

TOLON DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

2016 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATING UNIT (DPCU)

2017

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report assesses the annual progress of implementation of the activities, projects, and programmes per the 2016 annual action plan which is carved out of the 2014-2017 District's Medium Term plan. The purpose is to measure the extent to which the District Assembly has been able to achieve the targets set for the year under review. This will provide the government and Development Partners the opportunity to assess the impact of the resources they committed to supporting the wide range of development interventions that are designed to contribute towards improving the socio-economic condition of the people in the district.

The Assembly looks forward to a much better collaboration with all its stakeholders and Development Partners to improve its performance and ensure the delivery of efficient and effective service to the people of Tolon District in particular, and enhancing Ghana's decentralized governance in general.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAP	-	Annual Action Plan
AC	-	Area Council
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
CAMFED	-	Campaign for Female Education
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CHPS	-	Community Health Planning Systems
DA	-	District Assembly
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DDF	-	District Development Fund
DIO	-	District Information Officer
DMHIS	-	District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme
DMTDP	-	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU	-	District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
EHU	-	Environmental Health Unit
F & A	-	Finance and Administration
FBO	-	Farmer Based Organisation
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
GSFP	-	Ghana School Feeding Program
GSFP	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome IGF
	-	Internally Generated Fund
JHS	-	Junior High School
LEAP	-	Livelihood, Empowerment against Poverty
M & E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NACP	-	National Aids Control Program
PWDs	-	People with Disabilities
SHS	-	Senior High School
SMC/PTA	-	School Management Committee/Parent Teacher Association
STDs	-	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TB	-	Tuberculosis
TDA	-	Tolon District Assembly

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The report contains four chapters. The chapter one covers the summaries of achievements and challenges, purpose of M&E, processes involved in the M&E, the District profile; vision and mission. The chapter two provides details of project/programme implementation status undertaken by the central administration, whereas the chapter three covers status of activities undertaken by the decentralized departments in the District. The final chapter highlights the conclusion, the challenges and the way forward.

1.1 Summary of Achievements and Challenges with the Implementation of the 2016 Annual Action Plan

1.1.1 Revenue Performance (IGF)

Over the period under review, the DA improved significantly in its financial performance. It grew its IGF from GH¢48,113.8 in 2015 to GH¢120,508.71 about 150% improvement on actual revenue.

1.1.2 DACF Projects

Under the DACF projects the district cladded 2no. 3-unit Classroom pavilions at Tolon SHS; re-roofed and rehabilitated storm damaged 1no. 6 unit classroom block and 2no. 3 unit classroom block with an office and a store in Gurunmancheguyili and Kpalsogu respectively; repaired damaged GWCL Transmission pipeline at Gbullung to restore the flow of water to some communities in the district among others.

1.1.3 District Development Facility (DDF)

The receipts from DDF helped the district to embark upon and completed about 12 infrastructural projects. These included 3 No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and furniture at Warivi Primary school and Tolon DA Primary. It also witnessed the construction of 6-bedroom compound house for teachers and nurses at Zantani; construction of 2 no. Aqua Privy Toilet at Woribogu and Tolon. Equally, the district was able to put up a maternity block and procured equipment for the Nyankpala Clinic. Constructed an Abattoir and Renovated a Meat shop at Tolon. A renovation of the District Police Station at Tolon and desalting of 3no. Dams at Gbanjong, Kpalsogu and Tali were also carried out within the period.

1.1.4 Summary of Challenges

1. Delays in the release of funds especially from the DACF and GETFUND
2. Limited logistics such as vehicles for M&E

1.2.0 Purpose of the M&E for the Stated Period

The aim of this annual reporting is:

- To keep track of the funded projects implemented by the district.

- To ensure that, projects implementation by the Districts are on schedule to guarantee their completion on time.
- To assess whether the funded development projects and programs under construction have met standards and specifications.
- To improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the district and demonstrate results as part of the accountability and transparency to the district and other stakeholders
- To identify some challenges associate with the implementation of projects and programs over the period (2013) under review.

1.3.0 Processes Involved and Difficulties Encountered

The DPCU had to rely much on the M & E Plan to collect data for this Annual Progress Report. Thus, based on the plan, monthly and quarterly field visit to project site were adopted to arrive at this report. It was observed that, some few projects were at the roofing stage, whereas a greater percentage is completed; met specifications and have been put to proper use. Also there were some interactions with beneficiary communities to solicit their views and perceptions on the projects and their involvement in the project implementation process.

1.4.0 District Profile

1.4.1 Background

The Tolon District was carved out of the Tolon/Kumbungu District in 2012 by LI 2142 with Tolon as its District capital. It has two (2) town councils and Four (4) Area councils. The town councils are Tolon and Nyankpala, whiles the Area Councils include Kasuyili, Lingbunga, Tali, and Yoggu. The district comprises 24 elected assembly members, 11 government appointees, one Member of Parliament and District Chief Executive as the political head.

1.4.2 Physical and Natural Environment

Location

The District lies between latitudes 9⁰ 15` and 10⁰ 02` North and Longitudes 0⁰ 53`and1⁰ 25` West. It shares boundaries to the North with Kumbungu, North Gonja to the West, Central Gonja to the South, and Sagnarigu Districts to the East. It also covers a total land area of 1353.65550 Sq. KM.

Ethnicity

Though one can still find other tribes along the White Volta, Mole-Dagbomba is the predominant ethnic group, constituting 98.2% of the population. The Akan is about 0.7%, Ga-Adangde 0.1%, Guan (0.2%), Gurma (0.1%) and others minority (0.4%). This implies the people of Tolon co-exist peacefully with varied ethnic groups which serve as a very good climate for investment.

Religious Beliefs

Islamic Religion the predominant forming 94.6% compare to the Region 60.0%. However it is worth mentioning that, there are pockets of other spectrum religious denominations of the population especially in the urban settlements. These include Christians (3.4%), Traditional Belief (1.4%) whereas those without religion constitutes 0.5%. In a whole, the people of the District are religious and this can serve as a tool that can be used to build peace and further strengthen the co-existence among the people.

Festivals

There are a number of festivals in the area .The major ones are Bugum (fire) and Damba festivals which are celebrated annually. This can therefore be used as a platform to source for more funds for development

1.4.3 Governance

Traditional

There are about 10 Sub-Chiefs who are enskined by the Yaa-naa. The people are generally hospitable and peaceful.

Political Establishment

The Tolon District Assembly comprises 24 elected members and 11 appointed; adding up to 35 members, the District Chief Executive and one members of parliament are also members but have no voting rights. It has 5 Sub-Committees namely, the Executive, the Finance and Administration, Works, Development Planning and Social Services.

The District has 21 Member Executive Committee responsible for the performance of Executive and Administrative functions namely, Public Relation and complaints, Environment, Justice, Security and Children Affairs.

There is a District Co-coordinating Director who is the secretary to the Assembly and the head of the bureaucracy with twelve (12) Decentralized departments: Central Administration, Finance, Education, Agriculture, Social Welfare, Community Development, Works, Co-operatives, Health and National Disaster Management Organization etc. However most of these departments lack the requisite officers, offices and residential accommodations.

The District has two (2) Town Councils and five (5) Area Councils. There are 24 Unit Committees and one (1) Parliamentary Constituencies. Below is the list of area councils and related communities in the District.

1.4.4 Drainage System

The District is drained by a number of rivers and streams. The most prominent being the White Volta, which almost divides the District into two equal halves. Among the major tributaries of the White Volta is Kula bong, Koraba, Salo, Bawa, Winibo, to mention just a few. Most of these

tributaries dry up during the dry season. There exist 48 smaller dams and dug-out (26 dams- 14 dugouts) in some communities in the District.

1.4.5 Vegetation System

The vegetative cover is basically Guinea Savanna interspersed with short drought resistant trees and grassland. The land is generally undulating with a number of scattered depressions. The soils are generally of the sandy loam type except in the low lands where alluvial deposits are found. Major tree species include the Shea nut, Dawadawa, Mango, which are economic trees and form an integral part of livelihood of its people.

1.4.6 Population

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the District's population stands at 72,990. The male and female figures are 36,360 and 36,630 respectively. The age group 0-14 makes up about 43.7 percent. The workforce recorded over half (50.9%), whereas the aged indicating 5.4 percent. In terms of locality, the District is general rural (88.4%) in nature compared to the entire Northern Region (69.7%). Its urban population only constitutes 11.6 percent. The Tolon District has a sex ratio of 99.3 which is higher than that of the regions of 98.4, meaning the female population for the District is slightly higher than that of males (Ghana Statistical Service-2010 PHC, 2012). The sex ratio is estimated as 96.5% compared to the Regions 96.8 percent (Ghana Statistical Service-2010 PHC, 2012).

1.4.7 Poverty Issues

Nationwide the Northern regions are classified as the poorest regions in Ghana. Among the numerous poor districts in the Northern regions, Tolon is not an exemption as majority of the people are Peasant and Subsistence farmers who farm on low basis making it difficult to even offer some for sale hence from "farm to the household". The existence of Poverty in the district has gone a long way to attract Non-governmental organizations and other benevolent organizations.

1.4.0 Vision Statement

The vision of the Tolon District Assembly is to make the District a place where there are improved socio-economic conditions through quality education, healthy lifestyles, food security and income on sustainable basis.

1.6.0 Mission Statement

The Tolon District Assembly exists to improve upon the quality of life of its people through the provision of facilities, food and services in collaboration with communities and other stakeholders

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 M&E ACTIVITIES REPORT OF THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

This chapter contains the projects/programmes undertaken by the Central Administration of the District Assembly which are in line with the goals and objectives for the year under review.

2.1.0 Financial Performance

The Table 2.1 and Table 2.2 provide a summary of the district's financial status per the year under review. The Table 2.1 indicates that, there was over 150% increase IGF performance over the previous year. This increase though uneven, reflects in all the components of the IGF. The Table 2.2 however provides the budgeted, releases, and some related expenditures of the major sources of revenue per the planned period.

<i>Table 2.1: IGF Performance</i>				
No.	Description	2015	2016	
1	Rates	13,950.00	40,923.00	
2	Land & Royalties	698.00	1,590.00	
3	Fines/Forfeits	2,134.00	3,500.00	
4	License	1,420.00	18,510.00	
5	Fees	20,115.00	45,722.00	
6	Investment	7,781.85	10,707.82	
7	Miscellaneous	11,850.00		
	Total	57,948.85	120,952.82	
<i>Table 2.2: Financial performance</i>				
Item	2016 Approved Budget (GHC)	Released (GHC)	Expenditure (GHC)	Expenditure (%)
Compensation	1,550,634.82	1,421,415.25	1,421,415.25	91.67
Goods & Services	3,000,388.06	2,701,141.28	2,503,050.00	83.42
Investment	3,247,013.10	2,021,356.07	2,000,139.10	61.6
Grants	7,698,035.97	5,821,884.64	-	-
Total	15,496,071.95	11,965,797.24		75.98

2.2.0 Programme/Project Status for the Year

The Tables below provide the summaries of Programme/projects status over the year

Table 2.3: District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)							
Project Title	Location	Award Date	Name of Contractor	Contract Sum GH¢	Amount Paid	Status	Source of Funding
Const. of 4-Bedroom Bungalow	Tolon		M/s Dal-Sam Ventures	264,733.40	179,103.79	On-going	DACF
Pre-contract Services (consultancy) DCE's Bungalow	Tolon		M/s Architectural & Eng.	26,473.34	13,501.40	On-going	DACF
Const. of 1No. 4 Bedroom Bungalow	Tolon		M/s I.B Maigida Ltd.	248,460.00	96,570.35	Project ongoing	DACF
Construction of 1No. 3-unit pavilion at Tolon SHS	Tolon	31/10/14	M/s Yaa-Rahim Const. Work Ltd	97,079.51	42,909.80	80% complete	DACF
Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Nyankpala	25/02/15	M/s Ashcal Ventures	142,633.10	128,369.71	100% complete	DACF
Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound	Wayamba	25/02/15	M/s Yaa-Rahim Const. Work Ltd	161,381.40	109,243.80	100% complete	DACF
Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and furniture at Lingbunga	Lingbunga	11-11-15	M/s Madubi Ent.	165,929.90	24,889.49	30% complete	DACF

a D/A primary							
Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and furniture at Nyankpala Nawariya E/A primary	Nyankpala	11-11-15	M/s Ashcal Ventures	164,352.80	108,670.00	100% complete	DACF
Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Dimabi	Dimabi	11-11-15	Americana Plus Enterprise	161,381.40	43,049.52	100% complete	DACF
Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Tuunayili	Tuunayili	11-11-15	Limam Ventures	167,106.55	65,294.10	100% complete	DACF
Construction 2No.3-unit classroom pavilion at Tolon SHS	Tolon	30/12/2015	M/s Madubi Ent.	199,710.72	179,460.00	100% complete	DACF
Re-roofing and rehabilitation of storm damaged 3unit classroom block with a library and staff common room at Fihini	Fihini	30/12/2015	Hazbuk Company Limited	55,062.15	55,062.15	100% complete	DACF

Cladding of 2no. 3-unit Classroom pavilions at Tolon SHS, Tolon	Tolon	01-06-16	M/s Madubi Ent.	98,244.00	88,419.60	100% complete	DACF
Re-roofing and rehabilitation of storm damaged 6-unit classroom block with an office and a store	GurmancheGuyili	29-07-16	Zakoli Ventures	69,321.42	62,389.28	100% complete	DACF
Re-roofing and rehabilitation of storm damaged 2no. 3unit classroom blocks	Kpalsogu	29-07-16	Chinto Enterprise	46,904.08	42,213.67	100% complete	DACF
Renovation of Agric and G.E.S. Directors' Bungalows	Tolon	15-12-15	Wunikonko Enterprise	29,100.00		100% complete	DACF
Reshaping and spot improvement of Junction to Market road at Nyankpala	Nyankpala	15-12-15	Wunikonko Enterprise	15,200.00	15,200	100% complete	DACF

Table 2.4: District Development Facility (DDF)							
Projects	Location	Award Date	Name of Contractor	Contract Sum GH¢	Amount Paid	Status	Source of Funding
Construction of 1No. 3bedroom bungalow for MOH	Tolon	07-01-11	M/s I.B Maigida Ltd.	75,513.30	37,015.04	On-going	DDF
Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and furniture at Warivi Primary school	Warivi	02-05-16	M/s S. O. Gomda Ventures	136,764.10	136,764.10	100% complete	DDF
Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and furniture at Tolon Model School	Tolon	02-05-16	M/s Wunikonko Enterprise	136,838.10	136,838.20	100% complete	DDF
Construction of 1no. Aqua Privy Toilet at Woribogu	Woribogu	02-05-16	M/s Madubi Enterprise	71,361.65	71,361.65	100% complete	DDF
Construction of 1no. Aqua Privy Toilet at Tolon New Area	Tolon	02-05-16	M/s Zosumo Investment	71,194.74	64,075.24	% 100 complete	DDF
Construction of Maternity block at Nyankpala Clinic	Nyankpala	02-05-16	M/s Mucaso Enterprise	136,485.60	122,416.04	100% complete	DDF
Construction of 6-Bedroom compound house for teachers and nurses at zantani	Zantani	02-05-16	M/s Wunikonko Enterprise	79,836.58	79,836.57	100% complete	DDF
Construction of Abbatoir and Renovation of Meat shop at Tolon	Tolon	02-05-16	M/s Staterex Enterprise	64,999.36	64,999.36	100% complete	DDF
Renovation of District Police Station at Tolon	Tolon		M/s Wunikonko Enterprise	75,000.00	75,000.00	100% complete	DDF
Procurement of Equipment for Nyankpala Clinic	Nyankpala	09-11-16	S.M.B. Enterprise	73,739.25	-	100%	DDF
Desilting of 3no. Dams at Gbanjong, Kpalsogu and Tali	Gbanjong, Kpalsogu and Tali	5/2/16	State Rex Enterprise	21,647.82	21,647.82	100%	DDF

Projects	Location	Award Date	Name of Contractor	Contract Sum GH¢	Amount Paid	Status	Source of Funding
Construction of 1No. 6-unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Kpanyili	Kpanyili	14/10/13	M/s Fostwum Company Limited	399,391.10		On-going	GETFUND
Construction of 1No. 6-unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Nafarung (yipelgu)	Nafarung	26/7/11	M/s Yakubu Sheshegu Ent.	161,728.31	126,504.99	Completed	GETFUND

2.3.0 Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)

The district currently has 10 school under the programme with a total enrolment of 3,863. There was equally the introduction of daily groundnut snacks (Vivi) as nutritional supplement to the 10 school by the Hershey Company. The table 1.2 shows enrolment figure of the schools.

N/S	NAME OF SCHOOL	ENROLNMENT		
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1	Kpalgun A.M.E Zion Primary and K.G	261	175	436
2	Gburimani Ahm. Primary and K.G	353	268	621
3	Gbulahagu A.M.E Zion Primary and K.G	323	254	577
4	Kangbagu S.D.A Primary and K.G	148	102	250
5	Yipelgu A.M.E Zion Primary and K.G	198	165	363
6	Kpalsogu A.M.E Zion Primary and K.G	135	164	299
7	Woribogu Kukuo Ahm. Primary and K.G	130	121	251
8	Lungbung-Gurugu Primary and K.G	130	111	241
9	Kunguri D.A Primary and K.G	285	197	482
10	Dabogshei A.M.E Zion Primary and K.G	176	163	339
TOTAL		2139	1724	3863

2.4.0 USAID/RING Project

The implementation of the USAID/RING Project by the various department within the reported year yielded a lot of outcomes especially to the beneficiary communities and households. Some of these are acquisition of 16 motorbikes (8 Apsonic and 8 AG), procurement and installation of 20 polytanks in selected health and educational institutions, preparation of community action plans (CAPs) for 29 communities, implementation of CLTS in 7 communities, distribution of 1,134 small ruminant to 371 households in 8 communities, community consultative meeting in 30 communities, among others. The table 2. Summary of some of the activities that were undertaken over the period.

Table 2.7: RING Project						
Projects	Location	Award Date	Name of Contractor	Contract Sum GH¢	Status	Source of Funding
Supply and installation of Rainwater Harvesting facilities in schools/Chps in ten selected communities	10 communities	15-04-16	M/S Staterex Enterprise	64,646.30	100% complete	USAID/ RING
Construction of 20no. Concrete polytank stands	10 communities	15-04-16	M/S Wunikonko Enterprise	19,750.00	100% complete	USAID/ RING
Extension of pipe borne water from Nyankpala to Tuunayili and Nafarung	Nyankpala to Tuunayili	26-04-16	M/S Real Builders Company Limited	153,047.80	95% complete	USAID/ RING

Rehabilitation of existing boreholes and reconstruction of separate livestock watering areas	10 communities	25/09/2016 and 01/10/2016	Wunikonko Enterprise/ DWD/ Area Mechanics	41,563.00	100% complete	USAID/ RING
Refresher training for Area Mechanics	6 Area Councils	23-09-16	DWD/ Mr. Adam Abdul-Yussif	3,730.00	100% complete	USAID/ RING
Training for WSMT'S	For communities where rehabilitation of boreholes and animal watering areas were repaired				100% complete.	USAID/ RING
Training of WSMT'S at Tuunayili and Nafarung	Assembly Hall	21-12-16	GWCL/TDA	2,336.00	100% complete.	USAID/ RING

2.5.0 Operationalisation Green Economy Transition in Africa Project

United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) joint project with the German International Technical Cooperation (GIZ) on the Operationalisation of Green Economy Transition in five African countries. Ghana is among five African countries selected to pilot the project. Based on this, there was a general commitment to the **promotion of green economy (GE) for poverty reduction and sustainable development through some strategic measures**. In an effort towards ensuring the practical application of this concept at the Sub-National (District) level, Tolon District (base on agriculture) was chosen among three MMDAs to pilot this project. The project is expected to lead to an enhanced integrated planning effort as well as changes in local policies that lead to pro-poor and financially viable resource efficient, ecosystem restoration, low carbon or climate resilient projects implemented within the pilot communities. Furthermore, it is expected to build national capacities and provide the framework for mainstreaming, sharing and replication of the pilot lessons and experiences.

The main activities are the development of an integrated green economy implementation plan (IGEIP), an integration of the IGEIP into the 2018-2021 DMTDP and 2017 AAPs, as well as the enhance the capacity of the participating MMDAs to develop bankable proposals for sourcing funding for the options that are not within the district's budget. The table 1.1 shows a summary of status of activities for the period (2016).

Table 2.8 Activities carried out				
Activity	Responsibility	Expected Output	Time	Remarks
Stakeholders Workshop on IGEIP and Toolkit	EPA/UNEP/GIZ	ToT Training of stakeholders on the use of the toolkit	1-5 th Feb, 2016	Carried out
Establishing a core team/task force to brief leadership and lead (with Coordinating Director as Chair)	Planning Officer	Core Team/Tax-Force established	18 th May 2016	Carried out
Stakeholders' workshop at the District level	TDA/EPA/GIZ	Sensitization of District Stakeholders	16-18 th May, 2016	Carried out
Complete sub-sector IGEIP for the District	Baba and Yussif Abdallah (crops), Yussif and Hawa (livestock) and Osman and Karandey (Fishery)	Completed sub-sector plans	August, 2016	Carried out
Development of bankable proposals	Core team led by Planning Officer	Developed Proposals	16-17 th Nov. 2016	On-going
Integrating GE in 2017 Action plan during the review of 2016 action plan	Core team led by Planning Officer	GE integrated District plan	July 2016	Carried out
Develop Database for GE	Planning Officer	Developed GE database	June – Dec. 2016	On-going

2.6.0 Challenges and the Way Forward

The Assembly is however constrained in terms of the following:

- Inadequate logistics for such as vehicles for monitoring and mobilization of IGF.
- Irregular flow of the DACF and non-payment of GETFUND contractors
- Poor IGF opportunities/infrastructure.

It is hoped that if the above challenges are overcome, the Assembly will be able to function effectively to improve the lives of its people.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 DECENTRALISED DEPARTMENTS

3.1.0 Tolon Business Advisory Centre

3.1.1 Administrative Issues

The Staff strength of the BAC as at the end of the year (January – December, 2016) is four. Two (2) Senior Officer and one (1) Junior Officer with as shown in the table below:

Table 3.1: Staff Strength							
S/N	Name	Gender Distribution		Total	Category		Service/Attachment
		Male	Female		Snr	Jnr	
1.	Haruna Mohammed	1		1	1		
2.	Alhassan Zakaria Nabla	1		1	1		BDO
3.	Iddrisu Zuweira		1	1		1	
4.	Tahiru Faiza		1	1			NSSP
5.	Dramani Abubakari S	1		1			NSSP
Total		3	2	5	2	1	

Table 3.2 Seminars/Workshops				
TYPE OF TRAINING	ORGANISERS	STAFF ATTENDED	VENUE	DATE
KAIZEN Meeting	NBSSI-JICA	BAC Head	RCC, Tamale	8 th March, 2016
Post MTR Programme implementation	REP	BAC Haed BDO	Sunyani	14 th April, 2016
Workflow workshop for Regional offices On the NBSSI/JICA national KAIZEN project	NBSSI-JICA	BAC Head	Kumasi	16 th – 20 th May, 2016
Basic KAIZEN Training – Lecture	NBSSI-JICA	BAC Head	Kumasi	30 th May to 3 rd June, 2016
Basic KAIZEN Training - OJT	NBSSI-JICA	BAC Head	Kumasi	6 th June to 1 st July, 2016

Basic KAIZEN Top up Training in Japan	NBSSI-JICA	BAC Head	Tokyo, Japan	24 th September to 8 th October, 2016
Program Base Budgeting and Variance analysis	Tolon District Assembly	BAC Head	Nim Avenue hotel, Tamale	14/12/2016

3.1.2 Activities Undertaken During the Year

The tables below provide detail information on the activities that were carried for the 2016 planned period under the BAC.

Table 3.3 indicates the activities that were carried out over the period.

Type of Training	Objective	Venue	Date	Lessons Learnt	No. Of Benefic.			Com. Fees
					M	F	T	
Business Counseling Training	To identify the gap in programme implementations and tailor appropriate interventions	Tolon, Kpendua and Kuglogu	5 th – 14 th January, 2016 And February, 2016		24	50	74	0.00
Mobilization of 20 groups for VSLA implementation	To identify the required number of groups planned for the year	18 selected communities	22 nd March – 31 st March, 2016	161	584	745	0.00	161
Group formation for VSLA groups	To bring together the interested individuals within the households into formal groups		18 th to 22 nd May 2016		10	540	550	0.00
Group Development Training	To inculcate in the groups the required skills in group cohesion and management for effective		3 rd to 14 th May 2016		2	590	592	0.00
Groups Monitoring	To assess the contributions and help groups in other areas when the need arises		April – June, 2016		2	590	592	0.00

Financial Literacy Training	To build the capacities of VSLA groups in financial literacy to enable them relate with financial service providers with confidence		20 th July to 30 th July 2016		5	547	552	0.00
Records Keeping Training	To inculcate in the groups the required skills in records management		24 th August to 3 rd September 2016.		3	574	577	0.00
Groups Monitoring	To assess the contributions and help groups in other areas when the need arises		July - September, 2016		7	825	832	0.00
KAIZEN Training and implementation	To improve management efficiencies at the selected MSEs	Tolon and Nyankala	August to September 2016		1	1	2	0.00
Groups Monitoring (RING groups)	To assess the contributions and help groups in other areas when the need arises	18 selected communities	October - December, 2016		7	825	832	0.00
Follow up on KAIZEN self-implementation	To improve management efficiencies at the selected MSEs	Tolon and Nyankala	November, 2016		1	1	2	0.00
Mobilization of 20 groups for VSLA implementation (SPRING Groups)	To identify the required number of groups planned for the year	Lingbung-Gurugu, Gundu, Kaa, Munya, Kpalsog-kuraa and Kuriti Kuraa	11 th November, 2016		12	198	210	0.00
Group formation and development Training for VSLA groups (SPRING Groups)	To bring together the interested individuals within the households into formal groups to enhance group cohesions and effective management		18 th November, 2016		6	180	186	0.00

Groups Monitoring (SPRING Groups)	To assess the contributions and help groups in other areas when the need arises		8 th – 12 th December, 2016		6	180	186	0.00
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Table 3.4 Identification of BDS Providers

Name of provider	Address/Location	Services provided
Centre for Youth & Rural Self Help Project (Abukari Y Jacob)	P. O. Box 82, Tamale	Soap Making Bee Keeping Pomade making Rabbitory
M A Awalco Furniture Works	Box 17, BISCO, Tamale	Carpentry (Finishing and Polishing)
Iddrisu Abdul-Mumeen	P. Box 13, Tolon	Marketing Training
Adjua Weaving Center	Nyankpala	Weaving
Dansman Consult	P. O. Box 2495, Tamale	Business Management Training, financial management, entrepreneurship, book keeping and cooperate governance

Table 3.5 Strengthening of Associations

Date	Type of Programme	Target Group	No. of Participants		
			M	F	T
13/12/16	Group meeting	VSLA groups	8	90	98
18/11/16	Group Development	SPRING VSLA groups	6	186	186

Table 3.6 Advisory and Extension Services

Name of Beneficiaries			Identified Impact
M	F	T	
109	1,300	1,409	Clients have interest in running their own enterprises and have since seen some level of improvement in their businesses

Table 3.7 Provision of Information

Area of Enquiry	No. of Beneficiaries		
	M	F	T
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on how to open bank account. Information on Business Registration Information on how to source for micro credit Information on BAC Activities and programmes 	109	1,300	1,409
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential entrepreneurs guide to identify self-employment opportunities. 	10	8	18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on new business opportunities 	12	10	22

3.1.3 Impact of BAC Activities

Table 3.8 Impact of BAC Activities

Impact	No. of Businesses	Type of Business	Name & Location	Remarks
Number of new business established	52	Soap Making Pomade and Hair food	Tolon Nyankpala Kangbagu Kpendua Kasuliyili	
Number of jobs created and types	30	Pomade and hair food	Tolon	
Number business with improved business management practices	20	Tailors	Tolon, Tali Kasuliyili Nyankpla	
Operating active bank accounts	9	Soap Shea butter	Tolon Nyankpla	
Registration of business	8		Tolon	

Number of business women owned businesses institutional credit	34 groups	VSLA	24 communities	
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3.1.4 Challenges/Constrains

- Inadequate recurrent to the BAC
- Delay in release of funds has affected the BAC's entire activities
- Lack of telephone facility/ICT

3.1.5 Recommendation

It is hoped that with the provision of the above needs, the BAC can perform better. Thus the BAC will able to intensify its extension services in the years to come. More capacity building and sensitization programmes can also be conducted to change some of the negative attitudes of MSEs Operators sine the unit has now qualify for the REP programme.

3.2.0 District Agricultural Development Unit (DADU)

3.2.1: Performance over the Period 2016

Home and Field Visits.

As part of mandate of the Department of Agriculture conducted (269) home and field visits to farmer groups and individuals in the various operational areas (communities) during the year. These visits provide a platform for AEAs to interact with farmers in the various communities to get first-hand information and provide education and the necessary solution to problems identified

No	Activity	No. of participants			Purpose
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Farmer meetings	316	1228	1544	Assess progress of technologies introduced
s2	Farmer Trainings	356	1164	1520	Impart knowledge and skills on utilization of OFSP and Soybeans.
3	Field days	424	264	688	Access the varieties demonstrated and preference
4	Demonstration	316	196	512	Introduce new improved group varieties to farmers. (rice, cowpea, groundnut etc.)
	Total	1412	2852	4264	

Monitoring and Supervision

One hundred and six-eight (168) monitoring and supervisory visits were conducted over the period and twenty (17) verification visits undertaken by DAOs and DDA respectively at their operational areas. The Table 3 shows the detail of the activities.

Staff category	No. of officers	Target per head/month	No.of visits per annum	achieved	remarks
AEAs	8	32	384	269	The deficit was due to no releases of funds ie GOG.
DAOs	5	4	240	168	
DDA	1	2	24	17	

3.2.2 Government Intervention on Fertilizer and Seed Subsidies

The Government of Ghana continued with fertilizer and seed subsidy aimed at supporting farmers to increase production in the 2016 farming season. A total of **Sixteen Thousand, Seven Hundred and Ninety (6,790)** bags of NPK fertilizer was sold at subsidized price to farmers across the district. Also, about nine thousand five hundred and ten (9,510) farmers were registered under Electronic farmer registration (E-farmer Registration) across the district.

3.2.3 Donor Funded Projects (RING)

The department also undertook some activities under the USAIDRING project within the agriculture and livestock subsector. These are discussed as follows;

Livestock production

The department purchased and distributed 1137 sheep and 371 salt lick to 371 households in 8 RING selected communities

No	Name of Community	Number of HHs	Initial Stock	Births	Mortality	Total Stock as at Dec. 2016	Vaccination and prophylactic treatment
1.	Yipieligu	51	156	54	25	185	185
2.	Nyujagyili	50	153	33	59	127	127
3.	Kangbagu	50	153	60	45	168	168
4.	Zantani	70	213	52	57	208	208
5.	Kpalsugu	29	90	40	9	121	121
6.	Zagua	46	141	49	20	170	170
7.	Nafarung	25	78	21	28	71	71
8.	Kpendua	50	153	37	56	134	134
	TOTAL	371	1,137	346	299	1,184	1,184

Soybean Production

Purchased and distributed inputs (seed, hoes, cutlass, strings, Wellington boots, PICS sack, and tarpaulin and Jute sacks) to 235 HHs from the five (5) of the 2016 RING communities. Seed was also distributed to 278 HHs from 2015 RING selected communities to cultivation of an

acre each of soybean. Also, raining was given to the 2016 beneficiary households on GAPs (from planting to harvesting) and the utilization of soybean.

No.	Name of Community	# of Beneficiary HH	Variety	Acreages		Produces (Maxi Bag)
				Target	Ploughed & seeded	
1	Sabegu	36	Janguma	36	36	47
2	Bilsi	16	Janguma	16	16	19
3	Lingbunga	70	Janguma	70	70	201.5
4	Golinga	63	Janguma	63	63	142
5	Tingoli	50	Janguma	50	50	154
6	Kasuloyili	70	Janguma	70	70	230
7	Zali	40	Janguma	40	40	81.5
8	Koblimahagu	10	Janguma	10	10	12.5
9	Nabligu	49	Janguma	49	49	213
10	Jagriguyili	25	Janguma	25	25	41
11	Zoolayili	34	Janguma	34	34	84
12	Wayamba	50	Janguma	50	50	59
	Total	513		513	513	1284.5

Groundnut Production

Purchase and distribute inputs (seed, hoes, cutlass, strings, Wellington boots, PICS sack, tarpaulin and Jute sacks) to 150 groundnut beneficiary households from 4 ring selected communities to cultivate one acre each of groundnut. The Table 2.5 provides the breakdown of households under groundnut production

No.	Name of Community	# of Beneficiary HH	Variety	Acreages		Produces (Maxi Bag)
				Target	Ploughed & seeded	
1	Gbanjong	55	Chinese	55	55	231
2	Wala	25	Chinese	25	25	100
3	Kunguri	50	Chinese	50	50	242
4	Tuuzenayili	20	Chinese	20	20	69
	Total	150		150	150	642

OFSP Production

A purchase and distribute inputs (seed, hoes, cutlass, strings,) with vines supplied by GC RING to 124 households' from 3 RING communities to cultivate 1/8 each of Orange Flesh Sweet

Potato (OFSP). Also beneficiary households were trained on GAPs (from planting to harvesting). And also the utilization of OFSP.

Table 3.14 Beneficiary household under the OFSP

No.	Name of Community	# of Beneficiary HH	Variety	Acreages		Produces in tones	Remarks
				Target	Ploughed & seeded		
1	WoriboguKamonayili	50	Apomuden	50	50	8.6	Note: the figures for the yield are in Kg because there is no standard weight for OFSP per bag
2	Tibognayili	50	Apomuden	50	50	3.1	
3	Yapalsi	24	Apomuden	24	24	2.7	
		124		124	124	14.4	

Poultry Production

Purchase and distribute fowls and cement and thatch for 250 households from 8 RING communities to construct hen coops to rear the fowls.

Table 3.15 Distribution and current stock as at Dec. 2016

No	Community	Number of HHs	Number of fowls received	Number of chicks hatched	Number of death	Closing stock as at Dec. 2016	Number fowls Vaccinated as at Dec. 2016
1	Woribogu-Kamonaayili	50	280	255	132	403	403
2	Tibognnayil	50	500	294	110	684	684
3	Cheschagu	25	300	28	4	324	324
4	Vowagri	14	300	30	4	326	326
5	Dalinbihi	9	84	103	1	186	186
6	Tibogu	50	144	25	3	166	166
7	Naha	28	54	40	0	94	94
8	Yapalsi	24	150	25	3	172	172
	Total	250	1,812	800	257	2355	2355

Reason for mortality

- ✓ Accident (knocks and killed by motor bikes, cars, bicycle etc.)
- ✓ Respiratory tract infection
- ✓ Attacked by black moles
- ✓ Beneficiary HHs not adopting proper husbandry practice
- ✓ Late report of sickness of animals

Farmer Field School (FFS)

These demonstrations were approaches adopted to improve farmer's knowledge on soil fertility management /sustainability through the use of leguminous crops for rotation. It is observed that, the organic matter content seems depleted in our farm lands which we need to correct. Leguminous crops that were selected and used was include: Cowpea, Soybeans, Mucuna, and Crotonia spp.

The demo was planned to be conducted in all the six area councils but we were able to plant in five area councils due to circumstances beyond our control. The communities selected for this farmer field school per each area council include in the table 2.8.

No.	Area Council	Community
1	Nyankpala	Tingoli
2	kasulyili	Nyujagyili
3	lingbunga	Wala
4	Tali	Gbanjong
5	Tolon	Tolonvawagri

The Field Layout

The total land area for each demonstration field is one thousand meters square (1000 m²) and the plot size used is 20m x 13m with an ally of 2m between them. Four different of leguminous crops were planted on each demonstration field. The crops and their varietal names as well as its recommended spacing are shown in the table below.

No.	Crop name	Varietal Name	Recommended Spacing
1	Soybeans	Janguma	60cm x 20cm
2	Crotonia	Juncea/rectusa	60cm x 20cm
3	Cowpea	Paddy tuya	40cm x 20cm
4	Mucuna	Mucuna spp.	80cm x 20cm

3.2.3 ICRISAT/SARI Groundnut Project (demos)

This project, at each of the five communities was managed by FBOs. A total of thirty (30) members FBO (15 men and 15 women). The project aimed to promote the cultivation of Nkatiesari, Yenyewasu, Samnu and the use of Oyster shell in groundnut production.

No.	Group Name	Community	Contact Persons Name	Contact Person Number
1	Yipeligu Farmers Group	Yipeligu	Adam Ziblim	0543104168
2	WuniNtira Farmers Group	Kpalsogu	Mohammed WuniBiyeli	0249013073
3	Wumpini Farmers Group	Kasulyili	YakubuMusah	0248378727
4	WunizooyaFarmers	Wantugu	AlhassanAbukari	0242341554
5	SalpaSheli Farmers	Yoggu	ZiblimWunpini	0248130373

3.2.4 General Outlook Of 2016

The outlook in terms of food security in the district is not very good because it would not be sustainable for the season before the onset of the next cropping season. Because farmers have to feed and at the same time sell to cater for other social needs such as school fees, funerals, etc. this will make many households food insecure.

Crop	Area in HA		Yield In Metric Tons Per HA		Production In Metric Tons	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Maize	16,420	17,801	1.0	1.8	16,420	32,840
Rice	15,200	18,100	1.2	1.3	18,240	24,240
Millet	2,310	1,815	1.1	0.99	2,541	1,809
Sorghum	7,331	6,560	0.9	0.8	6,598	5,486
Yam	4,400	5,320	10.0	11.6	44,000	44,100
Groundnut	10,880	10,990	1.2	1.5	13,056	16,436
Cowpea	3,420	3,496	0.8	1.7	2,736	5,863
Soyabean	2,210	2,611	1.8	1.7	3,978	4,367
Cassava	5,800	4,600	10.0	1.6	58,000	43,970

3.2.5 Challenges and Recommendations

1. Inadequate fuel to carry out mandated activities
2. Depleted soil fertility of most soils in the district.

3. The lack/or poor release of funds to the department also caused the gaps that have been chalked as the Department was not able to implement its planned activities.

4. Low coverage of district due to inadequate staff ie Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs).

5. There was an outbreak stem borer and maize streak in maize across the district.

Conscious effort must therefore be employed by way of funding the department to be able to work efficiently to achieve good. This can also encourage extension staff to get closer to farmers.

3.3.0 Ghana Education Service

This provides an outlook of the education sector over the year under review.

3.3.1 Staff Strength

Central Administration

The District suffered transfers and retirements of Staff. As a result of this the Staff strength at the Tolon District Education Office stands at 53 as shown in the Table below.

Category	Staff Strength		
	Males	Females	Total
Teaching	23	7	30
Non-teaching	19	4	23
Total	42	11	53

Staffing at the Public Schools

The staffing situation in schools within the District is fairly good however the hard to reach places of the district lack teachers. The year witness an increment in the Teacher Population from 840 to 934 Teachers in the Basic Schools. The breakdown of the staff strength of the district is as shown below.

Level	No. of Trained		SUB TOT	No. of Untrained			GROUND 9Total	Remarks
	M	F		M	F	SUB TOT		
KG	66	67	133	19	27	46	179	
Primary	317	83	400	88	12	100	500	
JHS	194	42	236	14	5	19	255	

SHS	35	4	39	0	0	0	39	
TVET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Special School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	612	196	808	121	44	165	973	

Non-Teaching Staffing at the Public Schools

The District has only 1 Night Watchmen at the Basic School level who is the Non-teaching Staff at that level.

Table 3.22 Non-Teaching Staffing at the Public Schools

Level	Non-Teaching Staff at Post		Total	Remarks
	Male	Female		
KG	0	0		
Primary	1	0	1	
JHS	0	0		
SHS	5	2	7	
TVET	0	0		
Special School	0	0		
Total	6	2	8	

Teaching Staff at the Private Schools

The private schools in the District are very few and they also have very few staff mainly because of the deprived nature of the District.

Table 3.23 Non-Teaching Staffing at the Private Schools

Level	Staff at Post		No. Trained	No. Untrained	Total	Remarks
	Male	Female				
KG	0	1	0	1	1	
Primary	5	2	0	7	7	
JHS	0	0	0	0	0	
SHS	7	0	4	3	7	

TVET	0	0				
Special School	0	0				
Total	12	3	4	11	15	

Postings

Table 3.24 Postings /transfers were done at the beginning of the Academic year

Type	Number	Remarks
Newly-Trained	63	All of reported
Professional Teachers	-	
Graduate/Diplomat	7	All are at post
TVET Teachers	-	
National Service	-	
Others (Transfers)	24	Mainly Teachers on release from other Districts
Total	94	

Transfers (Staff released)

The table 2.16 displays transfer from the district within period under review.

Table 3.26 Transfers (Staff released)

Level	Number Transferred/Released			Remarks – Reason for transfer
	Male	Female	Total	
KG	0	0	0	
Primary	10	3	13	
JHS	3	3	6	
SHS	0	0	0	
TVET	0	0	0	
Special Schools	0	0	0	
Central Administration	2	0	2	
Total	15	6	21	

Transfers (Staff received)

The table 2.17 displays transfer to the district within period under review.

Level	Number Transferred/Released			Remarks – Reason for transfer
	Male	Female	Total	
KG	0	5	5	
Primary	4	0	4	
JHS	7	2	9	
SHS	2	1	3	
TVET	0	0	0	
Special Schools	0	0	0	
Central Administration	4	1	5	
Total	17	9	16	

3.3.2 Payroll Monitoring and Supervision

There is a 4 member- payroll Audit team in charge of Monitoring and Supervision of the Payroll issues. However for lack of funds the team is unable to go round and do vigorous monitoring and supervision.

Other IPPD Activities/Payroll Issues

The table 2.18 provides basic information on IPPD in the education sector.

Particulars	Number involved	Gender		Remarks
		Male	Female	
Promotions (at all levels/ranks i.e. Supt. II – Director I)	78	30	20	
Re-engagement	3			
Salary upgrading	55			
Salary adjustment	55			
Postings and transfers	63			
Reactivation	3	3		
Change of bank	8	3	5	
Blocking of salary	1	1		
Deletions	4	3	1	

Deductions from salaries	Nil			
Others (specify)				

3.2.3 School Enrolment

Enrolments in the Basic Schools increased slightly from 28,692 to 28,840 representing 0.26%. The tables below present the composition of school enrolments in both the public and private sector for the period.

Level	No. of Schools	Enrolment		Total	Remarks
		boys	girls		
Primary and KG	78	13,177	10301	23,478	
JHS	19	3138	2024	5162	
SHS	1	1,313	912	2,225	
TVET	0	0	0	0	
Special School	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	17,628	1,3237	30,865	

School enrolment in Private Schools

Level	No. of Schools	Enrolment		Total	Remarks
		Male	Female		
KG	7	245	244	489	
Primary	1	124	99	223	
JHS	0	0	0	0	
SHS	1	136	61	197	
TVET	0	0	0	0	
Special School	0	0	0	0	
Total	9	443	380	823	

3.3.4 Other Related Activities Performed

Other educational activities that were carried out in collaboration with development partners are specified in the table 2.17.

Table 3.31 Other Related Activities Performed					
Thematic Area	*Activities/Projects	Amount Spent GH¢	Funding Source	Output/remark	Unit Responsible
Access	Conduct Communities sensitization Inclusive Education		UNICEF		District SpeD. Coordinator
Quality	Capacity Building Workshop for 305 KG Teachers and attendants		UNICEF	180 KG Teachers attended	Early Childhood
Quality	Training JHS English Language Teachers on the use of the 'Cockcrow'		UNICEF	215 JHS Boys and Girls attended	SHEP
Quality	Training on mSRC for 196 Head teachers and Assistant headteachers		UNICEF	179 Head teachers and Circuit Supervisors Trained	Inspectorate
Quality	Training on PTPDM Policy for 196 Head teachers and Assistant Headteachers		GPEG	174 Curriculum Leaders trained	HRMD
Quality	One-week Orientation for Newly Trained Teachers		GPEG	106 Newly Trained Teachers attended	HRMD
Gender	Training on school leadership		UNICEF	35 Women (Mentors) Trained	DGEO/ G & C
Special Education	Training teachers on Inclusive Education		UNICEF	305	SPeD Coordinator
Management efficiency	Conduct Training for 196 Head teachers and C/S to incorporate SRC Reporting			196 Head teachers and C/S trained	Supervision

3.3.5 BECE Performance

The District registered 1,411 candidates, comprising 856 boys and 555 girls for the BECE. Compare to the 2014/2015 BECE there is an increase of 240 candidates. However the total number of candidates who passed dropped from 81% in 2014/2015 to 66% this year.

3.3.6 Training

The Capacity of Head teachers and Teachers in the District was enhanced through various INSETS programmes, notably the Training of 196 Head teachers and assistant Head teachers on mobile School Report Cards and School Leadership Sexuality Education for pupils and teachers respectively. This covered the Four (4) Thematic Areas of: Access, Quality, Management Efficiency and Gender

3.3.7 Challenges and Recommendations

Major Challenges facing the District include lack of Accommodation for the Director and Staff to reside in Tolon, so all Staff resides in Tamale/Nyankpala and commute daily to work.

Members of Staff are not paid any Fuel & Maintenance Allowances even though most of them use their private Motor bikes for official work.

The District depends largely on Donor Funding (DFID/UNCEF) and NGOs which does not give the District Free Hand to implement its planned activities as contained in the ADEOP.

Central Government should make effort to release enough funds to the District Education Directorate to enable the Districts to Achieve the Policy Objectives of the Service.

3.3.8 The Way Forward

There is the need to consider very seriously the issue of Allowances for teachers in the Deprived Areas to boost their morale to work for productivity.

3.4.0 Ghana Health Service

3.4.1 List of Health Facilities

The district has seven (7) main sub-districts, namely; Tolon, Nyankpala, Wantugu, Lingbunga, Kasuliyili, Yoggu, Tali/Gbrumani, with Fifteen (15) health facilities, comprising five (5) health centres: (Tolon, Nyankpala, Wantugu, Kasuyili and Lingbunga), Afreakmed Community Hospital, UDS Clinic and eight (8) Community Based Health Planning Services (CHPS), namely; Yoggu, Wayamba, Kpendua, Gbrumani, Tali, Gbulahagu, Zantani and Lingbung Gundaa CHPS.

Facility	Sub-District	Location	Remark
Lingbunga CHPS	Lingbunga	Lingbunga	REPORTING IN DHIMS 2
Zantani CHPS		Zantani	REPORTING IN DHIMS 2
Gbulahagu CHPS	Nyankpala	Gbulahagu	REPORTING IN DHIMS 2

Tuunayili CHPS		Tuunayili	YET TO REPORT IN DHIMS 2
Nyankpala H/C		Nyankpala	REPORTING IN DHIMS 2
Uds Clinic		Uds	REPORTING IN DHIMS 2
Kpendua Chps	Kpendua	Kpendua	REPORTING IN DHIMS 2
Tali Chps		Tali	REPORTING IN DHIMS 2
Tolon H/C	Tolon	Tolon	REPORTING IN DHIMS 2
Gbrumani Chps		Gbrumani	REPORTING IN DHIMS 2
Dimabi Chps		Dimabi	YET TO REPORT IN DHIMS 2
Afreakmed Comm. Hosp.		Tolon	REPORTING IN DHIMS 2
Kasuliyili Chps	Kasuliyili	Kasuliyili	REPORTING IN DHIMS 2
Yoggu Chps		Yoggu	REPORTING IN DHIMS 2
Wayamba Chps		Wayamba	REPORTING IN DHIMS 2
Wantugu H/C`	Wantugu	Wantugu	REPORTING IN DHIMS 2
Lingb. Gundaa Chps		Gundaa	REPORTING IN DHIMS 2

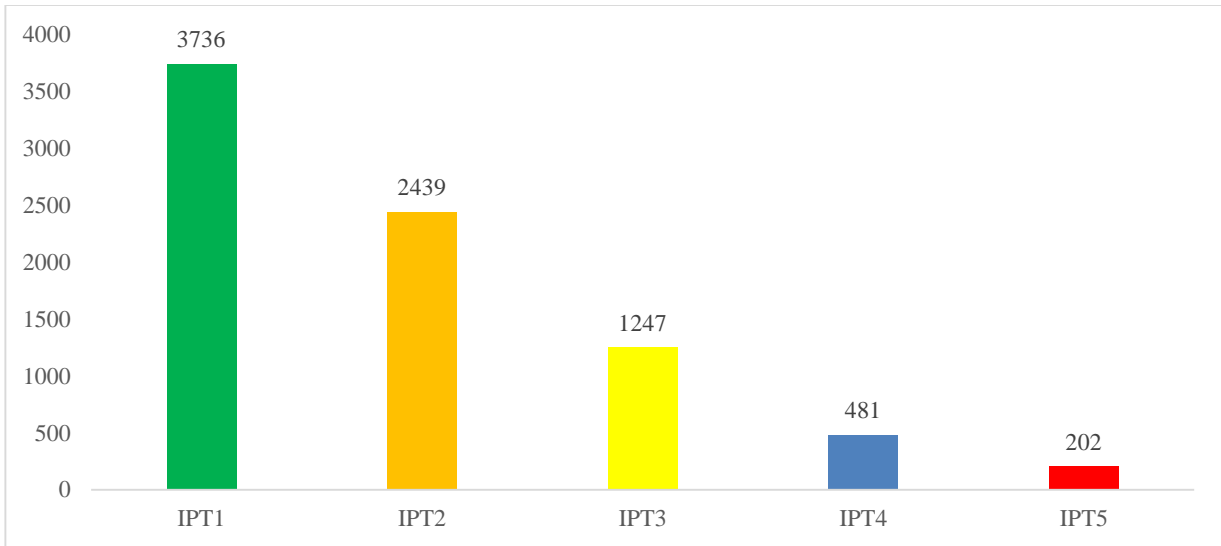
3.4.2 RCH Selected indicators for January – November, 2016

For the period under consideration, the district recorded **4747** ANC registrants and **13,565** attendance. Once more, it documented **1491** total delivery, with **11** (4-Fresh and - Macerated) been as Still Births.

Table:3.33 RCH Selected Indicators for January – November, 2016		
INDICATOR(S)		NO
ANC	# of Registrants	4747
	# of Attendance	13565
	Average visit	3.0
	4 plus visits	2945
	TT2+	3621
IPT	1	3736
	2	2439
	3	1247
	4	481
	5	202
Skilled Delivery		1491
STILL BIRTH	Fresh	4
	Macerated	7
BIRTH WEIGHT	< 2.5	154
	> 2.5	1337
PNC	Registrants	3970

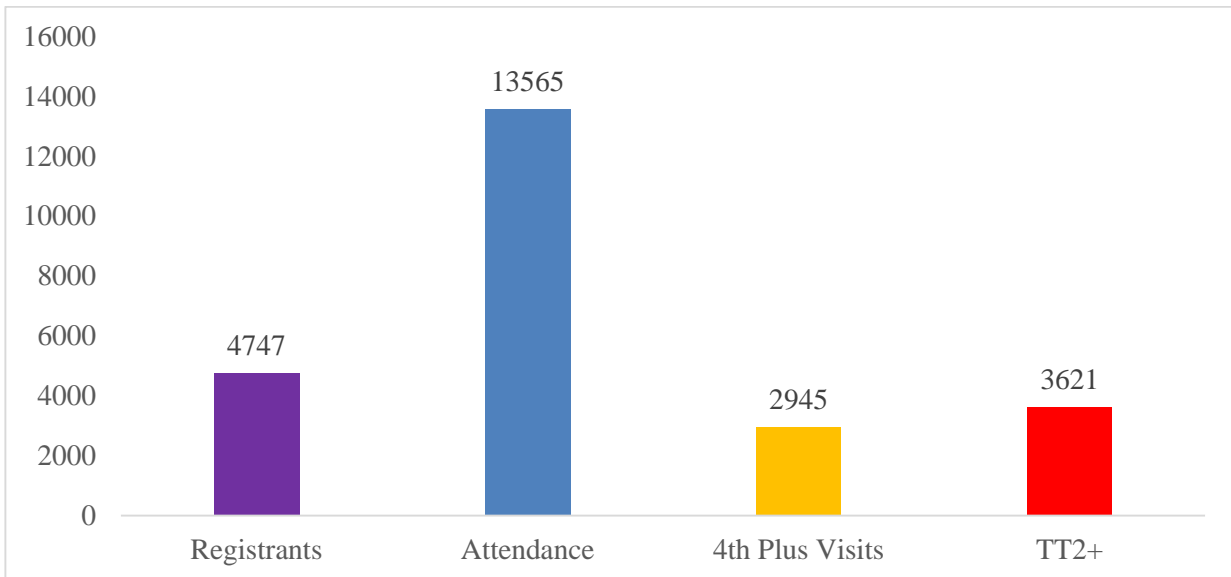
3.4.3 IPT Coverage for January – December, 2016

The figure below displays the coverage of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT) for the period under consideration, where IPT 1 recorded huge number representing 79% with IPT 5 been the least (4.3%) and was due to insufficient of the drugs.



3.4.4 ANC indicators

From the figure below, ANC registrants and women making 4th plus visits were **4747** and **2945** respectively.



3.4.5 OPD Attendance by facilities for third quarter 2016

For the period, the district recorded total of **46131** OPD attendance with Insured and Non-Insured been **38, 018 and 8,113** respectively.

Table 3.34 OPD Attendance by facilities		
FACILITY	Insured	Non-Insured
Lingbunga CHPS	1813	1624
Zantani CHPS	208	354
Gbulahagu CHPS	1153	52
Nyankpala H/C	9179	949
UDS Clinic	10944	679
Tolon H/C	10170	2475
Gbrumani CHPS	1006	132
Afreakmed Comm. Hosp.	0	0
Kasuliyili CHPS	2987	834
Yoggu CHPS	1570	291
Wayamba CHPS	0	0
Kpendua CHPS	1044	957
Tali CHPS	0	0
Wantugu H/C	2634	706
Ling. Gundaa CHPS	503	150
Grand Total	43211	9203

3.4.6 Top Ten (10) Causes of OPD Attendance

For the period under review, Malaria (all categories) recorded the highest (43.62%) with the least being Acute Eye Infection (1.02%).

Table : 3.35 Top Ten (10) Causes of OPD Attendance			
Item	Condition	Total	%
1	Malaria (All categories)	25,615	43.62
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	6519	11.10
3	Diarrhoea Diseases	6103	10.39
4	Skin Diseases	1082	1.84
5	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	828	1.41
6	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	779	1.33
7	Ulcer	660	1.12
8	Anaemia	652	1.11
9	Intestinal Worms	628	1.07
10	Acute Eye Infection	597	1.02
Total no of all cases		58,717	

3.4.7 Challenges and Recommendations

- Inadequate means of transport
- Inconsistent population figures
- Poor health infrastructure

It is recommended that;

- The district needs means of transport urgently to facilitate health service delivery at all levels
- The district population should be looked into avoid unwholesome percentages for certain indicators
- The deplorable state of some of the health facilities including the DHMT block is a worry to the DHD and special attention be to.
- The district also needs technical staff to increase service delivery such as midwives, physician assistants etc.

3.5.0 Community Development and Social Welfare (CD&SW)

3.5.1 Staffing

The Staff strength of the Department as at the end of the year, 2016 is (21). Four (4) senior officers, ten (10) junior officers and six (7) service personnel (SP).

3.5.2 Training/Workshops

A total of twenty (20) capacity building (training) of staff and stakeholders workshops, meetings were attended by various members of staff. The Department also organised two major trainings during the year under review, one for field officers capacity building enhancement and other for stakeholders in child rights protection. This was carried out with financial support from USAID/ RING. In all a total of eighteen (18) Departmental staff took active part in the three (3) day training program which was made-up of ten (10) females and eight (8) males respectively.

3.5.3 Monitoring of Daycare Centres

The motoring was to attain the following information; name of the proprietor, name of the Centre, number of pupils both males and females, sanitation facilities, playing facilities, first aid, and registration under Department of Social Welfare etc.

It indicated that, a total enrolment of nine hundred and fifteen (915) with males being four hundred and seventy-two (472) and females four hundred and forty-three (443). It was also realized that only eight (8) teachers were trained and Thirty-one (31) untrained for the schools visited. Four (4) daycare centres are operating with first aid, good sanitation facilities and playing facilities for the kids, but none of the centres have registered with the District Social Welfare office. Proprietors of the various centres were therefore advice to register with the Department to help acknowledge their existence in the District. The table below indicates the names and communities in which the daycares are located.

Area Council	Name of Community	Name of Day Care Centre	Reg. under social welfare	Not Reg. under social welfare
Nyankpala	Nyankpala	Al-Eman Academy		✓
Nyankpala	Nyankpala	Little lion		✓
Nyankpala	Nyankpala	Wumpini Early Day Care Centre		✓
Nyankpala	Nyankpala	Pag-Damu Kid's College		✓
Nyankpala	Nyankpala	Sanctuary preparatory school		✓
Tolon	Tolon	Centre for Needy Children		✓
Tolon	Tolon	Wepieh International Academy		✓
Kasuliyili	Kasuliyili	Titagya school		✓
Tali	Tali	Guzuli school		✓
Tali	Tali	Zoolanyili E/A		✓

3.5.4 Monitoring and Verification of Five (5) Communities towards ODF

The DICCS team in the District comprising of the Planning Officer, SHEP Coordinator and Representative from the District Health, District Community Development Officer and the Environmental Health Officer.

The team was task to assess and verify five (5) communities towards Open defecation free (ODF) declaration and certification. This was based on scoring a community using a verification tool. The scoring scheme developed for the verification tool suggests a maximum score for each indicator as five (5) whilst the minimum is zero (0). A community needs to get at least eighty-five (85) points to be declared open defecation free. A score less than eighty-five (85) points do not qualify a community to be declared. That community has to reorganize itself and put itself up for verification again at a later date usually after one month.

With reference to these guidelines, the team verified the following communities; Gurumahchegyili, Kamonayili, lingbunga–Vawagri, Gbanjong and Chirifo-kura using spot observation, formal and informal conversations in the community. The team also undertook a community walks to get firsthand information on the required items as seen below;

- Absence of open defecation in the community
- The community has implemented actions towards achieving ODF.
- Initial efforts at household latrine construction
- Community self-assessment and
- Hand washing with soap.

At the end of the tiresome two day monitoring, only Gurumahchegyili, Chirifo-kura and Lingbunga-Vawagri met the criteria and were declared by the team as Open Defecation Free Communities in the District. The remaining two (2) communities were task to put themselves-up again for verification at a later date

3.5.5 SPRING Intervention on Community- Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)

Data Collection (Baseline data)

As part of the CLTS activities in the Tolon District, the Department collaborates with Environmental Health Unit to take baseline data at Tali-Botinli and Kapalnaayili

Information like number of houses, population of males and females, number of household (HH) with latrines, number of public toilets, existence of WASH interventions, number of community base groups, activities they are into, number of refuse dumps, names of WATSAN committee members, hygiene volunteers, natural leaders, school, and water sources.

Consequently, it was realized that public toilets, school and a common place for refuse dump are not available. Refuse are dumped in front of every house and open defecation was in practice.

3.5.6 Child Protection Activities

Child Marriage Model Households Training Using Child Protection Tool Kit.

The department in collaboration with UNICEF, NORSAAC and NCCE a training of project parents, traditional/religious leaders and Ghana Education Service to take measures such as; promulgation of bye-laws, investigating absentee girls in schools among others. The Child Marriage Project aims strengthening the capacity of 500 Household Members to contribute towards eliminating child marriage practices. A community level system was established to enable the model households to engage community members in open dialogues against child marriage after each training session. Five (5) communities which include Nyankpala, Kpalsogu, Tinguli, Yipelgu and Sabegu were selected for the engagement based on high incidence of child marriage in these communities.

Community Re-Orientation and Sensitization against Child Marriage Programme

The Department effectively collaborated with NORSAAC for re-orientation and sensitization programme on the elimination of the practice of Child Marriage in fifteen (15) Communities in the District during the third quarter in order to totally eliminate the practice In the Tolon District, the role-model households' approach where homes with influence or open resistance to child marriage was strategically targeted, celebrated and re-orientated to become change agents against child marriage, Thus, Chiefs House, Magazia's House, Child Marriage Contact Person's House, Imam's House, Pastor's House and Assembly Person's House were targeted for the Community re-orientation exercise in each Community. However, four out of the above mentioned houses in each Community were re-orientated and equip with knowledge, attitude and beliefs that better protect children from harm such as child marriage. A community level system was established to enable the four model households to engage Community members in open dialogues against child marriage and end it entirely in the Tolon District. In all Fifteen (15) Communities were re-orientated against Child Marriage. These Communities included; 1.Nyankpala, 2.Kpalsogu, 3.Tinguli, 4.Yipelgu 5. Sabegu. 6. Woribogu, 7. Woribogu Kuku, 8.Tali, 9. Dingoni, 10. Dimabi #1, 1.Dimabi #2, 12. Yoggu, 13. Cherifoyili, 14. Wantugu 15. and Nafarung.

Seven (7) Member Child Panel Inauguration and Training

Seven (7) Member Child Panel Inauguration and Training held at District Office of the Department of Community Development and Social Welfare, Tolon on 21st December, 2016. The table below is the seven (7) member child panel composition.

No	Name	Sex	Designation
1	Mohammed Adams	M	Chairman-Child Panel (Social Services Sub-Committee)
2	Ziblim Yakubu (Tolon-Kpalanalana) Rep.	M	Member (Traditional Council)
3	Mohammed Abdulai	M	Member (Educationist)

4	Muhaideen Adams	M	Member: Religious Leader (High Moral Character And Proven Integrity)
5	Hon, Azumi Abukari	F	Member (Justice & Security Sub-Committee)
6	Iddi Salamatu	F	Member (Women's Organization)
7	Anamoo Albert	M	Committee Secretary(District Director CD&SW Tolon District)

3.5.6 VSLA Activities

Group Formation and Training

Under the RING Project, the Department collaborated with Business Advisory Centre/Rural Enterprise Programme to execute group formation and training of women groups in Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) in the District. The training was organized for twenty (20) women groups from fourteen (14) communities in the District. This was successfully carried out from the 18th to 22nd April; 2016. A total number of five hundred and ninety-nine (599) participants were educated on the concepts of VSLA across the fourteen (14) communities. This was made up total of five hundred and ninety-nine (599) of which four (4) being males and five hundred and ninety-five(595) females from the following communities; Tuunayili, kukuonayili, Nafarang, Golinga, Wala, Walishe, Ngaba, Vawagri, Zali, Kangbagu, Nyujagyili, Zoolanyili, Nagbiligu and Damibi.

Also under SPRING support project, the Department again partnered with Business Advisory Centre (BAC) to undertake Formation and Development of Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) Groups, Supervising the First Savings Meetings of the VSLA Groups as well as overseeing the First Loan Meetings of VSLA Groups in six (6) communities in Lingbunga Area council in the District under **SPRING Project**. The six (6) Communities are: 1. Lingbunga Gundaa 2. Gundu 3. Kaa 4. Munya 5. Kuti-Kuraa and 6.Kpalsogu-Kuraa

3.5.7 Activities under the LEAP Programme

Training of Staff

With financial support from USAID/RING Ghana through the District Assembly made it possible for the Department to organize three (3) day laudable refresher training to equip the staff with the necessary skills and knowledge in order that they will function effectively and efficiently at the District level

LEAP Household Monitoring and Follow-Ups (14th To 25th November, 2016)

Having received three-day refresher training in Social protection especially in LEAP enrollment processes, better targeting and poverty graduation as well as household monitoring and follow-ups. The USAID/RING Ghana through the District Assembly made it provided support for the Department to undertake the LEAP beneficiaries' household monitoring and follow-ups. The monitoring was to assess the impact of LEAP beneficiary households and determine whether some of the beneficiary household should be graduated and exit or not.

Field officers were put into ten (10) teams. A team made up of two field officers. Each team used one motor bike and in charged for two communities. The table shows the LEAP Beneficiary Communities visited for the exercise

Table 3.38 LEAP Beneficiary Communities visited						
A/C	S/N	community	No. of HHs verified	No. of people in HH	No. of women (15-49)	No. of children < 5
Tolon	1	Dimabi No. 1 Dimabi No. 2	53	773	164	205
Tolon	2	Yipielgu	50	658	138	136
Tolon	3	Sabegu	36	492	95	62
Nyankpala	4	Nafarung	25	308	54	75
Nyankpala	5	Ghulahagu	72	845	174	215
Nyankpala	6	Tuunaayili	70	1106	218	312
Nyankpala	7	Kpalsogu	29	258	52	67
Nyankpala	8	Tingoli	50	348	74	78
Linghunga	9	Kaa	18	166	36	48
Linghunga	10	Munya	17	131	24	28
Linghunga	11	Gundaa	48	649	142	158
Linghunga	12	Vawari	25	296	65	82
Linghunga	13	Wala	25	390	77	114
Linghunga	14	Yapalsi	24	331	67	82
Yoggu	15	Zagua	46	579	112	105
Kasuliyili	16	Zali	40	379	90	64
Kasuliyili	17	worivi	16	122	32	22
Tali	18	Chirifoyili	47	575	99	145
Tali	19	Zoonaayili	25	273	52	52
			716	8679	1765	2050

LEAP Expansion programme and NHIS registration

During the year under review, beneficiary households of LEAP in the 42 communities were registered under the national health insurance scheme to ensure effective health care delivery. The district was fortunate to benefit from phase 2B LEAP expansion under the ministry of gender, children and social protection. With the help of DLIC thirty (30) new communities and focal persons were selected and trained. The communities included;

1. Adumbilyili, 2. Kukuonaayili, 3. Zali –Boyinyi, 4. Dalinbihi, 5. Nangbegu 6. Nyujagyili, 7. Gawugu, 8. Daasuyili, 9. Bantoroyili, 10. Tuzeenayili, 11. Walimogli 12. Kuruguvohoyili, 13. Kuglogu 14 Nyohindanyili, 15. Nyobilbalga 16.Tibogunayili, 17. Jariguyili, 18.Gurumancheyili, 19. Aseyili, 20. Tamalegu, 21.Kpana 22. Gundu 23.Woribogu-Kamonayili, 24. Tolon –Nafarung, 25. Kpaniyili, 26. Kpaligun, 27. Kamgbangu 28. Dabogshei, 29. Kunguri, 30. Buyili. The selected thirty communities were sensitized by a specialized team formed by LEAP Management Unit (LMU). Enumeration is currently on going in the district by a private company called Esoko.

3.5.8 Challenges

Challenges encountered include;

- ❖ Office Space and furniture of the Department is inadequate this poses lot of hindrances to the smooth running of the office activities
- ❖ The Department also faced with inadequate funds for regular monitoring and tracking of child protection issues for projection and analysis.
- ❖ The Department also lacks digital cameras for pictorial activities to carry out
- ❖ Lacks of means of transport like motor bikes for field officers hence, monitoring, supervision and tracking of field activities is always a big challenge

3.6.0 Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit

Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit’s is to ensure that good sanitation practices, is adopted in the communities so as to have a healthy and disease free environment.

3.6.1 Implementation of CLTS in 32 Communities in 2016

As part of measures to ensure the sustainability of the CLTS programme, staff of the unit undertook series of monitoring in the 32 CLTS communities that is to say 15communities for (2015) and 17for (2016) to track the progress . This was to ensure that the people adhere to good sanitation habits within their premises. However it was observed that the people have adopted good sanitation practices rendering their water, food and toilets safe for habitation also making the community an ODF community. The activities were funded by RING/SPRING.

S/no.	Community	Total Pop.	No of Houses	Completed latrines	Un completed	Hand washing facilities	Soaka way
1	Apeleyili	215	23	23	0	23	22
2	Dabogshei	730	35	11	7	7	0
3	Nagbligu	2550	150	135	12	105	18

4	Nlaalaayili	308	41	22	6	22	6
5	Nyujagyili	2578	50	50	0	47	12
6	Yapalsi	689	38	15	4	10	0
	Total	7070	337	256	29	214	58

Training of Natural Leaders

As part of the full implementation of CLTS in Tolon District Assembly, the natural leaders emerge during the selected communities triggered, were trained on how they can facilitate smooth and fast attainment of Open Defecation Free (ODF) in their various communities. This training was organized by Tolon District Assembly and RING the KEY players of CLTS project implementation in the District and supported by EHSU. The training was organized at the various area councils for the communities. The training which was district based drew participants from seven communities: namely Apele-yili, Dabogshei, Gurugu yapalsi, Nabligu, Nlaalaayili, Nyujagyili and Zali Botingli.

Sanitation /ODF Durbars

USAID RING together with the District Assembly organised sanitation durbar which brought all the natural leaders in the beneficiary communities of CLTS to celebrate and identify their failures and successes and also share experiences with one another. The durbar was organized in Nyujagyili, a RING beneficiary community. The Durbar was held on the 27th November, 2016. Natural Leaders from each CLTS beneficiary community (Nlaalaayili, Nagbligu, Apeleyili, Zali-Botingli, Dabogshe, Yapalsi Lingbung Vawari) were invited to come and share experiences. The table indicate a summary of participants at the durbar.

Date	Male	Female	Children	Total
27/11/2016	92	130	125	347

3.6.2 Distribution of Hand Washing Facilities (Veronica buckets) in some selected communities

The tables below show the distribution of hand washing facilities in institution within the period under review.

Table 3.41 Distribution of hand washing in educational facilities							
S/No.	Area Council	Name of School	Enrolment	Boys	Girls	Existing Facility	New Facility (Ring)
1	Tolon	Tolon SHS	2,036	1,190	846	0	3
		Tolon D/A model	493	229	284	0	3
		Yipelgu primary	186	102	84	0	3
		Sabegu primary	139	59	80	0	3
		Dabogshei primary	349	186	163	0	3
2	Nyankpala	Kpalsogu primary	281	134	147	3	3
		Tuunayili primary	101	64	37	0	3
		Kamonayili primary	192	116	76	0	3
3	Tali	Chirifoyili Pri./JHS	440	240	200	3	3
		Kpaniyili primary	249	131	118	3	3
		Tindang primary	536	349	187	0	3
		Zoolanyili primary	127	70	57	2	3
4	Yoggu	Gbanjong primary	180	98	82	0	3
5	Kasulyili	Kunguri primary	482	285	197	3	3
6	Lingbunga	Gundaa primary	626	155	107	0	3
		Yizegu primary	153	74	79	0	3
		Nyaba primary	222	130	92	0	3
		Gurugu primary	126	70	56	0	3

Table 3.42 Distribution of hand washing facilities in health facilities, markets and lorry parks

S/No.	Area Council	Market Place/CHPS	No. of Distributed
1	Tolon	Lorry park	3
2	Nyankpala	Market	2
		Station	1
3	Tali	Kpendua station	2
		Kpendua CHIPS	1
		Gburimani CHIPS	1
		Gburimani station	2
4	Yoggu	Yoggu station	3
		Nlaalaayili station	2
5	Kasulyili	Kasulyili station	3
6	Lingbunga	Lingbunga station	3

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 WAYFORWARD AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2016 Annual Action Plan was drawn bases on certain assumptions:

- There will be adequate and timely release of DACF and DDF which are the main sources of funding for the District Assembly.
- Funding and other logistical support from Donor/NGOs support for collaborators will be fulfilled.
- Traditional sources of revenue such as IGF will increase as the years rolled by.

Though there were significant achievements, a careful review of the AAP indicates that some Programmes, projects, activities and objectives were not fully realised due to certain reasons. Some of these included;

- Inadequate and untimely release of DACF.
- Inadequate and unpredictable donor funds.
- Inaccessibility and poor road network in the district which limit investment and production especially in the agricultural sector.
- Inadequate means of transport for M&E etc.

These lessons learnt from the review have certain implications for development and has to a large extent influenced the implementation of the AAP for 2017. For instance, it can be seen that relying solely on the DACF, DDF and Donor Funding to implement projects and programmes is not helping the District Assembly.

The DA will have to draw programmes and projects that it can adequately cater for in view of the unreliable nature of the DACF and Donor funding. DA will also have to strengthen its IGF System, recruit qualified revenue collectors, check leakages in the system and also explore new sources of revenue.

It is time to move unto a new paradigm of investment planning for the district since the traditional approach to funding development plans is inadequate and unreliable.