

TATALE-SANGUI DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR 2016

TSDA 2016 APR

DPCU

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In line with government attempts aimed at developing the nation, District Assemblies through the guidance of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA I &II), have prepared Medium Term Development Plans with the view of achieving better standards of living and better conditions of living for greater numbers of people and not for a few. In this direction, several interventions have been put in place and the District Assembly at the center of development planning and implementation efforts has been engaged in a lot of activities aimed at ensuring development.

The Annual Progress Report is a one of the many other platforms, that helps to provide the necessary feedback to relevant stakeholders on the performance of Policies, Programmes and Projects; and to help assess the progress made, within the context of the aim of ensuring that about 70% of the inhabitants have access to basic economic and social amenities like water, education, health, shelter, security, means of livelihood, electricity and others by the end of 2017.

Also, update on some specific indicators have been observed and measured and the performances are presented under the various thematic areas of the plan. There is also a comparative analysis of the indicators to determine the extent of achievement with reference to targets and the records for previous years to establish progress or otherwise. Another part of the reports throws some light of how the District has fared in dealing with some critical development and poverty reduction issues.

	Thematic Area	Performance
1	Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private sector	Fair
2	Accelerated Agriculture Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Good
3	Oil and Gas Development	
4	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	Fair
5	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Good
6	Transparent and Accountable Governance	Good

In specific terms the following are some of the key achievements of the District within the period:

1. Construction of 2No. 3-Unit Classroom block projects under the mandatory projects

2. Construction of 2No. CHPS compounds under the mandatory projects and 1 No. Reproductive and Child Welfare Centre
3. Construction of 10No institutional Latrines by UNICEF for schools
4. Construction of 9No boreholes for schools also by UNICEF
5. Formation stage of Nakparborle-Kandin Road
6. Extension of Electricity to 5 communities and Tatale township
7. The implementation of LEAP activities and disbursement of grants for households was undertaken successfully during the year under review. A total of 2475 Households are reported to be benefiting from this scheme.

These achievements notwithstanding, the district still needs to step up efforts in areas like:

1. Improving on School Performance especially BECE performance
2. Reducing the incidence of malaria and its associated deaths especially in children under five years.
3. Promoting and development of the at least one tourist site in the District.
4. Introduce workable measures to improve Local Revenue Generation
5. Intensify lobbying to enhance the development prospects of the district
6. Sourcing for other funding outside the traditional sources
7. Promote agro processing as a key factor for improving district economy.

ACRONYMS

ACs – Area Councils

APR –Annual Performance Review

CHPS – Community Based Health Planning System

DA – District Assembly

DDHS – District Director of Health Service

DMTDP – District Medium Term Development Plan

DPCU – District Planning Coordinating Unit

EA s - Electoral Areas

GSFP - Ghana School Feeding Programme

GSGDA – Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda

LEAP – Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty

MP – Member of Parliament

NDPC – National Development Planning Commission

RHD – Regional Health Directorate

PWD – Persons With Disability

RPCU – Regional Planning Coordinating Unit

TSDA – Tatale- Sanguli District Assembly

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

The Government of Ghana is committed to becoming and maintaining a middle Income status by ensuring strict adherence to the rule of law, increased productivity, and prudent management, transparent and accountable practices especially within the public sector.

In the pursuit of this, successive governments have initiated many policy frameworks e.g. Vision 2020, GPRSI & II and most recently, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA). Particularly at the District Level, corresponding Medium Term Development Plans have always been prepared with the aim of actualizing the vision of development as outlined in the national policy document. This to ensure that better standards of living and better conditions of living are achieved for greater numbers of people and not for a few.

It is against this background that Government and development partners continually/annually commit significant resources to support a wide range of development interventions that are designed to improve the social, economic cultural, organizational conditions and spatial arrangements in the country.

As Socrates said, an unexamined life is not worth living. This idea emphasizes the need for Monitoring, Evaluation, and reporting so as to provide a feedback to relevant stakeholders like the executive, legislative, development partners and other stakeholders on the performance of public policy, programmes and projects. It also helps to assess the impacts or if possible review such interventions so as to derive the maximum returns from them.

The 1992 constitution of Ghana has provisions within it that gives the institutional and legal framework for this activity. The establishment of the NDPC, RPCU & DPCU with specific roles and functions to carry out have over the years provided the needed guidelines and leadership for the achievement of this purpose.

It is in fulfillment of its constitutional mandate therefore that, the NDPC has provided guidelines to MMDs on the preparation of District Monitoring and Evaluation Plans.

This document is therefore a report of the findings arising from the implementation of the third year of DMTDP 2014-2017. As such, the Annual Action Plan for the year 2016 is the major

point of reference for this report. However, due consideration has also been given to other relevant and crosscutting issues in the district.

1.2 General Profile of the Tatale-Sanguli District Assembly

The Tatale-Sanguli District is located in the Eastern flank of the Northern Region and covers an area of about 1,232 km sq. It shares boundaries with the Republic of Togo to the East, Zabzugu District to the West, Saboba and Chereponi Districts to the North, Nanumba North and Nkwanta North to the South. The District is comprised about One-hundred and sixty-nine (169) communities, nine (9) Electoral Areas (EAs), and three (3) sub-districts. The sub-districts are Tatale town councils including the Kandin/Sheini and Tatindo Area Councils (ACs). The district also has about four major peri-urban towns namely: Tatale, Kuyuli, Kandin and Sanguli with Tatale being the Administrative capital.

The Population of the District is about 60,039 comprising of 31,384 males and 30,543 females representing about 2.49% of the total population of the Northern region with a growth rate of 2.09%. The total population of the Northern region stood at 2,479,461 (as at 2010). The proportion of children under 15 years is about 53%. The dependency ratio that is the ratio of non-productive persons (0 – 15 years and 65 years and over) to persons aged 16 – 64 years is 1.1. This means for every dependent there is one productive household member or, in other words each adult household has himself and one additional person to care for. Households in Tatale – Sanguli District are predominantly male-headed. The proportion of female-headed households is 4.2%. The average household size is 7.7 with the smallest household comprising one member and the largest household having 30 members

The Tatale-Sanguli District is a relatively less endowed as far as development resources are concerned. This has greatly affected the ability of the Assembly to undertake various projects to improve the Urban and rural environments. The main problem facing the District relates to the low income of the population due to lack of diversified employment opportunities, thus, forcing many people into informal sector activities such as petty trading, small scale manufacturing and agriculture.

The Assembly has over the years since its existence, tried to enhance the lives of the populace through the provision of certain basic amenities like schools, sanitation facilities, roads, health facilities and other social services. This has been possible as a result of the collaboration with

other development partners and the efficient management of the Assembly's share of the District Assembly Common Fund.

1.2.1 Vision

A healthy people with high productivity in a well-managed environment, high standard of living where, children, women and men have equal access to basic health, quality education, food and nutrition and economic resources and participating in decision making.

The vision of theTatale-Sanguli District (TSDA) Assembly is:

To become a first class District Assembly ensuring improvement in the quality of life of its people through

- a. Excellent and Equitable provision of basic social and economic services and infrastructure
- b. Effective and efficient exploitation and utilization of the available resources
- c. Empowerment of the citizenry
- d. Ensuring wealth creation and poverty reduction within the context of God Governance

1.2.2 Mission Statement

The Assembly exists to foster unity, peace, harmony, amongst the major ethnic groups as well as the minor tribes whilst providing plans and programmes to improve and maintain living standards of all people living within the boundaries of the district.

1.2.3 Goal

In line with GSGDA II, the goal of the assembly is in the Medium Term is: “To ensure an improvement in the lives of the citizenry through job creation, effective and efficient utilization of limited resources, economic growth, value addition, equitable distribution of resources in the context of good governance and sustainable development. In order to achieve the above goal the following objectives were set up.

1. To increase Internal Revenue Mobilization by 35% by 2017
2. To improve road network by providing 30km additional roads by 2017
3. To expand production infrastructure by for increased productivity and ensure clean, safe and healthy environment by December 2017
4. To modernize and increase agricultural production by 30% average for major crops by the end of December 2017

5. To promote effective Public/Private Partnership in the development of the District by adopting the “LED” Approach.
6. To expand the social infrastructure, logistics and develop the human resource base of the District
7. To improve on the standard of education by 20% by the end of the plan period
8. To improve on the quality of Health delivery system by the end of the plan period
9. To increase the number and capacity of staff of the Assembly and other agencies by the end of December 2017.
10. To ensure adequate logistics are in place for all Departments and Agencies for effective and efficient service delivery by December 2017
11. To enhance good governance and civic responsibility by strengthening the institutions within the district.
12. To reduce poverty and income inequalities especially for the Vulnerable, Excluded and the disadvantaged communities.

1.3 Methodology

In compiling this report, the DPCU first met and designed a checklist to guide the collection of data for the analysis. Secondly, a taskforce was formed comprising of selected members of the DPCU and assigned the responsibility of collecting and analysing the data. Thereafter, the DPCU met with the larger stakeholders to validate the findings. The DPCU organized an annual performance review meeting and finally undertook the writing and dissemination of the report.

1.4 Challenges

Some of the challenges the team encountered in connection with this exercise include the following:

- Difficulty in Getting feedback from some of the departments, agencies etc.
- Absence of information on some important indicators
- Absence of some department and therefore inability to respond to certain indicators

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

2.2.1 Ghana School Feeding Programme (G.S.F.P) implementation

2.2.2 Impact of the Programme on Education

The implementation of the program has led to the following achievements:

- Increased enrolments
- Significant Reduction in truancy and absenteeism
- Encouraged regularity and punctuality in school attendance, compared to period before school feeding
- Increased retention and participation in curricula activities
- Improvement in school performance
- Reduction in dropout rate. It also encouraged primary school drop outs to re-enroll in school.
- Improvement in learning and academic performance.
- Contributed to the provision of nutritional needs of the pupils

Local Communities:

- Reduced the burden of parents: Parents do not need to worry about lunch for their wards in school.
- Boosted domestic food production - some of the food items were purchased from the local producers (farmers). That, therefore, served as ready market for their produce.
- Poverty level in the district, especially among the women has reduced since
- money earmarked for feeding have now been channeled into other economic activities

Challenges and Constraints

The programme despite its numerous achievements is still confronted with some challenges and constraints. The following are some of the major ones:

1. Delays in payments

2. High cost of food stuffs
3. Continued rise in enrolment figures
4. High inflation rates
5. Inadequate standard kitchen facilities

2.3. The Capitation Grant Implementation in the District

The Capitation Grant is one of the Government’s recent policy initiatives aimed at promoting Universal Basic Education and also to reduce the poverty situation in the long term.

Prior to the implementation of Capitation Grant programme, some parents were not able to fund their children’s education. Children whose parents could not afford the fees being charged and other petty expenses were compelled to stay out of school.

Statistics from the District Education Directorate on enrolment for at last three years indicate some increases. However, there is still room for improvement and the District should intensify efforts in consolidating the strides made in this sector.

This means that, as the enrolment levels continue to increase, the need for more and even better school infrastructure and other facilities becomes obvious. The District Assembly for that matter would have to put in place adequate measures to address the problems to meet the increasing enrolments.

2.4 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty(LEAP) is a government intervention that was introduced to give financial support to the households that are considered poor in the society. The Social welfare unit of the department have been coordinating payment to beneficial households every two month in the district and also report challenges of the system to the appropriate offices for solution. Payment is now electronic and beneficial households are credited direct head office through their e-zwich. The program was expanded in 2016 to cover 30 communities. The table below shows total number of households benefiting from the program

Table: LEAP beneficiaries households

YEAR	NO. OF BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLD
2015	415
2016	2060
TOTAL	2475

2.5 PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

During the year under review, Persons With Disability (PWD) were supported financially to support them pay medical bills, school fees and other financial challenges that confront them.

Table: Number of PWDs beneficiaries

SEX	2015	2016
MALE	109	133
FEMALE	100	110
TOTAL	209	243

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES OF DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM PLAN

3.1 Performance Review for Activities in the 2016 Annual Action Plan from DMTDP

For the purpose of this report, this review was concentrated on activities outlined in the 2016 Annual Action Plan. In all One Hundred and forty-nine (127) interventions were proposed to be done within the year which were distributed among the various sectors of the District.

The activities were distributed among the various sectors set out in the plan. The various activities were examined in terms of whether action has been initiated or not.

3.2. Ghana Health Service

Table: Core District Indicators for Ghana Health Service under GSGDA II

INDICATORS	TARGETS	2014		2015		2016	
	2017	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	<2%	<2%	1.16	<2%	1.02	<2%	1.29
Maternal Mortality ratio	<140/100,000 LB	<140/100,000 LB	0	<140/100,000 LB	0	<140/100,000 LB	0
Under 5 mortality rate	<0.6	<0.6	0.4	<0.6	0.9	<0.6	0.6
Malaria incidence per 1000 per year	200	200	692	200	675	200	628
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5	<2%	<2%	Survey not done	<2%	Survey not done	<2%	Survey not done
Prevalence of underweight among children under 5	2.0	2.0	0.6	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.1
% deliveries attended by skilled health personnel	>60%	>60%	37.3	>60%	35.3	>60%	41.1
% NHIS patient attendance	100%	100%	92.7	100%	96.1	100%	96.2
Family planning	38%	38%	24.2	38%	23.0	38%	25.0

acceptance rate							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12-19 • 20 and above 							
Patient – Doctor ratio	1:9000	1:9000	0	1:9000	1:68499	1:9000	1:70485
Nurse – Patient Ratio	1:1000	1:1000	1:1181	1:1000	1:990	1:1000	1:785
Number of CHPS compounds	19	19	4	19	U	19	9
Number of functional CHPS	19	19	4	19	4	19	5

SN	ACTIVITIES/INDICATORS	2014	2015	2016	REMARKS
1	Proportion electoral areas with functional CHPS zones (45E.A)	0.21%	0.21%	0.53%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yachado CHPS needs completion • Completed New CHPS needs logistics and equipment to operate • New CHPS compounds needed at Koyili, Nachamba, Nkpagrini, Wolongni
2	Number of Community resident Nurses (CHOs)	13	18	15	Accommodation needed for at CHPS and health centers
3	Proportion of facility with functional motorbikes	21%	24%	20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 motors needed for serve all facilities
4	Proportion of children U5 who are underweight	0.6	1.7	1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey need to be conducted
5	Proportion of children fully immunized (proxy Penta 3 coverage)	77.6	87.7	88.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% target not met due to weak motors leading to irregular outreach activities
6	Antenatal Care Coverage 4+	47.4	49.0	44.5	
7	Postnatal care coverage for newborn babies	55.3	48.5	62.2	
8	Per capita OPD attendance	0.60	0.57	0.53	
9	Still birth rate	1.9	1.7	0.5	
10	Proportion of OPD Due to malaria	39.3	37.5	28.4	

3.2.1 Challenges

- 10 motorbikes (only 6 functional) resulting in poor transport system for outreaches.
- Inadequate fuel to carry out outreach and other technical duties coupled with zero GOG 2 and GOG 3 inflows.

- Inadequate accommodation for staff at health centers
- Lack of apartment for our DDHS.
- Active surveillance challenge due to lack of motorbike for DCO.
- Unreliable solar plant at most facilities
- Delay NHIS reimbursement
- Poor data management as facilities do not enter data into DHIMS
- Inadequate staffing at DHA
- Inadequate midwives and Medical Assistant at all facilities
- Inadequate administrative logistics e.g computers, printers, SAFE cabinet for offices.
- Lack of poly tanks at some facilities
- Inadequate commitment by some community volunteers to do surveillance activities due to lack of bicycles and low motivation
- Staff attrition gradually on the increase
- Lack of accreditation to operationalize newly constructed CHPS compounds

3.2.2 The Way Forward

- Lobby D/A , Hon. MP & RHD for supply of new motorbikes and fuel
- Lobby DA and Community leadership for provision of staff accommodation.
- Intensify continuous negotiations with D/A for provision of DDHS apartment
- Write a proposal with follow ups to D/A & Hon. MP for supplying motors to DHA officers for active surveillance
- Lobby for more staff especially the critical staff.
- Liaise D/A, Hon. MP, NGOs for solar lights supply to especially newly constructed CHPS compounds
- Lobby with Hon. DCE, D/A, NGO to provide laptops and modems for facility data entry
- Lobby with RHA for critical (CHN, Midwives, PA) and adequate staffing for DHA
- Continue to lobby with DA for support in provision of office logistics
- Follow ups to be done for provision of poly tanks to facilities on the accelerated WASH program

- Lobby with RHA/District Assembly/Partners for provision of bicycles to CBSV as
- motivational package
- Negotiation with RHA for replacement of staffs transferred out
- Follow up to District Assembly for furnishing of CHPS and provision of basic equipment and logistics as requirement for accreditation

Table: Indicators for Environmental Health under GSGDA II

INDICATORS	Targets	2014		2015		2016	
		Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe water source (%)	100%	100%	88%	100%	98%	100%	98%
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (HH Latrines/KVIP) (%)	20%	20%	6.5%	20%	6.5%	60%	31.2%
Proportion of communities which are ODF	25%	25%	3.5%	20%	3.5%	30%	18.8%
Proportion of communities which are ODF Basic	50%	50%	50%	50%	47.6%	30%	27.6%
% of budget allocated to water and sanitation programme	50%	50%	20%	40%	15%	20%	15%

3.3. Ghana Education Service

Table: Core Indicators for Ghana Education Service under GSGDA II

INDICATORS	TARGETS	2014		2015		2016		REMARKS
	2017	TARGET	ACHIEVED	TARGET	ACHIEVED	TARGET	ACHIEVED	
% of children in pre-school age attending pre school	100%	100%	93.1%	100%	97%	100%	92%	VERY GOOD
Completion rate by gender in basic education level (BECE)	94%	80%	70.4%	83.5%	64.3%	90%	75.9%	GOOD
Secondary school completion rate by gender(SSSCE)	100%	80%	69.2%	85%	78.8%	90%	87.5%	VERY GOOD
Gross Enrolment rate	96.1%	75%	43%	80%	79.8%	84.1%	77%	ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT
• PRIMARY	88.4%	50%	40%	60%	72%	70%	51.2%	
• JHS	80%	35%	17%	50%	45.1%	65%	32.1%	
• SHS								
Gender Parity index	0.9	0.9	0.82	0.90	0.87	0.94	0.86	GOOD
• PRIMARY	0.85	0.8	0.77	0.85	0.82	0.9	0.71	
• JHS	1	0.8	0.63	0.82	0.68	0.88	0.82	
• SHS								
Pupil Teacher Ratio	45	45	103	45	62	45	50	THERE IS ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT
• PRIMARY	30	30	22	30	24	30	28	
• JHS	35	35	38	35	40	35	34	
• SHS								
Rate of Trained /Untrained Teachers	75	60	52.1	65	59.4	70	61.7	GOOD
• PRIMARY	80	65	54.5	70	52.3	75	62.8	
• JHS	85	70	60	75	69.7	80	69	
• SHS								
Number of Schools								GOOD
• Primary Public	55	48	44	48	44	55	51	
• JHS Public	15	12	11	12	12	15	13	
• SHS Public	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	
Number of Schools								GOOD
• Primary private	5	3	2	4	4	5	3	
• JHS private	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	

• SHS private	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	
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3.3.1 Capacity Building for Teachers

This sought to train all Junior High School English Language Teachers on the teaching of English literature, so that they can competently teach English in schools. Training of Head teachers, Teachers and Circuit supervisors on sanitation and personal Hygiene (WASH PROGRAMME) under SHEP. Training of school based health club on the maintenance of sanitation and personal hygiene.

3.3.2 Challenges

- In adequate supply of fuel for monitoring.
- Lack of maintenance for motor bikes.
- Difficulties in reaching areas during the raining seasons
- Unpatriotic nature of PTA and SMC in school matters.
- High rate of illiteracy among parents in assisting wards at home.

3.3.3 The way forward.

- DEO to inspire DEOC to help in monitoring of schools in the district.
- DEOC to feed DDE finding during their rounds/visit to schools.
- Monitoring Team of DEO to intensify monitoring of teachers and circuit supervisors in the district.
- Sensitize PTA/SMC to visit schools regularly
- Girl child officer to sensitize PTA/SMC and opinion leaders in the district on the need to send their wards to school and support them to stay in school till completion.
- Girl child officer to sensitize PTA/SMC and opinion leaders on the dangers of teenage pregnancy and early marriage
- Organize INSET teachers for capacity building.
- DDE to report and or advice DCE on matters militating against effective teaching and learning in over schools.

3.4 Department Of Agriculture

Table: Core Indicators Change in yield of selected crops and livestock

INDICATOR	TARGET 2017	2014 YIELD TONNE/HA		2015 YIELD TONNE/HA		2016 YIELD TONNE/HA	
		Target	Achieved	Targ et	Achieved	Target	Achieved
Maize	4-5	2.2	1.9	2.5	0.7	2.5	1.8
Rice	5-6	2.5	1.1	2.5	0.6	2.5	2.1
Cassava	7.0	5.0	3.2	5.0	1.5	5.0	2.7
Yam	5.0	4.3	2.1	2.6	1.9	2.6	2.2
Millet	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.7
Sorghum	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.7
Soybean	2-3	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.9
Cowpea	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.9
No. of FBOs	38	18	11	23	21	10	6
No. of FBOs trained	32	18	7	26	26	30	26
No. of FBOs linked to credit facilities	38	38	5	16	16	12	-
Farmer tractor ratio	30:1	60:1	500:1	60:1	650:1	60:1	-
Farmer AEA ratio	2500:1	5000:1	15000 :	5000 :1	16000:1	5000:1	18000:1
No. of farmer Association	57	27	11	30	5	32	21

3.4.1 Challenges

1. Inadequate staffing
2. Inadequate funding for planed agricultural activities
3. Inadequate tractor services
4. Lack of means of transport for Director.

5. Lack of refrigerator for storing veterinary drugs and vaccines
6. Large numbers of resource poor farmers making the adoption of technologies difficult

3.4.2 Way Forward

1. Government should employ more staff.
2. District Assembly should release funds for executing agricultural activities.
3. More tractor services should be provided in the district to support farmers.
4. The Central government should provide means of transport for Directors.
5. District Assembly should provide a refrigerator for the department of agriculture.
6. Credit facilities should be provided to support farmers to adopt new agricultural technologies.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Major Findings and Recommendations

4.1 Major Findings

The analysis for the progress made within the past year also brought to the fore some major issues that need the immediate attention of appropriate authorities. These have been highlighted below under their various sectors

4.1.1 Education

- Late release of fund especially Capitation Grant.
- Low performance of some schools in the 2015 BECE.
- Non-functioning of SMC/PTA's in some school communities
- Poor furniture situation in some schools
- Absenteeism on the part of pupils in market communities.
- Poor performance on the part of some teachers.

4.1.2 Health

- Attitude of some health personnel towards clients
- Inadequate residential accommodation for staff
- Lack of portable water Kwaman CHPs compound

4.1.3 Agriculture

- Lack of residential accommodation for office workers.
- Delayed and inadequate funds to execute all budgeted programs.
- Most farmers are not able to access improved farming technologies due to low number of field officers'
- High defaulter rates in loan repayment by some farmers, thereby hindering others to benefit from such credit facility.
- Inadequate office equipment eg. Computers, photocopier to carry out office activities.
- Inadequate logistic like motorbikes, which tend to hinder the mobility of field officers.

4.1.4 School Feeding Programme

- Overcrowding in some schools due to increased enrolment
- Poor quality of the rice from the Ghana Buffer stock due to weevil infestation
- High cost of the rice from the Ghana Buffer Stock
- Lack of training for the caterers
- Approved feeding fee per pupil per day of GH¢0.40 is woefully inadequate considering the present cost of living.
- Inadequate funds and logistics for effective monitoring and regular deworming of pupils quarterly
- The Bulk deduction of the cost of rice from source puts a strain on the budget of the caterers
- Inadequate supervision of the programme coordinators in the District.

4.1.5 Ghana Police Service

- Inadequate communication gadgets and other logistics in the District Headquarters and all the stations under the District.
- Lack of decent accommodation for officers

4.1.6 Water & Sanitation

- Inadequate refuse containers for distribution in communities and other vantage points.
- Inadequate logistics for the environmental Health Unit to undertake effective supervision and monitoring
- Access to improved sanitation is still low in some communities
- Access potable water is still low in some communities

4.1.7 Good Governance and Civic Responsibility

- Inadequate accommodation for staff
- Low level of data management and processing
- Poor functional capacity of some sub district structures
- Low level of internal revenue mobilization.

4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on findings that have been outlined under the various sectors, the DPCU has sampled the following recommendations from various stakeholders as a way of helping to improve the pace of development. The recommendations are presented under various sectors so as to reflect the challenges identified and give a better picture of what needs to be done in each of these areas.

4.2.1 Education

- Intensify monitoring and supervision of educational activities in the district for improved performance
- The DEOC should be strengthened to ensure effective delivery
- Provision of adequate school furniture to schools
- Adequate incentives and motivation packages should be put in place to encourage teachers to stay in the District.
- The District must institute sponsorship packages for teacher trainees.

4.2.2 Health

- Provision of accommodation for health workers
- Equip newly constructed CHPS compounds to make it functional
- Expand sponsorship scheme to health workers especially, midwives
- Extension of Potable water to other areas

4.2.3 Agriculture

- organize regular in-service training for office and field staff so that they can impact positively on farmers.
- The District Assembly need to assist by providing accommodation and field logistics for workers
- Facilitate the recruitment of additional AEAs
- Provision of adequate logistics and office equipment to enhance performance of the department.

4.2.4 School Feeding Programme

- Government must do well to match increase in enrolment with the provision of facilities and kitchens
- Caterers should be given in-service training on regular basis
- Desk officers at the Districts should be resourced to enable them undertake frequent monitoring.

4.2.5 Ghana Police Service

- The District Assembly is being requested to come to the aid of the service by providing some of the required communication logistics.
- The DA can help to provide more decent accommodation for the Personnel of the Ghana Police Service in the District

4.2.6 Water & Sanitation

- Provision of more refuse containers for selected communities and points.
- Provision of additional water facilities and rehabilitation of existing ones that are out of order
- Households should be encouraged to construct household latrines.
- Intensify education on personal hygiene

4.2.7 Good Governance and Civic Responsibility

- Construct more staff accommodation
- Improve the Management Information System for the district
- Improve the capacity of staff and other members of the Area Councils
- Provision of offices logistics to the sub-structures.
- Introduction of more efficient revenue collection measures.