days of absence	Sanctions applied
KG	11		4-6	

Primary	22		3-7	
JHS	10		2-5	
SHS	12	3	7-10	
Central Admin 1 (District Office)	3	2	2-5	
Central Admin 2 (Regional Office)				
Total	58	5		

3.3.5 The Way Forward

The District Education should be well resourced to effectively manage the schools, promote access and participation, and improve quality of teaching and learning and to monitor and evaluate teachers and pupils performance.

3.3.5 Recommendations/Conclusion

- Adequate funds should be provided to boost monitoring and supervision.
- Efforts should be made to improve upon the infrastructure in our schools.

3.4 DISTRICT AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

3.4.1 Introduction

The 2016 District Annual MOFA Progress Report presents the performance of the agricultural sector in the Chereponi district of the northern Region, FASDEP II provides the Policy objectives for program implementation and also indicators for measuring performance. This report also highlights the strengths of the sector which supported its performance and the weaknesses which slowed down the achievement of the agricultural sector in 2016.

Lessons learnt during the year have been identified and the recommendations and strategies are proposed to overcome the weaknesses and build on the strengths of the sector

3.4.2 Vision

The vision of MoFA is to have increased availability of, access to and utilisation of food. The national developmental vision is a structurally transformed Ghanaian economy where modernised agriculture has culminated in improved food security, employment opportunities and significantly reduced poverty, particularly in rural areas.

3.4.3 Mission

MoFA's mission statement is to promote sustainable agriculture and thriving agribusiness through research and technology development, effective extension and other support services to farmers, fishermen, processors and traders for improved food security and human livelihood.

3.4.4 Functions of MoFA:

In order to accomplish the mission, MoFA will pursue the following objectives:

- ❖ To attain Universal Food Security and Emergency Preparedness
- ❖ To achieve Improved Growth and stabilisation of farm in Incomes
- ❖ To ensure Sustainable Management of Land and Environment
- ❖ To facilitate increased competitiveness and enhanced integration into domestic and international markets.

- ❖ To strengthen the Application of science and technology in food and agriculture development
- ❖ To ensure effective institutional coordination

Objectives of MoFA Agricultural Policy Objectives

Based on the role of agriculture in the national development framework, the objectives for the food and agriculture sector policy are as follows:

- ❖ Food security and emergency preparedness
- ❖ Improved growth in incomes
- ❖ Increased competitiveness and enhanced integration into domestic and international markets
- ❖ Sustainable management of land and environment
- ❖ Science and Technology Applied in food and agriculture development
- ❖ Improved Institutional Coordination

3.4.5 The Weather And Its Effects On Agricultural Performance

The weather pattern generally during the first quarter was characterized by dry, sunny, windy and cloudy and wet conditions which gave rise to early rains this year.

The early rains this year encouraged early land/seed bed preparation as well as planting of crops in March, 2016 compared to April, 2015. The early start of the rains this year (2016) caused early flooding of rice valleys, so most farmers could not seed their rice fields.

In the 3rd quarter, rainfall distribution became generally normal and good, but with higher intensities than last year. Crop and livestock growth and development were enhanced by the rainfall.

The rainfall extended into the month of October which enhanced the performance of late planted crops. However, matured rice and maize were lodging in water, whilst sorghum and millet were developing head smuts. Yield of groundnut this was very bad compared with last year as a result of continues rainfall.

In any case, the food situation this year is better than last year as a result of tremendous increase in the area under cultivation for cereals and legumes as shown in the Food Balance Sheet.

RAINFALL

**Table 23: COMPARATIVE ANNUAL RAINFALL FIGURES
FOR 2015/2016**

PERIOD	2015		2016	
	Amount of Rainfall	No. of rainfall days	Amount of Rainfall	No. of rainfall days
1 st Quarter	0	0	30	3
2 nd Quarter	258	14	278	19
3 rd Quarter	516	25	633.6	25
4 th Quarter	53	22	83.2	6
TOTAL	827	61	1024.8	53

Table 24: CROP FORECAST AND ACHIEVEMENTS – 2015/2016

CROPS	2015				2016				REMARKS
	Target (Ha)	Achieved (Ha)	Expected Yeild (MT/Ha)	Achieved Yeild	Target (Ha)	Achieved (Ha)	Expected Yeild (MT/Ha)	Achieved Yield (MT/Ha)	
Mazie	15000	10200	1.8	0,7	15000	2225	1.5	1.3	
Rice	2000	2000	2	1	1800	1400	2.2	1	
Cassava	1800	1050	7.1	5.12	1000	674	5	4.12	
Yam	10000	5750	7	5	1200	714	7	5	
Millet	16600	1200	0.6	0.5	2370	1720	1.2	1	
Sorgum	14150	12100	1.5	1	14150	1320	1.4	1.2	
Cowpea	14500	12684	1.3	1	14500	1200	1.3	1	
Soyabean	16110	12250	2	1.5	16110	11345	2	1.6	
G.Nut	11722	11000	1	0.72	11722	2815	1	0.75	
Total	96880	79034			77832	23413			

3.4.6 CROP/ LIVESTOCK SUB-SECTORS

Table 25: Crop/livestock sub-sectors in 2016 are indicated below:

N_o	Activity	Base Line Information	Output	Outcome	Expected Impact	Challenges
1	Conduct home and farm visit	Some farmers have inadequate knowledge on appropriate improved technologies	3770home and farm visits made to cover 2140 males and 1630 females.	At least 20% of farmers reached practiced appropriate improved technologies.	Food security enhanced. Farmer's capacity enhanced.	Inadequate staff. Lack of means of transport. Inadequate and late release of working funds.
3	Conduct demonstration on soil fertility management.	Inadequate knowledge on soil fertility status and its management by farmers.	One demonstration laid in Wnechiki, Adebo, Ando Nyamanu, Namariku, Sangbana, Jakpa Namor, Techeku.	Beneficiary farmers' knowledge on soil fertility status and its management enhanced.	At least 15% of beneficiary farmers adopt the technology. Increase in yield of crops. Food security situation enhanced.	Unpredictable weather pattern. Late release of demonstration packages. Inadequate means of transport and fuel. Low response of farmers to innovations
4	Conduct field days on demonstrations.	Farmers need experience to share with their fellow farmers	2 field days each conducted atWnechiki, Adebo, Ando Nyamanu, Namariku, Sangbana, Jakpa Namor, Techekuand Tmpondi Farmers shared their	Farmers appreciated the proven technology. They promised to adopt technology come next cropping	Increase yields of crops. Enhanced food security situation. Increased income of farmers.	Inadequate funds to cover large number of farmers.

			rich experience with each other. 843 farmers (561 males and 282 females were in attendance	season.		
5	Facilitate the acquisition and use of improved vegetable seeds.	Some farmers are using unimproved, low yielding vegetable seeds.	80 farmers assisted to acquire improved seeds.	Higher yields 50 farmers used improved seeds. Reduced incidence of disease. Fresh vegetables available throughout the year.	Increased income for vegetable farmers.	High cost of agro-chemicals. High cost of improved vegetable seeds. Lacks of irrigation equipment i.e. Water, cans, water pumps.
6	Carry out disease surveillance	Late detection of diseases. Influx of alien herdsmen	Early detection of diseases and prompt control.	Reduced death of animals as a result of early detection and prompt control.	Increase in livestock population. More income for farmers.	Inadequate staff Inadequate mean of transport Inadequate logistics.
7a	Vaccinate livestock and poultry against schedule disease.	High mortality rate among livestock and poultry.	Cattle – 3763 Sheep – 3790 Goats – 983 Poultry-12000 Pigs - 10 Donkey- 5 Dog 18 Cat 8 Vaccinated	Outbreaks of schedule disease reduced. Health of animals improved. Increase in population of	Enhanced food security. Meat quality improved. Mortality rate reduced. Poverty levels of farmer reduced.	

									livestock.		
7b	SCHEDULE/DISEASE	SPECIES	YEAR		REMARKS						
			2015	2016							
	CBPP	Cattle	1100	2400							
	Anthrax	Cattle	1176	1363							
		Sheep	886	364							
Goats		233	163								
PPR	Sheep	2,271	3430								
	Goats	724	820								
New castle I ₂	Poultry	12000 100,597		Farmers prefer the I ₂ to the current New castle injectable vaccine.							
7c	DISEASE	SPECIES							Remarks		
		Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Donkey	Cat	Poultry			
	Foot & mouth rot	4	14	13	0	0		0			
	Pneumonia	3	16	1	0	1		0			
	Diarrhea	30	62	20	0	4	1	0			
	Wounds	16	3	0	6	9	0	0			
	Mange	0	4	17	0	0	0	0			
	FMD/Suspected										
	Retained placenta	8	11	7	0	0	0	0			
	General debility	130	375	157	93	31	0	0			
	Streptothricosis	5	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Prolapsed of uterus	0	2	0	0	0	0	0			
	Manual Dystochea	4	12	4	0	0	0	0			
	Helminthosis	0	6	3	5	0	0	0			

	Total	200	505	222	104	45	1	0	
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CASTRATION

7d	Year	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Others	Remarks
	2015	51	63	184	76	0	Low patronage of veterinary services by farmers.
	2016	46	64	164	55		

SPRAYING

N ₂	Year	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Dogs	Poultry	Others	Remark
7e	2015	77	58	11	7			3	Farmers complain of not having to pay for the service.
	2016	84	201	0	9				

N ₂	Activity	Baseline Information	Output	Outcome	Expected Impact	Challenges
8a	Inspect and issue movement and slaughter livestock permit.	High risk of consuming unwholesome meat. Some animals do not get the destination.	<u>Movement</u> Cattle – 359 Sheep – 954 Goats – 1096 <u>Slaughter</u> Cattle- 85 Sheep – 124 Goats – 210 Pigs – 53	Reduced risk of consuming unwholesome meat by general public.	Healthy working population.	Some livestock dealers not compromising with MOFA (Vet) Staff.

MOVEMENT AND SLAUGHTER

8b MOVEMENT	Year	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Others	Remark
	2015	339	624	872	0	0	Increase in revenue for the district. The completion of the North-eastern corridor road could boost movement.
	2016	359	954	1096	0	0	
8C SLAUGHTER	2015	84	101	151	75	0	High patronage of animal product due to continues education on hygiene at meat shops
	2016	85	124	210			

DEWORMING

9b	Year	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Donkey	Rabbit	Poultry	Remarks
	2015	100	366	175	86	40	194	3438	In 2016 the demand for the service was high than 2015, due to continues home and farm visit and the availability of vaccines and drugs.
	2016	205	970	257	170	69	24	15055	

10	Ensure the collection compilation storage and processing of Agric. data	Late submission of agricultural data. Inadequate and inaccurate information on agricultural data.	Early submission of Agricultural data. Accurate and adequate agricultural information and data made available.	Budgeting and planning made easier.	Planned budgets made available on time.	Inadequate logistic i.e. Computer, stationery. Inadequate knowledge on ICT by staff. Delay in the release of QUARTERLY allocations
11	Conduct management and staff monthly, quarterly review meetings.	Inadequate staff performance.	Staff knowledge on extension delivery methods ensured.	Staff use appropriate extension method. Planned activities reviewed.	Increased adoption of technologies by farmers.	Inadequate logistics and funds
12	Conduct monitoring and supervisory visits on all activities by DDA and DAOs	Inadequate staff performance. AEAs need backstopping on technologies.	Ensure AEAs planned activities are on track and enhanced.	Farmers well informed of extension messages and technologies	Increased adoption of technologies by farmers Food security enhanced.	Lack of means of transport. Inadequate staff. Late release of working funds.
13	Conduct Multi-Round Annual Crops and Livestock Survey (MRACLS)	Statistics on agricultural holdings not available	Statistical on agricultural holdings made available for EAs listed.	Planning and budgeting made easier. Agricultural productivity data	Production figures made available.	Staff needs training. Inadequate logistics. No means of transport.

				analysis enhanced.		
15	Write fortnightly, monthly, quarterly and annual reports.	Inadequate information on progress of agriculture activities.	Regular and timely submission of reports. Staff performance enhanced. Monitoring and supervision made.	Planning and budgeting made easy.	Timely and accurate planning and budgeting.	More training for staff on report writing. Inadequate logistics.
16	Organize one district farmer's day.	Low motivation for people to take up farmer as a business.	Farmers' enthusiasm to adopt modern technologies to increase their production through motivation increased.	Farmers accept appropriate technologies from MOFA staff.	Production and productivity increased. Food security enhanced. More people take up agric as business and not a way of life.	Funds from District assembly to organize farmers' day highly inadequate. Late release of funds from Government. Funds and awards from Government inadequate.
17	Sensitizes communities/ farm families on HIV/AIDS	Inadequate knowledge on HIV/AIDS. Influx of migrants from Togo	813 female and 699 males reached. Knowledge of participants on HIV/AIDS enhanced.	Reduced Stigmatization of HIV/AIDS victims. Reduced number of HIV/AIDS patients.	Strong and vibrant working force. Increased in agric. production Less family income spent on HIV/AIDS patients.	Closeness to Togo border. High influx of migrant from Togo.
18	Sensitizes farmers on bush fires	Inadequate knowledge on adverse effects of	Farmer's knowledge on adverse effects	Reduced burning of bush. Controlled burning	Degradation of soils reduced.	Some still consider burning as a tradition.

		bush fires. High rate of bush burning. Volumes of crops destroyed through bush fire.	of bush fires enhanced.	practiced by communities.		Lack of coordinated efforts between stakeholders in fighting bush fire
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3.4.6 AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION SERVICE CENTRES

(AMESC)

NAME OF COMPANY	№ OF TRACTORS	TYPE/MAKE	REMARKS
1. Chereponi District Assembly 2. SATCO	5 10	Mahindra Mahindra	

COLLABORATING INSTITUTIONS / NGOS

Name of institution	Area of operation	Remark
EPDRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Extension services ❖ Livestock development ❖ Credit facilitation for farmers from financial institution ❖ Linking farmers to market 	Operate District wide
NECIDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ FBO development and production ❖ Facilitation of credits support to farmer groups 	Operate District wide
ADVANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Dissemination of modern technologies of 	Offer capacity building to farmer groups.

	production to farmer groups in Soyabean production at the community level	
MASARA COTTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Input credits supply ❖ Cotton production ❖ Marketing ❖ Group formation and training 	Operate District wide
GIZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Environmental awareness creation ❖ Technology transfer ❖ Food security ❖ Capacity building of technical staff 	Two communities
ACDEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Building capacities of farmer groups ❖ Facilitation of credit support to FBOs from banks 	District wide

3.4.7 FOOD STUFF PRICE SITUATION- 2015/2016

№	COMMODITY	UNIT OF SALE KG	1 ST QUARTER		2 ND QUARTER		3 RD QUARTER		4 TH QUARTER		REMARKS
			2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	
1	Maize	100	37.67	57.00	58.00	68.00	56.33	60.66	61.00	80.00	More buyers entered the market in the early part of the year, forcing prices to go up.
2	Millet	93	49.72	67.27	62.31	85.09	63.55	94.23	69.75	117.86	
3	Sorghum	109	37.79	56.68	59.56	71.94	59.59	88.57	58.01	78.48	
4	Rice (paddy)	84	45.64	54.04	63.84	69.30	51.35	97.24	77.68	145.54	
5	Rice (local)	100	83.22	115.00	100.00	121.00	105.67	144.67	122.00	138.50	
6	Rice (imported)	50	85.50	104.00	86.00	104.00	93.16	107.33	104.00	104.00	
7	Groundnut (unshelled)	37	49.95	45.77	43.67	35.89	26.02	37.00	35.64	40.88	
8	Groundnut (shelled)	82	125.40	222.49	140.12	243.03	172.74	236.44	198.70	238.02	
9	Cowpea	109	131.13	174.40	157.68	226.72	158.05	286.86	113.36	174.40	
10	Soyabeans	109	65.40	76.30	102.33	75.21	107.55	79.93	84.29	80.94	
11	Yam	250	41.67	150.83	112.83	167.25	108.33	171.25	167.50	150.00	

13	Tomatoes	52	59.73	111.01	Nil	Nil	-	102.00		Nil
14	Onions	73	78.11	24.43	80.50	21.90	34.83	37.21	58.16	106.95
15	Fresh pepper	20	-	-	-	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
16	Dried pepper	16	80.04	74.29	80.00	77.28	60.32	110.56	62.82	82.88
17	Live bird (chicken)	Single	7.83	13.38	8.50	13.50	8.50	14.00	10.00	16.00
18	Guinea fowl	Single	7.00	10.00	7.50	12.00	7.50	13.00	8.00	15.00
19	Eggs commercial	Crate	10.00	12.00	10.50	12.00	10.66	12.00	12.00	12.00

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2015/2016

CROP	Ha	YIELD MT/ Ha	BIOLOGI CAL PROD. (MT)	POST HARVE ST LOSSES	ECONOMIC PROD. (MT)	POPULATI ON	PER CAPITAL CONSUMPTI ON	TOTAL CONSUMP	FOOD SURPLUS/ DEFICIT (+/-) MT
maize	10200	0.7	7140	0.85	6069	55,932	0.0403	2254.0596	3814.94
rice	2000	1	2000	0.95	1900		0.0133	743.8956	1156.104
cassava	1050	5.12	5376	0.85	4569.6		0.0433	2421.8556	2147.744
yam	5750	5	28750	0.71	20412.5		0.037	2069.484	18343.02
millet	12000	0.5	6000	0.95	5700		0.0173	967.6236	4732.376
Sorgh.	12100	1	12100	0.95	11495		0.0173	967.6236	10527.38
soya	12250	1.5	18375	0.95	17456.25		0.0009	50.3388	17405.91
cowpea	12684	1	12684	0.85	10781.4		0.0009	50.3388	10731.06
G'nut	11000	0.72	7920	0.95	7524		0.0217	1213.7244	6310.276
total			100345		85907.75			10738.944	75168.81
2016									
CROP	Ha	YIELD MT	BIOLOGI CAL Prod.(MT)	POST HARES T LOSSES	ECONOMIC PROD. (MT)	POPULATI ON	PER CAPITAL CONSUMPTIO N	TOTAL CONSUMP T	FOOD SURPLUS/ DEFICIT (+/-) MT
maize	2225	1.3	2892.5	0.85	2458.625	60,000	0.0403	2418	40.625
rice	1400	1	1400	0.95	1330		0.0133	798	532
cassava	678	4.12	2793.36	0.85	2374.356		0.0433	2598	-223.644
yam	714	5	3570	0.71	2534.7		0.037	2220	314.7

millet	1720	1	1720	0.95	1634		0.0173	1038	596
Sorgh.	1320	1.2	1584	0.95	1504.8		0.0173	1038	466.8
soya	11345	1.6	18152	0.95	17244.4		0.0009	54	17190.4
cowpea	1200	1	1200	0.85	1020		0.0009	54	966
G'nut	2815	0.75	2111.25	0.95	2005.6875		0.0217	1302	703.6875
total			100345		85907.75			11520	20586.5685

3.4.9 STAFF SITUATION

CATEGORY	N _o	REMARKS
1. Professionals	4	DADU seriously needs more technical staff to take up the vacant operational areas.
2. Sub- Professionals	-	
3. Technicians	6 (2 Vet and Extension staff)	
4. Supporting staff	3	
TOTAL	14	

3.4.10 CHALLENGES

- No office and staff accommodation
- Inadequate staffing
- Inadequate and late release of funds
- High cost of inputs
- No Uniforms for staff
- Lack of commitment by farmers to development projects.
- Inadequate office equipment i.e. File Cabinets, computers and photocopiers
- Frequent and destructive bush fires
- Poor repayment of loans
- Unwillingness of land owners to release large tract of land to farmers who want to do large scale farming
- Outbreak of Fall Army worm

WAY FORWARD

- Improved staff situation
- Provide residential accommodation and office accommodation
- Release working funds timely
- Timely submission of reports
- Detecting and reporting early signs of pest and diseases

3.5 DISTRICT HEALTH DIRECTORATE

3.5.1 INTRODUCTION :

The Ghana Health Service is the Overseer of Health Delivery in the District. There is a District Health Management Team, which serves as the Technical and Administrative unit that supervises and co-ordinates health activities in the District. Chereponi Polyclinic has been accredited to primary Hospital- grade B.

There are Five-(5) existing sub-districts and Twenty Four-(24) Health Institutions, of which one (1) District Hospital and Twenty One (21) CHPS zones and Two (2) Health Centres in the District. Six (6) CHPS Zones with Structures and Fifteen (15) are without structures and are awaiting construction

THREE (3) PRIORITY AREA FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CHPS

- Kwabena Kabosu
- Mabanbori
- Tiekasu

THREE (3) PRORITY AREA FOR CHPS RENOVATION

- Famisah CHPS
- Nansoni CHPS
- Bumburiga CHPS

3.5.2 SUB –DISTRICT FACILITIES

TABLE 29:

SUB-DISTRICT	FACILITY
CHEREPONI	Chereponi Health Centre
	Chereponi Govt Hospital
	Tusunga CHPS
	Kpamamba CHPS
	Nansoni CHPS
WONJUGA	Wonjuga CHPS

	Kudani CHPS
	Famisah CHPS
	Yorgu CHPS
GARINKUKA CHPS	Garinkuka CHPS
	Mabanbori CHPS
	Tiekasu CHPS
	Tachieku CHPS
	Naduni CHPS
	Tombu CHPS
BUMBURIGA CHPS	Bumburiga CHPS
	Kwabena Kabosu CHPS
	Tigenga CHPS
WENCHIKI SUB DISTRICT	Wenchiki Health Centre
	Naja CHPS
	Waku CHPS
	Tambong CHPS
	Kwame Nansoni CHPS
	Nyagbandi CHPS

3.5.3 BRIEF OVERVIEW OF MAJOR CONCERNS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR 2016

- Inadequate DHMT office infrastructure and staff accommodation
- Inadequate basic health equipment
- Inadequate Midwives in the Sub-district and CHPS Zones

- No medical assistants and Public Health Nurse in the district
- Broken down vehicles/motorbikes in the district
- Inadequate Delivery beds in the sub-districts
- No vaccine fridge in all our CHPS compounds
- Inadequate Laboratory equipment
- No beds for the newly demarcated sub-districts and Health Centre's
- Inadequate equipment for service delivery
- Upgrading of health Infrastructure in three demarcated CHPS to health centres (ie Garinkuka, Bumburiga and Wonjuga)
- Inadequate basic health equipment
- Poor transport reporting system leading to poor maintenance culture
- Unauthorised vacation of duty

DISTRICT KEY PRIORITIES

- Capacity building of all category of staffs
- Effectively collaborate with partners, stakeholders etc. for improved health care delivery
- Increase access to health services by strengthening clinical management ,prevention of disease,IPC Systems and NHIS for pregnant mothers
- Improving EPI performance indicators by rendering services to hard to reach areas and outreach points
- Reduction of macronutrient malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies by involving stakeholders e.g. CIMAM and RING Project
- Strengthen surveillance and response to epidemics and emergencies at all levels
- Intensify supportive supervision at all health facilities to improve upon service delivery and Data Mgt.
- Ensure that five health facilities are designated Baby Friendly

3.5.5 ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE PRIORITY AREAS: 2016

- Routine growth monitoring and promotion.
- Promotion of infant and young child feeding practice
- Routine vitamin A supplementation.
- Conducted quarterly market and household iodated salt survey.
- Iron Deficiency Anemia (IDA) Control Program.
- Nutrition and Malaria Control for Child Survival Project (NMCCSP)
- Monitoring and supervision of nutrition activities.
- Conduct food demonstration in 25 communities
- Conducted routine immunizations of all antigens (EPI)

- Weekly surveillance of the epidemic prone diseases and community events
- Monthly surveillance for other disease including Yaws
- Monthly submission of all reports generated in the district.
- Training of community based volunteers on health interventions and identification of community events
- Appropriate Health Education at all sessions of service delivery
- Organized community durbars at all the CHPs zones

SUMMARY OF KEY CHALLENGES:

- ✓ Existing infrastructure in very bad shape;
- ✓ Inadequate funding from central government (GOG2) Administration
- ✓ Poor road network: Seasonal flooding and cutting of the sub-districts from the district capital, then the district from rest of region
- ✓ Inadequate and erratic release of funds for service delivery
- ✓ Inadequate Midwives in the Sub-district and CHPS Zones
- ✓ No medical assistants in the district

- ✓ Broken down vehicles/motorbikes in the district
- ✓ Inadequate DHMT office infrastructure
- ✓ Inadequate beds at the Hospital and CHPS Zones
- ✓ No vaccine fridge in all our CHPS compounds
- ✓ Inadequate equipment at laboratory
- ✓ Inadequate staff accommodation
- ✓ No beds and basic equipment for the newly demarcated sub-districts
- ✓ Inadequate equipment for service delivery

3.5.5 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FROM 2013- 2016 (JAN TO DEC)

	2013 Performance	2014 Performance	2015 Performance	2016 Performance
Total Population(Annual)	58,175	59,862	61,600	63,386
Expected pregnancies / children under 1 (Half Year Target)	1,164	1,197	1,232	1,268
WIFA (Half Year Target)	6,981	7,034	7,392	7,607
HO1 Bridge equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor				
No. of functional CHPS zones	8	7	7	21
No. of CHPS compounds	8	8	8	6
Total population living within functional CHPS zones	27,978	31,062	31,963	32,891
Number of doctors	1	1	1	1

Population to doctor ratio	1:58,175	1:59,862	1:61,600	1:63,386
Number of medical assistants	2	1	2	
Number of nurses (all categories)	70	100		
Population to nurse ratio	70:58,175	100:59,862		
Number of midwives	1	5	5	
Number of Community resident Nurses (CHOs)	18	25		
	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Performance	Performance	Performance	Performance
Number of Under five years who are under weight presenting at facility & Outreach	4,185	2001		
Total number of outpatient visits	24,753	28,090	24,218	15,648
Number of OPD visits by insured clients	22,968	27,353	23,967	15,537
Number of cases seen and treated by the CHOs./DR/M.A	21,286	28,364	194,567	
HO2: improve governance and strengthen efficiency in health service delivery, including				

<i>medical emergencies</i>				
Revenue Mobilization				
IGF				

	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Performance	Performance	Performance	Performance
ITEM 1: Personnel Emolument				
Administrative				
Proportion of vehicles road worthy	4	5		
Number of vehicles from 0-5 years	3	5		
Number of vehicles from 6-10 years	1	0		
Number of vehicles more				

than 10 years	2	1		
Proportion of motorbikes road worthy	27	24		
Number of motorbikes 0-3 years old	9	13		
Number of motorbikes 4-5 years old	14			
Number of motorbikes more than 5 years old	4			

	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Performance	Performance	Performance	Performance
HO3: <i>Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services.</i>				
Number of ANC registrants	1,561	1,833	1,718	1,746
Average ANC Visit	2.5	2.9	2.3	2.5
Number of clients making 4+ visits	817	1,133	1,189	1035
ANC Registrants receiving IPT1	1297	1,111	1,316	826
ANC Registrants receiving IPT2	1008	818	1,064	721
ANC Registrants receiving IPT3	872	716	900	568
ANC Registrants receiving IPT4		81	392	253
ANC Registrants		47	238	96

receiving IPT5				
Number of pregnant women receiving Tetanus toxoid (TT2+)	3,214	2,247	1,539	1,202
Total Deliveries	1,390	978	1,056	1,149
Number of deliveries by skilled attendants (by doctors and nurses only)	341	520	361	547
Number of deliveries by TBAs	1,049	458	695	602
Number of maternal deaths (institutional)	0	1	0	2
Number of institutional maternal deaths audited	0	1	0	2
Total number of still births	2	3	5	11

Total number of fresh still births	2	3	4	11
Number of PNC registrants	1,390	1,616	1,143	1,257
Number of Family Planning Acceptors	2,236	2,794	2,193	1,527

	2013 Performance	2014 Performance	2015 Performance	2016 Performance
%WIFA accepting family planning	32.0%	39.7%	29.7%	20%
Total Couple Years of Protection (CYP)	659.3	679.6	569.2	435.9
Number of Institutional infants deaths	2	5	4	3
Number of Infants admissions	166	213	57	330
Number of under-five admissions	926	959	595	711

Number of institutional under five deaths	11	9	14	12
Total number of admissions due to malaria (under 5 years)	697	761	524	766
Total number of deaths due to malaria (under 5 years)	8	5	1	5
Number of children immunized BCG	1,698	1,981	1,417	1,403
Number of children immunized Penta 1	1,794	1,898	1,678	1,209
Number of children immunized Penta 3	1,773	1,747	1,702	906
Number of children immunized OPV 1	1,783	1,898	1,714	1,174
Number of children immunized OPV 3	1,761	1,747	1,738	887
Number of children immunized Measles/RU	1,607	1,673	1,355	1,012
Number of children immunized Yellow Fever	1,607	1,673	1,355	977
Number of children immunized Rota Virus 1	1,677	1,882	1,801	1,256

Number of Children immunized Rota Virus 2	1,527	1,750	1,748	1,161
Number of Children immunized PCV 1	1,693	1,882	1,801	937
Number of Children immunized PCV 2	1,584	1,748	1,748	937
Number of Children immunized PCV 3	1,658	1,749	1,827	686
Measles 2	941	1,554	1,273	542

7.5

3.5.7 DISEASES CONTROL ACTIVITIES

FIG 2: COMPARISON OF BCG % COVERAGE BY SUB DISTRICT FOR JAN-JUNE 2016

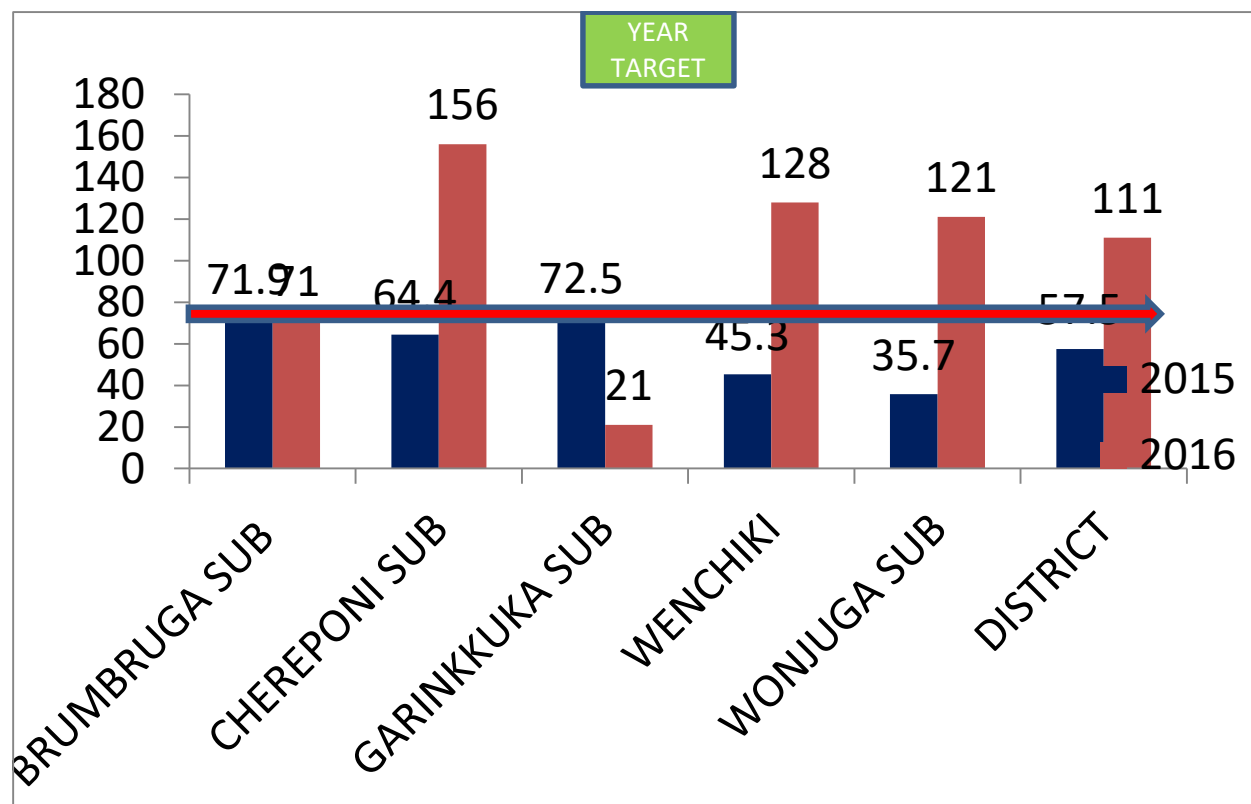
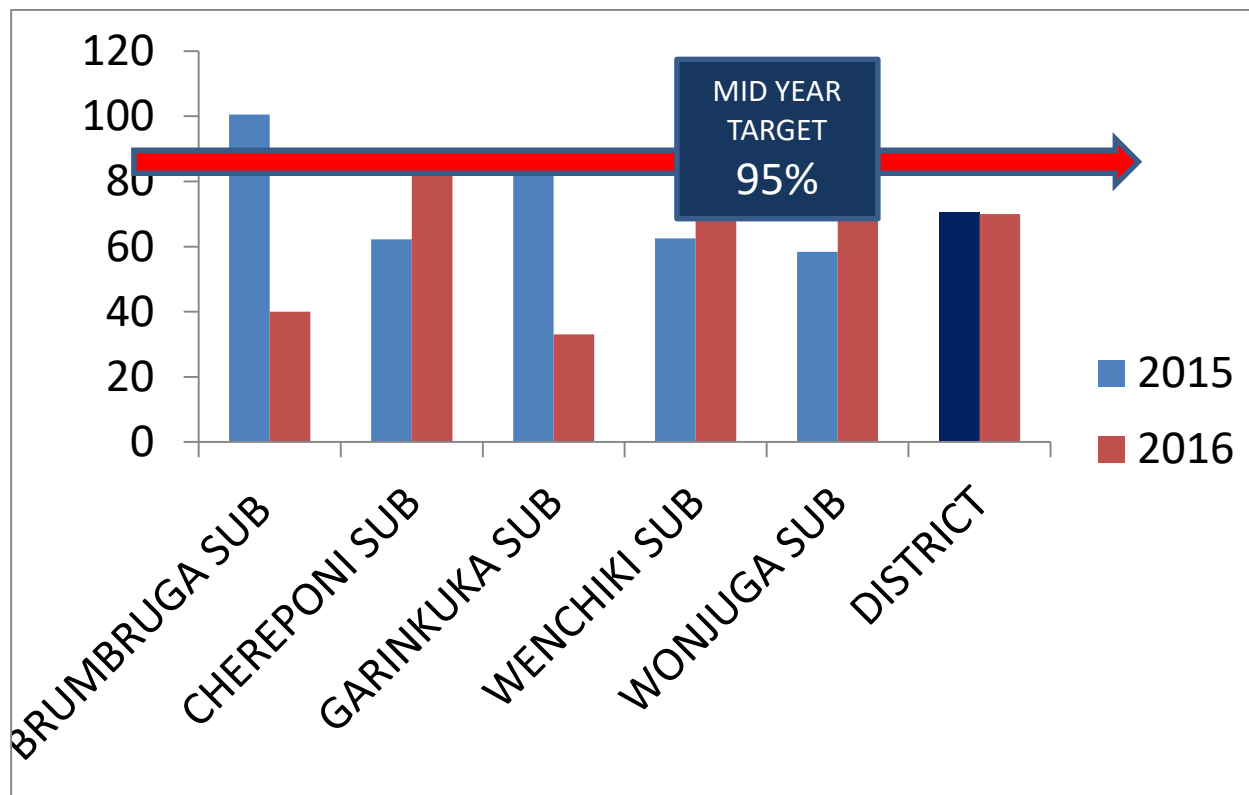


FIG 3: COMPARISON OF OPV 3 % COVERAGE BY SUB DISTRICT FOR JAN – JUNE 2015 & 2016



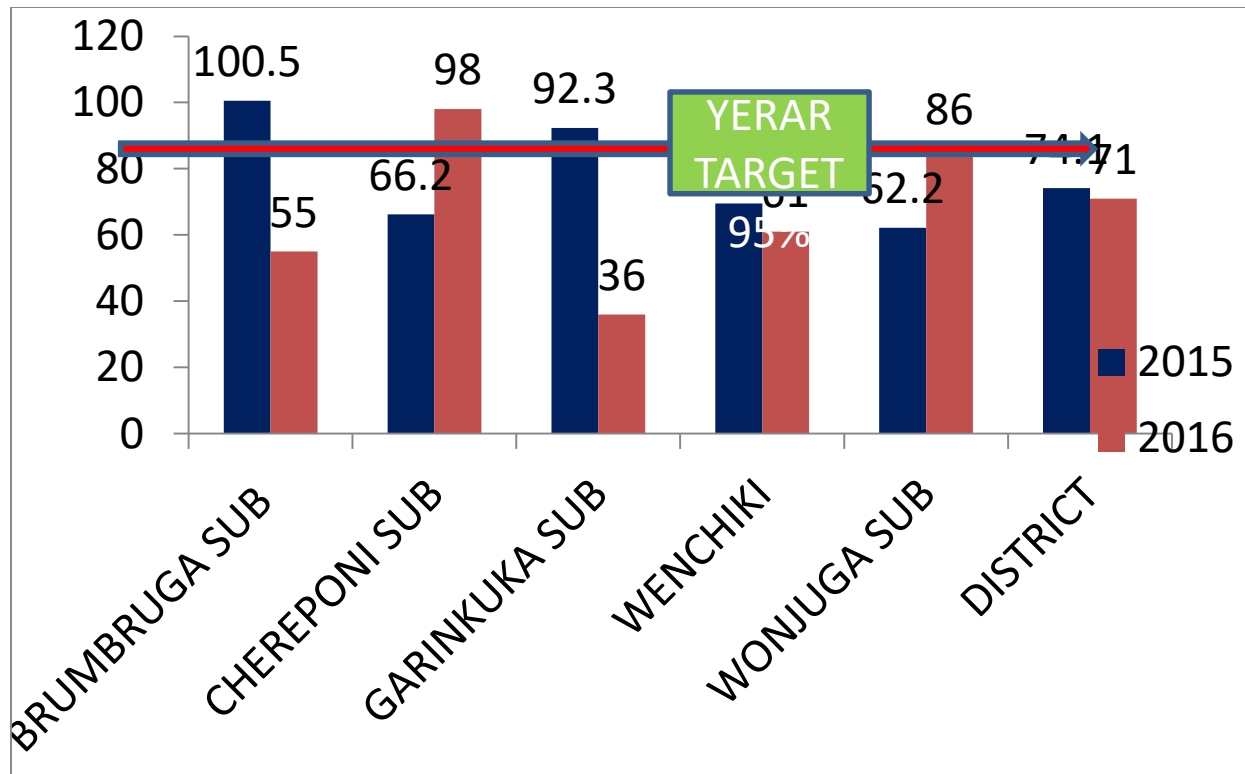


FIG 4: COMPARISON OF YELLOW FEVER % COVERAGE BY SUB DISTRICT THE JAN – JUNE 2016

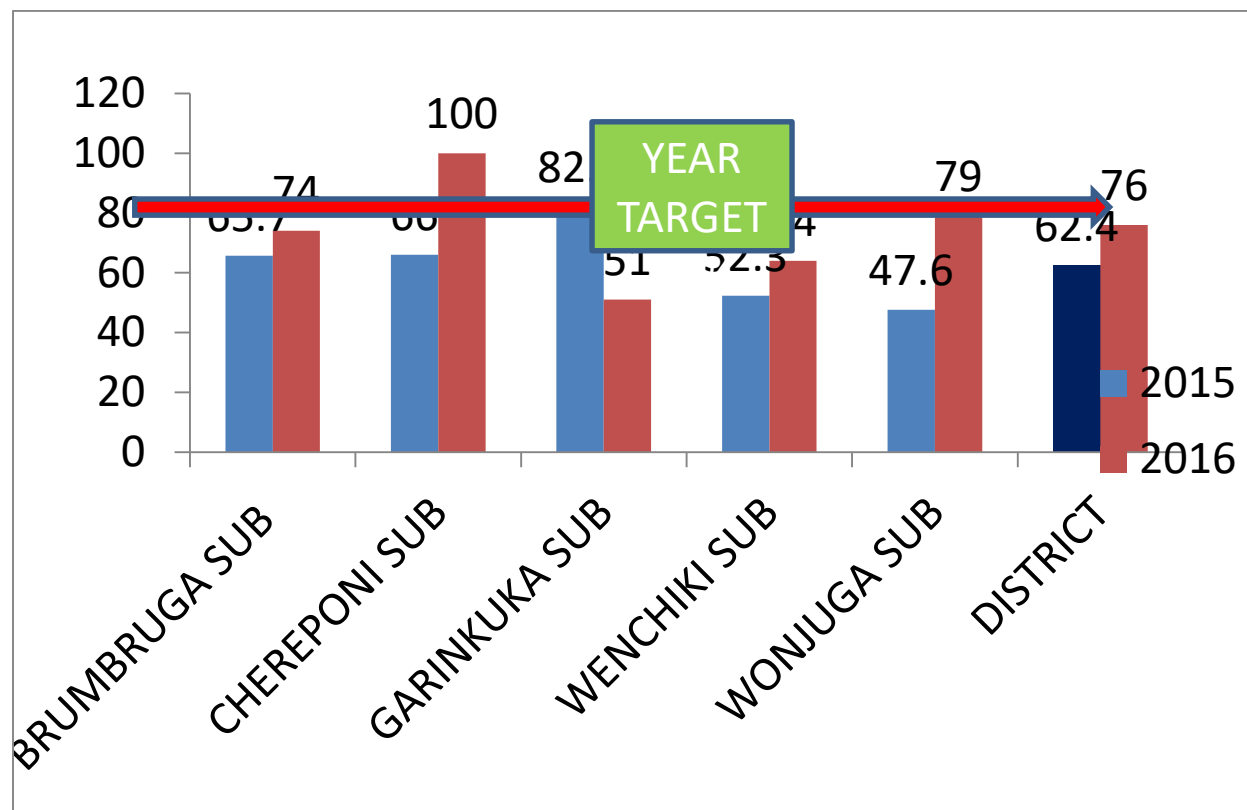
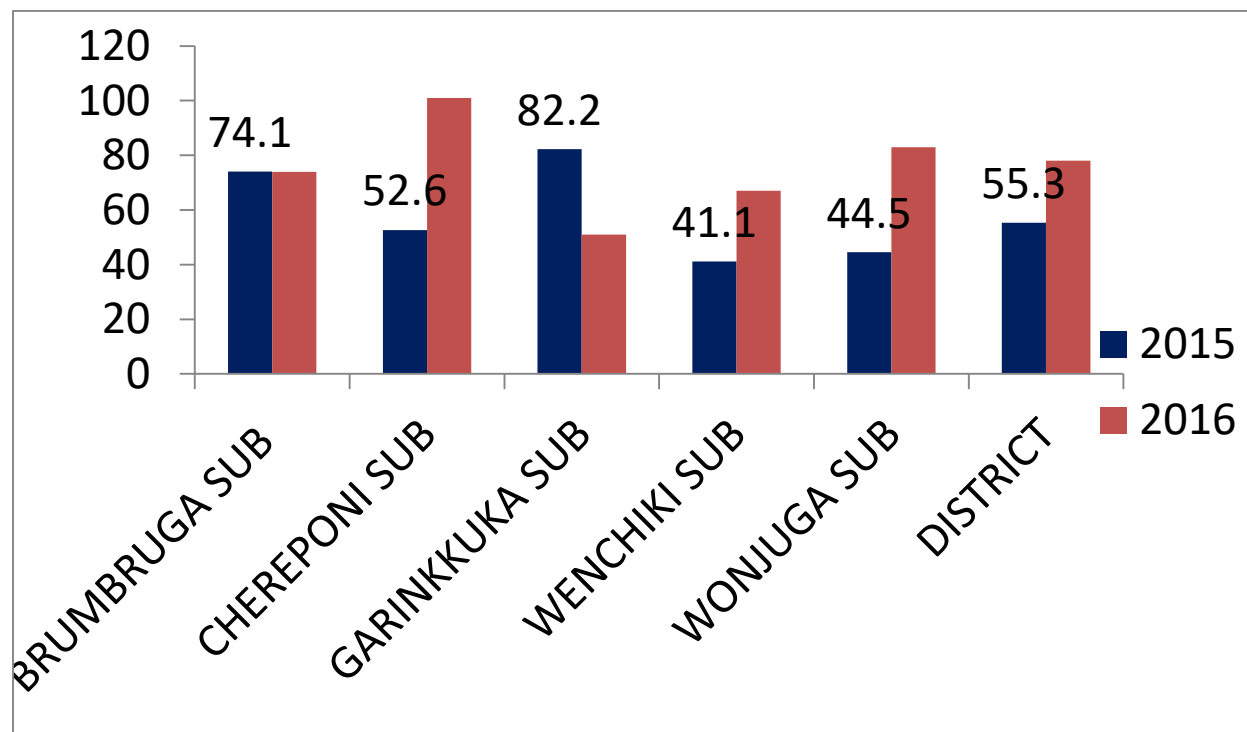


FIG 5: COMPARISON OF MEASLES-RUBELLA % COVERAGE BY SUB DISTRICT THE JAN – JUNE 2015 & 2016



DISEASE SURVEILLANCE

- In order to prevent outbreak of a particular disease and promote health, the unit played a major role in effective surveillance by collaborating with the various health facilities and other institutions.
- The surveillance was done on daily basis, weekly, monthly, and quarterly.
The community based volunteers were actively involved in the surveillance since they report all unfamiliar cases or diseases to the unit

TABLE 31: TB/AIDS COLLABORATION

Sub district	All TB Suspected		Lab/X-Ray suggestive (Positive and Negative)		TB with HIV/AIDS		TB confirmed and were on Treatment	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Brumbrunga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chereponi	15	6	10	4	0	0	0	0
Garinkuka	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wenchiki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wonjuga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15	7	0	0	0	0	7	4

3.5.7 HEALTH EDUCATION

The unit with the help of other units embarked on massive health talks on maternal and child health, and the various epidemic prone diseases such as cholera, meningitis, Guinea Worm, AFP, Yellow fever, measles etc depending on the season. Some of the education also extended to the communities particularly during outreach services. Volunteers were always reminded about epidemic prone diseases and community events during district and sub-district trainings

3.5.8 CLINICAL CARE

The district has improved with the establishment of the office for the District Health Insurance Scheme and the operationalization of Five (5) Sub-Districts and 14 CHPS Zones in the beginning of 2015 and June 2016 respectively.

TABLE 32: OPD ATTENDANCE FOR 2010 TO 2016 (JAN-DEC)

YEAR	TOTAL OPD	INSURED CLIENTS	NON-INSURED CLIENTS	UNDER 5YRS
2010	10911	5091	5820	3173
2011	6989	3942	3047	1646
2012	14413	11879	2534	3574
2013	24753	22968	1785	6874
2014	28090	27353	737	8073
2015	24,218	23,967	251	7,510
2016	15,648	15,537	111	5,613

2016 OPD ATTENDANCE

FACILITY	INSURED	NON-INSURED	UNDER 5YRS	TOTAL OPD
HOSPITAL	8,610	75	2,570	8,685
GARINKUKA CHPS	365	0	158	365
CHEREPONI HELTH CENTRE	930	1	158	931

WONJUGA CHPS	653	0	312	653
NANSONI CHPS	849	0	329	849
TOMBU CHPS	573	0	314	573
FAMISAH CHPS	467	0	192	467
TIGENGA CHPS	293	267	293	560
BUMBURIGA CHPS	40	33	42	73
WENCHIKI HEALTH CENTRE	2,470	0	979	2,472

TABLE 33: TOP TEN CAUSES OF CONSULTATION FROM 2014-2016

DISEASES	2014	2015	2016
MALARIA	14008	6299	5,642
URTI	5175	1895	2,013
DIRRHOEA DISEASES	1468	1043	1,796
RHEUMAT/ JOINT PAINS	1459	1028	1,348
SKIN DISEASES	1113	445	1,161
HYPERTENSION	572	376	914
TYPHOID FEVER	499	201	855
ACUTE UTI	488	173	502
ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	427	152	438
PUO (NOT MALARIA)	363	147	104

TABLE 33: TOP TEN CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS 2016/2015

Position	Diseases	No of Patients (2016)	Percentage	Diseases	No of Patients (2015)	Percentage
1	Malaria	1,015	34	Malaria	839	39.6
2	Pneumonia	416	14	Septicemia	213	10.0
3	Septiceamia	333	11	UTI	215	10.1
4	Gastroenteritis	274	9	Pneumonia	168	7.9
5	Anaemia	202	7	Diarrhoea	143	6.7
6	Urinary Tract infection	183	6	Pregnancy Related Complications	140	6.6
7	Typhoid Fever	174	6	Peptic Ulcer	120	5.6
8	Peptic Ulcer	130	4	Anaemia	101	4.7
9	Dermatitis	121	4	RTI	97	4.5
10	Hypertension	110	4	Typhoid Fever	81	3.8
	TOTAL	2958	100		2,117	100

TABLE 34: DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS BY WARD HALF YEAR- 2016

MONTH	MALE	FEMALE	PAEDIATRICS	MATERNITY	MALE EMERGENCY	FEMALE EMERGENCY	TOTAL	NHIS
JAN	16	25	200	43	29	21	334	168
FEB	18	47	185	42	29	18	339	269
MARCH	24	36	160	48	18	18	304	304
APRIL	28	40	121	28	11	12	240	240
MAY	34	57	151	55	26	42	365	365
JUNE	25	62	216	55	45	36	439	460
TOTAL	145	267	1033	271	158	147	2021	1806

TOP TEN CAUSES OF DEATHS-2016

NO	DISEASE	NO	PERCENTAGE
1	SEVERE MALARIA	7	22
2	SEPSIS	5	21
3	ANAEMIA	2	8
4	HYPERTENTION	2	8
5	UTI	2	8
6	HYPOGLACEAMIA	2	8
7	PNEUMONIA	1	4
8	SICKLE CELL	1	4
9	BURNS	1	4
10	HYPOVOLUMIC SHOCK	1	4
11	PROTEIN ENERGY MALNUTRITION	1	4
12	TOTAL	1	4
	TOTAL	24	100%

3.5.9 REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH (RCH) BY DECEMBER 2016

INTRODUCTION:

Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) is an integrated care which seeks to promote the health of mothers and their children. It also aims at both maternal and neonatal and morbidity.

This is done through safe motherhood and child survival strategies. This fourth quarter report has therefore based on the performances of Chereponi District.

The district as at beginning of the year 2016 had the following target population and coverage indicators.

INSTITUTIONS OFFERING RCH SERVICES

Chereponi Govt. Hospital , Chereponi Health Centre, Wenchiki Health Centre , Wonjuga CHPS Yorgu CHPS, Kudani CHPS, Bumburiga CHPS, Kwabena Kabosu CHPS, Garinkuka CHPS, Mabanbori CHPS, Tiekasu CHPS, Tachieku CHPS, Naduni CHPS, Nansoni CHPS, Tusunga CHPS, Kpamamba CHPS, Tombu CHPS, Famisah CHPS, Tigenga CHPS, Kwame Nansoni CHPS, Tambong CHPS, Waku CHPS, Naja CHPS and Nyagbandi CHPS

TABLE 34: RCH STAFF STRENGTH

CATEGORY	NO.	REMARKS
Medical Officer	1	At Post
Public Health Nurse	0	CHO Acting as PHN
Midwife	5	At Post(4 Orientation)Hospital
Snr. Nurse Manager	1	At Post(Hospital)
CHN'S/CHO'S	20	10 Study Leave
Medical Assistant	2	At Hospital
General Nurses	16	At Post
Enrolled Nurses	61	At Post
FT	2	At Post

Ward Assistant	3	At Post
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RCH SERVICES AREAS UNDERTAKEN

Component of safe motherhood is as follows;

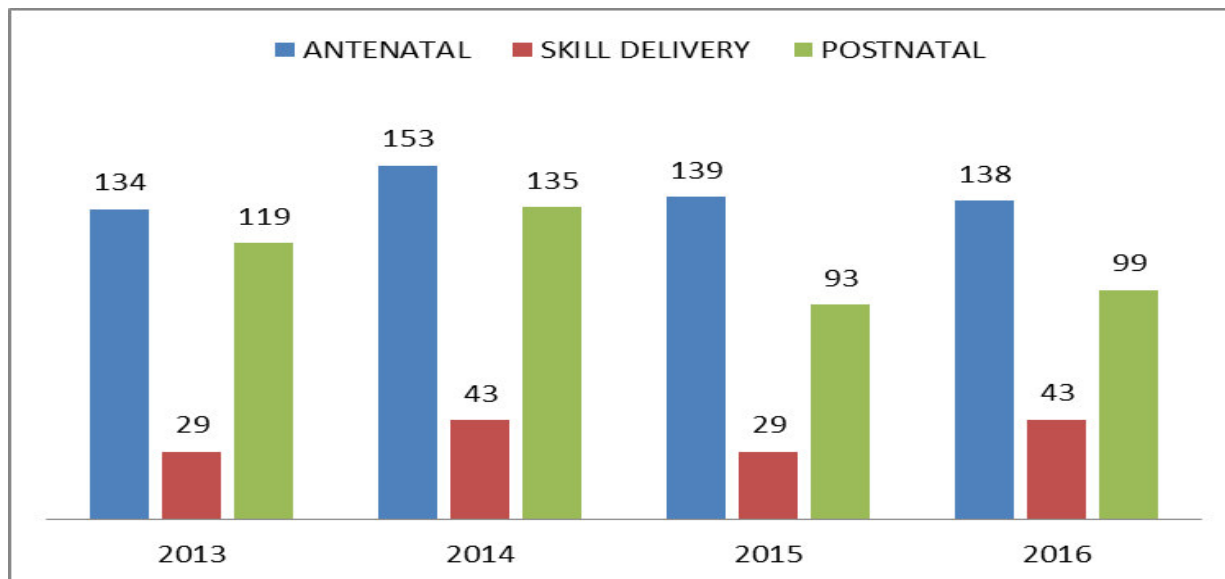
- Antenatal care services are rendered to prospective clients at both static and outreach points

The following activities were carried out at ANC during the 1st half of the year 2016.

- Focused ANC –on –going
- Distribution of SP to pregnant mothers using Dots is also –going
- Check H/B of pregnant mothers at registration and at 36 weeks of pregnancy testing of urine for protein and sugar is also –going
- Counseling and testing of pregnant mother on PMTCT for HIV/AIDS.

The table shows the trend of achievement in percentages for ANC, Skill Delivery and PNC Registrants for half year of 2016.

FIG 6: ANC, SKILLED DELIVERY AND PNC REGISTRANTS



ANTENATAL CARE

- ANC coverage for this half year under review is 1,746 (137.7%) IE& C is on-going
- Average visit is 2.5 as against 2.3 last half year under review.
- Proportion of 4+ visits of pregnant women recorded 1,035 representing 81.6%

SUPERVISORY DELIVERY

Skilled delivery for this half under review is 547 which represent 43.1% of expected deliveries.

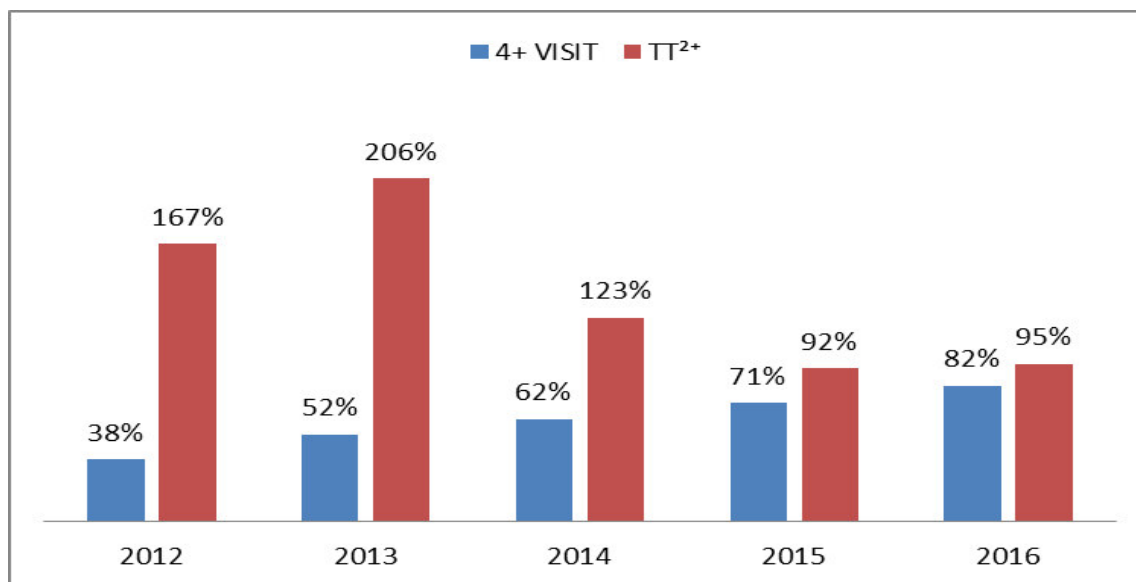
ANTENATAL RISK DETECTION

Duration of pregnancy at registration- pregnant women in the 3rd trimester rank among the risk detection group and this recorded 247(14.4%).

Age at registration:- Early teenage pregnancy recorded 0 whilst late teenage (15-19) registered 190 (14.9%)

Parity at Registration;- the number of pregnant women with parity of 5+ was 310(24.4%) of total registrations.

YEAR	4+ VISIT	TT²⁺
2010	744	3454
2011	662	3549
2012	554	2463
2013	817	3214
2014	1133	2247
2015	1189	1539
2016	1035	1202



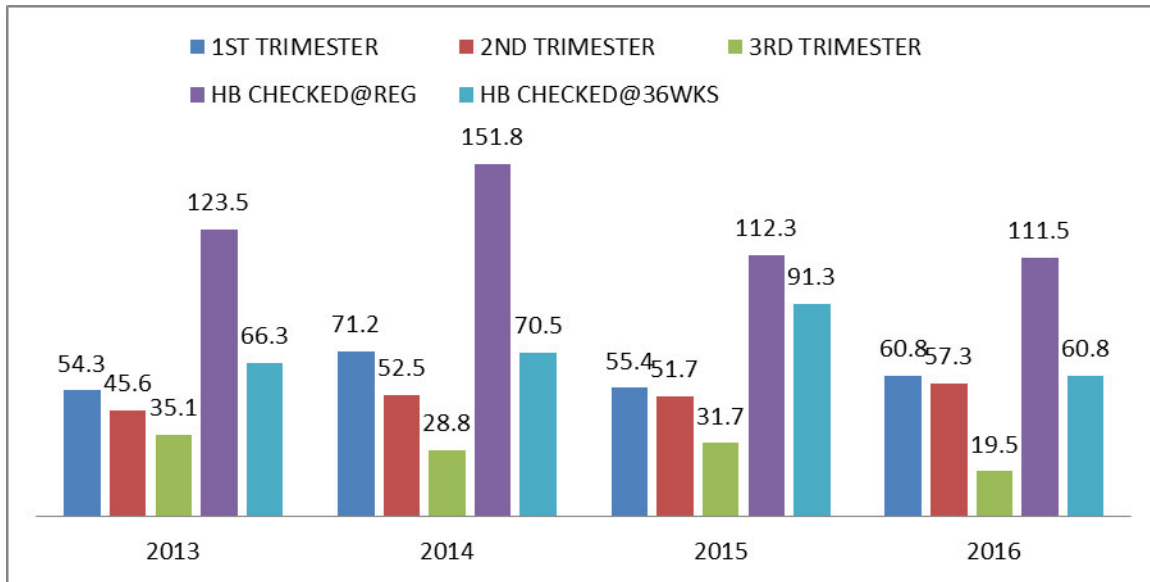
HAEMOGLOBIN ESTIMATION

Hemoglobin check on pregnant women at registration is 1,414 and at 36weeks are 771 out of which 12 were anemic at registration 4 at 36weeks respectively. They were treated with iron drugs and educated on diet. The most serious cases were referred to the medical officer for further management before delivery.

TABLE 36: HOMOGLLOBIN ESTIMATION FROM 2012-2016

CATEGORY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1ST TRIMESTER	710	632	852	682	771
2ND TRIMESTER	521	531	629	637	726
3RD TRIMESTER	259	408	345	390	247
HB CHECKED@REG	1357	1437	1817	1383	1414
HB CHECKED@36WKS	709	772	844	1125	771

FIG 7: HOMOglobin ESTIMATION



TBAs DELIVERY- TBAs delivery registered 695 in 2015 and 602 during this period 2016 under review.

Sensitization of TBAs is on-going to encourage TBAs to refer cases to health facilities in the district delivery.

FISTULA CASE SCREEN

Chereponi district continue to reports on fistula cases but the fourth quarter is zero(0)

KANGAAROO MOTHERS CARE (KMC)

KMC is not encouraging in the district. The District has (4) Midwives (1) in the Sub-district level, the district have trained CHO's/CHN's through the newborn care initiative and they are supporting mothers with premature babies.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal death recorded Two (2) in the district during fourth quarter 2016

STILL BIRTHS

The district recorded Five (14) SBS of which Four (11) were all fresh, fresh SBS delay 2nd stage.

COUPLE YEAR PROTECTION (CYP)

CYP short term method was 112.4 bringing to a total of 431.2% for CYP. There is room for improvement since IE&C is on-going and chemical sellers are brought on board to sell some of the commodities. As some clients feel shy to approach health services providers, but comfortable with chemical sellers.

CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

A Child health services is been rendered to children at both static and outreach point during the fourth quarter is as follows:

CHILDREN WEIGHED

(ATTENDANCE)

0 -11 MTHS (6,887) 108%

12 – 23 MTHS (3,167) 49%

24 – 59 MTHS (839) 14 %

All those children who are malnourished are usually given food ration from WFP according to their mass index (BMI) and mothers are educated on exclusive breast feeding and complement feedings

IMMUNIZATION

The following immunizations were administered to children during the year under review.

VACCINE	NO	PERCENTAGE
BCG	1,403	11%

Polio	1,174	93%
Penta	1,206	96%
Measles	1,12	80%
Yellow Fever	977	84%

THE THREE YEAR TREND OF IMMUNIZATIONS

ANTIGENS	2013	2014	2015	2016
BCG	1698	1981	1417	1403
PENTA1	1794	1898	1678	1209
PENTA3	1773	1747	1702	906
OPV3	1761	1747	1738	887
MEASLES1/RU	1607	1673	1355	1012
TT2+	3214	1211	1539	1153

ADOLESCENT HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

There is no adolescent health corners establish in the district yet but services have been carried out and on-going:

Health education on teenage pregnancy is on-going in the district. school health activities carried out during this year as follows:

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES FOR 2016

- No of school 41
- No of Enrolled 2,141
- No of schools visited 29
- No examined 641
- No of children referred for care 0

PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS (PMTCT)

No of PMTCT sites 10 all active. Below are activities carried out during this year under review?

No of ANC Registrants	No Counsellled	No Tested	No being Positive	No Receiving ARTS
1746	1542	963	0	0

MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAMME

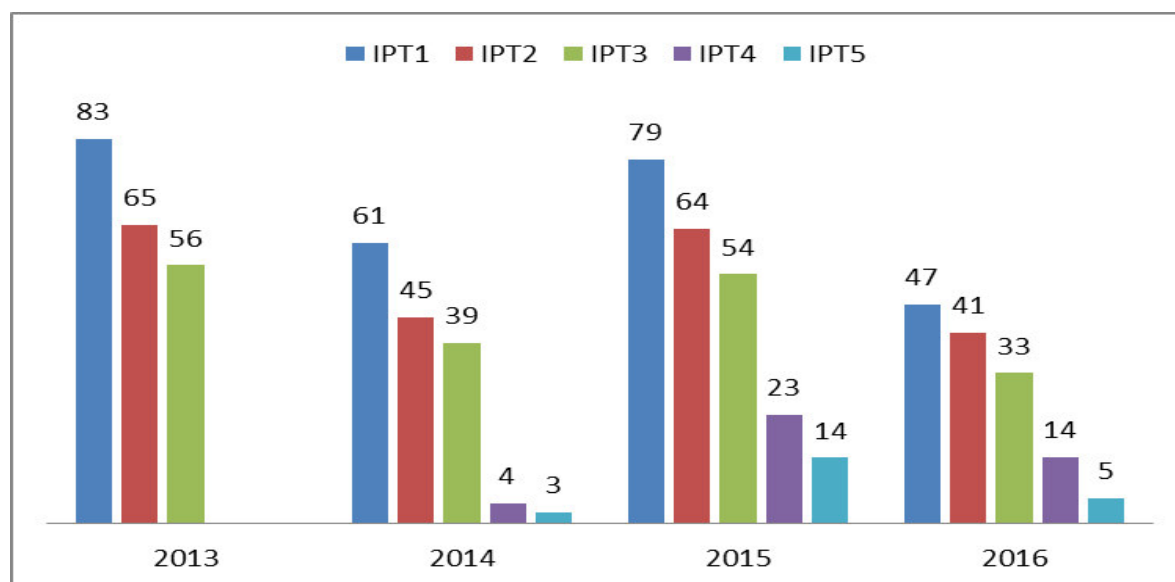
Malaria control activities are on-going in the district. Below are some activities carried out during the year.

	No	Percentage
IPT 1	826	47
IPT2	721	41
IPT3	568	33
IPT 4	253	14
IPT5	96	5%

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
IPT1	1238	1297	1111	1316	826
IPT2	1051	1008	818	1064	721

IPT3	782	872	716	900	568
IPT4			81	392	253
IPT5			47	238	96
1ST ITN	1,047	1,173	827	1107	918
2ND ITN	1,040	1,127	685	1033	1048

**INTERMITTENT PREVENTIVE TREATMENT (SP) FOR MALARIA
COVERGAES(%)**



Promotion of ITNs use by pregnant women is also on-going.

1st visit 918(52.5%)

2nd visit 1048(60.0%)

IMCI (CLINICALS)

The district has trained staff and CBS to manage cases in all the health facilities in the district. Also all the staffs have had training on pharmacovigilance, vector control and data management.

COMMUNITY-INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESSES (C-IMCI)

CBS volunteers and coordinators in the communities have been trained and the coordinators compiled report from the community to the District where it is analyzed and sent to the RHD. But of late the coordinators were refusing to collect the report for the health directorate for onward submission to the RHD. Several meetings were held on account of that and according to them, they need monthly allowance before they can give reports to DHMT.

Monitoring and supervision for the period is only once. Hope to intensify monitoring and supervisory for the second half.

3.5.10 NUTRITION

INTRODUCTION

The Nutrition Unit is one of the service delivery units under the auspices of the District Health Directorate of the Ghana Health Service (GHS). It is mandated to co- ordinate all nutrition activities in the district, implement Nationally/ Regionally directed programs on Nutrition and collaborate with NGOs and others stakeholders with concern on Nutrition.

Work for the empowerment and the capacity development of families and communities as primary child caregivers (PCC) through nutrition education and advocacy.

MAIN PRIORITIES

- Impact knowledge and favorable attitudes of mothers/caregivers on appropriate maternal and child care practices through training, food demonstration and counseling.
- Building the capacity of staffs/volunteers on appropriate child feeding practices and basic nutrition.
- Increase public knowledge and awareness on Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) and the benefits of consuming iodated salt.
- Effective monitoring and supportive supervision of special Nutrition programs such as NMCCSP and RING project among others.

- Maintain Maternal and under five (5) vitamin A supplementation at 100%.
- Monthly validation of data with health staff and community volunteers.

GROWTH MONITORING AND PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

There has been regular growth promotion and monitoring activities of children under five (5) by Health Staffs and Village Volunteers at both statics and outreach points. Data collected from these activities are often analyzed to determine the nutritional status of under- five (5) years old children using the anthropometric indicator weight- for- age (W/A). The table below gives a four (4) half year trend of under-five children weigh. The table below shows Growth Monitoring and Promotion activities

TABLE 36: GROWTH MONITORING AND PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

YEAR	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL NO. OF CHILDREN WEIGHED	13746	14852	16308	16418	11119
UNDERWEIGHED CHILDREN (SEVERE)	611 (4.4%)	240 (1.6%)	206 (1.2%)	291(1.8%)	149 (1.34%)
UNDERWEIGHED CHILDREN (MODERATE)	4206 (30.6%)	3945 (26.6%)	3986 (24.4%)	3483(21.2%)	1757 (15.8%)
NORMAL CHILDREN	6495 (47.3%)	8956 (60.3%)	12157 (74.5%)	12644(77.0%)	9213 (82.9%)

It can be seen from the table that there has been a reduction in both severe and moderate underweight in the fourth quarter of the year as compared to what was recorded by the district

for the past four years within that same period . This could be attributed to the intervention that is taking place in the district and the hard work of health staffs.

MICRONUTRIENTS PROGRAMMES

ROUTINE VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTATION

This activity was carried out during year plus the routine dosing of all children under-five (5) years. Postpartum Vitamin A supplementation was also carried out in health facilities and at outreach points this half year, CBAs, GPs and TBA complemented this efforts. The table below illustrates the coverage of under-five children vitamin A

TABLE 37: UNDER 5 VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTATION COVERAGE (FROM 2011-2015)

YEAR	TARGET	COVERAGE	% COVERAGRE
2012	5088	1113	21.9
2013	5236	3536	67.5
2014	5388	4048	75.1
2015	5544	3382	61.0
2016		4619	

From the table above it can be seen that the under-five vitamin A supplementation has reduce over the year. We hope more can be done so that every child will we reach so long as vitamin A supplementation is concern in the district.

TABLE 38: POSTPARTUM VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTATION COVERAGE (FROM YEAR 2011 - 2014)

YEAR	TARGET	COVERAGE	% COVERAGE
2012	1131	602	53.2
2013	1164	1110	95.4
2014	1197	1566	130.8
2015		8759	
2016		1258	

From the table above it can be seen that post partum vitamin A supplementation is increasing steadily as the years go by. The district is able to get more than 100% target for postpartum Vitamin A we in the district are thinking the district population for expected delivery is under estimated. Also some health staffs count number capsules not mothers dose with Vitamin A

IRON DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA (IDA) CONTROL PROGRAMME

In line with the introduction of the integrated strategy for anemia control in Ghana, all health staffs have been trained to enhance their capacity on the implementation of this program. This has facilitated a continuous distribution of routine anti-anemia drugs (iron folate and dewormers) to vulnerable group's especially pregnant women at all health facilities and outreach points. In 2016, 3334 children were deworm at facility level and outreach points in the district.

IDD CONTROL

Since the launching of the Universal Salt Iodization (USI) in Ghana, the district has deepened efforts at realizing this dream by:

- Educating the public on the benefits of consuming iodated salt (IS).
- Making IS available at almost all Health facilities.
- Forming Iodated Salt Committees to deal with non-iodized salt dealers in the District.

- Sensitization of three (3) basic schools.
- Sensitization of two (2) communities.
- Educating salt sellers on how to store iodated salt in the market during sales.
- Educating households on how to store iodized salt in the house.

Market and household iodated salt surveys were also conducted in first and second quarters of the this half year and the following result were obtain as shown in the table below

TABLE (39) QUARTERLY MARKET SURVEY

No. of markets covered	No. of salt traders	No. tested	RESULTS		
			0PPM	< 15PPM	>15PPM
21	117	87	34	35	18

From the table above market iodized salt sale is not encouraging we hope with the intervention stated earlier, we are sure by the end of the year more iodized salt will be sold in the markets of Chereponi district.

TABLE 40: QUARTERLY HOUSEHOLD SURVEY TABLE

NO. of salt tested	0PPM	<15PPM	>15PPM
	220	164	72

From the table above it is clear that household iodized salt consumption is not the best of. During the survey the nurses realized that most people store their iodized salt in open containers. This could be a factor that leads to the less 15 PPM figure being high. The nurses took their time educate them accordingly.

IDENTIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT OF SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION

The district started the implementation of CMAM in August 2014. Performance of the district can be seen as in the table below.

INDICATOR	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ADMISSIONS	-	-	-	493	234
CURE	-	-	-	75	60
DEFAULTERED	-	-	-	17	4
NON-RECOVERED	-	-	-	0	0
DIED	-	-	-	1	1
CURRENT IN THE PROGRAMM	-	-	-	198	169

3.5.12 COMMUNITY INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICE

The district was brought on board in third quarter 2014, 25 the staffs were trained. The district has gotten delivery of registers from USAID-RING a register to enable us track indicator of C-IYCF. The staffs that were trained are now counseling mothers, caregivers and pregnant women in best feeding practices. As it stand now 50 health staff and 115 volunteers a have since being trained on C-IYCF module. We hope to it outcomes in counseling activities in the district.

Indicator	2014	2015	2016
No. of new registrants in C-	-		101

IYCF Register			
Total No. of CHN in the C-IYCF Register (old+new)	-		439
Total No. of CHN visited at least once a month	-		338
Total No. of CHN discharge from home visit	-		224

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DONOR INTERVENTION IN THE DISTRICT

4.1 RESILIENCE IN NORTHERN GHANA (RING)

The Resiliency in Northern Ghana (RING) is an integrated project and partnership effort under USAID feed the future initiative designed to contribute to the government of Ghana's efforts to sustainably reduce poverty and improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations.

The main purpose of the RING Project is to improve the livelihoods and nutritional status of vulnerable households in targeted communities in some selected districts in Northern region of which Chereponi District is part.

The Project seeks to achieve its objectives through; increasing consumption of diverse quality foods especially among women and children, improving behaviours related to nutrition and hygiene of women and young children and strengthening local support networks to address the on-going needs of vulnerable households.

The following activities were carried out in 2016:

- Governance
- Agric and Livelihood
- WASH
- Health and Nutrition

In 2016, RING approved a Budget of **GHC 607,976.72** for Chereponi District Assembly to implement her activities. Below is the breakdown for the various components;

Governance	175,610.00
Nutrition	189,032.72
Agric	111,142.00
WASH	77,338.00
VSLA	<u>54,854.00</u>
	<u>GHC 607,976.72</u>

By the end of 2016, total expenditure on the activities stand at **GHC 468,451.00**. The District also secured a 2 month No-Cost Extension from RING due to the fact that there was a late start (June instead of January) of activities in 2016.

4.2 AGRIC & LIVELIHOODS

Under the livelihood component, during the quarter under review there was harvesting and utilization of OFSP and Soya bean for beneficiaries. These utilization trainings were conducted in the District by UDS. A variety of meals were prepared as a demonstration for the women to replicate in their homes. UDS also supported the beneficiaries to construct simple storage facilities to store and preserve OFSP. Monitoring exercise was also carried out.

Yield Data for 2016

Crop	Yield	Beneficiaries
Soya bean	102,648.15 kg	432
OFSP	1,406kg	50

Small Ruminants Data for 2016

Item	No	Remarks
Sheep	536	Supplied direct to the beneficiaries

VSLA

Group monitoring was carried out completed (42 VSLA groups were monitored), and a three day financial literacy and business management training was also carried out. These 42 groups include the 2015 groups. There was also a share out after the end cycle. The table below shows the information on share out for 2016

No. of Com	No. of Groups	No of Individual Members	Amt Saved to date	Amt Loaned	Social Fund
10	28	868	45,219.00	13,767	2,887.60

4.3 NUTRITION

With support from RING, there was Monitoring of all health facilities in the District, and findings of the visit brought out these facts;

- General under five attendances has also increased tremendously over the four half years period, 13743 in 2012, 14852 in 2013, 16308 in 2014 and 16418 in 2015, drop in 2016 to 11119 half year this can be attributed to weak motorbikes that we have and erratic supply of vaccines and solo shot. Most of the health staffs do not go for outreach if such logistics are not available. We are engaging them in a talk that services can be conducted without the above logistic because growth monitoring and promotion can take place.
- There has been a slight increment of severe underweight for the first half year in 2015 (1.8 %) compared to (1.37%) within that same period in 2016. Also the moderately malnourish reduce from 21.2% in 2015 to 15.2% in 2016 within the half year periods. Normal weighed children has also increase from 77.0 in 2015 to 80.2 In 2016
- There has also been an increase in under five (5) vitamin A supplementation with a percentage of 67.5% compared to 75.1% in 2015 , 2016 half years.
- Postpartum vitamin A coverage also increase from 53.2% in half year of 2012 to 95% in the first half year of 2013, there has been increase in 2014 half year of 130%. We in the district health directorate believed that the population for expected delivery is under estimated.

Training conducted by Nutrition Component

Type of activity or Training	# Participants/ facilities reached
ENAs	51
VSLA & MTMS	130
Non-Health Sector Staff	87
Food Demo	395

4.4 WASH

During the year under review, hand washing stations were established in various institutions and schools to improve hygiene and sanitation in the District and especially among RING communities.

25 communities were engaged in community-led total sanitation (CLTS) approach to hygiene and sanitation. For 2016, 8 communities were brought on board. Nine communities were ODF Basic per the constant monitoring being carried out. By the end of 2016, the District had achieved 3 ODF.

4.5 Good Governance

The RING project also supported the District Assembly with logistics to improve service delivery. These logistics include Office Equipments and stationary. Below is the distribution

Procurement

Type of item	Quantity	Beneficiaries	Remarks
Desktop Computer	3	AGRIC, GHS & STORES	Supplied to Departments
Laptop computers	3	DPCU, VSLA & AGRIC	All officers have received their laptops
Lesser Jet Printers	3	GHS, STORES & AGRIC	Supplied to departments
External Hard drive	3	DFO, DPCU and VSLA	
Scanner	1	DPCU	Supplied to DPCU

Procure Photocopiers	1	DPCU	Supplied to DPCU
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The project supported the DPCU in the preparation of community action plans (CAPs) for 15 communities this year. All these CAPs were harmonized into the Area Council Plans and consolidated into the 2017 AAP. A number of trainings were organized to build the capacities of staff of the district to improve service delivery at their respective departments. A number of training were conducted for staff and communities members. The table below show some of the Training conducted with the support from RING

Type of activity or Training	# Participants/ facilities reached
3-day Training on Social Protection	15
Training on Financial Record Keeping	20
Training on Risk –based Auditing	15
GIS Refresher Training	15
Gender Mainstreaming Training	24
Procurement Training	25
TOTAL	114

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 THE WAY FORWARD

5.1 Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed

Some of the issues against the M&E Team in the implementation of the M&E Plan include inadequacy of funds. This is largely due to the mandatory deductions made by the District Assemblies Common Fund Administration at source. The DPCU has some computers and accessories, no photocopier and has no scanner. It has irregular access to vehicle for M&E..

Another major constrain faced in the implementation of the M&E Plan was the required capacity of the DPCU. The DPCU has low M&E capacity in project monitoring especially specification of materials used for projects.

Management of the Assembly is urged to give to the DPCU what is due to the unit. An M&E vehicle should be allocated to the Unit and maintained regularly for effective monitoring of development activities/projects in the District. There is also the need for M&E capacity building programme to be organized for the DPCU members. It is hoped that if these are done with effective motivation, the DPCU will function effectively and efficiently. The District should resource the Project Inspection Team as it complements efforts of the Project Monitoring Team.

5.2 Recommendations

A number of important issues which need to be addressed in the immediate future among several others include the under mention:

- The capacities of the DPCU, especially in the areas of Strategic planning and financial management should be enhanced by training programmes;

- An M&E vehicle should be allocated and maintained regularly and made available to the DPCU for effective monitoring of development activities/projects in the District ;
- More pragmatic measures of mobilizing resources internally (IGF) should be introduced.
- Guidelines for the utilization of the DACF, which specifies that funds can only be used for ‘**development**’ projects, should be **strictly implemented** and **closely monitored**; and
- Widen the scope of civil society participation in development planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: SOME COMPLETED PROJECTS OF 2015-2016



3-Unit Classroom @ Kpamaba



Pediatric Ward @ Chereponi



4-Unit Classroom with store and office @ Chereponi



6-Unit Classroom @ Nansoni