

SOUTH TONGU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



2016 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

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February, 2017

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CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

South Tongu District was established in 1989 by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1466 to pave way for effective and efficient local government administration. The District is located in the southern part of the Lower Volta Basin and shares boundaries with Central and North Tongu Districts to the North; Akatsi South District to the East; Keta Municipal to the South and Ada East District of the Greater Accra region to the West. The District has 2016 projected population of 102,172 which is made up of 50.9 percent females and 49.1 percent males. The population density is about 196 persons per square kilometer. The District is largely rural (87.1%) with only 12.9 percent of the population living in urban localities.

One of the core functions of the District Assembly as stipulated in Section 10 (3) of Local Government Act 1993, Act 462 is to formulate and execute development plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the District. Government of Ghana has been committing a lot of resources to support a wide range of development interventions that are designed to improve standard of living of the people. In order to properly co-ordinate and track implementation of these development interventions, an Annual Action Plan was prepared out of the District Medium Term Development Plan to guide programmes and projects implementation in the District.

In order to ensure that public resources are used prudently, monitoring and evaluation has become relevant in generating reliable and accurate information to help the District Assembly, government and other stakeholders to make sound policies and decisions. This report provides comprehensive information on progress of implementation of programmes and projects of the District Assembly and its departments.

1.1.1 Vision

The South Tongu District Assembly aspires to be one of the best managed District Assemblies in Ghana.

1.1.2 Mission

The South Tongu District Assembly aspires to improve the living conditions of its citizenry through effective and efficient mobilization and utilization of physical, financial and human resources in partnership with the private sector and other stakeholders.

1.2 KEY OBJECTIVES OF THE REPORT

The main objectives of the report are to:

1. Assess the performance and progress of implementation of 2016 Annual Action Plan (AAP) and 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP).
2. Determine the implementation status of the 2016 AAP by departments of the District Assembly and other agencies in the District.
3. Provide the needed basic and local level information to stakeholders to enable them make informed development decisions.

1.3 METHODOLOGY OF PREPARING THE REPORT

Preparation of this report started with a DPCU meeting and consultation with stakeholders to explain the objectives and processes involved in the preparation of the report. Field visits and review of reports and documents was carried out to get the needed data from departments and other agencies on the implementation of programmes and projects in 2016. Also, data was collected on implementation of key social intervention programmes such as school feeding programme, lively empowerment against poverty, free educational materials distribution, capitation grants and many others.

1.4 DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE REPORT

Difficulties encountered include delay in accessing reports and documents from some departments and agencies in the District. There is also limited means of transport to facilitate easy movement of staff to departments for data collection. However, through the hard work of the District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) the report was successfully prepared with input from departments.

CHAPTER TWO
IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

2.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF 2016 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

As mentioned earlier, the 2016 Annual Action Plan was prepared out of the 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan. The District Assembly focused much on completion of on-going projects mainly in the area of education, health, water and sanitation. However, some new projects under education and health were also tackled by the District Assembly. Revenue mobilization, farmers’ day celebration as well as public health programmes and school supervision were carried out under the seven thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II.

The District Assembly undertook and supervised the implementation of about 48 physical projects as summarized in the table below. The Table shows that about 14 projects representing 29.8 percent were completed while the remaining ones are at various stages of completion. Projects being undertaken and funded under GETFund accounted for the larger number of on-going projects in the District which are mainly in the education sector. However, District Development Facility (DDF) and District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) projects received some attention in terms of their completion on time.

The District Assembly departments and other agencies in the District largely focused their resources on implementation of non-physical projects like public education and sensitization programmes, extension services to farmers, schools supervision, immunization programmes, capacity building programmes, workshops and seminars among others.

Table 2.1: Summary of projects

| PROJECT | NO. COMPLETED | NO. ON-GOING | TOTAL |
|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Classroom blocks | 2 | 16 | 18 |
| Police Quarters | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Police Station | 1 | 1 | 2 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| CHPS Compound | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Doctors bungalow | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Re-shaping of feeder roads | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Water poly tank | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| WC Toilets for SHSs | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Wash room for SHSs | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Slaughter house | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 14 | 33 | 47 |

2.2 ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY

The focus of the District Assembly under this thematic area is to tap the full revenue potentials in the District. Activities undertaken to realise the objectives include:

2.2.1 Revenue Mobilisation

The Assembly produced jingle on revenue mobilisation which was played on Radio Tongu, Sela Radio, and Freedom FM to sensitise residents on the need to honour their tax obligation to the District Assembly. A taskforce comprised of Revenue Superintendent, Assistant Revenue Superintendent, Police Officer and two revenue collectors was set up to identify and mop up revenue from areas where revenues collection fell short of the approved fees in the Fee-Fixing Resolution. Two major institutions (West Africa Football Academy and Amo Delta) which were supposed to pay revenue to the Assembly were discovered and significant revenue was collected from them. Also a total of 23 Revenue Collectors were trained on strategies of revenue mobilisation and management.

2.3 ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

Under this thematic area, the District Assembly focussed on private sector development to create employment and improve incomes of the people. Activities undertaken include:

2.3.1 Business Development Services

Activities carried out under business development services to improve the skills and knowledge of medium and small enterprises are summarised in the Table below.

Table 2.2: Business development activities

| No. of Activity | Gender of participants | | | Cost GH¢ |
|--|------------------------|----|-------|----------|
| | M | F | Total | |
| Training in Small Business Management | 2 | 26 | 28 | 910.00 |
| Training in Technology improvement in cassava processing | 3 | 17 | 20 | 1,562.50 |

2.3.2 Agricultural Commodity Processing Infrastructure Development (ACPID)

The Business Advisory Center (BAC) collaborated with Rural Technology Facility at Adidome to familiarize itself with few welders and metal fabricators to see what joint collaboration we can give to our metal fabricators and we have designed a monitoring system to watch their progress. We also submitted names of four youth as a request from REP in collaboration with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to train and enhance their capacity to go into agriculture. This has become a necessity as a result of a national policy to get more youth into agriculture. We are hope these youth would take keen interest in agriculture and agro-processing businesses.

2.3.3 Access to Rural Finance (ARF)

The Youth Enterprise Support (YES) facility which was opened for MSEs, received considerable attention at the District level with as many as thirty (30) clients applying for the support. The BAC assisted them in the form of proposal writing, business advice and coaching to participate in the YES programme. Support for MSEs ranges from GH¢8,000.00 to GH¢40,000.00. All the

30 applicants attended an interview and we hope they would qualify to enjoy some finance for business. Some of the BAC clients are finance their businesses through their personal savings, susu contributions and others.

Matching Grant Fund (MGF) and Rural Enterprises Development Fund (REDF) is yet to be sourced by Agave Rural Bank made available to support our rural MSEs. Several meetings have been with management of the bank to fast-track the process of meeting the performance criteria.

2.3.4 Institutional Development (ID)

The Business Advisory Centre in collaboration with International Needs Ghana, Plan Ghana and Export Development and Agricultural Investment Fund [EDAIF] undertook needs assessment to support targeted groups. The Ministry of Fisheries visited our Local Business Associations (LBAs) and stakeholders in the fishing business to have a first-hand interaction with them and listen to their challenges. Also a collaborative workshop with Governance Issues Forum Network (GIFNET), a subsidiary of the Institute for Democratic Governance (IDEG) was organized to leverage the potentials and build the capacity of the local citizenry, especially the youth to be empowered and demand accountability from our resource and authority holders.

2.4 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The focus of the Assembly under this thematic area was to enhance earnings in the agricultural sector for especially food crop farmers.

2.4.1 Agriculture Development

Activities carried out in the agriculture sector covered climatic data collection, major crops grown and their performance, livestock slaughter statistics, training and agricultural services provided during the year.

Climatic Data of the Period

Rainfall volume for the year 2016 was less than that of previous year by 8.33%, whilst 2015 rainfall figure was 936 mm that of 2016 was 858mm. This implies that average rainfall in 2015

was more (30.19mm) than that of the previous year (20.92mm). However, the number of rain days for 2016 was more (41 days) than that of 2015 which recorded (31 days). Over 90 percent of the farmers in the District practice rain fed agriculture. Few farmers have irrigation facilities in the form of water pumps which is used to pump water from dugouts to irrigate their crops.

Prices of Major Foodstuffs

Major crops grown in the year include maize, rice, cassava and chilli. Average prices of most of the commodities under review increased marginally. For instance, 100kg of maize and rice which sold for GH¢130.00 and GH¢270.00 respectively in 2015, increased to GH¢142.00 and GH¢400.00 respectively in 2016. This positively affected farmers since they had to sell their produce at higher prices more than last year's prices. The Sogakope and Dabala markets remain the major markets for the sale of all farm produce in the District.

Crop Performance

Major crops grown in the district are maize, rice and cassava. Vegetables grown included okro and pepper which were mostly cultivated under irrigation. Total land size cultivated for maize in the year was 1556ha, rice was 8605ha, cassava was 1490 ha and groundnut was 46ha. Increase in the acreages of rice and cassava could be attributed to the introduction of the AGRA rice project and WAAPP project which disseminated technologies to a number of farmers to cultivate rice and cassava. The large acreages of rice recorded were as a result of figures obtained from the two commercial rice production companies in the District (GADCO and Brazilian Agro Company).

Local Slaughter of Animals

Slaughter figures for cattle, sheep and goats increased by 16.0 percent, 28.2 percent and 36.7 percent respectively while that of pigs decreased by 8.7 percent compared to last year. These percentages could increase if the ongoing renovation of a slaughter house Sogakope is completed. The table below gives details on animals slaughtered in the year compared with 2015 figures.

Table 2.3: Animals slaughtered in the year

| Animal | 2015 Figure | 2016 Figure |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Cattle | 50 | 56 |
| Sheep | 39 | 50 |
| Goats | 49 | 67 |
| Pigs | 23 | 21 |
| Total | 161 | 194 |

Outbreaks of Scheduled/Notifiable Diseases

There was no outbreak of any schedule or notifiable disease for the period under review. However, the veterinary office continued to carry out their disease surveillance activities to ensure there is no disease outbreak in the district. Surveillance on Avian Influenza (Bird Flu) was intensified.

Vaccinations and Prophylactic Treatments of Farm Animals and Pets

The vaccination figures for poultry in 2016 were higher compared to the previous year because of the mass vaccination programme organized by the veterinary office to protect poultry from Newcastle disease using I2 vaccine. Also mass vaccination was organized in one of the operational areas, Agabakope where dogs were vaccinated against rabies. The table below gives vaccination figures for the year.

Table 2.4: Vaccination in 2016

| Animal type | Figure |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Poultry birds | 7,622 |
| Cattle | - |
| Sheep | 315 |
| Goats | 1,986 |
| Dogs | 125 |
| Cats | - |
| Total | 10,048 |

Agricultural Service Delivery

District has one Agricultural Information Centre serving farmers in the District and its environs. About 2,202 farmers in and around the District have been able to access information from this Centre for the year 2016. Information from crop production, livestock production and crop storage were sought for by farmers. The Centre needs logistics in the form of furniture, stationeries and computer to operate efficiently. A total of 4,400 farmers were served with tractor services for the year 2016. These services were provided by the only Mechanization Centre in the District. However, there are few groups and individuals who offer tractor services to farmers. Few farmers have been able to purchase the government subsidized tractors.

Agriculture Extension Services

Extension services delivery activities were carried out. However, transportation and other logistics are in short supply to Agriculture Extension Officers. The low numbers of Extension Officers in the district is hindering extension activities in the district. The district has put some Extension Officers to have oversight responsibilities in other communities where there are no Extension Officers.

Agriculture Input Outlet/Distribution

There are five registered input dealers that render services to all the farmers in and around the District. There is one Fisheries product dealer who is yet to register with the office. Education was carried to encourage these input dealers to register with the Department so as to track their activities.

Fertilizer Supply

Fertilizer supply for the year has been stable and was available at almost all the time to the farmers. The Government fertilizer subsidy programme helped many farmers to expand their farms and yield of most farms increased.

Training

The tables below details trainings carried out by the department in the year.

Table 2.5: Training programmes

| | | Annual - 2016 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|--|
| | | Designation | | AEA | | DAO | | DDA | | Total | | |
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | Total | | |
| TOTAL | | 28 | 16 | 20 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 56 | 16 | 72 | | |
| Training Area | Topic | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Livestock & Poultry | Livestock production | 7.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 14 | 4 | 18 | | |
| | Animal health | 7.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 14 | 4 | 18 | | |
| | Other | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | ICT | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | Other | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |

Table 2.6: Gender Mainstreaming Programmes Implemented

| Implementation of the GADS | No. of People Reached | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----|-------|---------------|----|-------|
| | Annual – 2015 | | | Annual - 2016 | | |
| | M | F | Total | M | F | Total |
| Gender Training for MoFA Staff | 11 | 12 | 23 | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| Gender Training for Farmers | 91 | 125 | 216 | 35 | 20 | 55 |
| Training on Home and Farm Resource Management | | | 0 | 15 | 7 | 22 |
| Facilitation for Financial Access | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|---|---|---|
| Training on Diversification and Development of New Recipes and Products (e.g. Soya-fortified Gari, potato yogurt) | 13 | 31 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|--|----|----|----|---|---|---|

Sensitization of Farmers on HIV/AIDs

A number of sensitization sessions were held in this year. In all, 373 males and 236 females were sensitized on various HIV/AIDs related issues. Sensitization on the causes, prevention and control of the diseases was held. The problem of stigmatization was also tackled.

Farmers Day Celebration

Farmers’ day was celebrated at Tosukpo-Agbogbla to honour some hardworking farmers who have contributed to crop, fish and animal production in the District. Items ranging from refrigerator, bicycle, spraying machines and agro-chemicals were procured for the best farmers.

Challenges

- a) Inadequate and untimely release of funds to carry out planned programmes
- b) Insufficient AEAs in the district to meet extension delivery activities
- c) Lack of adequate irrigation facilities in the district to help farmers to sustain their production throughout the year.

2.5 INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT

Under this thematic area, the Assembly focused on addressing issues of human settlement development, disaster prevention, electricity, water, environmental sanitation and hygiene.

2.5.1 Human Settlement Planning

Site Plan for Public Buildings

The Physical Planning Department prepared site plans for the siting of an ICT Centre at Dabala, REP resource Centre at the District Assembly premise and a CHPS compound at Agordomi to ensure development control in the District.

Development Applications

A total of 106 development applications were received and processed for permit. Two Technical Sub-Committee meetings were held to scrutinize development applications and recommend them to Statutory Planning Committee for approval. Two Statutory Planning Committee meetings were held to approve development applications for the issuance of development and building permits. Out of 106 applications, 19 development applications were deferred, 1 refused and the remaining 86 granted permits. Reasons for the deferral of applications ranged from land litigation issues, sub-standard drawings to incomplete development applications. The refused application has to do with an encroachment on a public right of way.

Surveillance on Development Control

A Surveillance Team made up Physical Planning and Works Departments embarked on bi-weekly monitoring activities to check on illegal and other unauthorized developments. Complaints on unauthorized buildings were quickly acted upon to prevent haphazard developments in the District.

Public Education

The Department was on Freedom FM to educate the general public on development control and permit issues. The department had discussions with Freedom FM, Sela Radio and Radio Tongu on the need to have weekly educational campaigns on their frequencies.

Street Naming

Work started on the digitization of aerial photos and other desk schedules on the main roads and land parcels for the property numbering. All roads in the District capital and other adjoining areas like Sokpoe, Tefle, Agorkpo and Kpekpo have been tracked and validated during the year.

Main Challenges

- Insufficient knowledge on land use issues hampers the department's effort of achieving total adherence to planning regulations.
- Lack of base maps for preparation of schemes.
- Non-availability of funds to undertake educational activities pertaining to physical development.
- Lack of vehicle to facilitate surveillance activities to prevent unauthorized developers.

2.6 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Quality education, health, HIV/AIDs, poverty and income inequality were the focus areas of the District Assembly during the year under review. Activities carried out under this thematic area include the following:

2.6.1 Education

Monitoring Visits to Schools

Although Circuit Supervisors are challenged in terms of resources, they made at least monitoring visit to each school tree (3) times in a term. This was supported by other schedule officers' visit to the various schools.

Capacity Strengthening

The Planning & Monitoring Unit organized a day's workshop for schedule officers on the Education Strategic Plan 2010-2020 and the key indicators. They officers were also taken through the prepared District Education Strategic Plan, Annual District Education Operation Plan and Annual District Action Plans. The Planning & Monitoring Unit also updated its data base to reflect the demands of education delivery.

Table 2.7: Pupil Enrolment and Teacher Distribution in Public Schools

| EDUCATIONAL LEVEL | NO. OF SCHOOLS | ENROLLMENT | | | TEACHERS | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | | BOYS | GIRLS | TOTAL | TRAINED | | |
| | | | | | M | F | TOTAL |
| KG | 87 | 2746 | 2783 | 5529 | 37 | 175 | 212 |
| Primary | 83 | 6489 | 6595 | 13084 | 327 | 219 | 546 |
| JHS | 60 | 2330 | 2261 | 4591 | 327 | 101 | 428 |
| SHS | 3 | 1211 | 1832 | 3043 | 124 | 82 | 206 |
| TVET | 1 | 602 | 231 | 833 | 48 | 19 | 67 |
| TOTAL | 234 | 13378 | 13702 | 27080 | 863 | 596 | 1459 |

Table 2.8: Kindergarten

| INDICATORS | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| GER | 126.5% | 144.0% | 139.0% | 110.8% | 103.1% |
| NER | 55.3% | 82.3% | 89.8% | 91.15% | 66.2% |
| GPI | 0.97 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.20 | 1.00 |
| PTR | 24 | 41 | 29 | 33 | 23 |
| PCRR | 37 | 40 | 45 | 42 | 55 |

Table 2.9: Primary

| INDICATORS | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| GER | 108.2% | 173.0% | 115.0% | 116.0% | 116.3% |
| NER | 95.5% | 35.5% | 77.8% | 77.9% | 82.4% |
| GPI | 0.95 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| GAR | 112.4% | 123.0% | 115.0% | 115.0% | 124.5% |
| NAR | 45.5% | 26.1% | 28.8% | 31.7% | 25.0% |
| CR P6 | 96.4% | 117.0% | 112.5% | 90.0% | 91.5% |

| | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|
| PTR | 30 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 26 |
| PCRR | 37 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 30 |

Table 2.10: Junior High School

| INDICATORS | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| GER | 95.1% | 88.3% | 91.3% | 91.0% | 87.9% |
| NER | 103.0% | 34.5% | 77.5% | 78.6% | 60.7% |
| GPI | 0.89 | 0.91 | 0.92 | 0.98 | 1.02 |
| PTR | 14 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 18 |
| PCRR | 36 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 27 |

BECE Pass Rates

The district records the lowest pass in 2012, this moved to 41.0% in 2013. In 2014 and 2015 recorded 35.30% and 37.9% respectively. In 2016 there is a significant improvement 23.35% (61.25%). This result has levels the target by the district.

Table 2.11: BECE Pass Rate

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| Total | 30.2% | 41.0% | 35.30% | 37.9% | 61.25% |
| Male | 34.4% | 44.2% | 33.00% | 38.3% | 63.18% |
| Female | 26.0% | 37.7% | 37.98% | 37.9% | 59.22% |

Senior High Schools

There are three public Senior High Schools namely Sogakope SHS, St. Catherine SHS and Dabala SHTS.

Table 2.12: Senior High School

| INDICATORS | 2014/2015 ACTUAL | 2015/2016 TARGET | 2015/2016 ACTUAL |
|------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| GER | 47.4% | 55.0% | 50.3% |
| GPI | 1.20 | 1.1.30 | 1.51 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| CR AT SHS3 | 99.4% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| % of trained teachers | 89.0% | 95.0% | 90.0% |
| PTR | 16:1 | 20:1 | 15:1 |
| PCRR | 35:1 | 40:1 | 35:1 |
| WASSCE pass rates | 81.0% | 100.0% | 80.0% |

TVET

The student enrolment appreciated from 768 in 2011/2012 to 863 in 2012/2013 academic year. This figure dropped to 655 in 2013/2014 academic year and thereafter appreciated again consistently to 680 in 2014/2015 and 833 in the year under review. However, male to female enrolment comparison has not been the best. Whiles male enrolment increased consistently from 491 in 2011/2012 to 602 in 2015/2016, female dropped from 277 in 2011/2012 to 231 in 2015/2016 with its best record of 340 in 2012/2013 academic year.

With regard to teacher allocation, the school has seen consistent staffing from 41 teachers in 2011/2012 to 66 teachers in 2013/2014 academic year. It however dropped to 62 teachers in 2014/2015 but appreciated again to 67 in the year under review. The drop in the staffing of the school could be attributed to administration challenges that saw the exodus of teachers to other institutions within and outside the district. It is important that the education directorate take a critical look at the issues surrounding the movement of teachers for an improved academic work.

Table 2.13: TVET

| TVET | | 2011/12 Actual | 2012/13 Actual | 2013/14 Actual | 2014/15 Actual | 2015/16 Actual |
|--|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Number of TVET schools | Total | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Public | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Private | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Number of students in all TVET schools | Total | 768 | 863 | 655 | 680 | 833 |
| | Male | 491 | 523 | 420 | 435 | 602 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | Female | 277 | 340 | 235 | 245 | 231 |
| Number of students in Public TVET schools | Total | 768 | 863 | 655 | 680 | 833 |
| | Male | 491 | 523 | 420 | 435 | 602 |
| | Female | 277 | 340 | 235 | 245 | 231 |
| Number of Teachers in Public TVET schools | Total | 41 | 51 | 66 | 62 | 67 |
| | Male | 30 | 41 | 55 | 37 | 48 |
| | Female | 11 | 10 | 11 | 25 | 19 |

Table 2.14: Key educational challenges

| LEVELS | CHALLENGES | THE WAY FORWARD |
|--------------|--|---|
| Kindergarten | <p>How to improve on Issues related to teacher quality and performance</p> <p>How to improve on KG infrastructure</p> <p>How to get a full complement of staff for all KGs</p> | <p>Post more trained teachers to the KG.</p> <p>Monitor performance of KG teachers.</p> <p>Build more KGs with NGO support.</p> <p>Proved recreation facilities to the KG</p> |
| PRIMARY | <p>How to improve on Issues related to teacher quality and performance.</p> <p>How to reactivate dormant SMCs to become more functional.</p> <p>How to step-up the role of parents in education delivery and the reduction of learners participation in commercial activities in the urban and semi-unban communities in the district.</p> | <p>Recruit more professional teachers.</p> <p>Monitor performance Schools teachers. Of Primary</p> <p>Administer SPIP check list and re-constitute dormant SMCs.</p> <p>Organize PLA in school communities.</p> |

| | | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| Junior High School | <p>How to improve the performance of the BECE,</p> <p>How to reactivate dormant SMCs to become more functional.</p> <p>How to step-up the role of parents in education delivery increase in learners' participation in commercial activities in the urban and semi-urban communities in the district.</p> | <p>Monitor the contact hours of teachers.</p> <p>Monitor performance Schools teachers at this level</p> <p>Organize PLA in school communities</p> |
| Senior High School | <p>How to Improve on WASSCE results.</p> <p>How to promote harmonious school environment.</p> <p>How to complete all abandon and uncompleted projects.</p> <p>How to provide library for all the 2nd Cycle Schools.</p> | <p>Organize remedial classes at the 2nd cycle level.</p> <p>Seek support from GET Fund administrator.</p> |
| TVET | <p>How to promote harmonious school environment.</p> <p>How to complete all uncompleted projects.</p> <p>How to provide modern workshops with the relevant equipment for Comboni Vocational Institute.</p> | <p>Organize capacity building for school management team and school administration.</p> <p>Seek support fro GET Fund administrator</p> |

2.6.2 Healthcare Delivery

Health facilities

There is one Government District Hospital, one Catholic Mission owned hospital (Comboni Catholic Hospital), 18 CHPS Compounds, 4 Health Centres, one PPAG Clinic and two private facilities. The District also has two Alternative Health Treatment Facilities namely, the Holy Trinity SPA Health Treatment Centre located at SPA Hotel, Sogakope and Lord 'J' Medical Centre located at Villa Cisneros Hotel. There are a number of traditional herbalists and healers also operating in the rural areas.

Table 2.15: Health Facilities by Type

| Type | | Number |
|-----------------|------|--------|
| Hospital | GHS | 1 |
| | CHAG | 1 |
| Health Centre | | 4 |
| CHPS Compounds | | 18 |
| Private Clinics | | 2 |
| PPAG (NGO) | | 1 |
| Total | | 27 |

OPD Attendance

Sogakope Sub-district recorded the highest OPD attendance of 87,081 with 84.5% of insured clients. However, Dordoekope sub-district recorded the lowest of 4543 with 42.2% insured clients in the District.

Table 2.16: Trend of Sub-District OPD Attendance & % of Insured Clients

| PERIOD | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | |
|---------------|---------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|
| SUB-DIST | OPD ATT | % OPD ATT INSURED | OPD ATT | % OPD ATT INSURED | OPD ATT | % OPD ATT INSURED |
| Agorta-Gamenu | 1161 | 48.2 | 1202 | 51.2 | 1721 | 53.3 |
| Dabala-Adutor | 15897 | 75.4 | 13694 | 67.2 | 15796 | 64.3 |
| Dordoekope | 4274 | 46.3 | 3985 | 39.0 | 4543 | 42.3 |
| Dorkploame | 984 | 71.9 | 768 | 77.1 | 1027 | 71.6 |
| Sogakope | 102025 | 88.5 | 90976 | 85.3 | 87081 | 84.5 |
| Sotewu | 6220 | 54.5 | 5873 | 51.2 | 5826 | 53.2 |

Top Ten Diseases

Malaria still continued to be the top cause of OPD attendance in our various facilities even though various interventions had been put in place, However, there is a slight reduction (26.6%) of malaria cases in 2016 of as compared to 27.9% in 2015. Consecutively for three years the various conditions had occurred sequentially, Malaria, Upper respiratory tract infection, Rheumatism and other Joint pains, Skin diseases and Diarrhea diseases. The Dental caries form the least OPD attendance in 2016 representing 2.2%.

Table 2.17: Top Ten Causes of OPD attendance

| 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| DISEASES | % | DISEASES | % | DISEASES | % |
| Malaria | 20604(32.7) | Malaria | 16420(27.9) | Malaria | 16187(26.6) |
| Upper Respiratory Tract Infection | 14229(22.6) | Upper Respiratory Tract Infection | 15745(26.8) | Upper Respiratory Tract Infections | 16061(26.4) |
| Rheumatism & Other Joint Pain | 8261(13.1) | Rheumatism & Other Joint Pain | 7863(13.4) | Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains | 8008(13.2) |
| Skin Diseases | 4969(7.9) | Skin Diseases | 4101(7.0) | Skin Diseases | 4501(7.4) |
| Diarrhoea Diseases | 4429(7.0) | Diarrhoea Diseases | 3454(5.9) | Diarrhoea Diseases | 4331(7.1) |
| Acute Urinary Tract Infection | 2750(4.4) | Acute Urinary Tract Infection | 3314(5.6) | Anaemia | 3361(5.5) |
| Anaemia | 2672(4.2) | Anaemia | 2622(4.5) | Acute Urinary Tract | 3195(5.3) |
| Intestinal Worms | 2093(3.3) | Intestinal Worms | 2580(4.4) | Hypertension | 1930(3.2) |
| Hypertension | 2057(3.2) | Hypertension | 1488(2.5) | Intestinal Worms | 1828(3.0) |
| Acute Eye Infection | 932(1.5) | Pregnancy Related Complications | 1076(1.8) | Dental Caries | 1351(2.2) |

Mental Health

Mental Health has become serious and important issues within the District, which has necessitated vigorous awareness creation and sensitization throughout the District. The activities carried out are as follow:

- Assessment of client and reviewing
- Home visits and default tracing
- Psychotherapy
- School Health Services
- Health talk
- Organizing community durbar/Outreach clinics
- Recording/reporting on all cases seen
- Support for patients families
- Treatment of common mental illness and neurological problems.

Table 2.18: New Clients Registered (District Hospital only)

| DISEASE CONDITION | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Schizophrenia | 83 | 96 | 98 |
| Depression | 14 | 18 | 20 |
| Bipolar Disorder | 3 | 6 | 7 |
| Organic Mental Disorder | 13 | 10 | 11 |
| Epilepsy | 28 | 29 | 32 |
| Stress Related and Somatoform | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Mental Disorders due Alcohol use | 14 | 9 | 11 |
| Substance Abuse | 11 | 3 | 7 |
| Post-Partum Mental Disorder | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| Mental Retardation and Childhood Mental Disorder | 2 | 2 | 3 |

Maternal Health Care

In order to attain and sustain the gains in improving maternal, newborn and child health services numerous activities are ongoing in the various delivery points in the health facility and community as large. Safe motherhood components such as antenatal, labour, postnatal, prevention and management of unsafe abortion, and health education and behavioural change communication are being undertaken in the health facilities.

Table 2.19: ANC indicators

| INDICATORS | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|---------|
| | | | TARGET | ACTUAL | ACH (%) |
| ANC Reg. | 91.2% | 78.7% | 4080 | 3249 | 80.0% |
| 4 th Visit | 40.0% | 40.5% | 4080 | 5153 | 32.5% |
| Teenage Pregnancy | 14.5 | 15.7% | 390 | 3249 | 16.1% |
| TD2+ | 62.9% | 62.3% | 4080 | 2732 | 67.0% |

Skilled Delivery

Skilled delivery slightly increased from 63.6% in 2015 to 63.8% as at 2016, also third trimester declined from 11.6% in 2015 as compared to 9.5% in 2016.

Table 2.20: Trend of Skilled Delivery/Trimester

| INDICATOR | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| | | | TARGET | ACTUAL | (%) |
| Skilled Delivery | 2406(62.0%) | 63.6% | 4080 | 2601 | 63.8% |
| 1 ST Trimester | 1642(47.5%) | 48.5% | 3249 | 1630 | 50.2% |
| 3 rd Trimester | 359(10.4%) | 11.6% | 0 | 308 | 9.5% |
| Parity 5+ | 322(9.3%) | 7.9% | 0 | 260 | 8.0% |

Maternal Health Cases

Maternal mortality saw a reduction from 200 per 100000 live births in 2015 as compared to 115 per 100000 live births from ensuing year.

Table 2.21: Trend of Maternal Health

| INDICATOR | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|--------|-----------------|
| | | | TARGET | ACTUAL% |
| Live births | 2350 | 2506 | 4080 | 2599 |
| Fresh still births | 21(0.9%) | 19(0.7%) | 0 | 18(0.7%) |
| Macerated still births | 31(1.3%) | 34 | 0 | 34(1.3%) |
| Maternal death | 5 | 5 | 0 | 3 |
| Maternal death audit | 100 | 100 | 0 | 3(100%) |
| MMR 100,000 live births | 213 | 200 | 0 | 115.(3/100,000) |

Child Mortality

The Still birth rate decline from 53(21.1%)per 1000 live births in 2015 to52(20.0 per 1000)live births in 2016.Additionally,neonatal mortality rate also decreased from 28 deaths (11.2 per 1000) live births in 2015 to 10deaths (3.8 per 1000) live births under the year review.

Table 2.22: Trend of child mortality indicators

| INDICATORS | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------|--------|------|
| | | | TARGET | ACTUAL | (%) |
| Still birth rate/1000 Live births | 52(22.1%) | 53(21.1%) | 0 | 52 | 20.0 |
| Neonatal deaths | 32 | 28 | 0 | 10 | - |
| NMR/1000 live births | 13.6 | 11.2 | 0 | 10 | 3.8 |
| PNC registrants | 88.9 | 4021(101%) | 4080 | 2641 | 64.7 |
| FP acceptors | 36.2 | 7036(29.5%) | 24479 | 7224 | 29.5 |

| | | | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|-------|---------|---|
| CYP | 9067.5 | 9825.5 | 10500 | 12100.8 | - |
|-----|--------|--------|-------|---------|---|

Table 2.23: Trend of PMTCT

| INDICATORS | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|---------|
| | | | TARGET | ACTUAL | ACH (%) |
| Counselled | 82.0% | 86.9% | 100% | 3280 | 101.0 |
| Tested | 77.5% | 81.3% | 100% | 3277 | 101.0 |
| Positive | 0.9% | 1.0% | 0 | 29 | 0.9 |
| Mother on ART | 0.9% | 1.0% | 0 | 35 | 125.0 |
| Babies on ART | 1.3% | 1.06% | 0 | 29 | - |

Table 2.24: HTC Trend Analysis

| INDICATORS | | 2014 | TOTAL | 2015 | TOTAL | 2016 | TOTAL |
|---------------------------------|-----|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| Given Pretest Information | M | 270 | 563 | 204 | 473 | 417 | 909 |
| | F | 293 | | 269 | | 492 | |
| Tested | M | 270 | 563 | 204 | 473 | 416 | 908 |
| | F | 293 | | 269 | | 492 | |
| Receiving Positive Test Results | M | 66 | 149 | 56 | 150 | 77 | 197 |
| | F | 83 | | 94 | | 120 | |
| Screened for TB | M&F | 149 | 149 | 150 | 150 | 261 | 261 |
| Receiving Posttest Counseling | | 270 | 563 | 204 | 473 | 898 | 898 |

Table 2.25: Family Planning Acceptors and Visits

| YEAR | TARGET | ACCEPTORS | (%) | TOTAL VISITS |
|------|--------|-----------|-------|--------------|
| 2014 | 23299 | 7273 | 31.2 | 9341.5 |
| 2015 | 23882 | 7109 | 29.76 | 9369 |
| 2016 | 24479 | 7224 | 29.5% | 12325 |

Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

EPI is one of the key indicators use to measure performance, however, the need to for effective monitoring and supervision to improve on our indicators.

Except BCG (89.2%, Measles-Rubella (68.6%) and Measles 2(66.3%) respectively witness an increased in the antigens the rest dropped. However, continuous distribution of long lasting treated net (LLIN) increased from 16.1% in 2015 to 60.0% in 2016.

Table 2.26: EPI Performance Comparison

| ANTIGENS | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | | |
|-----------------|------|------|--------|----------|------|
| | | | TARGET | ACHIEVED | (%) |
| BCG | 77.7 | 78.2 | 4080 | 3638 | 89.2 |
| OPV 1 | 78.9 | 76.2 | 4080 | 2893 | 70.9 |
| OPV 3 | 81.7 | 81.7 | 4080 | 3196 | 78.3 |
| ROTA 1 | 78.9 | 76.2 | 4080 | 2893 | 70.9 |
| ROTA 2 | 77.0 | 78.3 | 4080 | 2987 | 73.2 |
| PENTA 1 | 78.5 | 76.2 | 4080 | 2893 | 70.9 |
| PENTA 3 | 81.7 | 81.7 | 4080 | 3175 | 77.8 |
| PCV 1 | 78.6 | 76.2 | 4080 | 2893 | 70.9 |
| PCV 3 | 82.0 | 81.7 | 4080 | 3196 | 78.3 |
| MEASLES RUBELLA | 69.4 | 64.0 | 4080 | 2800 | 68.6 |
| MEASLES @ 18 | 58.9 | 54.9 | 4080 | 2706 | 66.3 |
| YELLOW FEVER | 68.9 | 70.3 | 4080 | 2765 | 67.7 |
| Men A | - | - | 4080 | 706 | 17.3 |
| LLIN | 28.1 | 16.1 | 4080 | 2442 | 60.0 |

Non-Communicable Diseases

As a district we confronted with high cases of life style conditions such as HIV/AIDS, Stroke, Hypertension and many others. Even though numerous educations is been done through radio discussion and at the facility level. More interventions such clubs being form at various senior high schools to sensitize the students and the populace in other to curb the menace.

Rheumatism and other joint pains, Anaemia and Hypertension continued to be the leading non-communicable diseases in the district (54.0%), (22.7%) and (13.0%) respectively. Though Malnutrition is the least of 0.3% needed attention must be given to nutrition within the catchment area.

Table 2.27: Non-Communicable Diseases

| 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | |
|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| DISEASES | % | DISEASES | % | DISEASES | % |
| Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains | 8261(58.6) | Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains | 7863(60.7) | Rheumatism & Other Joints Pains | 8008(55.5) |
| Anaemia | 2672(19.0) | Anaemia | 2541(19.7) | Anaemia | 3361(23.3) |
| Hypertension | 2057(14.6) | Hypertension | 1488(11.5) | Hypertension | 1930(13.4) |
| Diabetes Mellitus | 283(2.0) | Cardiac Diseases | 311(2.4) | Asthma | 284(2.0) |
| Sickle Cell Disease | 232(1.6) | Asthma | 258(2.0) | Cardiac Diseases | 249(1.7) |
| Asthma | 220(1.5) | Sickle Cell Disease | 168(1.3) | Sickle Diseases | 191(1.3) |
| Cardiac Diseases | 180(1.3) | Diabetes Mellitus | 117(0.9) | Diabetes Mellitus | 163(1.1) |
| Nutritional Diseases | 157(1.1) | Prostate Cancer | 111(0.8) | Prostate Cancer | 107(0.7) |
| Stroke | 26(0.2) | Nutritional Diseases | 32(0.2) | CVA/Stroke | 87(0.6) |
| Lymphoma | 15(0.1) | Stroke | 30(0.2) | Malnutrition | 58(0.4) |

Malaria Control

The percentage of admissions due to malaria dropped slightly to 13.5% from 13.7% within the year reviewed, Furthermore, the percentage of deaths attributed to malaria decreased from 4.9% in 2015 to 1.0% in 2016. Also under five case fatality rate had seen a reduction of 0.54% in 2015 to 0.25% in 2016.

Table 2.28: Malaria Indicators

| INDICATORS | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Percentage of Pregnant women taking IPT1 | 93.0 | 87.9 | 86.4 |
| Percentage of Pregnant women taking IPT2 | 57.0 | 63.5 | 75.0 |
| Percentage of Pregnant women taking IPT3 | 27.1 | 40.6 | 57.5 |
| Percentage of Pregnant women taking IPT4 | 2.8 | 14.2 | 28.7 |
| Percentage of Pregnant women taking IPT5 | 0.26 | 3.7 | 6.0 |
| Percentage of admissions attributable to malaria | 22.7 | 13.7 | 13.5 |
| Percentage of admitted malaria cases inpatients above 5years that are complicated | 16.9 | 10.3 | 9.9 |
| Percentage of admitted malaria cases inpatients below 5 years that are complicated | 109.6 | 58.9 | 50.6 |
| Percentage of deaths attributable to malaria | 5.0 | 4.9 | 1.0 |
| Total malaria cases 5 and above | 15574 | 12632 | 12639 |
| Total malaria under 5 cases | 4758 | 3557 | 3489 |
| Under 5 Malaria Case Fatality Rate | 0.76 | 0.54 | 0.25 |

Table 2.29: Cases of Some Epidemic Prone Diseases

| Disease | 2014 | | | 2015 | | | 2016 | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------|-------|-------------|----------|-------|-------------|----------|-------|
| | suspected | Outcome | death | suspected | Outcome | death | suspected | Outcome | death |
| AFP | 1 | Negative | 0 | 2 | Negative | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Cholera | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Measles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | Negative | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Yellow fever | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Negative | 0 | 1 | Negative | 0 |
| Meningitis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | Negative | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Guinea worm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Deworming Exercise

The total number of children registered from the 196 schools were Twenty Four Thousand, Three Hundred and Sixty Five (24,365) out of which Twenty Thousand, Nine Hundred and Eighty Five (20,985) children received praziquantel and Albendazole treatment in 134 schools in the District. This represents 86.1% of the total school children targeted.

Adolescent Reproductive Health

Major activities carried out with respect to promotion of Adolescent Reproductive Health are as follows:

- Formation of Adolescent Health Clubs
- Inauguration / Certification of Clubs
- Peer Education Session
- Excursion

Health Communication

Activities undertaken were

- 10 Radio Discursions
- Health Education Session
- Community Sensitization on disease outbreaks

Table 2.30: Health Education and Promotion

| THERMATIC AREA | SESSIONS | NO .REACHED (MALE) | NO .REACHED (FEMALE) |
|-----------------------|----------|--------------------|----------------------|
| CHILD HEALTH | 287 | 144 | 240 |
| REPRODUCTIVE&MCH | 75 | 89 | 120 |
| RHN/HEALTHY LIFESTYLE | 127 | 128 | 150 |
| DIS.CONTROL | 146 | 163 | 186 |
| FOOD SAFETY | 45 | 80 | 139 |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|------------|-------------|
| ENT.SANITATION/PERSONAL HYGIENE | 133 | 58 | 155 |
| CLINICAL CARE(OPD,IN-PATIENTS,etc) | 208 | 132 | 292 |
| TOTAL | | 794 | 1282 |

Table 2.31: Programme Funds Received in 2016

| DESCRIPTION | RECEIPT(GHC) | EXPENDITURE(GHC) | BALANCE(GHC) |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| MCHNPS | 79,531.98 | 79,531.98 | 0.00 |
| EPI | 7,550.00 | 7,550.00 | 0.00 |
| TB | 12,085.64 | 12,085.64 | 5,610.94 |
| MALARIA | 22,099.27 | 22,099.27 | 0.00 |
| NUTRITION | 5,181.00 | 5,181.00 | 0.00 |
| HIV | 2,036.00 | 2,036.00 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL | 128,483.89 | 122,872.95 | 5,610.94 |

Key Achievement

- All 31 babies screened for HIV using PCR @ 6 weeks came out negative.
- Loss to follow up have been reduced from 8 to 4 cases
- Outreach activities organised at community level
- 10 Radio discussions
- Trained 20 community health nurses(CHN) in implant insertion and removal
- Trained community health nurses(CHN) in bottleneck analysis on routine vitamin A supplementation(VAS)
- 12 monthly data validation meetings with facility staff
- 4 supportive supervisory visits to sub districts
- 3 facility maternal audit meetings
- 2 facility still birth audit meetings

- Increased IPT2 from 63.5 to 75.0%
- Decreased under 5 malaria case fatality rate from 0.54 to 0.25
- Increased of TB treatment success rate from 72.2 to 73.0%
- Increased in BCG from 78.2 to 89.2%
- Increased in Measles 2 from 54.9 to 66.3%
- Increased ANC registrant from 78.8 to 80.0%
- Increased TD2 from 62.3 to 67.0%
- Decreased maternal mortality rate from 200/100000 live births(5 deaths) to 115/100000 live births(3 deaths)
- Decreased of neonatal mortality rate from 11.2/1000 live births(28 deaths) to 3.8/1000 live births(10 deaths)

Key Challenges

- Insufficient learning and motivational materials for club members
- Delay in claims reimbursement by NHIA

2.6.3 Youth Employment

Under youth employment, a total of 293 youth were recruited, trained and posted under the various modules of the Youth Employment Agency in the District.

Table 2.32: Youth employment and modules

| Module | Remarks |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Environmental Protection Officers | 21 youth were trained and posted to work within the various electoral areas and communities. |
| Arabic Education Teachers | 8 youth were recruited, trained and at posted |
| Community Police Assistant | 22 youth were trained and posted |
| Prison Service Assistant | 7 youth were trained and posted. |

| | |
|--|---|
| Fire Service Assistant | 7 people were trained and are at post |
| Community Health Workers | 86 youths were trained and are at post |
| Community Education Teaching Assistant | 70 youth were recruited, trained and posted in this module. |
| Youth in Coastal Sanitation | 70 youth were posted in this field |
| Electronic Health Technician | Two (2) youth were recruited, trained and posted |

Youth Groups Activities

A total of 23 youth groups were registered. Even though these groups have been registered, they have not renewed their registration. Also some groups have not yet registered, five of these groups have collected the form and are yet to complete the registration process. Some groups were visited and members were encouraged to work together as a group to attract more people to their various groups. They were encouraged to do more communal labour in their various communities. During the year we also went to some communities to talk to them about the formation of youth groups in their communities. Assembly members of the various communities were encouraged to help the youth to form youth groups in their communities. We were not able to get certification for any youth group from our district all the groups that pick up forms are still working on their constitutions.

Counselling/Sensitisation

The office has provided counselling services for some youth in the district. Most of the Youths come to the office to seek information about their education and employment opportunities. Through this service we were able to enrol two youth into Avenorfeme Youth Leadership and Training Institute. Some were also sent to Integrated Community Centre for Employable Skills (ICCES), some were also referred to Youth Employment Agency. We provided some counselling to people on Sexual and Reproductive Health, some referred to Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana (PPAG) for family Planning services. We also collaborated with NGOs

such as TOYACE and PPAG to give talks to the youth on Tongu Radio. The talk was mostly on income generating activities, HIV/AIDs, and drug abuse for the youths. We also use the opportunity to talk about our youth leadership and skills training institute.

Youth Leadership and Training Institute

A total of 18 young people gained admission to Youth Leadership and Training Institute from the district. Thirteen (13) of them could not make it to the school because of financial constraints. They were advised to go into some income generating activities to save some money for their education. Appeal has also been made to the District assembly to support them the school.

2.6.4 Environmental Sanitation

i) Medical Screening of Food Items and Drinks Vendors

Medical screening was carried out for food and drinks vendors in the District. This was to ensure that the public was protected from consuming contaminated food and drinks.

ii) Public Education on Hygiene and Sanitation

This exercise was routinely undertaken in public places like markets where traders were educated on effects and dangers involved in selling unwholesome food and drinks to the public. This offers opportunity to officers to know the sanitation problems affecting the people and strategize to address them.

2.6.5 Vulnerability and Exclusion

Major activities carried out under vulnerability and exclusion includes social enquiry, family tribunal, child right, maintenance, promotion and protection, general welfare and community care. Cases and reports on these issues are summarized in the Tables below.

Table 2.33: Social enquiry report

| Type of case | B/F | New case | Closed | Pending | Total |
|---------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| Probation | 6 | 6 | 12 | - | 12 |
| SER to court | 6 | 6 | 12 | - | 12 |

| | | | | | |
|-------------|----|----|----|---|----|
| Supervision | 3 | 2 | 5 | - | 5 |
| Licenses | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 15 | 12 | 29 | - | 29 |

Table 2.34: Family tribunal

| Type of case | B/F | New case | Closed | Pending | Total |
|-------------------|-----|----------|--------|---------|-------|
| Child maintenance | 10 | 8 | - | 6 | 18 |
| Child custody | 7 | 3 | 7 | - | 10 |
| Paternity | - | 8 | - | - | 0 |
| Child abandonment | - | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Total | 17 | 22 | 7 | 6 | 31 |

Table 2.35: Child right, promotion and protection

| Type of case | B/F | New case | Closed | Pending | Total |
|-------------------|-----|----------|--------|---------|-------|
| Child Maintenance | 10 | 21 | 23 | - | 54 |
| Paternity | - | 8 | 8 | - | 16 |
| Child Custody | - | 9 | 9 | - | 18 |
| Counselling | - | 13 | 13 | - | 16 |
| Child Abandonment | - | 2 | 2 | - | 4 |
| Child Labour | - | - | - | - | - |
| Family Welfare | - | 18 | 18 | - | 36 |
| General welfare | - | 21 | 21 | - | 42 |
| Abortion | - | - | - | - | - |
| Defilement | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 10 | 92 | 95 | - | 186 |

Table 2.36: Child maintenance

| No. of case | No. of Children | Remarks |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| 56 | 47 | Successful |

Table 2.37: Paternity

| No. of case | No. of Children | Remarks |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| 12 | 6 | Successful |

Table 2.38: Child custody

| No. of case | No. of Children | Remarks |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| 5 | 7 | Successful |

Table 2.39: General welfare

| No. of case | No. of Children | Remarks |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| 17 | 1 | Successful |

Table 2.40: Family welfare

| No. of case | No. of Children | Remarks |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| 20 | 20 | Successful |

Table 2.41: Community care

| Type of case | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Difficulty Moving | 4 | | 4 |
| Difficulty Seeing | 2 | | 2 |
| Difficulty in Hearing | | | |
| Total | 6 | | 6 |

Table 2.42: Financial Support to persons with disability

| Type of case | No. of Beneficiaries | Gender | | Amount (GH¢) |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|--------|----|--------------|
| | | M | F | |
| Difficulty in Moving | 49 | 26 | 23 | 29,000.00 |
| Difficulty in Speaking and Hearing | 23 | 11 | 12 | 9,250.00 |
| Difficulty in Seeing | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2,100.00 |
| Disabled Association Sup | - | - | - | 740.00 |
| Support to Blind Executives | - | - | - | 450.00 |
| Difficulty In Hearing | 1 | 1 | 1 | 500.00 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|------------------|
| Autism and Hearing | 1 | 1 | 1 | 600.00 |
| International Day of the Disabled | - | - | - | 3,500.00 |
| Arm Problem | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3,500.00 |
| Monitoring | - | - | - | 600.00 |
| Special Education | - | - | - | 1,935.00 |
| GDF Training by REP | - | - | - | 1,244.00 |
| DMFC | - | - | - | 3,727.00 |
| Others | - | - | - | 6,150.00 |
| Total | | | | 63,196.00 |

Hospital Welfare Services

Two major activities were carried out in the District Hospital regarding to babies born to a strange behaviour persons. This involves series of visits to monitor their growth and provide for their needs.

Table2.43: Others

| Types of case | Frequency |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Child labour | |
| Follow up to communities | 26 |
| Visits | 32 |
| Meeting | 36 |
| Referral | 6 |
| Ceremony | 3 |
| Training | 3 |
| Communal labour | 15 |
| Correspondence | 376 |
| Social and Public Education | 26 |
| Workshop | 12 |
| Funeral | 2 |
| Counselling | 482 |

| | |
|--------------|------------|
| Total | 993 |
|--------------|------------|

Leap Programme

Community entry and sensitization have been carried out in November, 2016 for additional 37 communities to benefit from the programme. The last payment that took place in October, 2016 had already been sent to Accra and Ho.

Community Based Organization

Community based organizations operating in the District are summarized in the Table below.

Table 2.44: Community based organizations (CBOs)

| SN | Name of CBO | Location | Remarks |
|-----------|------------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1. | Dunenyo | Sogakofe | Working In the area health but dormant |
| 2. | Agave-Afedume | Asidowui | But Dormant |
| 3. | Alesikpe | Alesikpe | But Dormant |
| 4. | PCG | Tefle | But Dormant |
| 5. | Virgin Club | Tefle | But Dormant |
| 6. | Dedo Youth Association | Dedo | But Dormant |
| 7. | Agbeyeye | Tefle | But Dormant |
| 8. | Action Now | Kpekpo | But Dormant |
| 9. | Action for Development | Tefle | But Dormant |

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Non-Governmental Organization operating in the District are summarized in the Table below

Table 2.45: Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs)

| No | Name of NGO | Date of Registration | Location | Remarks |
|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. | P P A G | - | Sogakofe | Active |
| 2. | Kids Foundation | 10 th April,2001 | Sogafe | Active |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| 3. | Mutual Faith Ministries | - | Agave Torve | Active |
| 4. | INTEGRAD | - | Sogakofe | Dormant |
| 5. | Migration of Agriculture Development in Ghana | - | Xikpo | Active |
| 6. | T O Y A C E | - | Sogakofe | Active |
| 7. | Women Alliance for Development | - | Xikpo | Active |
| 8. | Every Child Ministries | 29 th January,2005 | Xikpo | Active |
| 9. | F Y S S O | - | Xikpo | Active |
| 10. | Youth Creating Change | - | Xikpo | Active |
| 11. | Living Faith Foundation | - | Xikpo | Active |
| 12. | Smile Child Foundation | - | Lolito | Active |
| 13. | Education for self help | - | Sogakofe | Active |
| 14. | I O M | - | Sogakofe | Active |
| 15. | Learning Helping Living | - | Sogakofe | Dormant |
| 16. | International Needs, Ghana | - | Sogakofe | Active |
| 17. | CIED | - | Sogakofe | Active |
| 18. | African Mission Network | - | Sogakofe/Accra | Active |
| 19. | Plan Ghana | - | Sogakofe | Active |
| 20. | NEWIG | - | Tefle | Active |
| 21. | FIDA | - | Sogakofe/Accra | Active |
| 22. | Salient Global Concerns | - | Sogakofe | Active |
| 23. | ESEH | - | Sogakofe | Active |
| 24. | Jesus is Alive Foundation | - | Dabala-Junction | Active |
| 25. | Women Rights Advocacy and Research Institute | - | Vume | Dormant |
| 26. | CEVAN | - | Sokpoe | Dormant |
| 27. | Angornu | - | Agbeve | Dormant |

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|---------|
| 28. | Future of Africa | 29 th June, 2010 | Lolito | Dormant |
| 29. | Light and Hope Christian Mission | 29 th June, 2010 | Sogakope | Active |
| 30. | Charis Missions International | - | Sogakope | Active |
| 31. | Save Our World (SOW-Ghana) | - | Adutor | Active |
| 32. | All Believers Prayer Fellowship | - | Agorkpo | Active |
| 33. | Bright Star Vision | - | Sogakope | Active |

Constraints/challenges/suggestions:

Staffing: Four additional professional staff are urgently required to augment the current skeletal staff running the office. This is to help meet the ever -growing programmes, activities and cases that exist at the District Office. One security officer too is required

Transportation: The issue of motorbike could no longer support activities of this office in the District.

Office Accommodation: The Departmental block we use as office space has still not seen any renovation except the Toilet. There is the need to fix ceiling, fix louver blades, furniture and paint the block.

2.6.6 Disaster Management

Disaster Occurrence

During the year under review, some communities in Tefle, Sogakofe and Agorkpo areas were hit with a rainstorm disaster which ripped off buildings that housed several people. Six (6) public schools namely Agbadzakofe Primary, Sokpoe D.A Primary B, Gonu Basic KG, Torzikipota D.A Primary, Galotse D.A Primary and Aglorkpovia D.A Primary were also affected by the severe rainstorm that partially ripped off the roof of the school buildings. These school buildings accommodated 746 pupils from the six schools that have been affected.

Farmland of about 14 acres of okro and maize farms were totally submerged by the flood at Larve and Lakpo respectively. Also the period witnessed some domestic fire outbreaks such as

the one that occurred at Sokpoe and ransacked the entire building and destroyed property worth millions of cedis.

Social Mobilization

The District through its zonal officers organized meeting with the DVG's in the zones in order to find ways to revive Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) in the zones. During the meeting, it was decided that, the NADMO secretariat should liaise with MASLOC in order to help the DVG's assess loan facilities to help them revive their economic activities.

Distribution of Relief Items

A number of relief items including mattresses, roofing sheets, blankets, used clothing, rice, and maize were received and distributed to disaster victims.

Constraints

The major constraint was lack of logistics to help provide effective monitoring of Zonal Coordinators and to carry out public awareness programmes.

2.7 TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Under this thematic area the Assembly focussed on deepening the practice of democracy, development communication and women empowerment. The following activities were carried out during the year under this thematic area.

2.7.1 Organization of Town Hall Meetings

The District Assembly organized four town hall meetings in all four Area Councils (Sogakope Area Council, Agave-Afedome Area Council, Larve Area Council and Dabala Area Council) in October and November, 2016 to interact with community members, showcase major programmes and projects the carried out during the year. A total of 1,077 people, made up of 750 males and 327 females participated in the meeting across the four Area Councils.

Issues Discussed

Key issues discussed at each of the Area Councils are as follows:

Dabala Area Council

1. Completion of Police Station at Adutor
2. Construction of market at Dokploame
3. Lack of potable water in some communities
4. Effects of commercial rice farming on local farming and fishing
5. Development of the Avu Lagoon
6. Low revenue collection by the Area Council
7. Deteriorating market structures
8. Completion of pavement at Dabala Lorry Park

Larve Area Council

1. Lack of portable water in some communities
2. Construction of CHPS compound
3. Development of Agorta beach as a tourism site
4. Expansion of school feeding programme to cover more schools

Agave-Afedome Area Council

1. Completion of Dodoekope school project
2. Completion of Police Station at Asidowui
3. Invasion of the Volta River by aquatic weeds
4. Expansion of water supply to some communities
5. Canoes for acrossing the Angaw River
6. Activities of cattle farmers
7. Under-development of islands as tourism site
8. Low revenue collection by Area Council

Sogakope Area Council

1. Completion of slaughter house at Sogakope
2. Non-functioning of public toilets

3. Lack of potable water in some communities
4. Low revenue collection by Area Council
5. Non-usage of District Assembly Revenue Chart

Other issues discussed were on street naming and property addressing, waste management, environmental cleanliness, utilisation of DACF and DDF as well as acquisition of building permits and land development.

2.8 OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

Under this thematic area the Assembly focussed on facilitation of oil and gas exploration in the Keta Basin. The Assembly collaborated with Ghana National Petroleum Corporation and Swiss Africa Oil Company to organise a sensitisation workshop for stakeholders in communities around the catchment area of the oil exploration activities. The stakeholders were made up of Assembly members, opinion leaders, chiefs and queen mothers from 11 electoral areas within the exploration catchment area. Discussions centred on negative environmental impact and expected benefits.

Environmental Impact

Issues concerning the environmental impact that the oil and gas exploration would have on the communities were discussed. Issues such as loss of farm lands, relocation of communities and job losses were discussed at length enabling the stakeholders to express their views.

Benefits from the Exploration

Even though oil exploration comes with many environmental challenges, its benefits cannot be overemphasised. Payments (compensation) to landowners, affected communities and job availability to the communities within the catchment area were satisfactorily discussed among the stakeholders.

CHAPTER THREE

UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

3.1 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE TRENDS

The District Assembly's performance in terms of internally generated funds was very satisfactory as it was able to collect an amount of GH¢437,653.31 as against a budgeted figure of GH¢380,339.26 which means the Assembly exceeded its revenue target by 15.07 percent. This achievement notwithstanding more action is needed to tackle issues of revenue leakages as well as embark on aggressive tax education in the District.

The major sources of funds for investment in the District are District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), M.P. Common Fund (MPCF) and District Development Facility (DDF). The DACF received for the year under consideration was GH¢1,521,563.56. This represents a decrease of GH¢283,215.19 (15.69%) over the previous year's figure of GH¢1,804,778.75. This could be attributed to numerous deductions at source from DACF by the central government. Similarly MPCF also decreased slightly from GH¢127,453.22 in 2015 to 125,006.14 in 2016. However, District Development Facility (DDF) increased from GH¢392,851.00 in 2015 to GH¢661,230.00 in 2016 as indicated in the Table.

In addition, funds from AIDs Commission, Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP), People Living with Disability (PLWD), HiPC and other development partners for the year under review are indicated in Tables 3.1 and 3.2 give detail analysis of the District Assembly's income and expenditure situation for the year under review.

Table 3.1: Revenue Statement

| YEAR | IGF | DACF GHC | MPCF | M-SHAP | DISABIL ITY | DDF | HIPC | MP SPEC IAL INTE RVEN TION | SCHOOL FEEDING | TOT ALS |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|----------|----------------|------------|---------------|---|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2013 | 244,93 5.78 | 849,649.99 | 47,612.9 8 | 4,400.00 | 69,617.00 | 335,915.00 | 18,616.0 0 | - | 766,698.60 | 2,337 ,445. 35 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| 2014 | 254,10 5.82 | 897,303.36 | 29,483.9 5 | 5,000.00 | 28,394.99 | 630,726.81 | - | 75,000. 00 | 958,878.50 | 2,878 ,893. 43 |
| 2015 | 353,42 9.55 | 1,804,778. 75 | 127,453. 22 | 9,322.84 | 42,525.05 | 392,851.00 | - | 25,000. 00 | 476,661.00 | 3,232 ,021. 41 |
| 2016 | 437,65 3.31 | 1,521,563. 56 | 125,006. 14 | 11,551.20 | 92,389.33 | 661,230.00 | - | - | - | 2,849 ,393. 54 |
| TOTAL | 1,290,1 24.46 | 5,073,295. 66 | 329,556. 29 | 30,274.04 | 232,926.37 | 2,020,722. 81 | 18,616.0 0 | 100,00 0.00 | 2,202,238.10 | 11,29 7,753 .73 |

Table 3.2: Update on Disbursement

| YEAR | IGF | DACF | MPCF | M-SHAP | DISABIL ITY | DDF | HIPC | MP SPEC IAL INTE RVEN TION | SCHOOL FEEDING | TOT ALS |
|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|
| 2013 | 241,12 4.61 | 850,771.20 | 25,108.0 0 | 3,850.00 | 71,923.49 | 624,345.45 | 44,196.7 5 | - | 728,491.80 | 2,589 ,811. 30 |
| 2014 | 253,70 3.55 | 899,084.13 | 45,889.4 8 | 2,2225.00 | 26,926.50 | 458,625.64 | 12.00 | 48,667. 00 | 997,085.30 | 2,732 ,218. 60 |
| 2015 | 348,03 5.69 | 1,440,919. 67 | 100,058. 50 | 11,576.00 | 42,014.50 | 171,632.50 | - | 49,000 | 465,402.50 | 2,630 ,659. 36 |
| 2016 | 426,55 2.23 | 1,878,964. 19 | 151,576. 17 | 11,078.00 | 82,125.25 | 1,053,808. 49 | - | 2,333.0 0 | - | 3,606 ,437. 33 |
| TOTAL | 1,269,4 16.08 | 5,069,739. 19 | 322,632. 15 | 28,729.00 | 222,989.74 | 2,308,417. 08 | 44,208.7 5 | 100,00 0.00 | 2,190,979.60 | 11,55 7,111 .59 |

3.2 POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES

3.2.1 Ghana School Feeding Programme

Zonal Meeting

Quarterly zonal meeting was held at the Akatsi District Assembly Hall. Participants were Caterers from South Tongu, Central Tongu, North Tongu and Akatsi South Districts. It enabled officers from the Regional GSFP Secretariat to share information with caterers as well as brainstorm on strategies to overcome challenges facing the Caterers in the various beneficiary Districts.

Stakeholders Engagement Session

The engagement session was held on 6th October 2016 at the Regional Coordination Council Conference Room. The District Director of Education and District Coordinating Directors and the Volta Regional Co-ordinating Director took part in the event. These stakeholders were educated on how the School Feeding Programme operates and their expected roles to be played to ensure the attainment of the objectives of this social intervention.

District Training Workshop

This workshop was organized for all Caterers, Head Cooks, SHEP Coordinators and Head teachers on Monday 12th December 2016 at the District Assembly Hall in Sogakope. Officers from the national and regional secretariat took part in the training. The District Nutritionist from the South Tongu District Health Directorate took participants through food safety and handling, sanitation and hygiene of the cooking area and the cooks as well as how to serve the pupils. In all, 13 Facilitators, 13 Caterers, 18 Head Cooks, 41 SHEP Teachers/ Coordinators and 45 Head teachers attended the programme.

Rice Distribution

A total of six hundred and thirty three (638) bags of 50kg rice were received and distributed to 14 Caterers across the 49 beneficiary schools. The cost will be deducted from the Caterers' feeding grant at source (National School Feeding Secretariat, Accra).

School Enrolment

Enrolment figures collated as at the end of the Third Term (2015/2016) shows that at the Kindergarten Level, girls form 50.3 percent while that of boys stand at 49.7 percent. Again at the Primary level (Class 1-6), girls were 50.3 percent as against 49.7 percent boys. This confirms the national trend of more girls than boys at the basic school level.

3.2.2 Worlds AIDs Day Celebration

The activities undertaken to celebrate the world AIDs Day in the District are summarised in the Table below.

Table 3.3: HIV/AIDs activities

| DATE | ACTIVITY | VENUE | PARTICIPANT | TOPIC |
|------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 10/11/2016 | RADIO DISCUSSION | SELA RADIO - DABALA | THE GENERAL PUBLIC | BASIC FACTS ABOUT HIV AND AIDs |
| 24/11/2016 | HEALTH WALK | PRINCIPAL STREETS OF SOGAKOPE | | |
| 24/11/2016 | RADIO DISCUSSION | FREEDOM FM SOGAKOPE | THE GENERAL PUBLIC | THE 90 90 90 CAMPAIGN; GETTING 90 PERCENT OF PLHIV TO TEST BEFORE 2020 |
| 25/11/2016 | MUSLIM SERVICE | SOGAKOPE AND DABALA -JUCTION MOSQUE | | ESSENCE OF WORLD AIDs DAY FOR PLHIV THE 90 90 90 CAMPAIGN; GETTING 90 PERCENT OF PLHIV TO TEST BEFORE 2020 |
| 27/11/2016 | CHRISTIAN SERVICE | ALL CHURCHES | | ESSENCE OF WORLD AIDs DAY FOR PLHIV |

| | | | | |
|------------|------------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| | | | | THE 90 90 90 CAMPAIGN; GETTING 90 PERCENT OF PLHIV TO TEST BEFORE 2020 |
| 29/11/2016 | QUIZ | DISTRICT ASSEMBLY HALL SOGAKOPE | 168 | BASIC KNOWLEDGE ON HIV/AIDS AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS |
| 29/11/2016 | RADIO DISCUSSION | TONGU RADIO | THE GENERAL PUBLIC | ESSENCE OF WORLD AIDS DAY FOR PLHIV |
| 01/12/2016 | DURBAR | AGBAKOPE | 370 | MADAM CHRISTINE ANKUTSE, DEASEAS CONTROL OFFICER SOGAKOPE |

CHAPTER FOUR

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

4.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

The District Assembly faced some financial challenges in 2016. The District Assembly's share of the Common Fund and the District Development Facility which are the major sources of funds to the District Assembly for implementation of its development projects was inadequate and also not released on time. The Assembly received some funds under the District Development Facility during the year and this was used to pay contractors working on the on-going projects. It is recommended that the District Assembly Common Fund and District Development Facility should be released on time for early completion of projects.

The issue of huge deductions at source for sanitation related projects was still on-going. Resources for this activity could have been cut down drastically and the excess channeled to more critical sectors of the District's economy. It is recommended that deductions at source be reduced further to free resources to invest in other important areas of the District.

Most government departments and agencies in the District such Agriculture, Education and Health suffered from inadequate and or non-release of funds for office operation. This makes them to heavily depend on the Assembly for their operational funds. It is recommended that the government release their operational funds to them regularly so that the Assembly can save and channel those resources towards projects and programmes that benefit the people directly in the communities. However, the Assembly should also not lose focus on intensifying internal revenue generation in the area property rate and rent from Assembly bungalow to make more funds available for implementation of development projects and programmes in the District.

Another major issue was late preparation and submission of reports on non-physical programmes to the District Assembly by departments and agencies under the District Assembly. This has a potential of delaying preparation and submission of a comprehensive Annual Progress Report on all development projects and programmes undertaken in the District. It is expected that management of the District Assembly should dialogue with heads of the departments and agencies concerned, on the need to prepare and submit reports on time to the District Assembly.

Also heads of departments and agencies concerned should be made aware to take keen interest in participating in the District Assembly programmes to promote institutional co-ordination and harmony in service delivery.

The Assembly lack adequate logistics such as means of transport, office equipment among others to carry out effective supervision, monitoring and evaluation of its activities and control development of structures. It is recommended that the Assembly should increase its fleet of vehicles through maintenance of non-functional ones or procure new ones to facilitate official work.

4.2 CONCLUSION

The District Assembly in 2016 focused on completion of all on-going projects and programmes. Some new projects were also started in the year under health and education. The high number of on-going projects in the District was mainly due to delay or non-payment of contractors working on those projects coupled with delay in release of the DACF and DDF to the District Assembly. The Assembly therefore advised its stakeholders especially GETFund to also focus on completion of projects under their funding. Non-physical programmes like public education and sensitization, capacity building workshops and seminars among others continued to remain focus areas of departments of the District Assembly and other government agencies.

In the area of internally generated fund (IGF), the Assembly has carried out some public education programmes on local radio stations. The Assembly needs to intensify its effort in implementing other revenue mobilisation strategies to enable it generate enough revenue even though the 2016 revenue target was exceeded.