

KRACHI NCHUMURU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



2016

**ANNUAL PROGRESS
REPORT**

PREPARED BY:

DPCU OF NCHUMURU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction

The Annual Progress Report is a review of the status of actions taken on the implementation of programs and projects outlined in the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) prepared under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II).

The report has been compiled from the results of the assessment of a set of indicators and targets which have been adopted for monitoring and evaluating of programs and interventions over the 2016 period. The purpose of the Annual progress report is to:

- Provide single source information on progress the District is making through the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP).
- Identify weaknesses and challenges that are likely to hinder the achievement of the goals and objectives of the DMTDP.
- Make recommendations for addressing the challenges.

1.2 Process Involved and Difficulties Encountered

Primarily, data used in the preparation of this report were obtained from decentralized departments like the District Directorate of Education, District Health Directorate, District Agriculture Directorate, Department of Community Development and Social Welfare, Department of Feeder Roads and the District Finance Office, etc.

In furtherance, the DPCU undertook the collation and analysis of the data and prepared this document.

1.2.1 Problems Encountered in the data collection

- Inadequate financial and logistical support for data collection and M & E activities.
- Inadequate capacity in the use of Information Technology.
- Inconsistencies in some data collected
- Untimely release of information causing delay in accessing data from the various sectors and departments

1.3.0 Status of Implementation

1.3.1 Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements

1.3.1.1 Introduction

The aim of this thematic area is to expand existing social and economic production infrastructure to ensure that services provided are reliable, affordable and efficient.

Moreover, the goal of the DMTDP (2014-2017) under this thematic area is to improve accessibility to basic socio-economic facilities and services across the district. To facilitate the achievement of these goals, the following sets of indicators were considered:

- Road Rehabilitation.
- Safe Water and Sanitation.
- Information and Communication Technology Development.
- Housing infrastructure
- Planning schemes

1.3.1.2 Status of Selected Indicators

➤ Road Rehabilitation

The objective for the fourth year of implementation is to rehabilitate 60km length of feeder roads by December 2016.

The district has rehabilitated about 65km of feeder roads and about 30km trunk road has been tarred. This indicates that the district assembly fully achieving its road sector target.

The achievement of this target on road rehabilitation and tarring projects have help improved access to production centers and this has contributed to reducing post-harvest losses that farmers are saddled with as result of the deplorable nature of roads.

➤ Safe Water and Sanitation

The indicators to measure safe water and sanitation considered are follows;

- Percentage of population with access to improve sanitation.
- Percentage of rural population with sustainable access to safe water sources

Through MP, DA, APDO and GoG initiatives, a total of 20 No. boreholes and 100 Public latrines are currently at various stages of construction district-wide. Most of these projects are

completed and currently in use. These projects greatly have improved access to water and sanitation facilities in the district.

The percentage population with access to potable water which was 75% in 2015 has increased to about 80% in 2016 fiscal year.

➤ **Information and Communication Technology Development**

The number of mobile telephone networks operating in the district remained at 3 within the 2016 fiscal year and these are namely MTN, Airtel and Vodafone.

Internet services are currently accessible at Chinderi, the district capital and other major towns across the District but not strong.

1.3.2 Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustaining Natural Resource

Management

1.3.2.1 Introduction

The focus of medium term policies outlined under the thematic area of *Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustaining Natural Resource Management* is to accelerate the modernization of agriculture and ensure its linkage with industry through the application of science, technology and innovation. To facilitate the achievement of these goals, the following sets of indicators were considered:

- Improve institutional coordination for agriculture development
- Promote the development of selected staple and horticultural crops
- Improve post-production management
- Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation
- Promote irrigation development
- Reverse forest and land degradation

With regards to increases in the yield of cereals and tubers, maize production level of 92% in 2015 reduced to about 80% in the year 2016 due to poor rains. Cassava production level also stood at 6% within the same period.

Table 1.1 Selected Indicators on Food Farming

District Indicators	2016 Target	2014	2015	2016
Percentage increase in yield of:				
a) Cereals				
- Maize	305mt	40%	90%	
- Rice	1,096mt	20%	2%	4%
b) Agricultural production of selected crops				
- Plantain	206	-	-	-
- Cassava	11,342mt	55%	6%	6%
- Cocoyam	-	-	-	-
- Yam	12310mt	70%	2%	5%

The following number of livestock and poultry were recorded in the year:

Table 1.2 Selected Indicators on Livestock and Poultry Production

Livestock and Poultry	No. recorded in 2016 fiscal year
Livestock	
• Sheep.	1%
• Pigs	3%
• Cattle	10%
• Poultry	10%
Poultry	
• Exotic	-
• Local	-

Source: District Office, MOFA, 2016.

1.3.3 Enhancing Competiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

1.3.3.1 Introduction

This overall goal of thematic area under GSGDA II is to intensify the development of a thriving private sector to achieve sustained economic growth and transformation. The district's sector goal, in concordance with this, also seeks to promote effective public-private collaboration for job creation.

- Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs
- Identify and expand the tourism industry for the local economic development

With regards to improving efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs, credits have been advanced to a number of SMEs and training has been conducted for financial institutions and the SMEs on need to reduce collateral security for loans as well as establishing and operation of financial institutions to cover all rural communities since the District is a rural one.

➤ **Tourism Potentials**

Due to the fact that the District is an infant one, data on tourism potentials has not been fully identified and published. There is no data released on tourist arrivals from both domestic and foreign origins in the 2016 year under reviewed.

➤ **Skills Training**

The construction of training center for Artisans is currently ongoing at Banda and in the event of completion; this project will facilitate the development of artist industry as well as cut down unemployment levels in the district.

1.3.4 Human Development, Productivity and Employment

1.3.4.1 Introduction

The main goals of Human Resource Development under the DMTDP II are to:

- Increase access to basic education and reduce the illiteracy level of the people in the District.
- Enhance access to quality health care delivery.

1.3.4.2 Status of Indicators

➤ **Education**

The following policy objectives were identified under the strategy to improve educational outcomes necessary for ensuring growth, human resource for accelerated economic growth and poverty reduction in the 2016 year of implementation:

- To improve upon BECE results from 66.8% in 2015 to 75% in 2016.
- To improve upon ICT literacy of JHS students from 6% to 25% by December, 2016.
- To improve educational infrastructure by constructing 4 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block and 5 No. 3 Unit Classroom block by December 2016.

- To construct 1No. Teachers Quarters at Nandikrom by December, 2016.

✓ **Gross Enrolment Rate**

The district's Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for Primary stood at 99.1 and for JHS is 77.5 in 2016, with male and female net enrolment rates for primary stood at 84.8 and 82.4 respectively.

With the Gender Parity Index (GPI) at the primary level, the 2015 figure of 1.1 was changed to 0.97 in 2016. This means that at the primary level, boys and their female counterparts are almost equal.

At the JHS level, the 2015 figure of 1.3 also changed to 0.84 in 2016.

Progress towards achieving objectives of improving results at the basic level is measured by the following indicators.

- The proportion of students passing the BECE with good grades.
- Percentage of trained teachers in basic schools.
- Pupil – Teacher Ratios.

Table 1.4 below provides information on proportion of pupils gaining the required grades in 2014/2015/2016 in the Krachi Nchumuru District.

Table 1.3 BECE Results between 2014 /2015/2016

	2014	2015	2016
Male Students with aggregate 6 – 30	18.34	38.00	29.20
Female Student with aggregate 6 – 30	5.82	28.89	22.00
GENERAL	24.16	66.9	51.20

From the table, it is evident that the percentage passes of male and female students were maintained throughout 2016. The district's total percentage passes of 66.8% in 2015 reduced to 51.2% in 2016.

This phenomenon indicates that the quality of teaching and learning in the district is retrogressing.

✓ **Percentage of Trained Teachers**

The quality of teaching and learning depends largely on the proportion of trained teachers among teaching staff. On this, the Assembly has instituted fund to support teachers at colleges and tertiary institutions to augment the number of teachers in the district. The table below depicts the trends in percentage of trained teachers at the basic level between 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.4: Trends in Percentage of Trained Teachers in Basic Schools 2015 – 2016.

	2015	2016	2016
KG	7.0	7.0	60%
PRIMARY	41.0	41.0	73%
JHS	28.4	28.4	88%

Source: Krachi Nchumuru District GES Annual Performance Report.

Progress being made towards introducing 25% of the pupils at the basic level to computer studies by December 2016 is very minimal. This is measured by the following indicators.

At the JHS level, all six (6) schools in the district to have at least 10 computers each to facilitate the teaching and learning of ICT. In sharp contrast, only 3 out of 187 basic schools had 10 computers each in the year under review.

Thus, the targets of achieving computer literacy among 25% of basic level students' remains distant and have not been met by the end of December 2016. More interventions and initiatives need to be intensified in this regard.

As a policy measure, the District Education Oversight Committee in collaboration with School Management Committees (SMCs) and the Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) has been sensitized on the importance of procuring computers for their schools to enable the children acquire IT skills.

The district assembly is also taking steps to provide ICT centers in some schools.

Progress made towards improving educational infrastructure within 2016 is as follows:

- 1 No. 3 story Classroom Block with Other axillary facilities is been constructed and in use.
- 6 No. 6-Unit classroom blocks are under construction.
- 8No. 3-Unit classroom block currently under construction.
- 2 No. 3-Unit classroom block completed

- 2 No. 2-Unit classroom with axillary facilities completed and in-use

Regardless of these initiatives and interventions, there still exists the need to construct more classroom blocks and teacher's accommodation.

➤ **Health**

✓ **Introduction**

The overall goal of the health sector is to ensure improved access to quality health care services across the district.

The following objectives were identified under the strategy to improve access to quality health and nutritional services within the 2016 year of implementation:

- Percentage reduction in the incidence of malaria infection from 32.2% in 2015 about 25% in 2016
- Improve upon Health Insurance coverage from 78% in 2015 to 85% in 2016.
- To upscale District HIV/AIDs prevalence (Pregnant women Tested positive) to about 80% at the end of 2016
- To achieve 90% (2,961) immunization coverage for all antigens by the end of 2016.
- To register 90% (2961) 0-11 months at CWC sessions in 2016.
- To register 85% (2797) 12-23 months at CWC sessions in 2016.
- To achieve 100% therapeutic coverage for onchocerciasis in 2016.
- To detect at least one (1) case within the population of 82240 in 2016.
- To detect at least two (2) Measles cases within the population of 82240 in 2016
- To detect at least one (1) Yellow Fever case within the population of 82240 in 2016.
- To carry out 20 Health Education Talks in Churches, mosques, schools etc in 2016.
- To reduce malaria by 50% in 2016.

✓ **Status of Selected Indicators**

The year under review, the district still maintain zero maternal death as compared to the previous year, the neonatal death also recorded zero as well.

The proportion of malaria cases tested before treatment at OPD continued to improve from 82.5% in 2015 to 87.7 in 2016. The proportion of pregnant women who were registered and

were administered second dose of intermittent preventive Treatment (IPT2) declined, from 28% in 2015 to 25.6% in 2016 while IPT5 increased from 3.1% to 6.1% in 2015 to 2016 respectively.

The top ten causes of OPD attendance in, 2016 include: malaria, upper respiratory tract infection, diarrhea, Anaemia and typhoid fever. Others are Intestinal Worms, rheumatism and joint disorders, intestinal worms, home and occupational accidents. This is virtually the same picture as compared to, 2015. Malaria accounted for over 49% of total new cases at the OPD level which increased compared to 39.7% in 2015.

The total number of malaria cases seen at the OPD showed an upward trend from 14176 in 2015 to 14,448 for the year under review. The proportion of malaria to total OPD cases also increased from 32.5% to 34% during the same period

Selected indicators within the sector is indicated in the table below:

Table 1.5: Top 10 Causes Of Morbidity in district for 2014-2016

	2014 YEAR			2015 YEAR			2016 YEAR		
S/N	Diseases	No of cases	% of cases	Diseases	No. of cases	% of cases	Diseases	No. of cases	% of cases
1	Uncomplicated Malaria tested positive	14176	33.6	Uncomplicated Malaria tested Positive	14176	39.73	Uncomplicated Malaria Tested Positive	14448	49.1
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	8205	19.4	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	7010	19.65	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	4995	17.0
3	Diarrhoea Disease	5582	13.2	Diarrhoea Diseases	4477	12.55	Diarrhoea Diseases	3360	11.4
4	Intestinal Worms	4128	9.8	Intestinal Worms	3223	9.03	Anaemia	2662	9.0
5	Anaemia	3488	8.3	Anaemia	2777	7.78	Intestinal Worms	2416	8.2
6	Rheumatism & other pains	1989	4.7	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	1943	5.45	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	2370	8.1

7	skin Diseases	1640	3.9	Skin Diseases	1031	2.89	Typhoid Fever	1115	3.8
8	Acute Unariny Tract infection	966	2.3	Typhoid Fever	662	1.86	Skin Diseases	1013	3.4
9	Hypertension	756	1.8	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	421	1.18	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	614	2.1
10	Tyhold Fever	755	1.8	Hypertension	324	0.91	Transport injuries (Road Traffic Accidents)	201	0.7

The coverage for family planning acceptors in 2016 is 4590 representing 23.1% of expected WIFA. This shows an increase over last year's performance 4283 representing 21.7%. This is justified in the Table below.

Condom which used to be part of the acceptor rate has been removed from the list of acceptors. Stocked out of Microgynon, Implanon, Norigynon and Poor counseling techniques by staff have resulted in the decrease in coverage. Meanwhile, educational programmes are ongoing at durbars, ANC, PNC & CWC. Further counseling training would be organized to improve staff skills and monitoring strengthened. Depo Provera has been the leading Family Planning commodity patronized and IUD/Norigynon the least since the past years in the district. Poor counseling techniques and lack of staff that had no skills in IUD insertion have contributed to this occurrence. Staff have been charged to collaborate with chemical sellers in the provision of Family Planning services. They are encouraged to provide services during home visits as well.

During the period Seven CHNs received training in jabelle/implanon insertion and one other midwife was also trained on IUD insertion.

Table1.6: Acceptor's of various methods of family planning from 2014-2016

METHOD	2014	2015	2016
Male Condom	854	582	7084
Female Condom	14	14	52
Depo	2546	2681	3294
Orals	884	365	834
LAM		177	358
Implants	105	228	261
Norigynon	264	236	58
Sterilization	0	0	0
Acceptors	5284	4283	4590

Family planning coverage	27.4	21.7	23.1
Total couple year protection	3651.6	2184.4	3188.5
Total family registrant	1497	1514	1422

MATERNAL MORTALITY AND NEONATAL CARE

Once again, there was no maternal or neonatal death recorded during the period and even in the previous years. However, still birth rate increased by 0.19% over last year's rate of 0.64%. Table below displays the various safe motherhood indicators as well as supervised deliveries which drop slightly by (0.1%) over 2015. TBA deliveries also saw a sharp increase from 202 in 2015 to 669 in 2016. Staff negative attitude, unlawful charges among others were the reasons accounting for the high TBA deliveries.

Table2.5.1: coverage for motherhood indicators from 2014-2016

INDICATORS	2014	2015	2016
Skilled deliveries	29.4	29.2	29.1
Still birth	7	6	8
Still birth rate	0.69	0.64	0.83
Maternal Death	0	0	0
Total Deliveries by health Facilities	945	960	963
TBA/Home deliveries	210	202	669
Spontanus abortion	16	16	35
Induced abortion	38	23	20

HIV/AIDS CONTROL PROGRAMME

As part of measures to determine prevalence of HIV in the District and have about 90% of the population tested (AGENDA 90-90-90), the district Health management under the auspices of the District Assembly deemed it necessary to use the celebrations of Toora Asunke and Chonke Annual Festivals at Bejamse and Borae respectively as platform to deliver a Health Talk on HIV under the topic: ***"Prevention of HIV pandemic, the role of the youth in the Krachi Nchumuru District"***. A greater number of people received health education on HIV/AIDS and most of them were tested. The Bejamse screening took place from 1st July- 2nd 2016, whilst that of Borae was conducted from 18th -20th November, 2016. With the help of the former District Chief Executive a

voluntary Testing and Counseling was conducted at Kakraka a suburb of Chinderi, the district capital on 10th& 11th of August 2016. Voluntary counseling was also done at almost all the health facilities.

HIV Testing and Counseling Services (HTC)

At the end of the year, one thousand three Hundred and thirty-four (1,334) people received HTC services. These were people who completed HIV testing and received post-test counseling, thus getting to know their HIV status. They were made up of seven Hundred and eighty-nine males (789) and Five Hundred and Forty-Five females (545).

Out of the number tested to know their HIV status in the period under review, a total of thirty-one (31) were HIV positive, indicating a period prevalence of 0.1%.

However, the tables below clearly shows that the district had improved upon the testing rate compare to previous year thus 2015, where as in 2014 there was no volunteer testing.

Table 1.7: HTC tested trends

HIV Test	2014	2015	2016	Target to be tested in the year 2016
HTC –clients tested	0	111	1334	7569
Clients tested positive	0	8	31	

Table 1.8 Statuses of Selected Indicators

INDICATORS	2014	2015	2016
To achieve 100% (0) case of Guinea worm Eradication coverage within the population of 82240 in 2016	0	0	0
To register 90% (2961) 0-11 months at CWC sessions in 2016	0.58%	0	0
To register 85% (2797) 12-23 months at CWC sessions in 2016	64%	87%	0
Percentage Reduction in OPD Reported Preventive Diseases	-	47.1%	-
Immunization Coverage			
- BCG	97.7%	88.2%	-
- Measles	86.5%	77%	-
- Polio 3	86.1%	84.9%	-
Malaria Case Fatality in Children Under 5 years Per 1,000	59.0%	63%	60.8%
Percentage of Maternal Supervised Deliveries.	55.2%	56.8%	57.1%
To achieve 100% therapeutic	93.1%	-	-

coverage for onchocerciasis in 2016			
To reduce malaria 50% in 2016.	68.7%	74.7%	68.7%
To detect at least one (1) Yellow Fever case within the population of 82240 in 2016.	0	0	0
To carry out 20 Health Education Talks in Churches, mosques, schools etc in 2016.	70%	88%	73%

Malaria case fatality in children under 5 years per 1,000 was 2198 in 2016. Also, reported malaria cases totaled 5,906 within the period.

Malaria continues to be the highest OPD attendance case in the district.

The table below depicts the situation of HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria in the district at 2016 year under review.

Table 1.6 Some Indicators on HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria.

INDICATORS	2014	2015	2016
No. of TB Patients detected	121	43	36
No. of HIV Positive cases diagnosed	0	8	31
Total No. of Malaria cases	23,018	23,002	21,597

✓ **Reduction in Child Mortality**

No under-5 mortalities were recorded in 2016.

✓ **District Mutual Health Insurance Coverage**

In 2016, the district experienced financial difficulties due to huge debt own by National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA). The inability of NHIA to pay claims affected some service delivery effort in the district. This reflected inability of the district to service its indebtedness on time.

Despite the challenges some achievement were made and it is our hope that more effort will be made to achieve 2017 targets

The scheme recorded a figure of 108,191 registered persons within the year.

Currently, the total coverage of the scheme stands 69.9% which suggests that the district is doing quite well with regards to the scheme. This development augurs well for the success of the scheme and will in turn help to promote the well-being.

✓ **Training and Skills Development**

The indicator used for this objective is the proportion of youth benefitting from skills/entrepreneurial training. The status of indicator is presented below;

The YEA envisaged a youth employment target of 1,500 by December, 2016.

Table 3 below provides information on target achievement by the District.

Table 1.7 Youth Employment Statistics

District	Number of Persons Registered in third Quarter	Actual Number of Persons Employed in Third Quarter	Percentage of Employed
Krachi Nchumuru District	1,200	251	1.6

1.3.5 Transparent and Accountable Governance

1.3.5.1 Introduction

The overall goal under the DMTDP was to ensure efficient management, administration and enhance community participation in decision making and improve upon the security situation in the District.

The objectives were to maximize community participation in decision making, ensure public safety and improve management for efficiency.

➤ **Functional Sub-District Structures**

On the Sub-District Structures, the district traditionally had two area/town councils and two additional councils have been constituted adding up to four Area Councils. The district in the first quarter re-inaugurated the Area Councils and officers to man the councils have been appointed. The District Assembly is in the process of providing the sub-structures with needed logistics.

➤ **Security Issues**

The police/citizen ratio still stands as 1:10,625 as in fourth quarter of 2016.

CHAPTER TWO

**2.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT
PROGRAMME/PROJECT STATUS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER**

Specific interventions have been adopted under the Medium Term Development Plan to ensure maximum implementation of the plan. Priority projects have been proposed for Socio-Economic Development of the district, taking into cognizance the potential and opportunities that abound in the district to enable the plan enjoy support with available human and financial resources.

The district itself carried the co-ordination, implementation and supervisory role. It must also be noted that it may not be possible to adhere strictly to the implementation scheduled proposed for the various programmes and projects as a result of scarce resources.

The effective implementation of the plan during 2016 year under review called for an approach that sought to optimize utilization of available resources both internally and externally. Consequently, the table below indicates the implementation strategy through:

- The mobilization of local resources.
- Partnership with external agencies.
- Judicious use of available resources and cohesive institutional linkages and networking.

The table below indicates that about 40percent of projects under implementation are on-going. A critical look at the project areas shows much emphasis on school blocks, Staff accommodation, Water/sanitation and health which are critical indicators in assessing poverty reduction activities in the district.

1.4 Programme / Project Status for the year (2016)

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	COMMENT	ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION	ACTUAL COMPLETION DATE	CONTRACT SUM	PAYMENT-TO-DATE	DATE OF LAST PAYMENT	CONTRACTOR	% OF WORK DONE	SOURCE OF FUNDING	REMARKS
2	Construction of 1no. 3unit classroom block with office and store	SDA-Chinderi	20/01/14	28/6/2014	-	GH¢117,652.00	GH¢89,803.58	14/1/16	Kekom Ventures	95%	DACF	On-going
8	Construction of 2No. Bedroom Semi-detached Bungalow Staff	Chinderi	03/03/14	20/9/2014		GH¢149,359.00	GH¢93,000.00	18/5/2016	NOAH'S TRADING CONST. ENTREPRISE	65%	DACF	On-going
9	Construction of landing resting place at Dambai lake side	Dadikope	04/09/14	30/12/13		GH¢208,263.72	GH¢31,240.00	11/1/14	M/S NINSAALA GHANA LTD	30%	SADA	On-Going
10	Construction of CHPS Compound at Wanando	Wanando	9/1/2014	1/21/2015		GH¢150,552.00	GH¢89,470.40	18/5/2016	KEKOM Ventures	70%	DACF	On-going
11	Construction of CHPS Compound at Bora-Nkwanta	Bora-Nkwanta	9/1/2014	1/21/2015		GH¢151,304.00	GH¢65,000.00	21/1/2016	MRS LION HAWK GHANA COMPANY LIMITED	95%	DACF	On-going
13	Construction of 1no. 10units Toilet	Kakraka	3/4/2014	20/09/2014		GH¢85,600.00	GH¢85,000.00	14/1/2016	Benkacha Enterprise	100%	DACF	completed
14	Construction of 1no. 3unit class room block with office and store	Kakraka	9/1/2014	11/28/2014		GH¢124,601.00	GH¢124,273.30	Dec. 17, 2014	MRS LION HAWK GHANA COMPANY LIMITED	100%	DDF	completed

16	Construction of 1no. 3unit class room block with office and store	Konando	9/1/2014	11/28/2014		GH¢ 124,902.00	GH¢ 124,902.00	Dec. 17, 2014	HIKIMALAH CONSTRUCTION LIMITED	90%	DDF	On-going
17	Supply of 200 Pieces Mono Desk Furniture	District wide	02/09/14	30/10/14		GH¢ 46,000.00	GH¢ 46,000.00	Oct. 10, 2014	ROYAL ELITE COMPANY LIMITED	100%	DDF	Completed
18	Supply of 150 Desk Furniture for Primary	District wide	02/09/14	30/10/14		GH¢ 34,250.00	GH¢ 34,250.00	Sept. 19, 2014	behlim company limited	100%	DDF	Completed
19	Rehabilitation of 2no 3units each classroom block	Chinderi D/A Primary				GHC 50,000.00	GHC 42,500.00		Kpebuson Enterprise	80%	DACF	On-going
20	Construction of CHPS Compound	Worenja				52,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00		100%	MP's Fund	completed
21	Construction of 1No. 6units classroom block with office and store	Banda Buya		19 th Feb. 2015		270,000.00			Twenty Jog Co. Ltd/Seal Solution	50%	Get- Fund	On-going
22	Construction of 1No. 6units classroom block with office and store	Banda		30 th June, 2016		270,00.00			Shalocoma Limited	10%	Get- Fund	On-going
23	Construction of 1No. 2units classroom block with other auxiliaries	Chinderi D/A Primary								100%	USAID	Completed
24	Drilling of 14NO. Institutional Boreholes	District wide								100%	Get- Fund	Completed
25	Construction of 1No. 2units classroom block with other auxiliaries facilities	Borae Elementary Primary								100%	USAID	Completed

26	3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Banda JHS	4/1/2015	3/04/2016		GHC 212,530.74			Messrs Johnway Construction & Trading Enterprise		GETFU ND	On-going
27	A Community Centre with A 10-Bedroom Guest House (Phase 2)	Chinderi	4/1/2015	3/04/2016		GHC 296,545.00	GHC 266,890.50	22/12/16	Messrs Johnway Construction & Trading Enterprise	25%	DDF	On-going
28	3-Unit Classroom Block, Office And Store	Ayigbe-Akura	4/1/2016	3/04/2016		GHC 184,614.50	GH¢ 70,000.00	3/08/16	Messrs Kwaneth Company Limited	15%	DACF	On-going
29	Supply of school furniture	District wide	4/1/2016	3/3/2016		GHC 61,520.00	GH¢ 61,520.00	4/3/16	LYDMOUND VENTURES	100%	DDF	supplied
30	3-Unit Classroom Block with Office And Store	Zongo-Macheri Primary B	4/1/2016	3/04/2016		GHC 147,136.10	GH¢ 132,423.19		Messrs Lion Howks GH Limited	100%	DDF	Completed
31	Construction of 1No. 6units classroom block with office and store	Borae E/A prim. Sch.		30 th June, 2016		320,000.00			Kwameth Co. Ltd		Get-Fund	On-going
32	Construction of 1No. 6units classroom block with office and store	Nandikrom Prim. Sch.		30 th June, 2016		320,000.00			Nevana Ventures	65%	Get-Fund	On-going
33	Construction of 1No. 6units classroom block with office and store	Kwadwofour D/A Prim. Sch.	5 th August, 2015	30 th June, 2016		300,000.00					Get-Fund	Stand-still
34	Construction of 1No. 3units classroom block with office and	Dindo D/A Prim. Sch.	5 th August,	30 th June, 2016		184,592.00					Get-Fund	Not started

	store		2015									
35	Construction of 1No. 6units Teachers Quarters& other Ancillary facilities	Nandikrom Prim. Sch.		30 th June, 2016		270,000.00			Nevana		Get-Fund	Not started
36	Rehabilitation of feeder road (4.0km)	Nowhoi-Wanando	31 st Jan. 2016	30 th June, 2016		241,645.00	31130.00		Pride Development limited	100%	GSOP	completed
37	Rehabilitation of feeder road (2.0km)	Manye-Kakraka	31 st Jan. 2016	30 th June, 2016		268,014.00	51,702.00		M/S Jobans General Service	100%	GSOP	completed
38	Rehabilitation of feeder road (2.0km)	Kakraka-Namondo	31 st Jan. 2016	30 th June, 2016		266,969.00	50,796.00		Pride Development limited	100%	GSOP	completed
39	Rehabilitation of feeder road (4.4km)	Bejamse-Lakeside	31 st Jan. 2016	30 th June, 2016		253,540.00	29,814.00		M/S Bumencon Investment Ltd	100%	GSOP	Completed
40	Construction of 1No.3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities.	Mala D/A Primary	10 th Jan. 2017	10 th April 2017		189,056.12			M/S PIESIE YEBOAH ENTREPRISE		DDF	NOT STARTED
41	Construction of 1No.3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities.	Namondo D/A Primary	5 th Dec. 2016	10 th March 2017		189,056.12			M/S LION HAWK GH LTD		DDF	NOT STARTED
42	Construction of 1No.3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities.	Bawado D/A primary	5 th Dec. 2016	10 th March 2017		190,000.00			KEKOM VENTURES		DDF	NOT STARTED
43	Construction of 1No.3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities.	Borae-Ahinfie D/A primary	5 th Dec. 2016	10 th May, 2017		200,000.00			PRAMAN TRADE&CONT RACKS		DACF	NOT STARTED

									WORKS			
44	Construction Fire Service Office	Chinderi	5 th Dec. 2016	10 th March 2017		249,575.54			DOMKOF COMPANY LTD		DDF	NOT STARTED
45	Construction of 1No Market shed(5rooms apart)	Anyinamae	5 th Dec. 2016	10 th March 2017		30,000.00			LYDMOUND VENTURES		DDF	NOT STARTED
46	Construction of CHPS Compound	Kakraka	5 th Dec. 2016	May 10 th , 2017		199,195.50			M/S LION HAWK GH LTD		DACF	NOT STARTED
47	Walling of District Health Director's Bungalow	Chinderi	5 th Dec. 2016	30 th Jan, 2017		72,100.00	72,100.00	22/12/16	Messrs Kwaneth Company Limited	50%	DDF	ON-GOING
48	Construction of 2no. 2unit each urinal and bath	Borae and Bejamse markets	5 th Dec. 2016	30 th Jan, 2017		42,043.00	42,043.00	22/12/16	Messrs Johnway Construction & Trading Enterprise	40%	DDF	ON-GOING
49	Fortification of District Police Cells	Chinderi	5 th Dec. 2016	30 th Jan, 2017		51,000.00	51,000.00	22/12/16	Messrs Johnway Construction & Trading Enterprise	60%	DDF	ON-GOING

2.2 Update on Funding By Sources (GH¢)

The tables below show update of funding sources for the 2016 Fiscal Year. The DACF /DDF continue to be the main source of fund for the Assembly especially for investment projects.

2.2.1 RECEIPTS FROM FUNDING SOURCES

	2012 GH¢	2013 GH¢	2014 GH¢	2015 GH¢	2016 GH¢
DACF	282,908.30	617,708.51	687,162.40	1,927,122.5	1,463,803.61
IGF	12,094.50	60,865.35	83,293.27	80,30.60	102,985.60
GOG GRANTS	NIL	NIL	112,779.08	43,879.06	524,526.75
GSOP	NIL	441,479.01	245,590.00	58,000.00	351,672.62
DDF	NIL	470,242.00	868,477.33	401,178.72	628,121.00
TOTAL REVENUE	584,002.80	1,879,294.87	1,984,874.51	1,622,687.35	3,071,109.58

Source: District Finance Office KNDA

Table 2.2.2 Funding Sources for the 2016 Fiscal Year

Source of Fund	Approved Budget for 2015 GH¢	Received 2015 GH¢	Approved Budget for 2016 GH¢	Received 2016 GH¢
DACF	2,218,997.00	1,927,122.51	3,731,337.00	1,463,803.61
IGF	100,396.00	80,305.60	90,250.00	102,985.60
MP's COMMON FUND	85,440.00	171,970.52	85,440.00	47,232.03
DDF	785,000	401,178.72	563,090.00	627,121.00
GOG GRANTS	550,250.42	43,879.06	222,141.00	524,526.75

GSOP	391,000.84	58,000.00	476,440.00	351,672.62
M.SHARP	10,586.00	11,270.65	19171.00	12,464.39
LSDGP	-	25,000.00	-	-
MP.SIF	50,000	29,086.82	-	25,000.00
SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME	281,483.00	173,091.50	281,899.00	-
PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITY	44,346.54	40,158.17	78,285.00	96,781.51
TOTAL REVENUE	4,517,499.80	7,013,931.18	5,548,053.00	2,624,466.51

Source: District Finance Office KNDA

2.3 Update on Disbursements

EXPENDITURE TYPE	2013	2014	2015	2016	TOTAL
		GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
LOCAL GOV'T/ADMINISTRATION	325,184.99	405,462.88	1,102,861.52	1,233,748.24	3,067,257.63
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	107,247.12	74,215.00	69,445.00	149,508.00	400,415.12
EDUCATION/SOC. DEV'T	98,902.74	119,608.00	144,526.58	203,972.68	567,010.00
HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT	93,750.00	77,432.21	172,590.23	249,851.63	593,624.07

TOTAL	625,084.85	676,718.09	1,489,423.33	1,837,080.55	4,580,841.00
EXPENDITURE					

2.3 Efforts to Generate Funds

Revenue officers in the third quarter have scaled up mobilization of revenue district wide which has significantly improved the mobilization of revenue for the Assembly.

However, tax education campaigns which were programmed to educate the general public about the need to fulfil their tax obligations couldn't take place within the year of 2016.

2.4.0 Release of Funds

The releases of funds from almost all the funding sources were irregular. This accounted for the Assembly's inability to complete some development projects in the 2016 fiscal year.

Another related problem is the issue of shortfalls of expected revenue from varied funding sources, especially the District Assembly's Common Fund (DACF).

It is however worth mentioning that as at the time of writing this, 2016 Progress Report, the DACF fourth quarter for 2014 and Fourth Quarter for 2016 respectively have not been received by the Assembly.

2.5 UTILISATION OF FUNDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BUDGET

There is evidence of expenditure in accordance with what was budgeted. The fact that the Assembly is an infant District could explain why there was strict adherence to the budget.

2.6 INDICATORS AND TARGETS

One of the most critical aspects in preparing the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan was to define the most appropriate indicators and setting targets that are achievable and directly related to the DMTDP II goals and objectives.

Indicators are needed to measure the processes of achieving our objectives while targets are the sign posts that will lead us to the stated goals of achievement.

The DPCU deliberated on how to develop and define some core indicators for monitoring the implementation of the DMTDP (2014-2017). These indicators which were district-specific were determined through participatory and collaborative processes. The team was guided by the

principle of ensuring that each indicator was specific, measurable, attainable, reliable and time-bound.

As presented in the table below, the indicators are categorized into output and disaggregated into specific items. In the Monitoring Process all stakeholders were involved in the exercise by the use of questionnaire, focus group discussion, interviews, observation, etc. The stakeholders were members of the DPCU, Assembly members, CBOs, CSOs and Traditional Authorities.

To ensure that the process is continuous, the monitoring exercise will be undertaken quarterly. At the end of the exercise it was realized that the indicators developed were able to measure the various Thematic Areas and results could be quantifiable. The level of resources needed for the exercise could be affordable while at the same time the indicators will be reliable during the planned period.

The challenges encountered were the non-availability of ready data from institutions which are directly under the Assembly, hence the need to see each other as partners in development.

CORE DISTRICT INDICATORS AND TARGETS CATEGORISED BY GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA THEMATIC AREAS.

NO.	DISTRICT INDICATORS	2013	2014	2015	2016
B.	INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS				
	i. IMPROVEMENT IN ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE				
5.	Length of roads rehabilitated/tarred.				
	- Trunk Roads (in km)	45km	55km	33km	30KM
	- Feeder Roads (in km)	25km	28km	54km	65KM
	ii. WATER				
6.	Number of new water facilities constructed:				
	- Small Town Water and Sanitation Project.	-	1	(1 still on-going)	completed 18
	- Boreholes.	5	4	18-ongoing	80%

7.	Percentage of population with sustainable access to potable water.	75%	80%	80%	85%
iii. SANITATION					
8.	% of population with access to improved sanitation.	-	40	45%	45%
9.	Number of new final disposal sites acquired.	-		2	2
iv. ENERGY					
10.	Percentage number of households with access to electricity.	70%	70%	70%	72%
C.	CCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT				
11.	Percentage increase in yield of:				
	a) Cereals				
	- Maize	305mt	40%	90%	-
	- Rice	1,096mt	20%	2%	4%
12.	b) Agricultural Production of selected crops.				
	- Plantain	206	-	-	-
	- Cassava	11,342mt	55%	6%	6%
	- Cocoyam	-	-	-	-
	- Yam	12310mt	70%	2%	5%
13.	Percentage increase in livestock production:				
	- Sheep	-	30%	1%	1%
	- Pigs	-	40%	60%	3%
	- Cattle	-	45%	40%	10%
	- Poultry	-	70%	70%	10%
14.	Number of farmers supported with credit (financial/input).	-	20	60	35
15.	Number of farmers supported with improved				

	seed.	-	-	60	-
16.	Percentage reduction in post-harvest losses of perishable commodities.	2%	2%	5%	5%
17.	Number of new agric. extension officers.	2	3	3	-
18.	Hectares of degraded lands rehabilitated/restored.				
	- Forests	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	- Mining	-	-	N/A	N/A
D.	ENHANCING COMPETIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR				
19.	Percentage increase in private sector investment in agro-processing.	-	-	1%	1%
20.	Number of SMEs provided with access to credit.	-	-	10%	10%
21.	Percentage increase in tourist arrivals.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
22.	Teledensity/Penetration rate	75%	75%	75%	75%
E.	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT				
	i. EDUCATION				
23.	Gross Enrolment Rate:				
	- Pre-School.	112.15	88.35%	155.50	156.50
	- Primary.	110.8	96.06%	114.7	99.1
	- JHS	113.5	88.66%	161.0	77.5
	- SHS	65.03	-	323.40	36.7
24.	Net Enrolment in Primary Schools				
	- Boys	-	-	10.0	84.8
	- Girls	-	-	11.0	82.4
25.	Net Admission at Primary 1(@ 6 years)	-	-	6.8	6.8
26.	Gender Parity Index				
	- KG	1.00	1.00	1.1	0.98

	- Primary	1.00	1.00	1.1	0.97
	- JHS	1.00	1.00	1.3	0.84
	- SHS	-	-	1.8	0.68
	- TVET	-	-	1.7	1.7
27.	BECE Pass Rate				
	- Boys	4.63	18.34	38.00	38.00
	- Girls	1.75	5.82	28.89	28.89
28.	Number of computer resource centers	0			
29.	constructed.			0	0
	Improvement in Pupil Teacher ratio:				
	- Pre-School.	-	1:115	1:107	1:107
	- Primary.	-	1:94	1:47	1:47
	- JHS	-	1:40	1:33	1:33
30.	ii. HEALTH				
31.	District HIV/AIDs prevalence (Pregnant women Tested positive).	-	9	12	12
32.	Percentage reduction in the incidence of				
33.	malaria infection.	68%	27.5%	32.2%	32.2%
34.	Percentage increase in the NHIS coverage.	77.7%	79.1%	78.1%	78.1%
35.	Under-five mortality Rate	0	0	0	0
	Maternal Mortality Ratio	0	0	0	0
	Malaria case fatality in Children under five	-	-	-	-
	years per 10,000				
36.	iii. VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED				
	Number of reported cases of abuse				
	- Children	0	0	0	0
	- Women	0	0	2	2
	- Men	0	0	0	0
F.	TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE				
37.	GOVERNANCE				

	Number of effective Sub-structures (Area/Town Councils)	-	-	-	-
38.	Number of women holding political positions in the Assembly structures	2	2	2	2
39.	Improvement in police/citizen ratio.	1 : 10,125	1 : 10,375	1:10,625	1:10,625
40.	Percentage decrease in crime rates.	-	5%	7%	7%

Sources: District Health Department, G.E.S, Works Department, Community and Social Well Fair Department and MOFA

2.1 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues

2.1.1 Youth Employment Authority Programme

As at the end of 2016, the youth employment authority has engaged 251 of the youth in the district in youth teaching, youth in nursing, youth in security service and many other modules.

2.1.2 GHANA SOCIAL OPPORTUNITIES PROJECT (GSOP)

The Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) implemented four new sub- projects in the areas of feeder roads rehabilitation in the District. Details of the four sub- projects are as follows:

- *Rehabilitation of Manye- Kakraka Feeder Road (2.00km)*
- *Rehabilitation of Bejamse- Lakeside (2.00km)*
- *Rehabilitation of Nawhoi- Wanandoh Feeder road (4.60km)*
- *Rehabilitation of Kakraka- Namondo Feeder Road (4.40km)*

Maintenance activities were also carried- out on a 10Ha Mango Plantation at Lonkortor under GSOP in 2016.

2.1.3 HIV/AIDS Programme

The District is still grappling with the HIV/AIDS pandemic and has intensified efforts on public education to reduce the incidence.

As part of measures instituted to meet the target of the first 90 of the 90-90-90 campaign, the District organised outreach programmes particularly during festivals to provide avenues for people to know their status.

- ❖ Counselling and Testing
- ❖ Anti-stigmatization programme

The major constraint is the absence of a non- governmental organisation to carry out all year round awareness creation of HIV/ AIDS issues.

2.1.4 The School Feeding Programme

School Feeding Programme

The District has seven (7) public schools enrolled in the School Feeding Programme. The programme covered 2,665 pupils in 2016. The programme has brought about a tremendous boost in school enrolment and retention. The beneficiary schools are as follows;

S/N	SCHOOLS	Enrolment as at 31st December, 2016
1	ABREWANKOR LAKESIDE PRIMARY	210
2	KORKORSE DA PRIMARY	409
3	BEJAMSE SDA PRIMARY	347
4	BEJAMSE DA PRIMARY	266
5	NANDIKROM DA PRIMARY	537
6	BORAE PRIMARY “A”	487
7	BORAE PRIMARY “B”	409
	TOTAL	2,665

2.1.5 Disability Fund, 2016

Over one hundred and seventy- four Persons Living with Disability (PLWD) in the District benefitted from the District Disability Fund. Total amount disbursed from the fund was Eighty- Two Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Ghana Cedis (GH¢82,250.00) out of Eighty- Six Thousand Nin Hundred and Sixty- Five Ghana Cedis Forty- Six Pesewas (GH¢86,965.46) received in 2016. Supports were in the areas of scholarships and economic empowerment of PLWDs. Details of receipts and disbursements are presented in the table below.

S/N	QUARTER	AMOUNT RECEIVED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES
1.	First	GH¢29, 791.00	GH¢28, 950. 00	65
2.	Second	GH¢32, 508.23	-	-
3.	Third	GH¢24, 666.23	GH¢57, 174.46	105 Males- 56 Females- 49
4.	Fourth	-	GH¢4, 800.00	Males- 1 Females- 3

2.1.6 Leap, 2016

Six (6) payment cycles were effected under the LEAP programme in the District from the 40th cycle to the 45th cycle. Forty- four households benefitted from each payment cycle. Beneficiary households were also enrolled on to the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) in the year under review. Over one thousand households have also been validated for enrollment on the LEAP Programme in the District. Details of payments under the period are presented in the table below;

S/N	PAYMENT DATE/ CYCLE	PERIOD	AMOUNT
1.	40 th Payment/ January 2016	November- December 2015	3,416.00
2.	41 st Payment/ March 2016	January- February 2016	3,414.00
3.	42 nd Payment/ June 2016	March- April 2016	3,414.00

4.	43 rd Payment/ August 2016	May- June 2016	3,414.00
5.	44 th Payment/ October 2016	July- August 2016	3,414.00
6.	45 th Payment/ November 2016	September- October 2016	3,414.00

2.1.3 PROGRESS REPORT ON STREET NAMING AND PROPERTY ADDRESSING SYSTEM

Krachi Nchumuru District Assembly in the 2016 has implemented the Street Naming and Property Addressing System to about 35%.

The SNPA program started in July 2013 by the formation and inauguration of Street Naming team (SAT) which was followed by sensitization and stakeholders meetings.

At the beginning of 2014, SNPA Secretariat was set up and furnished with computers, laptop, Printers, photocopier, GPS devices, furniture, working tools and stationeries for Stenciling and maps and many other logistics. This was followed by the training of officers on LUPMIS System and GPS for the generation of street, signage and properties maps of the district.

On the status of Street Signage Map, the district has not acquired Auto photos (Aerial maps) of the communities and hence Street Signage Maps have not been generated yet. However, invitation for quotation together with tender opening had been done on the Auto photos (Aerial maps) supply and the responsive contractor among the bidders had been asked to supply the Auto Maps.

For the Street Signage Register and Street Address Register, the SAT in consultation with stakeholders have compiled the two registers and were approved by Statutory Planning Committee. With the help of Goggle Earth images the Team had been able to develop temporal Street Signage Maps which guided the Team in planting the Street Signage at the District capital- (Chinderi), Banda and Boraë.

So far, 45 Streets Signage have been procured and erected at Chinderi, Banda and Boraë.

On the status of parcel digitization and numbering of properties and businesses, the district team has not been able to make progress on them due largely on non-availability of Auto-maps for communities in the District.

The Challenges bedeviled by the SNPA program implementation in the District are quite numerous which included:

- Inadequate financial support
- Lack of human resource (Technical Personals from Town and Country Planning Department etc.)
- Improper layout of communities in the district and
- Ill equipped of officers trained on LUPMIA SYSTEM and GPS usages.

The SNPA Secretariat recommends that a technical officer from Town and Country Planning Unit be assigned to the District or better still TCPD be established in the District to oversee the smooth implantation of the program. There is also the need for the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to raise funds to support the SNPA program in the various MMDAS.

The attached are the Street Signage Register.

Below is **SNPA Tracking Template**

THE TEMPLATE BELOW INDICATES THE PROGRESS OF WORK FOR SNPA

	SNPA TRACKING TEMPLATE, VOLTA REGION				
MUNICIPAL/DISTRICT	preparatory phase - spatial data needs				
	LUPMIS Training	digitize spatial data	consultTrad. Auth	property numbering	chiefs and SPC endorsement
KRACHI NCHUMURU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY	fully participated in LUPMIS training	digitization of roads and properties yet to start	consultation with traditional authorities done	Yet to start	Done

	preparatory phase -District Team, education, infrastructure requirements			
MUNICIPAL/DISTRICT	inauguration of SAT	SNPA ORIENTATION	PURCHASE OF SATELLITE MAPS	consultation

KRACHI NCHUMURU ASSEMBLY	SAT inaugurated	Yet to start	spatial data with high resolution yet to be procured	full consultation with chiefs and all stakeholders done.
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Implementation of Street Address Signage							
MUNICIPAL/DI STRICT	Signage Map	SPC Endorsement	Signage register	Procure Signage	Install Signage	Property /House Numbering	Field SPC Approval
KRACHI NCHUMURU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY	Signage Map yet to be prepared	Awaiting	In progress	Completed	installation of signage still in progress	Yet to start	Yet to be done

SAMPLE OF STREET SIGNAGE REGISTER

S/N	STREET NAME CODE OF INTERSECTION	NO. OF STREET NAME POST	STREET NAME TYPES	PROPOSED/COMPLETED STREET NAMES	ADDRESS RANGE AS SECONDARY TEXT
KRACHI NCHUMURU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY					
MOUNTED SIGNAGES			CHINDERI TOWNSHIP	MOUNTED SIGNAGES	
1.	CH01	4	Post with four Name Plates	CHINDERI-BORAE ROAD CHINDERI-GRUBI ROAD CHINDERI-BANDA ROAD CHINDERI-BOAFRI ROAD	
2.	CH02	1	Post with Single Name Plate	OLAU KWAKU STREET	
3.	CH03	1	Post with single name plate	JOHN YAW TANKPEN CLOSE	
4.	CH04	1	Post with single name	LERO STREET	

			plate		
5.	CH05	1	Post with single name plate	BEKAE STREET	
6.	CH06	1	Post with single name plate	AGYAKU LANE	
7.	CH07	1	Post with single name plate	AHET NASSAM STREET	
8.	CH08	1	Post with single name plate	NANA BAMEAKO KOJO STREET	
9.	CH09	1	Post with single name plate	NANA DENTEH KWABENA STREET	
10.	CH10	1	Post with single name plate	JOSEPH KOFI KAPI STREET	
11.	CH11	1	Post with single name plate	ALHAJI MUMUNI STREET	
12.	CH12	1	Post with single name plate	KWASI SEKYERE STREET	
13.	CH13	1	Post with single name plate	KOFI ILENG STREET	
14.	CH14	1	Post with single name plate	KODUA STREET	
15.	CH15	1	Post with single name plate	NANA KANYA II STREET	
16.	CH16	1	Post with single name plate	OPANYIN YADJAYIME STREET	
17.	CH17	1	Post with single name plate	UBORR KUYON BAKANYI STREET	

MOUNTED			BORAE TOWNSHIP	MOUNTED	
BOR01	3	Post with three Name Plates	BORAE - CHINDERI ROAD		
			BORAE – KRACHI ROAD		
			BORAE – BANDA ROAD		
BOR02	1	Post with Single Name Plate	NANA KOKOROKO I STREET		
BOR03	1	Post with single name plate	NANA WAMKAN MENSAH I		
BOR04	1	Post with single name plate	NANA KOFI KOKOROKO II STREET		
BOR05	1	Post with single name plate	ODIKRO CHAMBA DABE STREET		
BOR06	1	Post with single name plate	DAASEBRE A. BONJA II STREET		
BOR07	1	Post with Single Name Plate	ODIKRO OWENSAHLANE		
BOR08	1	Post with Single Name Plate	OPANYIN JAGRI STREET		
BOR09	1	Post with single name plate	OPANYIN SANJA LANE		
BOR10	1	Post with Single Name Plate	MALLAM YAHAYA STREET		
BOR11	1	Post with single nameplate	IMAM BUKARI STREET		

MOUNTED	BANDA TOWNSHIP	YET TO BE MOUNTED
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	BAN01	3	Post with three name plate	BANDA – BORAI ROAD BANDA – KPANDAI ROAD BANDA - KUMDI ROAD	
	BAN02	1	Post with single name plate	BANDA – CHINDERI	
	BAN03	1	Post with single name plate	NANA GYAKON STREET	
	BAN04	1	Post with single name plate	QUEEN ADJOA SAKONASTREET	
	BAN05	1	Post with Single Name Plate	KWAKU KYEAME STREET	
	BAN06	1	Post with single name plate	GOKA STREET	
	BAN07	1	Post with single name plate	JANTA STREET	
	BAN08	1	Post with single name plate	YAGBAL STREET	
	BAN09	1	Post with single name plate	ISLAMIC STREET	
	BAN10	1	Post with Single Name Plate	IMAM ADAM STREET	
	BAN11	1	Post with single name plate	UBORR NANDI STREET	
	BANI2	1	Post with single name plate	NANA ANYARIAYOR STREET	
	BAN13	1	Post with single name plate	NANA K. OMANKUMINTESTREET	
	BAN14	1	OPANYIN AGBAGI STREET	OPANYIN AGBAGI STREET	

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) The capacity of the District Assembly particularly in the area of planning, financial management, procurement and Monitoring and Evaluation skills should be enhanced by training programmes and refresher courses.
- (b) Internal revenue mobilization and generation should be stepped up with the involvement of internal auditors and other stakeholders.
- (c) There should be continuous revenue sources identification through data collection and updating of information. The resultant indicators will assist in the setting up of revenue and development targets for the district.
- (d) The implementation of composite budgeting will tie Assembly's hands to only budgeted expenditures and this must be borne in mind when budgets are being drawn.
- (e) The guidelines for utilization of DACF which restricts the district in its usage of the funds should be made flexible to allow assemblies to allocate more resources to sectors where most needed.
- (f) The high incidence of unauthorized deductions at the DACF secretariat should also be halted and applied only with the prior consent of the assemblies.