

TATALE-SANGULI DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR (MONITORING AND EVALUATION)

2022 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2022- 2025)

**PREPARED BY:
DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT (DPCU)**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
TABLE OF CONTENT	i
LIST OF TABLES	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	iv
LIST OF ANNEXES	v
ACRONYMS	vi
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	vii

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Status on Implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan	1
1.3 Purposes of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	3
1.4 Processes Involved and Difficulties Encountered	4
1.4.1 Processes Involved	4
1.4.2 Difficulties Encountered	5

CHAPTER TWO

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

2.1 Introduction	7
2.2 Programme/Project Status for the Year, 2022	7
2.2.1 The Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) on the Implementation of 2022 Annual Action Plan	7
2.3 Update on Disbursement from Funding Sources	8
2.3.1 Update on Funding Sources	8
2.3.2 Update on Disbursements	12
2.3.3 Challenges with Disbursement of Funds	14
2.4 Update on Indicators and Targets	15
2.4.1 National 20 Core Indicators and Targets	15
2.4.2 District Specific Indicators and Targets	

2.5 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues	19
2.5.1 Ghana School Feeding Programme	20
2.5.2 Capitation Grant	21
2.5.3 National Health Insurance Scheme	21
2.5.4 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	22
2.5.5 Youth Employment Agency	22
2.5.6 Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	23
2.5.7 One District One Factory (1D1F) Programme	23
2.5.8 Free Senior High School Programme	23
2.5.9 Nation Builders Corps (NABCO)	23
2.5.10 Programme for Persons With Disabilities	24
2.5.11 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	
2.6 Evaluation Conducted, Findings and Recommendations	26
2.7 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Undertaken and Their Results	27

CHAPTER THREE

THE WAY FORWARD

3.1 Introduction	29
3.2 Key Issues Addressed and those Yet to be Addressed	29
3.2.1 Key Issues Addressed	29
3.2.2 Key Issues Yet to be Addressed	30
3.3 Recommendations	31
3.4 Conclusion	31

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table 1.1	Proportion of the MTDP Implemented	1
Table 1.2	Summary of Activities in Annual Action Plans, 202 – 2025	2
Table 2.1	Update on Funding Sources (GHs), 2022 – 2025	9
Table 2.2	Update on Disbursement of Funds (GHs), 2022 – 2025	13
Table 2.3	Core District Indicators	16
Table 2.4	Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues in 2022	20
Table 2.5	Status of National Health Insurance Scheme, 2022	22
Table 2.6	Data on Persons With Disabilities – 2022	25
Table 2.7	Update on Evaluations Conducted	27
Table 2.8	Update on Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Conducted	28

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.	Title	Page No.
Figure 2.1	Update on Funding Sources for 2022	10
Figure 2.2	Update on Disbursement of Funds – 2022	14

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex	Title	Page No.
Annex 1	Monitoring Team and other Stakeholders of Tatale-Sanguli	33
Annex 1a	Monitoring Team Members – DPCU	33
Annex 1b	State Owned Agencies	34
Annex 1c	Honorable Assembly Monitoring Members	34
Annex 1d	Contractors/Consultants	35
Annex 2	Project Register	36
Annex 3	Report on Non-Physical Projects	45
Annex 4	District Specific Indicators	50

LIST OF ACRONYMS

GHS	Ghana Health Service
GES	Ghana Education Service
DOA	Department of Agriculture
APR	Annual Progress Report
MDA's	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
GPSNP	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
RPCU	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
OPD	Out-patient Department
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
PLHA	People Living with HIV/ADS
CR	Completion Rate
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
JHS	Junior High School
SHS	Senior High School
GETFUND	Ghana Education Trust Fund
CHPS	Community Health Planning and Services

NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIA	National Health Insurance Authority
SSNIT	Social Security and National Insurance Trust
TSDA	Tatale-Sanguli District Assembly
EPI	Expanded Program for Immunization
DADU	District Agricultural Directorate Unit
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NFED	Non-Formal Education Division
DCD&SW	Department of Community Development & Social Welfare
DDF	District Development Facility
GPI	Gender Parity Index
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DPO	District Planning Officer
DFO	District Finance Officer
DBA	District Budget Analyst

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since the inception of the Tatale-Sanguli District in June, 2012, the Assembly has implemented activities and programmes in its MTDP and Annual Action Plan. This was done with due recognition to the Local Governance Act, (Act 936, 2016), National Development Planning Systems Act (Act 940, 1994) and National Development Planning Regulations (LI 2232, 2016) which enjoins Metropolitan Municipal District Assembly's (MMDAs) to prepare plans and progress report to be disseminated to all key stakeholders.

The Identified Policy measures to achieve this overall goal are prioritized in five development dimensions and four broad goals under the Agenda for jobs namely:

Development Dimension

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
5. Ghana and International Community

Goals

1. Build a prosperous society
2. Create Opportunities for all
3. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
4. Maintain a stable, united and safety society

The 2022 Annual Progress Report (APR) has been prepared from the assessment of the status of indicators and targets adopted for monitoring the progress of key policy and program interventions undertaken in 2022. It captures key policy measures and strategies implemented during the year to bring about the expected change in indicators.

This report is in three chapters. The Chapter one contains; purpose of the APR for 2022, methodology, challenges encountered and issues relating to the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP), while chapter two provides for monitoring and evaluation of activities under the various development dimensions, and update on critical development and poverty issues. Lessons learnt/key issues to be addressed and recommendations are presented in chapter three.

This report therefore accesses the performance of the District in the implementation of the DMTDP. First, the key M&E objectives for the 2022 were outlined under the five development dimensions, after which the processes involved in the preparation of the report were outlined.

It is instructive to note that since the MTDP serve as the basis in preparing this report and the current plan implementation started last year (2022) and the fact that this report is on 2022 APR,

is appropriate we compare 2022 against the last MTDP (2018-2021) implementation ending year 2021.

In summary, averagely about 41.3 percent of projects planned for the year are implemented and chalked a reasonable percentage of completion. Some projects that were planned for the year were not started because of delay in the release of the DACF and the DACF-RFG. In review of funding received and disbursed by the Assembly, it evidenced that, the DACF - RFG and DACF still remained the major funding source for the Assembly accounting for about 80% of the District's total receipts for the year. Internally Generated Revenue (IGF) is the least source of funding for the Assembly during the year which implies the Assembly rely mainly on external funding to support its developmental budget despite numerous effort put in place to improve the IGF situation.

The District reported on Agriculture, roads, electricity, health, education, water and sanitation and finance. A major challenge encountered was inadequacy of data on some of the indicators being reported on and non-existence of some key departments in the district to facilitate the monitoring of these indicators.

Under the update on development and poverty issues, the District reviewed major poverty reduction interventions under implementation in the District and their impact on the District poverty situation; however data was not readily made available for all this important analysis.

The last aspect of the report commented on the way forward taking into consideration direction of the District's development efforts and recommended major strategies to push forward the District development programs

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

Tatale-Sanguli District Assembly is one of the Sixteen (16) Administrative Districts in Northern Region. Tatale is the District Capital. Hither-to, Tatale-Sanguli was part of the then Zabzugu-Tatale District Assembly which is now Zabzugu District. The 2022 – 2025 District Medium Term Development plan is the third development plan prepared by the Assembly since its creation. This development plan outlined the development focus of the district. Out of this plan, the district has achieved some success in implementing the plan..

This chapter focuses on the status of implementation of 2022-2025 MTDP, the purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation as well as processes involved and the difficulties encountered.

The district has three area councils with 109 communities

LIST OF COMMUNITIES UNDER TATALE-SANGULI DISTRICT

1. NYOKOLBU, 4.LIGUNGULINBU	2. KUMBUNDO	3.WAMALDO
5.TAGULDO,	6. JAMBONI	7. MAYIDO
8. NDOLADO	9.SANGULI,	10. PEJOILE
11. NKPANI	12. DONDONI	13.NAGMINDO
14.BEBUDO	15. BISAYIM	16. BILANDO
17.ILODO	18 NKPANGINI	19.BACHADO
20 YALINKE,	21.NANBANG	22. NABOAL
23. SACHILBO	24 POSAU	25.CAMPUNI
26.NAKANDO	27. WAJADO	28 NABANG
29.SHEINI,	30 AGYEIDOM	31. LAKPALE
32 KOLANDO	33.NAKOTILE	34. KITIEBU
35 NYPEIDO	36 POLARIADO	37.CHAKUNDO NO.1
38.CHAKUNDO NO2	39 TISINDO	

40.BANAKANDO	41 NAKANDO,	42 CAMPUNI	
43ASULOKURA	44MAJIDO	45 SATIJADO	
46 KOGNI NO1	47KOGNI NO.2	48TILIKPADO	49 GMABALDOM
50.GBONGBONG,	51. BEKPAJIBE	52. KIDRIBONWAYI	53. BEBUNGBANDE
54.BEKUNJIBE	55. NACHAMBA NO.1	56. NACHAMBA NO.2	57. NAFUNI
58.WADANDOM	59. BENATABE	60. KUYULI	61. ALIBAWADOM
62.KUBANDOM,	63. TALANDOM	64. NYANBEIDOM	65. BIDRIBOMBE
66.NAKPALEBORILE	67. NTORIDO	68. MBOBILE	69. BULKPALI
70.ATALINDO NO. 1	71.ATIELIIMDO	72. BEBAJIBE	73. T ANGBANBONG
. 74.TANGBANBONG NO 2	75 BACHADO	76. BILAMDOM	
77.ADJEIDUMBO	78 BAANAGANININDO	79BEKPAJAB	80BENAKARIBE 81 BISAKOB
82 BULA NO.1	83.BULA NO.2	84.BULANKWANTA	85. BEKUNJIBE NO.1 86BEKUNJIBE NO.2
87BEGNADO	89 BEJAKUMDOR NO.1	90.BEJAKUMDOR NO.2	91.CHOKORNI, 92. JAKANDO
93.JAGRIDO NO.1	94 JAGRIDO2	95.KOKUSOLUNI	96.DAWUNDO 97.JATODO
98.CHAKUNDOM,	99.KALEGNE	100. KUWABUAWU	101. NAFUNI 102. NAJERIDO
103.JANFODO,	104. KANADO	105KANGBADO	106 KOGYILI 107KPANSAR 108 KPANYAMBU 109BIKONKOLIMBE

1.2 Status on Implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan (2022-2025)

The Annual Action Plan (AAP)-2022 was derived from the Medium Term Development Plan 2022-2025 under the National Development Framework, An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for All. The Plan had the goal of “achieving sustainable development through providing quality basic socio-economic services while ensuring participating governance in the delivery of these services..

Table 1.1 presents the details on the proportion of the MTDP implemented by the end of the year, 2022. It also indicates percentage of the Annual Action Plans performed in diverse levels of completion in yearly basis.

Table 1.1: Proportion of the DMTDP Implemented in 2022

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Actual
	2021	2022	2022
1. Proportion of the annual action plan implemented			
a. Percentage completed	14.7	69	45.7
b. Percentage of on-going interventions	4.6	0	4.6
c. Percentage of interventions abandoned	0	-	0
d. Percentage of interventions yet to start	10	-	6.5
2. Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented	62.3%		

Source: DPCU, 2022

As indicated in the table above, the district had a total of one hundred and twelve (112) activities earmarked for 2022 with Ninety –two percent (92%) being implemented by the various departments which are under various level of completion and non- physical. Despite the fact that the district on her overall performance in 2021 was nothing to write home about, however, in 2022 there was an appreciable level of achievements on those indicators. Equally, the district had only 6.5% of interventions yet to start while no intervention abandoned.

Table 1.2 presents the total number of planned and executed activities for 2022 as against the base year of 2021 categorized according to the development dimensions of the framework, agenda for jobs.

Table 1.2: Details on the Annual Action Plan Implemented

S/N	Development Dimension	2021	2022
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		Planned	Executed	Planned	Executed
1	Social Development	28	14	45	11
2	Economic Development	42	22	18	9
3	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	32	17	28	20
4	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	21	12	21	19
	Total	123	65	112	59

Source: DPCU 2022

1.3 Objective/Purpose of M&E for 2022

This Annual Progress Report is for the year 2022 and is therefore based on the 2022 Annual Plans. The report presents the assessment of the indicators and targets established for the purposes of tracking the progress of the various interventions as well as assessing their impacts on the beneficiaries. The four (4) dimensions as outlined by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) form the basis for assessment of progress of Implementation of the Annual Plan for 2022.

The rationale of the Monitoring and Evaluation for the year includes providing stakeholders information on whether or not progress is being made towards achieving stated objectives making changes on project implementation as well as learning through the process. Monitoring also provides feedback on projects and programmes to enhance learning and with the feedback mechanism improve upon the planning process and hence the effectiveness of planned interventions.

1.4 Key Monitoring and Evaluation Objectives for the Year

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plays a crucial role in the implementation of Development Plans. The extent to which the Development Plan will achieve its set goals and objectives depends largely on a well-structured M&E framework that tracks the use of resources and ensures a high level of efficiency.

The key Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) objectives for the year under review were established in line with the objectives stated in the Medium Term Development Plan (2022-2025) and is aimed at achieving the higher goal of “to improve the quality of services to the people and

promote growth in all sectors within the District”. Some of the key M&E objectives for the year 2022 are given under the various development dimensions in the Agenda for Jobs: Creating prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2022-2025) as follows:

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Further to the above, the District Monitoring and Evaluation system is intended to achieve the following:

- To ensure accountability for the use of scarce resources
- To ensure sustainability of projects
- To ensure result based implementations

1.5 Processes Involved and Difficulties Encountered

1.5.1 Processes Involved

The monitoring of plan implementation was in line with the M&E calendar developed by the Assembly. With this, a participatory monitoring and evaluation approach was used extensively. Following this approach as a tool to ensure sustainable development, an active working team of all key stakeholders was formed including the following:

1. District Coordinating Director
2. District Planning Officer
3. District Budget Analyst
4. District Engineer
5. District Director – Department of Health
6. District Director – Department of Education
7. Rep. of Civil Society Organization – NORSACC
8. District Director – Department of Agriculture
9. District Finance Officer
10. Development Planning Sub-committee Chair

11. Works Sub-committee Chair
12. Rep. of Traditional leaders
13. Department of Community Development and Social Welfare
14. Beneficiary communities

These key stakeholders visited project sites and collected relevant data in order to measure progress of project implementations against planned targets. A report is then given to other stakeholders to inform them about issues identified and possible recommendations to implement to correct the variances.

The platforms commonly used to measure the achievement of the implementation progress of the plan included; both primary and secondary data from departments and their reports respectively, District Planning Coordinating Unit meeting, District Composite Review meetings, Public hearing of Budget, District Assembly sub-committee meeting, meetings of sub-district structures, town hall/Social Accountability forum/meetings, participatory monitoring and evaluation of projects and programs and analyses of funds flow against outputs.

1.5.2 Difficulties encountered

The main objective behind the preparation of the District Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is to facilitate the tracking of the progress of development projects (on-going and completed) implemented in the District. Several challenges were encountered and among the challenges include;

- Data collection and analysis was tedious due to lack of proper logistics for monitoring
- Poor road network,
- Bureaucracy involved in seeking information from some departments and agencies
- Inadequate knowledge in target tracking by departments, among others
- Late release of funds resulting in inability to execute planned activities

CHAPTER TWO

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

2.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the monitoring of the implementation process, the funding of development interventions and the District Assembly's efforts at generating funds. The issues of fund disbursement and its associated challenges are also considered in this chapter. Again update of core indicators and other poverty reduction interventions in the district.

2.2 Program/Project Status for the year, 2022

The objectives and strategies to ensure the goal of the Agenda for Jobs are achieved through the harmonization of the development dimensions and priorities of the District with national priorities and strategies. The development dimensions are outlined below;

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

The process of translating the MTDP into visible results was successful with different results chalked by the various implementing departments and agencies. This is due to the varied level of control the departments have over the mobilization, organization and managing the resources needed to undertake actions embodied in the plan.

Implementation of the planned projects/programmes includes training programmes, public education programmes, health care programme and community care services, child rights promotion, agriculture extension services, hygiene education programmes and waste management services. In addition to the above, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and Community Based Organization (CBOs) did implement various projects/programmes which include HIV/AIDS interventions, provision of micro-credit facilities, water, sanitation, hygiene promotion and

alternative livelihood programmes. Also being implemented are specific technical and professional services like agricultural extension, community health services and literacy programmes among others.

Programme and Project implementation is the responsibility of the responsible Departments, Decentralised Departments and Agencies which exist in the Assembly. Activities in the Annual Action Plan have been grouped into four development dimensions with the implementing bodies being the departments whose field the activity is under.

Table 2.1: Project Register

Project Description	Development Dimension of Policy frame work	Location	Contractor/ Consultant	Contract Sum GHC	Source of funding	Date of award	Date started	Expected Date of Completed	Expenditure to date	Outstanding balance	Implementation status	Remarks
Re-roofing of Partly ripped off four schools in the district by rain storm	Social Development	Kparbutabu , Elordo and Sanguli	Hafhak Golden enterprise	49,204.00	DA CF	22/07/22	28/07/22	22/10/22	49,204.00	-	100% Completed	In Used
Renovation of Primary school	Social Development	Dondoni	Hafhak Golden enterprise	33,438.00	DPA T	22/07/22	28/7/22	22/10/22	33,438.00	-	100% completed	In Used
Reshaping and gravelling of road	Social Development	Kubalim-Asulokura, Jagrido-Bulani	Castle Rock Constructi on Works	125,000	MP	22/07/22	28/7/22	22/10/22	125,000	-	100% completed	In Used
Purchase of comfort items for health facilities	Social Development	Lakpale, Yachado& Asulokura	Yegrab 2Enterprise	52,251.00	DPA T	11/07/22	22/7/22	10/08/22	52,125.00	-	100% completed	In Used
Reshaping of 22km road	Social Development	Kubali-Materido, Asulokura-Tuugbini	AR Quality Engineerin g Service	125,000	MP	31/10/22	07/07/22	31/01/23	125,000	-	100% completed	In Used

		&Nahuyili-Taguldo-Wamaldo										
Extension of water to three communities	Environment, infrastructure, and Human Settlements	Bidribombe, Nakpale-Borile and Bikorkolimbe	AR Quality Engineering services	177,954.00	DPA T	27/11/2021	2/12/21	30/05/2022	125,566.5	52,387.5	100% Completed	In used
Rehabilitation of small earth dam	Environment, infrastructure, and Human Settlements	Nakpaboari	Tumsung Company Ltd	339,036.77	GPS NP	11/03/20	30/03/2020	30/03/2021	47,447.60	291,589.17	100% Completed	In used
Rehabilitation of small earth dam	Environment, infrastructure, and Human Settlements	Nahoyili	Galtons Company Ltd	721,759.04	GPS NP	11/03/20	27/03/2020	27/04/2021	52,191.45	669,567.59	100% Completed	In used
Construction of Community Centre	Social Development	Tatale	Kam Tinsungo Limited	540,028.60	DDF	02/08/2019	05/09/2019	05/03/2020	344,814.95	195,213.65	Lintel level	Work in progress
Completion of Girls Hostel	Social Development	Tatale E.P. Agric Senior High School	Great Namtigma Enterprise	143,151.00	DA CF	6/01/19	15/01/2019	20/07/2020	75,000.00	68,151	100% Completed	In Used
Completion of 1000 Seater Dinning Hall	Social Development	Tatale E.P. Agric Senior	Sasqua Wood works	90,268.40	DA CF	6/01/19	15/01/2019	20/07/2020	46,127.51	44,140.89	100% Completed	In Used

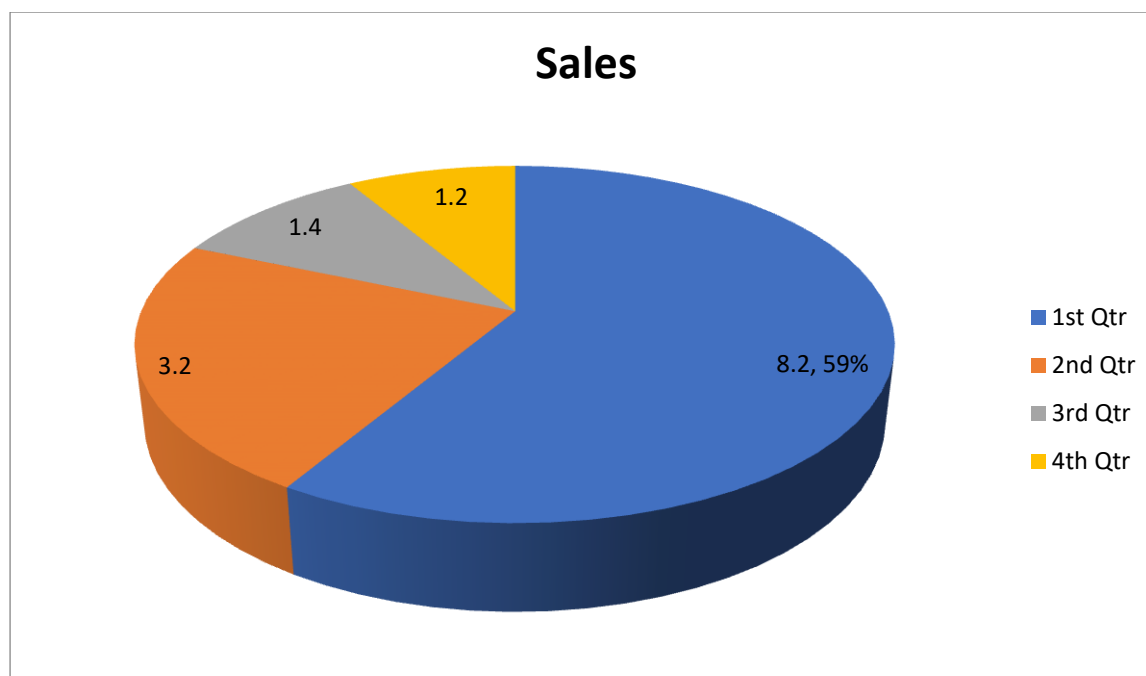
		High School										
Construction of 1no. 3unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Bekpajab	Sibanshi Enterprise	213,035.55	DA CF	18/07/18	25/07/2018	30/01/2019	69,713.46	143,322.09	100% completed	In used
Construction of 1no. 3unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Tatale R/C Primary	Ngiye Kojo Limited	132,000.00	DA CF	9/11/15	18/11/2015	23/05/2016	123,465.10	8,534.9	100% Completed	In Used
Construction of CHPS compound with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Lakpale	Rah's Enterprise	185,899.35	DA CF	9/11/15	18/11/2015	23/05/2016	150,384.90	35,514.45	100% Completed	In Used
Construction of CHPS compound with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Nakpalbori li	Americana plus limited	189,098.08	DA CF	4/02/16	12/02/2016	02/08/2016	170,661.02	8,982.16	100% Completed	In used
Construction of 1no. 3unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Yachado	Baajike Limited	122,432.00	DA CF	5/11/15	18/11/2015	23/05/2016	102,114.75	20,317.25	100% Completed	In Used
Drilling of 8No. Boreholes	Social Development	EC, Nakpale	Bengero Empire	68,000	MP CF	27/03/22	07/06/2022	23/05/2016	-	-	100% Completed	In Used

	nt	Obore, Kubandom, Nachamba No.1&2 etc	Limited									
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Table 2.2: Update on Revenue Sources

EXPENDITURE ITEM	BASELINE 2021	TARGET 2022	ACTUAL 2022
IGF	19,306.00	41,350.00	88,664.48
DACF	729,760.56	4,851,261.76	1,151.283.39
MP'S CF	424,707.57	570,000.00	594,962.04
PWDs CF	112,610.31	121,408.65	272,074.43
MSHAP	1,950.00	33,000.00	11,988.36
GSFP	No data	No data	No data
UNICEF	110,700.00	25,700.00	12,500.00
DACF-RFG	867,915.00	578,102.00	264,828.65
GSOP/GPSNP	53,829.86	658,175.79	-
MAG	115,130.61	70,000.00	55,067.78
UDG	N/A	N/A	N/A
LEAP			
OTHERS			
TOTAL	2,435,909.91	6,948,998.2	2,451,369.13

Source: TSDA Annual Account Report.2022



During period under review, our IGF saw an increment of over 100%, for the fact that it shot up in 2021 from just GHC 19,306.00 to GHC 88,664.48. This success although still not the best was due to diligent of the Revenue task force on revenue collectors and the exploration of new revenue sources that were hitherto not considered.

The table above also saw the District Assembly Common Fund, DACF-RFG, MPCF, PWD, UNICEF, MSHAP and IGF in that order in terms of highest sources of funding to the Assembly.

Table 2.3: Update on Expenditure

EXPENDIDURE ITEM	2021 ACTUALS	TARGET 2022	ACTUAL 2022
COMPENSATION	1,911,233.56	1,434,600.79	1,935,917.16
GOODS AND	1,219,180.14	1,516,516.00	222,314.61

SERVICE			
CAPEX	984,878.99	3,952,763.00	674,016.91
TOTAL	4,115,292.69	6,903,879.79	2,832,248.68

Source: TSDA Budget Unit, 2022

Table 2.3 above indicates the disbursement of funds for the period January to December, 2022. Also, GH¢ **1,935,917.16** was recorded in respect of Compensation against an estimated figure of Gh¢**1,434,600.79**. The late release of funds from DACF and delays in disbursement of special/donor project funds as a result of procurement requirements affect time schedules and sometimes lead to cost overruns in project implementation.

2.3 Update on Indicators and Targets

This aspect of the report presents the 20 core indicators and targets as required by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). They have been categorized based on the development dimension of the 2022-2025 MTDP, and adopted goals showing the baseline for 2021 and targets and actuals for the implementation year (2022).

Although there were difficulties in gathering data on some of the indicators, all efforts to get others prove futile and therefore the district had to submit what it laid her hands on.

Table 2.4: Performance Indicators

INDICATOR	BASELINE (2021)	TARGET (2022)	ACTUAL (2022)	% change
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
CHANGE IN YIELD OF SELECTED CROPS, LIVESTOCK AND FISH (%)				
MAIZE	2.8	2.9	1.97	-29.64

RICE (MILLED)	4.32	3.6	3.31	-23.38
MILLET	1.31	1.35	1.48	12.98
SORGHUM	2.79	2.8	2.32	-16.85
CASSAVA	4.8	6.5	12.6	162.5
YAM	11.5	12.5	15.22	32.35
GROUNDNUT	1.8	2.0	2.15	19.44
COWPEA	2.36	2.4	1.36	-42.37
SOYA BEANS	2.36	2.4	2.48	5.09
SHEEP	11807	13500	14456	22
GOATS	19807	19789	22456	13.4
CATTLE	8952	11323	10301	15
PIG	1716	1860	1402	-18.3
POULTRY	58644	62391	63312	7.96
% OF ARABLE LAND UNDER CULTIVATION	45	60	56	

Source: 2022 Agric Department Annual Report

Analysis: There was a drastic reduction in the productivity and production in maize in 2022 as compared to 2021. This may be attributed to high cost of inputs, especially fertilizer. Most farmers went into soya beans production instead of maize. Though there was reduction in productivity of rice (which most farmers in the district do not apply fertilizer) and sorghum in 2022, production was still slightly higher in 2022 as compared to 2021 as a result of increase in area of production.

Cowpea experienced both reductions in productivity and production in 2022 as compared to 2021. This was as a result of heavy rainfall during flowering in 2022 though there was an increase in the area of production of about 63%.

Millet, groundnut, cassava, yam, and soya beans all had increases in both productivity and production in 2022 as compared to 2021. The highest increase was in cassava as a result of good price for the produce last season. The amount of rainfall during root development also contributed to the high yields.

There was a positive change in all the livestock except pigs which shows negative change. The reduction in pig population may be because of the high usage of pigs during social activities such as funerals.

INDICATORS	BASELINE 2021	TARGET 2022	ACTUAL 2022
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			
NET ENROLMENT RATIO			
Kindergarten	58.7%	100%	65.0%
Primary	70.0%	100%	75.0%
JHS	21.3%	100%	28.5%
SHS	43.4%	100%	47.0%
GENDER PARITY INDEX			
Kindergarten	1.0	1.1	1.0
Primary	1.1	1.1	1.1
JHS	1.5	1.1	1.2
COMPLETION RATE			
Kindergarten	88.5%	100%	90.0%
Primary	109.9%	100%	100.0%
JHS	53.2%	100%	55.5%
SHS	20.5%	100%	25.0%

Source: TSDA District Education Directorate, 2022

Indicator (Categorized by Development of Agenda for jobs	Baseline 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022
Number of operational health facilities			
I. CHP Compound	11	14	11
II. Clinic	2	4	2
III. Health Centre	3	6	3
IV. Hospital	1	1	1
Proportion of Population with Valid NHIS card	45%	65.5%	50%
I. Total (by sex)	36,740	39,435	50,416
II. Indigents	11,342	13,038	12,755
III. Informal	5,789	8,661	10,754
IV. Aged	1,462	1,721	1,512
V. Under 18 years	14,201	16,743	18,978
VI. Pregnant women	4,211	6,545	5,212
Number of birth and deaths registered			
I. Birth (Sex)	Male-796,Female-710	Male-1,305, Female-1,341	Male-1,371,Female-1,109
II. Death (sex, age group)		Male-0, Female-0	
Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources			
	67%	100%	88%
i. District			
ii. Urban	33%	65%	49.6%
iii. Rural			
Percent of population with sustainable access to improved sanitation			

i.District	55%	74.4%	70%
ii.Urban			
iii.Rural			
Maternal Mortality ratio (Institutional)	0	0	0
Malaria Case fatality (Institutional)			
i. Sex	15.4	0	0
ii. Age group	0	0	0
Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse			
i. Child trafficking (sex)	M=12,F=13	M=0,F=0	M=7,F=4
ii. Child abuse (sex)	M=7,F=6	M=0,F=0	M=5,F=3
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT			
Percentage of road network in good condition	Baseline 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022
Total	34	52	39.2
Urban			
Feeder			
Percentage of communities covered by electricity			
District	11.17	30	21.4
Rural			
Urban			

Reported cases of crime			
I. Men	112	24	130
II. Women			
III. Children	90	40	113

	4	0	8
Percentage of annual action plan implemented			
Number of communities affected by disaster	21	19	12
i. Bushfire	5	5	2
ii. Floods	6	9	8

Source: Compile by District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2022

2.4 DISTRICT SPECIFIC INDICATORS

Apart from the 20 core indicators from NDPC, the district also has a monitoring frame work to assists the Assembly evaluate the trajectory of activities over the period. The below table gives account of the performance or other wise of these indicators within the planned period of 2022 based on targets and actuals.

Table 2.5: District Specific Indicators-Integrated Social Services (ISS) Indicators

	BASE YEAR 2021	TARGET 2022	ACTUAL 2022
Number of trainings conducted on ISSOPs	5	4	3
Proportion of case workers trained child protection and family welfare	7	7	5
Number of child violence cases benefiting from social welfare/social services	20	20	17
Number of children reached by social work/social services	50	50	50

Number of people reached with child protection SGBV information	2700	2700	2500
Number of LEAP household members on NHIS	4745	3500	3400
Indicator (Categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)			
Number of households with adolescent girls benefiting from LEAP Programme	2700	2000	1800
Number of outreach visits to communities with LEAP households	2400	2100	2000
Number of referrals received from GHS	15	10	5
Proportions referrals receiving adequate follow-up	20	20	10
Number of DSWCD's that have shared their MMDA's LEAP Household data with both NHIS and GHS	5	5	5
Number of regional intersectoral monitoring visits	4	3	3
Number of meetings to discuss intergrated services	5	4	4
Number of girls reached by prevetion and cares services	50	35	30

Number of CP/SGBV cases referred to other services and follow-up	15	10	6
Number of NGOs, including RHCs trained	5	4	4
Number of children in RHCs profiled and reunified	5	3	1
Proportion of sub-standard RHCs closed	0	0	0
Number of children placed in foster care	0	0	0
Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water sources	67	100	88
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	55%	74.4%	70%
Number of ODF communities	170	174	170

2.5 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues in 2022

At this section, it covers the status of implementation of all the major and most critical development and poverty alleviation policies and programs fashioned out and implemented in the district by government and other development partners to improve living standards of the ordinary Ghanaian at the rural and urban communities in the district. The district also benefit from a lot of poverty related interventions such as Ghana School feeding Programme, Capitation Grant, National Health Scheme, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty, National Youth Employment Program, One Village One Dam (1VID), Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ), & Free Senior High (FSH).

These interventions apart from the fact that it supports policy objectives of the government it also falls in line with the Assembly goal of improving the living standards of our people through inclusive governance.

The School feeding has always seen consistent increase in pupils in the district since the introduction of this policy which aims at enrolling people in school and retaining them as well. Figures available from the focal person of the Assembly who liaises with the district education directorate to ensure the effective delivery of this programme supports this assertion. The only drawback of this intervention currently is the fact that some cooks have stopped due non-payment and this has invariably reduced attendance in some schools.

The National Insurance Scheme is another intervention that aimed at ensuring the provision of affordable health care delivery for the vulnerable and the poor which hitherto was cash and carry. Indeed this intervention also goes along side with SDG 1 and 3 which talks about healthy lives and promoting wellbeing and ending poverty. The District Assembly over the years has assisted a lot of PWDs registered into the scheme.

As a result of sensitization embarked the authorities of the scheme, the district has exceeded its of 43,560 to 49,713 as shown in the table below.

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) without doubt has assisted a lot of PWDs in district since the creation of the district in 2012. The Assembly in collaboration with the LEAP secretariat has successfully disbursed 28th payment cycle last year through electronic system supported with the database of the beneficiaries. Due to immense benefit of the programme last year there was an increment from 3,361 to 4,782 as the table below shows.

As one of the government intervention of providing a factory for each district, although the district had hope of getting a factory based on the proposal submitted to the Ministry of Trade and Industry, but this dream never came to reality last year.

Under the One Village One Dam policy, the district anticipated that all things being equal last year it might be given 10 dams but nevertheless the district had 5 dams with construction currently on going at various sites. If executed well, those communities will not only have access to use the dams for their household chores but will also use it for vegetable farms in particular during dry seasons to boost their source of income.

The Policy of Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) is meant to assist small holder to scale their farms and also improve yields of selected crop through the provision of inputs on subsidize bases. Comparing years gone and last year, there was a drop of support to farmers from this intervention mainly because of the down turn of the economy. As a result, what the district targeted in last year (2022) we were unable to meet it hence the figures in the table below justified the statement above.

Under the Free Senior High School (FSHS) initiative, which aims at giving equitable access to second cycle education, the only Senior High School in the entire is a beneficiary of this intervention, despite the positive impact on society, the School missed the anticipated number of students narrowly per its projection. Indeed the school benefitted under this intervention a modern 1No. Six (6) Units Class room block and a number desks from the secretariat of the FSHS under the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

Table 2.6: UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES IN 2022

S/N	Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocations GhC	Actual Receipt GhC	No. of Beneficiaries	
				Targets	Actual
1.	School Feeding Program	1,437,084	381,045	7,524	6,685
2.	Capitation grant	No data	No data	No Data	No data
3.	National Health Insurance Scheme	186,464	171,313.96	43,560	49,713
4.	LEAP	No data	No data	3,361	4,782
5.	National Youth Employment Program	*	*	No data	No data
6.	1D1F program	N/A	N/A	1	0
7.	1V1D program	N/A	N/A	10	5
8.	PFJs program	*	*	2,670	1,230
9.	Free SHS program	*	*	390	354
10.	NEIP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: TSDA, Annual Reports 2022

Note:

1. * means, 'the Expenditure is made at the national level or Regional Level'
2. N/A means, 'not available or not applicable in the district'

The table above on critical development and poverty would have required thorough analysis, however due to very limited data gathered analysis will only cover what has been made available visa vis the implication on its performance based on the failure or success

2.6: Evaluation Conducted, Findings and Recommendations

During the year under review, the District Assembly conducted some evaluations on its development interventions implemented in the district. Below are the evaluations conducted on development interventions during 2022 fiscal year. This evaluation was done in relation to the implementation of the 2022 AAP and the MTDP of the Assembly. The details are below.

Table 2.7: UPDATE ON EVALUATIONS CONDUTED

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/ Programme/ Project Involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology Used	Findings	Recommendations
Terminal evaluation	Technical skills training on soap making and gari processing	Business Development Specialist	Focus group discussions and observation	Beneficiaries given startup capital and have started producing liquid soap and gari	Since the programme is meant to improve the productivity of the poor, more people should be enrolled subsequently
Post evaluation	PWDs	DACF Secretariat &Regional office of CD/SW	One on one interview with some beneficiaries and the disability committee	The benefactors were supported in income generating activities, apprenticeship, payment of school fees as well as	It was suggested that a data base be developed for PWDSs in the district

				payment of medical bills	
Mid-term evaluation	Extension of water to three (3) communities	RCC/RPCU	Field visits and one to one interview with stakeholders	The team were impressed about the work done	The team recommended that the contractor speed up work and also implored the monitoring team of the Assembly to constantly monitor the project to a successful end

Source: DPCU, 2022

2.7: Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation (PME)

As a local government authority grounded in grassroots advocacy and international development from the bottom up, the District Assembly took a different approach to monitoring and evaluation (M&E) that empowers beneficiaries of development interventions in its projects and programs as both collectors and consumers of data, through participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) methods. The goal of our participatory M&E system is to recognize what works, what does not work, and why, and create a feedback loop that directly connects our project and program performance with community expectations and goals.

The Participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) was designed to recognize and include communities as important stakeholders in data collection and evaluation. It expands the notion of accountability to answer not only whether Assembly is fulfilling the terms of the funding they receive, but also whether Assembly is fulfilling the needs and goals of the communities it serves. PM&E requires including community voices in monitoring and evaluation, and building the capacity of community members to become active partners in this process. On this note, the PME conducted during the 2022 are tabulated below.

Table 2.8: UPDATE ON PM& E CONDUCTED

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/ Programme/	Consultant/resource persons involved	Methodology Used	Findings	Recommendations
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	Project Involved				
Monitoring /Interviews	Plans implementations of the Assembly	RPCU	Quarterly reviews of files and verifications of specific documents and visits to on-going projects sites and discussions of departmental heads	The visit revealed that : the Assembly has functional DPCU, some plans and programmed planned for were not implemented and little interactions between the Assembly and the citizenry	Early release of funds and widen the relationship between the Assembly and her citizens
Field visits and meetings	Implementation of physical projects	DPCU/Stakeholders	Quarterly site/field visits and meetings involving all stakeholders to project sites to ascertain the status of implementation of projects.	Projects that were on-going were done according to specifications. Other stakeholders recommended ways for the successful completion of the projects	It was recommended that Assembly should put more efforts to always qualify for DPAT since the funding source is most reliable
Monitoring/interviews	Implementation of GPSNP & Programmes	Zonal office	The one day exercise involved one –one discussions with relevant key stakeholders at both Assembly on beneficiaries	The findings were: the district was getting late in the implementation of both the LIPW and PI components	The need to speed up work for the district to be on the same page with others.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1. Introduction

The preparation of Annual Progress Report for 2022 has brought to the fore various implementation challenges. These include but not limited to inadequate logistics and financial resources. These have adversely affected the setting and achievement of targets. The way forward to ensure effective and efficient implementation of the Development Plan is to address these challenges and also manage effectively the limited resources.

This chapter therefore looks at ways of addressing key issues and make recommendations and ends with sets of recommendations for improvement and conclusion.

3.2 Key Issues Addressed and those yet to be addressed

In the Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise, some of the key issues that need urgent redress include: poor academic performance at the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE), poor road network, inadequate potable water supply, inadequate accommodation offices and residential accommodation for workers, high incidence of bush fires, low internally generated revenue, and low level of women participation in decision making.

3.2.1 Poor Academic Performance

One of the key issues which require urgent attention of management and the stakeholders of the District as a whole is the poor performance of pupils in the BECE. In its bid to tackle this problem, the Assembly has over the years embarked on construction of Classrooms blocks in communities all over the District. This was to increase access to decent school infrastructure and to promote effective teaching and learning. Much as this approach enhanced access to improved school infrastructure in deprived communities district-wide; it does not help in improving child performance. In fact, construction of Classroom Blocks in remote areas in the District does not come with teachers Accommodation facilities. Teachers posted to these schools normally rent and live in the nearest bigger settlements where they can have some rental accommodation and enjoy some basic social amenities available in these settlements and commute to their various schools some school days by means of commercial motto cycles. They often get to school tired and dusty. This phenomenon does not only reduce the effectiveness of the teachers but also reduces greatly the contact hours for teaching and learning.

Similarly, due to the sparsely located nature of schools in the district coupled with transportation difficulties and limited logistics, supervision by the Education Directorate of the District is not very effective. Parents also share in this problem as they take advantage of teacher absenteeism and lateness to engage the pupils in domestic activities especially in the most deprived communities. They also do not show much concern about their wards' performance especially at the earlier stages of education and the pupils take advantage of the loose system as described above and poor parental guidance not to study.

The combined effect of these is the poor performance at the BECE. Also, the school infrastructure provided is gradually deteriorated due to lack of maintenance.

3.2.2 Poor road network

The deplorable state of roads in the district is nothing to write home about. This does not only posed challenges to farming activities but also affects trade and other economic activities. Poor road network is a threat to income and food security in the district. Movement of vehicles both on highways and feeder roads is a problem. This results in:

1. High cost of production.
2. High cost of transportation.
3. Reduce flow of food stuffs to the market centres.

The only relief for the district is that contractors are on the main Tatale-Yendi highway with the expectation that next year the road will be motorable for commuters to use.

3.2.3 Inadequate Portable Water Supply

The district in her quest to provide accessible and portable water to the entire citizens and also satisfy SDG 6, had provided appreciable number of communities with this commodity and still working assiduously aimed at ensuring that the district achieved 100% coverage in not long distant future. The district before the creation in 2012 had water coverage a little above 30% and with tenacity of purpose we will get there.

3.2.4 Inadequate offices and residential accommodation for workers

As much as the district has a very nice structure as offices of the Assembly, the number of departments within the district far outweigh the offices in the Assembly and therefore compelling management of the Assembly to combine one office for two-three depts. Close to this is residential accommodation for staff. Currently the following officers apart from the hon. DCE are accommodated,

The Coordinating Director, District Finance Officer, District Internal Auditor, District Agric Director, District Police Commander, District Health Director and the District Education Director. It is the hope of the Assembly that by the close of the year 2027 all these office and residential accommodations becomes history.

3.2.5 High incidence of bush fires

Bushfires is one major headache the district authorities has fought over the years for the fact that over 80% of the people relies on farming for their sustainability and also on the bases that bushfire remains one of the external factors that has negative impact on farming.

It is the hope of

low internally generated revenue, and low level of women participation in

7.5 COVID – 19 Reported Cases

The district has officially reported cases of the pandemic during the year. These affected persons were quarantined mandatorily and since been discharged.

7.6 Summary

Covid-19 is real and all hands must be on desk to prevent, control, contain and effectively manage the suspected cases by effectively and robust referral systems in the district.

7.7 Poor Road Network

Although significant strides have been made in improving the condition of rural roads through opening, upgrading, shaping and reshaping, a good number of the roads are still not accessible. This impedes effective movement of food stuff from the farming communities to the market centers thereby leading to high post-harvest losses and difficulties in service delivery such education and health services. .

7.8 Inadequate Potable Water Supply

Potable water supply is required to meet the health and sanitation needs of the people. Over the years, significant investments have been made in providing water facilities and building capacity of community water management committees to manage and sustain the systems. However, the monitoring exercise revealed that most of the management committees were nonfunctional and some of the water systems had broken down and potable water access is gradually declining. Also, the Water and Sanitation sub sector has not received any investment leading to the breaking down of facilities for lack monitoring. This could lead to an upsurge in water related diseases if not addressed.

7.9 Armed Robbery Cases

Over the years the district has experienced a number of armed robbery cases. This led to the loss of thousands of Ghana cedi and several lives in the district. It caused fear and panic among residents and non- residents like in and around the district. The incidence of this grievous crime has affected the economic and social activities of the district thereby leading to aggravation of poverty in the district since traders don not patronize marketing centers.

7.10 Recommendation

A number of observations in the monitoring results as well as the challenges encountered during the preparation of this document calls for the under listed recommendations to be implemented by the District Assembly as well as the various implementing departments and funding Agencies.

- Intensification of the police escort and patrol activities in the district
- Organize monthly DISEC meetings
- The District Assembly should provide adequate logistical support especially office equipment, vehicles and motor bikes among others to various departments.
- The release of funds for the implementation of programs and projects should be on time and be adequate
- The District Assembly and decentralized departments should make conscious efforts to improve the implementation process
- The DPCU should be strengthened to work as a special implementation management structure to ensure that plans are properly implemented.
- A maintenance plan should be developed for physical projects to ensure their long term sustainability in the various communities in the District
- All health and educational facilities should be provided with Institutional Latrines.

- A holistic approach should be adopted in the provision of necessary infrastructure be it health or education where appropriate and often adequate operational logistics should be incorporated in the design and implementation of the projects such that a project will not be seen as completed when only the physical block is fully completed. By this project budget must therefore include not only the cost of the physical project but also cost related to supply and installation of necessary equipment needed for its effective operation. E.g. Laboratory equipment for laboratories, teaching and learning materials and furniture for basic schools as well as teacher accommodation attached to the schools.

7.11 Conclusion.

The achievement of the District Goal depends on a large extent the participation of key stakeholders in the implementation of the strategies outlined in the Annual Action Plan. This participation will not only provide the much needed resources but will also enhance transparency and accountability in the implementation of projects and programs in the District for the achievement of enhanced living conditions of the people. It is therefore wealthy to conclude that, due to the effective participation of stakeholders in implementing the activities in the 2021 annual action plan and the 2018 -2021 Medium Term Development Plan, conditions of service in the district has improve.

4b. REGISTER OF ACTIVITIES, PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

S/N	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION	
		IMPLEMENTED	NOT IMPLEMENTED
1	Purchase of comfort items for certain health facilities	YES	
2	Furnishing of 2No. CHPS Compounds	YES	
3	Organize quarterly District Health Committee meetings	YES	
4	Support District Emergency Preparedness Committee to combat COVID-19 and any other epidemic	YES	
5	Provision of 30 tables and 300 benches for TEPASHS Dining Hall	YES	
6	Provision of 1000 dual desks, mono desks and teachers' desks for Public Primary and JH Schools	YES	
7	Support for Sports and Culture	YES	
8	Renovation of Primary school	YES	
9	Re-roofing of Partly ripped off four schools in the district by rain storm	YES	
10	Support for District Director of Education quarterly Monitoring	YES	
11	Organize District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC) quarterly meetings	YES	
12	Rehabilitation of school buildings		NO

13	Provision of Furniture for Basic Schools	YES	
14	Construction of 2No. 3unit classroom block		NO
15	Emergency works for schools	YES	
16	Provide financial support to Person with Disabilities (PWDs)	YES	
17	Provide financial support to the aged and vulnerable	YES	
18	Sensitize the youth on the dangers of early Sex	YES	
19	Organise public campaign against child labour	YES	
20	Awareness creation on the availability of services to the citizens (Social services)	YES	
21	Sensitization of Stakeholders on Child trafficking	YES	
22	Collaborate with other stakeholders on referrals cases	YES	
23	Build the capacity of PWD on hand skills	YES	
24	Sensitization of the public on child marriage.	YES	
25	Register two hundred and five (205) PWD's in to NHIS	YES	
26	Sensitize women and men on signs of domestic violence	YES	
27	Monitoring or follow up of Child Protection cases like Child Trafficking	YES	
28	Sensitize 23 men and 34 women on ways of combating discrimination against women on land ownership	YES	
29	Internship training for five (5) clients	YES	
30	Facilitate provision of sheanut processing center for Chakundo Women	YES	

	group by Tree Aid Ghana		
31	Business counseling and coaching	YES	
32	Facilitate the formalization of local business	YES	
33	Formation of Village Loans and Savings in Communities to encourage savings and access to credit from group saved fund	YES	
34	Train and equipped 215 men and women on guinea fowl rearing	YES	
35	Organize commercial for a with business community	YES	
36	Train and equipped 142 women on gari processing	YES	
37	Train and Provide start-up kits for 94 beneficiaries in soap making and groundnut processing.	YES	
38	Drilling of 8No. boreholes	YES	
39	Rehabilitation of Boreholes		NO
40	Supply of sanitary equipment and cleaning materials	YES	
41	Monitor the activities of WSMT/WATSAN	YES	
42	Collaborate with CWSA on the drilling of boreholes		NO
43	Extension of Kuyuli water project	YES	
44	Facilitate M&E of sanitation companies services provided in the district	YES	
45	Facilitate and supervised desilting of public drains	YES	

46	Facilitate public sensitizations on household food hygiene and safety	YES	
47	Facilitate 3 Area Council's meetings	YES	
48	Organise 2 Town Hall meetings every year to discuss plans implementation	YES	
49	Donate street lights to brighten the road between Kuyuli and Benatabe	YES	
50	Reshaping and gravelling of 16km road -Kubalim-Asulokura&Jagrido-Bulani	YES	
51	Quarterly meeting of Executive committee of the Assembly	YES	
52	Reshaping of 22km road- Kubalim-Materido,Asulokura-Tuugbini Nahuyili-Taguldo-Wamaldo	YES	
53	Organized Mid-year and Annual review meetings each year	YES	
54	Organized quarterly budget &DPCU committee meetings	YES	
55	M&E and supervision of all projects of the Assembly	YES	
56	Preparation of Annual Action Plans (AAP) and composite budgets annually	YES	
57	Collaborate with electricity service providers (VRA) on their services (what up platform)	YES	
58	Organise General Assembly meetings	YES	
59	Organize Management/Staff meetings quarterly	YES	

60	Collaborate with water service providers(CWSA) on their service provision	YES	
61	Organize District Security Committee (DISEC) meetings	YES	
62	Purchase of stationery	YES	
63	Organise and service quarterly meeting of five (5) statutory committees	YES	
64	Sensitize public transport operators on ways of curbing accidents on the Tatale-Yendi highway road	YES	
65	Procurement of office equipment and accessories	YES	
66	Formation of District Grievances Committee for Yendi-Tatale Highway road	YES	
67	Service and maintenance of official vehicles	YES	
68	Reshaping of roads	YES	
69	Completion of Community Center		NO
70	Completion of the two small earth dams	YES	
71	Hon. DCE s engagements with Communities	YES	
72	Furnishing of the new District Assembly Complex		NO
73	Support Gender activities in the district	YES	
74	Collaborate with Catholic church to develop the Sheini Grotto for tourism attraction	YES	
75	Repair office buildings	YES	
76	Build capacity of district assembly staff	YES	
77	Raised 4770 cashew seedlings	YES	

78	Train 30 PFJ beneficiaries on GAPs		NO
79	Sensitize farmers on proper use of agro-chemicals	YES	
80	Train 40 women in food fortification using soya beans	YES	
81	Eight (8) AEAs to Conduct 1536 home and farm visits to farm families	YES	
82	Organise District RELC planning session	YES	
83	Conduct one TEDMAG training for 200 staff annually	YES	
84	Facilitate the provision of improved storage facilities to reduce post-harvest losses	YES	
85	Vaccinate 1000 cattle against CBPP	YES	
86	Collect, compile, document and submit (12) market reports annually, 2022.	YES	
87	Collect, compile, document and submit 4 quarterly and one annual reports.	YES	
88	Purchase items for farmers day	YES	
89	Conduct (2) field demonstrations on improved maize production	YES	
90	Conduct (3) farmer field days	YES	
91	Purchase of farm inputs	YES	
92	Train farmers in bee-keeping as an alternative source of livelihood	YES	
93	Sensitize farmers in conservation Agriculture	YES	

94	Sensitized farmers on soil fertility improvement	YES	
95	Purchase of relief items	YES	
96	Training of DVG'S (Disaster volunteer Groups)		NO
97	Sensitization on bush burning	YES	
98	Hold monthly information Center discussions on environment	YES	
99	Sensitize people on the effects of deforestation and the need for planting trees	YES	
100	Collaborate with Forestry Commission to observe Green Ghana day (plant trees)	YES	
101	Organize sensitization on climate change in 14 Communities	YES	
102	Collaborate with Dept of Agric to organize sensitization on the use of organic fertilizers over chemical pesticides	YES	
103	Prepare climate change and disaster risk reduction action plan	YES	
104	Form environmentally related clubs in 20 JHS schools	YES	
105	Organize sensitization programs on the importance of spatial planning	YES	
106	Organize monthly SPC and TSC to prepare SDF on permit applications/approve of local plans	YES	
107	Facilitate the preparations of LP and SP for Tatale township	YES	
108	Prepare spatial development framework for the district	YES	

109	Preparation and printing of street naming maps	YES	
110	Identify and name 5 streets with signages	YES	

REPORT ON CLIMATE CHANGE SENSITIZATION IN SELECTED COMMUNITIES FROM 8TH-22ND MARCH,2022

Introduction

It is clear evidence that, the vagaries of the weather has changed drastically in respect to passage of time day in, day out. This can either be due to natural variability or as a result of human activity. Climate change (CC) is a global security and a human right issue, seriously challenging the sustainability of development to guarantee social justice, equity and respect for human rights.

The end results of this changes in weather conditions over time comes with some wide range of negative effects on the environment and human as well as other living things that make up the environment. Therefore there is the need to sensitize communities on climate change and its effects.

Team Members

The climate change sensitization team members were:

1. Mr. Bernard Bekamba – Community Development Officer
2. Mr. Moses Amoah– District Director, Agriculture
3. Mr. Alhassan Adam – District Director, NCCE
4. Mr. Alhassan M. Gazali – District Planning Officer
5. Mr. Ziblim Abdul Manan – Dist. Env't. Health Officer
6. Prosper Napare –District Director NADMO

Beneficiary Communities

The sensitization program targeted some selected number of communities considering the resource constraints bedeviling the district. Among the targeted communities include the following:

1. Kandin
2. Kuyuli
3. Sachilibo
4. Tatindo
5. Osunudo
6. Kpalbutabu
7. Bulani
8. Nahuyili
9. Sabonjida 1&2
10. Sangbaa
11. Yachado
12. Kubalm
13. Sheini
14. Mayido

Number of participants covered

Over 3,000 people took part in the sensitization program. These participants include both men and women irrespective of age differences. In relation to sex disaggregation, the number of women benefited from the sensitization was 1,450 while men were 1,753.

Sensitization Time frame

The period for the sensitization was four weeks. The sensitization started on 8th March and climaxed on 22nd March, 2022.

Communication strategies use during sensitization

It is true that, there so many channel of communicating to audience at various levels in the society. Based on this fact, the sensitization team adopted some of the channels and among the adopted channels of information dissemination includes:

- a. Community forum
- b. Town hall meetings
- c. Use of community information centers
- d. Public gatherings such as:
 - Market centers
 - Churches and
 - Mosques

Sensitization Topics

The sensitization covered main acts of human and natural happens that causes climate change conditions in the district. Among the topics treated during the sensitizations are as follows:

1. Bush burning (8th March,2022 at Sanguli and its environs)
2. Bad farming practices (slash and burning) (10th April,2022 at Sangbaa and its environs)
3. Illegal logging and chain saw operations (13th June,2022 at Sheini and its adjoining communities)
4. Charcoal burning (18th September,2022 at Kandin and environs)
5. Sand wining (18th December,2022 at Tatindo and its adjoining communities)

Effects climate change on environment

At the sensitization grounds, participants were took through the negative effects of climate change as a result of the above human and natural happenings that leads to change in environmental conditions. The below were the effects itemized by the team.

1. Deforestation

2. Low rainfall
3. Desertification
4. Over grazing
5. Pervasive erosion
6. Low agriculture productivity
7. Food insecurity
8. Malnutrition
9. Low income, among others

Measures to curb climate change Variability

Communities were sensitized on the measures to adopt in order to curb the climate change and its effects on human and other living things in general. It was said that, when those measures are adhered the issue of climate change variability will be a thing of the past in the district and standard of living of human will eventually improve. Some of the measures itemized by the team include the below:

- a. Eradication of bush burning
- b. Planting of trees
- c. Adoption of good farming practices (cover crops cultivation, stop slash and burning, etc.)
- d. Recovering of sand winning pits
- e. Implementation of by-laws on environmental protection

Conclusion

The sensitization on climate change was successfully carried out and all the beneficiary communities expressed great happiness for being educated on the activities that causes change in the environment that leads to bad condition of human, living things and the environment in general. They assured the team of adopting the strategies earmarked for eradication climate change in the Tatale-Sanguli District.

Compiled and Written by: Alhassan M.Gazali (DPO)



CROSS SECTION OF PARTICIPANTS AT THE SENSITIZATION

One Day Sensitization Program on the Effects of Deforestation Held on 16th February, 2022 at Sangbaa Market

The information van together with Mr. Noble Kogbeshiga, the district information officer, Mr. Alhassan M. Gazali, a Development Planning officer, Mr. Maxwell Amawua representative from forestry commission and Mr. Isaac Asare also a representative from the Environmental Protection Agency arrived in Sangbaa at 1:08 pm. The team met Hon. Kwabena Nokpon the Assembly member for Sangbaa electoral area. He welcomed the team and told them the community members were all set waiting patiently for them. The team scheduled this program to coincide with the Sangbaa market day so they will be able to reach out to the populace from different communities that have come to buy and sell their wares. The program was held on the market circle with loud speakers on the information van. The attention of the people was drawn after a short video was shown. The assembly man Hon. Kwabena Nokpon started the program by thanking the people in the market for their attention and also asked people to draw closer and listen to some important information. He introduced the officers to the people and told the public why they were there. After which he gave the microphone to Mr. Alhassan M. Gazali to announce the program outline to the people.

Mr. Alhassan mentioned that they were not coming to condemn any body's work but the team came to educate the people on the effects of some of the activities they do which causes deforestation and the effects that it brings to the people and the environment. He called on charcoal burners, tree fellers, farmers and Fulani headsmen to pay attention to what will be happening here in the next thirty (30) minutes.

Mr. Maxwell Amawu showed a short video on the screen of the information van to the people which depicted how our forests and environment was in the past ten years, the present state of our environment and how it may look in the next 20 years and beyond if we are not careful. He added that Ghana is one of the countries in Africa with the highest rate of deforestation which is 2% per annum, most of the forest zones in the northern region and for that matter Tatale-Sanguli is depleting due to the activities of charcoal burners, famers, herds men and even domestic activities. He also spoke about some of the causes of deforestation that half of the trees illegally felled from the forests are used as fuel and for construction.

Mr. Isaac Asare from the Environmental Protection Agency also took his turn to explain to the people some of the effects of deforestation. He mentioned that some of the effects were soil erosion, loss of some important plant species, poor rain fall pattern and many others. He also talked about the control and prevention of deforestation. He stated that it will not be easy to prevent it but the best would be to control it by practicing forestation which is planting more trees and also protecting those that already exist. He also added that community members should report people who illegally log trees.

After Mr. Isaac presentations some questions were asked and contributions made from the people which showed that program was a success.

In all, two hundred and eighty four (280) people attended the programme out of which 200 were males and 84 females

The program ended at exactly 2:28pm with the assembly man thanking the team from the assembly and the people who took time from their busy schedule to listen to what the team had for them. He also urged them to put into practice what they had learnt.

Complied by:

Alhassan M. Gazali

(District Planning Officer)



Some Participants at Sangbaa on the effects of deforestation

CLIMATE CHANGE & DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (CC-DRR) DATA ANALYSIS AND ACTION PLAN:

(2022)

1.0 Introduction

Globally, Climate change (CC) is one of the threats to human rights and security which every government is currently fighting tirelessly with. It is a serious challenge to sustainable development as always trumped by global leaders. The guarantee for social justice, equity and respect for human rights is eroding base on the facts of climate change variability.

When climatic conditions of the environment are changed over a period of time it refers to as climate change. Climate change exist when there is a prolong occurrence of changed in temperature and precipitation. And climate change occasioned by either due to natural variability or human activity facilitated by the act of earning a living being it decent or not.

Climate change" is a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere" ((UNFCCC). In addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.

The impact of climatic change are high temperatures, irregular rainfall patterns, drought, flooding of massive proportions and rising sea levels and therefore threatens current and future generations. Many countries around the globe including Ghana and Tatale-Sanguli District in particular are currently experiencing insecurity resulting from inadequate food and energy supplies caused by climate changes.

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

2.2 Climatic condition

The district experiences two main seasons during the year – the dry and the rainy season. The long severe dry season starts from late October to early May. The dry season is also associated with the harmattan and hot weather. The harmattan weather is characterized by dry winds from the Sahara, and is experienced from November through to February each year. The mean annual maximum

temperature ranges between 32oC and 35oC while the mean minimum temperature is between 21oC and 22oC. The rainy season on the other hand spans late May to early October.

2.3 Vegetation

The district falls within the Guinea Savanna ecological zone. The vegetation consists of Savannah woodland with economic trees such as Shea Nut, Dawadawa, Teak, Kapok and Mango. There are also tall grasses, shrubs, and thorny tree species. Soils in the district have predominantly high texture surface horizons in which loamy soils are common. Natural vegetation in most parts of the district especially around settlements has disappeared due to over cultivation, over grazing and harvesting for fuel wood without replacement. Beyond the human settlement, the grasses are periodically burnt down during the dry seasons to clear the land for cultivation and sometimes for game hunting. Bush burning has deprived the land of much of the vegetative cover. The district has large tracts of arable land for agriculture. Many rivers flow through the district with the Oti River being the most prominent. A number of streams, dugouts, valleys, hills and mountain are also found at various locations in the district.

2.4 Temperature

Temperature and relative humidity are unfavorable due to climate change. The implication is that, flooding, storms, soil infertility and the reduction of arable lands for farming are some of the calamities likely to befall the municipality in subsequent years. It is important therefore, to educate the public on the dangers of their activities and institute rules and regulations to protect the vegetation of the district. The district has a mean annual temperature of about 27⁰ C and rainfall ranges between 900mm – 1,098.0mm.

2.5 Causes of Climate change in Tatale-Sanguli District

Human activities are causing rapid climate change in the district. These human activities include:

- burning of fossil fuels (coal, gas, and oil),
- Slash and burn farm practices which destroys vegetation cover
- Bushfires through hunting and game practices
- Forest timber exploitation
- Sand winning activities
- Farming around river banks,

- Poor waste management, etc.
- Failure to regenerate the vegetation cover (Tree planting/reforestation)

These activities generate a lot of carbon dioxide which contributes to what is known as “Greenhouse Gases or Greenhouse Effect”. Policies need to be put in place to protect lands, forest resources and other life supporting systems from the ravages of population pressure and to also encourage Green Economy by educating the populace on the importance of Afforestation through tree planting and positively changing attitudes toward climate.

BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

The natural environment in the district is composed of natural resources. The total land area of the district is 1090.46440 sq.km. Increase in population has led to the current population density of over 272 persons per square kilometre and as such has resulted in a decrease of the natural environment. This is because there has been an increase in demand for land for residential purposes, aggressive sand winning which is taking place. Indiscriminate felling of trees for timber and fuel wood, continuous cultivation and incidence of bush burning farm practices. River banks and fringes are currently being used for farming (including cashew and teak) continually reducing the vegetation cover giving way to savannah desert.

The effects of the above include a decrease in available land for agriculture purposes, depletion of the vegetation and destruction of streams. One emerging environmental threat is the decline in freshwater resources arising out of drying water bodies, caused mainly by increasing depletion of vegetation cover, high rate of water extraction and contamination. Climate change is expected to worsen the decline in water quality and quantity. Scaling up water and sanitation services and providing point-of-use disinfection would reduce the current burden of disease and ameliorate the health impacts of decreasing water supplies caused by climate change. Another serious impact of declining conditions of the natural environment is changes in the rainfall patterns in the district which will in turn affect agricultural productivity (see Fig. 6). Depletion of forest brings about rising temperature which will reduce soil moisture and fertility. Reduction in soil fertility brings down crop yield putting the district in cyclical environmental problems.

Deforestation activities have also affected fauna as animal species deplete. This is because wild animals can only survive in their green natural forest. Greening strategies must be implemented to stem restore vegetation cover, improve agriculture, health outcomes and reduce poverty.

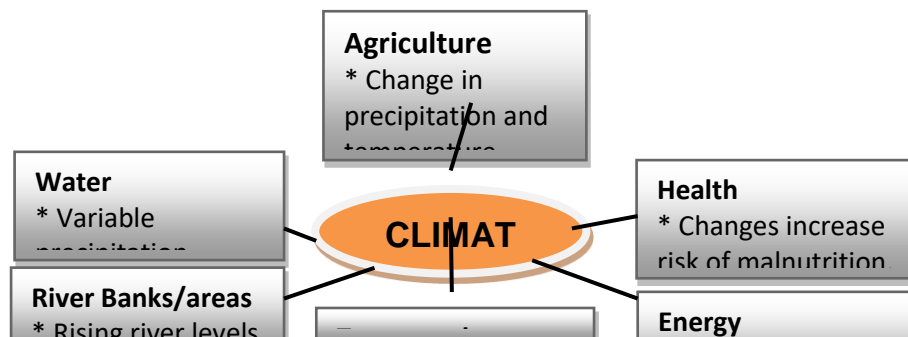


Figure 2: Summary of Climate Change Impacts in the Tatale-Sanguli District

Source: Adopted from NDPC, National Infrastructure Plan (NIP), 2022

REPORT OF ANTI-BUSH FIRES CAMPAIGN ORGANIZED IN FOUR(4) COMMUNITIES IN TATALE -SANGULI DISTRICT IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 2022 BY NADMO & AGRIC DEPARTMENTS

INTRODUCTION

The issue of bushfire (wildfire) appears as a central theme in the issue of ensuring sustainable development. This is because bush burning is one of the challenging 'man versus environment' conflicts in Ghana. Bushfires render vast tracts of land barren of vegetation and imposed a potential for desertification. Burning is embedded in the cultural values and traditional farming systems of the people. The effects of bushfire on rural livelihoods and on the ecosystem in Ghana are increasingly becoming extensive and damaging. However, it has been difficult to reduce or completely eliminate bushfires.

The anti-bush fire campaign was carried out in four major communities in the Tatale-Sanguli District. The four communities were picked from the two area councils (Tatindo and Kandin-Sheini Area Councils) respectively. Two communities were picked from each of these two area councils. **The campaign started on the 15th of October, 2022 and ended on the 18th October, 2022 in the four communities' respectively.** The communities are; **Tatindo, Kpaributabu, Kandin and Sheini.** However, the other surrounding communities benefited from the campaigns because their opinion leaders, chiefs and representatives of youth, men and women were invited and participated actively. Also, all Assembly members (both elected and appointed) in the district did attend the anti-bush fire campaigns that took place in the four communities.

FACILITATION TEAM

The team that led the anti-bush fire activities campaign throughout the four communities in the district was five members made up of the District Planning Officer, NCCE District Director, Community Development Officer and District Director of Agric as well as the NADMO Coordinator of Tatale.

PARTICIPANTS

During the campaign, almost all the targeted participants of the campaign attended. These targeted participants were farmers, herdsmen, hunters, and traders. Others are Assembly members, Chiefs, religious leaders, and opinion leaders as well as youth.

ISSUES DISCUSSED

At the campaign period, several issues were discussed concerning bush fires in the district in particular and the country as a whole. However, the main issues discussed by all during the campaign are listed and briefly explained below.

Causes of bush fire

At the campaigns both the facilitators and participants enumerated causes of bush fires in the country particularly in Tatale-Sanguli District. They indicated that, there are many factors and causes of uncontrolled bush fires. Among the natural and anthropogenic causes of bushfires, it appears that human activities, especially in agriculture (including hunting, traditional land clearing for both crops and livestock production), are the primary causes of indiscriminate and uncontrolled bush fires in Ghana. Others are a cigarette dropped out of a car window and a car or tractor being driven through long dry grass.

Effects of bush burning

Bushfires have contributed greatly to the loss of forests in many countries including Ghana. The loss of forest has serious ecological and economic costs to the affected countries. These include erosion, prolonged drought, desertification, poor crop yields, migration and poor economic status of affected people. The other effects of bush fires are the incidence of loss of property and human lives as well as animals.

During the campaign, facilitators set the incidence of the burning down both the Tatale (District Capital) and Kandin-Sheini Area Councils into ashes were as a result of bush burning. They said, the resources converted into their rehabilitation are huge which could have been use for a different developmental project so as to fasten the development pace of the district. This means bush burning has draw back the development of Tatale-Sanguli District.

Also, the 1983 prolong drought that led to the loss of many lives and properties in Ghana was a brain child of bush burning. They said, this incident has affected the development of Ghana greatly and nobody can forget of that period in the history of the country.

Anti-Bush Fire Law in Ghana

To add, facilitators made participants to note that indiscriminate bush fires in the country are prohibited by the laws of the country. They said when somebody goes contrary to the laws would bear consequences because the law would take it own cause and nobody is above the law. We are all equal before the law. Facilitators mentioned the below laws to participants and told them the implications involve if one contravenes each of the laws.

- Control and Prevention of Bushfires Act, 1990 (PNDCL 229)

- Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) section 79 bye-laws.

In addition, facilitators told all the communities that Yendi Municipal has implemented the Control and Prevention of Bushfires Bye-Laws. It's therefore, not far or impossible to be replicated in the Tatale-Sanguli District by the District Assembly.

Bush fire period

Again, it was said that the incidence of bush fires in the country especially in the Tatale-Sanguli District is usually between Octobers to December every year. Following the fact that rains have stopped and the grasses are getting dry and therefore susceptible to any harm of fire that set on it either intentionally and unintentionally. In this regard, participants were cautioned to be extra vigilant in this period and not to cause any harm on the environment through bush burning.

WAYFORWARD

For us to tackle the perennial bushfires, PNDC law 299 on indiscriminate bush burning, needs to be reviewed to make room for stiffer punishment to be handed down to culprits of bushfires. It should also empower the district assemblies, Chiefs, Assembly members and the law enforcement agencies to deal ruthlessly with individuals and companies whose activities inflict a heavy toll on the environment.

To motivate the more than one million Fire Volunteers in the country, the government and the district assemblies should not only provide them with the necessary fire-fighting equipment but some inducement allowance at least on an annual basis. In fact, the solution to irresponsible bush burning and its related environmental problems will continue to require intensive public education on the dangers and consequences of bushfires.

The Provision of adequate logistics for actors in the public education drive especially the Fire Service, and National Disaster Management Organization should be of utmost priority to the government and its international partners. Another measure that could help minimizes the destruction of farms and foodstuff through bushfire is for farmers to create fire belts around their farms during the dry season.

CONCLUSION

To end, all participated communities and individuals accepted that bush burning has serious negative effects on the development of our societies in which we live. They said the land is our main dependable natural resources and therefore must be protected from the evils of bush fires. They promised to be self ambassadors to anti – bush burning activities in their localities. They again promised to

form anti-bush burning task forces in their communities. The last was that, the district assembly should do well to come out with bye-laws that can help prevent bush fires in the district.

Recorded by:

Alhassan M. Gazali

(DPO)



Figure 1 SECTION OF THE PARTICIPANTS ON ANTI-BUSH FIRE CAMPAIGN AT KPARIBUTABU

SENSITIZE PUBLIC TRANSPORT OPERATORS ON WAYS OF CURBING ACCIDENTS ON THE TATALE-YENDI HIGHWAY ROAD ON 1ST NOVEMBER, 2022

INTRODUCTION

The District shares boundaries with our neighboring Country Togo which is linked by an International road from the Yendi to Togo. This without any doubt goes with a lot of challenges especially road accidents.

It was based on the above that the District Assembly collaborated with a retired Officer of Drivers Vehicle and Licensing Authority (DVLA) to educate members of the on what Public Transport Owners Operators entails in traffic regulation as well as builds their capacity on the transportation system in the country.

Members Present

The meeting started at 9:24a.m with an opening prayer by Alhassan Wahab., who represented the chief Imam. This was closely followed with introduction of participants. Invited participants were from the District Assembly, members of, Public Transport Owners Operators ,some security officers and representatives of religious bodies.

The Hon. District Chief Executive (DCE) who was billed to welcome participants was absent due to the fact that they were yet to be appointed and subsequently approved by the General Assembly and this was done by the District Coordinating Director (DCD).

He began his welcome address by thanking members of the Public Transport Owners Operators for responding swiftly in their numbers for all this important meeting. He indicated that organizing a meeting of such caliber was long overdue considering the rampant accidents that have characterized our high way.

He expressed worry on the alarming rate of accidents and reported that for the past three (3) years as many as eleven (11) young adults lost their lives on the road and gave the break down as follows:

2019 (5) 1 female &4 males), 2020 (3) 3 males, no female) and 2021 (3) 2 females, 1male).

He again said 16 people got injured with various degrees during those years and therefore urged participants to use the platform to suggest ways of curbing accidents on the road.

The facilitator, ASP Kwame Agyemang during the sensitization laid emphasis on road traffic regulations 2012LI 2180. Among areas he talked on included the following.

√ **Registration of Vehicles**

According to him section 4 (1) of the road traffic regulations subject to other provisions of this regulations, the Licensing Authority shall, on the receipt of the applications and the prescribed fees, register the particulars of the owner of the vehicle or trailer. He added that (2) the Licensing Authority shall not register a motor vehicle where the vehicle a. does not comply with the provisions of these regulations applicable to the particular type or class of motor vehicle or b. does not satisfy the requirements for a road worthy certificate among others.

√ **Tests of Conditions of Motor Vehicle**

On the above, he stated that section 5 (1) states that the owner of a motor vehicle which is used on a road shall

- a. Ensure that the motor vehicle is submitted for examinations in accordance with these regulations; and
- b. Pay the prescribed fees specified in the fifth schedule for the examination

5(2) The Licensing Authority shall conduct the examination to determine whether

- a. The motor vehicle conforms to the prescribed requirements relating to construction, use, condition of accessories and other equipment, and
- b. The condition of the motor vehicle will not pose a danger or injury to a person or damage to property on the road

√ **Road Use Certificate**

In addition according to section 7(1) A person shall not

- a. Drive or use, or
- b. permit another person to drive or use

a motor vehicle on a road, unless the motor vehicle has a valid road use certificate provided for under the Act.

7(2) the road use certificate shall be obtained on application to the Authority

7 (3) the application shall be in a form specified in these regulations

7 (4) the person who submits applications for a road certificate shall

- (a) Attach to the application particulars which are relevant to the application, and
- (b) Pay the prescribed fees specified in the fifth schedule

Other issues he briefly touched on included the following

1. Person to conduct examination of motor vehicle
2. Exemption from requirement for road use certificate
3. Vehicle registration number plate
4. Refusal to fix number plate
5. Change of ownership
6. Replacement of driver's license among others

After he finished the task assigned to him, members had the opportunity to ask questions as well as seek for clarifications from the facilitator.

Concluding Remarks

In his concluding remarks he assured the members of the Public Transport Owners Operators the doors of the District Assembly are widely opened for any suggestions from members of the transport union they might suggest to Assembly that will eventually see the district moving forward in the right direction. He stated collaboration of nature was what was needed for the district to develop.

Before drawing the curtain to an end, he entreated members of the transport union who were present to ensure what they learned from their interaction with the facilitator is replicated to those who could not be part of the sensitization meeting.

At this juncture he wished all a good day.

At 12:31p.m the meeting came to a close with a prayer by a representative of churches in the district, pastor Thomas Bintim.

Compiled by

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Abdul Jalil Wumpini
(Assistant Development Planning Officer)



Figure 2 SECTION OF PARTICIPANTS AT THE SENSITIZATION

REPORT ON TREE PLANTING EXERCISE IN TATALE HELD ON THE 10TH JUNE, 2022

INTRODUCTION

The Green Ghana day initiative was introduced in Ghana by His Excellency, Nana Addo Dankwa Akuffo- Addo in 2021, as part of an aggressive national afforestation. A green Ghana day event took place on 10th June, 2022 throughout the country.

BRIEF REMARKS BY THE DCE

The target of the Green Ghana day 2022 is to plant at least 20 million trees in the country. The Green Ghana initiative seeks to create enhanced national awareness on the necessity for collective action towards restoration of degraded land cape in the country.

The theme for green Ghana day was’’ mobilizing for a green future’’ by planting tree see things. Tatale- Sanguli as a district also had its green Ghana on 13th June, 2022.

The district has planted about 2000 seedlings at the Tatale-District Assembly premises and Tatale Senior High while the rest were distributed across the various communities. This event has become an annual event that signifies the country’s commitment to restoring its forest cover and combatting the adverse effects of climate change.

On June 11, 2022, the Northern Regional Minister, hon. Shani Alhassan Shibu and Deputy Minister for Lands and Natural Resources, hon. George Mireku Duker, led the planting of trees in northern region to mark green Ghana day, on Friday 10th June, 2022.

This shows that tree planting in the country is very important as it gives off oxygen that we need to breathe, reduces erosion and pollution in our water ways and also reduce the effect of flooding, district chief executive narrated.

The district version of the Green Ghana day was actualised in collaboration with the Yendi branch of Forestry Commission which had oversight responsibility in the District.

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JAGRI SAMUEL

ASSISTANT DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER



Figure 3 REP OF FORESTRY COMMISSION



Figure 4 DCD PLANTING A TREE

REPORT ON DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVES' ENGAGEMENT WITH THE CITIZENRY

As enshrined in Section 45 of the Local Government Act (Act936), the District Chief Executive during her quarterly address to the Assembly is expected to include a report on the participation of the citizenry in the services delivered by the Assembly.

In this perspective, the Hon. James Cecil Yanwube embarked on a familiarization visits to communities in the district to interact with the citizenry with his team. The team includes Heads of departments/Units, Assembly and Unit Committees' members and selected opinion leaders in the district.

1.0 Purpose of the Visits

The purpose of the visit was to:

- assess the needs of the community members as a supplementary data for the preparapparation of our development plan
- explain Government policies and status of Assemblies projects and programs

2.0 Methodology

The community delivered a welcome address in the form of needs of the communities. This was followed by public education on the management of the elephantiasis disease which is endemic in the area delivered by representative of district director of health. Representative of district Agric. Directorate also educated the communities on government flagship projects of planting for food and job.

Open forum was used after these three presentations to enable community members to ask questions bordering on services delivered by the Assembly. The people also requested support provision of critical needs of the community.

Heads of departments used the opportunity to address questions posed by the community members to their satisfaction.

Hon. District Chief Executive was the last person to respond to the needs requested by the people. He also used the opportunity to explain government policies especially on flagship projects and programs initiated by the Assembly.

3.0 programme details

- The visits covered the three (3) zonal area councils and all the nineteen (19) electoral areas in the district
- About hundred and seven (109) communities visited

4.0 Conclusion and Recommendation

The visits were very fruitful and therefore satisfied section 45 of the Local Governance Act. The communities requested for regular visits to enable them interact with the Assembly on service delivery. The DCE assured the people that the visits will be regular.

Therefore, it is recommended that Assembly make community visits regular and arrange for visits at least twice a year. The objectives of the next visits should center on education of the people on decentralization policies and responsibilities of the various departments and agencies in the District.

Furthermore needs identified is recommended for incorporation into the development plans.

In all of the One hundred and Nine (109) Communities earmarked to be visited, the hon. DCE and his entourage made it up to Ninet-Nine (99) Communities.

Annex- Community Issues

HON. DCE ITENARY FOR COMMUNITY DURBARS IN 2022

S/N	NAME OF COMMUNITIES VISITED/DATES	ATTENDANCE	ISSUES
1.	NYOKOLBU, KUMBUNDO & LIGUNGULINBU	MALE-89 FEMALE-45	1.Requested for an extension of electricity

	01/02/22		2.Requested for a culvert
	MAYIDO & NDOLADO 11/02/22	MALE-189 FEMALE-218	1.Requested for posting of teachers 2.Reshaping of roads
	SANGULI, PEJOILE & NKPANI 14/02/22	MALE-314 FEMALE-389	1.Appealed for renovation of teachers quarters at Sanguli 2.Requested for 2Boreholes
	NAGMINDO ,BEBUDO & DONDONI 17/02/22	MALE-231 FEMALE-188	1.Requested for small earth dam 2. Furniture for school
	BISAYIM & BILANDO 28/02/22	MALE-88 FEMALE-107	1.Requested for an extension of electricity 2.Enrolment into LEAP
2.	ILODO, NKPANGINI & BACHADO 15/03/22	MALE-345 FEMALE-315	1.Requested for CHPS Compound 2. Requested for furniture
	YALINKE, NANBANG & NABOAL 28/03/22	MALE-289 FEMALE-234	1.Requested for posting of teachers 2. Poor telephone network
	SACHILBO & POSAU 31/03/22	MALE-102 FEMALE-212	1.Complained of absenteeism of teachers 2. Requested to be enrolled

			into GSFP
3.	CAMPUNI, NAKANDO & WAJADO 04/04/22	MALE-231 FEMALE-197	1.Appealed for a borehole 2. Requested for extension of electricity
	SHEINI, AGYEIDOM & LAKPALE 07/04/22	MALE-211 FEMALE-345	1.Appealed for a Primary School 2.Furnishing of CHPs Compound
	NABANG & NAKOTILE 18/04/22	MALE-129 FEMALE-155	1.Requested for reshaping of their road 2. Lack of teachers
	KITIEBU, NYPEIDO & POLARIADO 21/04/22	MALE-423 FEMALE-321	1.Requested for a Prim.Sch 2. Requested for reshaping of Polariado-Chakudo
	KOLANDO CHAKUNDO NO.1& CHAKUNDO NO2 26/04/22	MALE-256 FEMALE-234	1.Requested for an electoral area 2.Reshaping of roads
	TISINDO & BANAKANDO 28/04/22	MALE-201 FEMALE-215	1.Appeal for a borehole 2. Extension of electricity
4.	NAKANDO, CAMPUNI & ASULOKURA 06/05/22	MALE-328 FEMALE-369	1.Requested for furnishing of their CHPS Compound 2. Teachers absenteeism
	MAJIDO SATIJADO & TILIKPADO	MALE-144 FEMALE-322	1.Requested for 2No, boreholes

	18/05/22		2. Requested for market
	KOGNI NO.1 & KOGNI NO..2 24/05/22	MALE-321 FEMALE-387	1.Requested for 2No. boreholes 2. Reshaping of roads
5.	GBONGBONG, BEKPAJIBE & GMABALDOM 06/06/22	MALE-342 FEMALE-367	1.Enrolment into LEAP 2. Credit facility
	BEKUNJIBE, NACHAMBA NO.1& NACHAMBA NO.2 13/06/22	MALE-436 FEMALE-341	1.Requested for rehabilitation of Nachamba No.2-Tatale road 2. Electricity extension
	NAFUNI & WADANDOM 23/06/22	MALE-213 312	1.Requested for a boreholes 2.Solar light
	BENATABE, KUYULI & ALIBAWADOM 30/06/22	MALE-324 431	1.Requested for street lights 2. Street lights
6.	KUBANDOM, TALANDOM & NYANBEIDOM	MALE-332 467	1.Appealed for renovation of the school 2.Enrolment into GSFP

	11/07/22		
	KIDRIBONWAYI & BEBUNGBANDE 28/07/22	MALE-302 FEMALE-298	1.Reshaping of road 2.Requested for street lights
7.	BIDRIBOMBE, NAKPALEBORILE & NTORIDO 05/08/22	MALE-432 456	1.Requested for furnishing of CHPS Compound 2.Completion of a school
	MBOBILE, BULKPALI & BEBAJIBE 12/08/22	MALE-315 FEMALE-345	1.Requested for posting of teachers 2. Rehabilitation of Dam
	TANGBANBONG NO. 1& TANGBANBONG NO.2 19/08/22	MALE-323 FEMALE-315	1.Complained of absenteeism of teachers 2. Reshaping of road
8.	ATALINDO ATIELIIMDO & BACHADO 07/09/22	MALE-321 FEMALE-298	1.Requested for reshaping of their road 2.Solar electriciy
	BEKPAJAB, BENAKARIBE & BISAKOB 28/09/22	MALE-321 FEMALE-345	1.Requested for an electoral area 2. Extension of electricty
9.	BULA NO.1,BULA NO.2 & BULANKWANTA 04/10/22	MALE-348 FEMALE-411	1.Requested for an extension of electricity 2. Solar lamps
		MALE-371	1.Requested for a CHPS

	BEKUNJIBE NO.1, BEKUNJIBE NO.2 &BILAMDOR 11/10/22	FEMALE-356	Compound 2.Extension of LEAP
	BEGNADO, BEJAKUMDOR NO.1& BEJAKUMDOR NO.2 18/10/22	MALE-299 FEMALE-316	1.Requested for a Prim Sch. 2. Requested for Boreholes
	CHOKORNI, DAWUNDO & JATODO 28/10/22	MALE-367 FEMALE-382	Appealed for a Prim Sch.
10.	JAGRIDO NO.1 JAGRIDO 2 & KOKUSOLUNI 07/11/22	MALE-321 FEMALE-298	1.Appealed for renovation of the school 2.Enrolment into GSFP
	CHAKUNDOM, KALEGNE & KUWABUAWU 15/11/22	MALE-345 FEMALE-315	1.Reshaping of road 2.Requested for street lights
	JANFODO, KANADO& KANGBADO 28/11/22	MALE-102 FEMALE-212	1.Requested for small earth dam 2. Furniture for school
	KOGYILI, KPANSAR & KPANYAMBU 30/11/22	MALE-321 FEMALE-298	1.Requested for an extension of electricity 2.Enrolment into LEAP



Figure 5 HON. DCE EXPLAINING A POINT IN ONE THE ENGAGEMENT AT KOGYILI



Figure 2 ENGAGEMENT AT BACHADO



Figure 3 DPO EXPALINING A POINT AT BENATABE

INTER AGENCY COLLABORATION

5.0 COMMUNITY WATER AND SANITATION AGENCY

5.1 SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES-2022

Tatale/ Kuyuli small town water system is an agency (CWSA) that provides water services to the resident of the Tatale and Kuyuli Township. Due to the agency collaboration with the assembly and the support rendered by the assembly, potable water was supplied to all residents throughout the year.

The following activities were also carried out;

- ✓ The Assembly organised community engagement between CWSA and the community members on how to keep the environment around the stand pipes neat
- ✓ Education on hand washing at critical times after using the wash room or toilet and before handling food, that is before cooking, eating and serving others with food. Participants were encouraged to be advocates of hand washing with soap under running water for healthy living.

Table 5.1 TECHNICAL AND REPAIRS WORKS

NO.	LEAKAGE	FREQUENCY	ACTION TAKEN
1.	Storage tanks	1	All worked on
2.	Servicing of domestic lines	34	20 worked with the remaining 14 in the process of being worked on
3.	Distribution lines	15	Certain items needs replacements and is beyond the district and therefore been reported to the region
4.	Transmission lines	1	All worked on

5.2 NEW APPLICATIONS

In 2022, the water system received a total of 21 applications and all were processed.

Table 5.2 UPDATE OF WATER SYSTEM

No. Public Standpipes	Metered	26
	Unmetered	0
	Total	26
No. customers/households connection	Metered	110
	Unmetered	0
	Total	110
No. Institutional Connections	Metered	14
	Unmetered	0
	Total	14
No. Commercial connections	Metered	1
	Unmetered	0
	Total	1
No. Non-Residential	Metered	0
	Unmetered	0
	Total	
No. Storage tanks	With Bulk meter	1
	Without Bulk meter	0
	Total	1
No. Pump houses	With Bulk meter	3
	Without Bulk meter	0
	Total	3

5.3 WATER QUALITY ISSUES

With regards to the above issue washing and disinfection of all high tanks were carried out with flashing and distribution of the lines. The only challenge is farming close to the catchment areas as well as defecation.

A total of 975m³ of water was produce during the period with an average daily production of 145m³. The table below depicts the picture from January-December

Table 5.3 Water Production (Jan-Dec)

Months	Power Consumed (KW)	Volume Pumped (M3)
January	3421	2,400
February	1123	3,101
March	5121	3,421
April	3124	2,561
May	3321	2,133
June	2823	1,231
July	2316	1,569
August	2675	1,421
September	3417	2,567
October	4324	3,200
November	4139	4,231
December	5667	4,879

Table 5.4 Water Distribution and Consumption

Volume of Water Produced(m3)	Water Distributed(m3)	Water Consumed (m3)	Water loses(m3)	Water loses (%)
600		349	10,142	15

Table 5.5 LISTS OF APPLICANTS FOR WATER SERVICES WERE CONNECTED IN 2022

NO	APPLICANTS NAME	DATE OF CONNECTION
1	STEPHEN BINCHAYA	04-01-2022
2	GNABEKAN JABAL	06-01-2022
3	HAMDALATU ALI	27-01-2022
4	ABUDU SULEMANA	25-04-2022
5	MADAMBA MAGNANBI	25-04-2022
6	MUMUNI ABU GUMDA	25-04-2022
7	YUSSIF SALAMATU	25-04-2022

8	JATO NKRUMBE	25-04-2022
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VOLTA RIVER AUTHORITY (VRA) NEDCO

As the mandate of the District Assembly to provide services to its citizens, the assembly collaborated with the Volta River Authority to provide electricity service to the people of the District.

- ✓ Collaborated with the VRA to provide electricity to residents in the district in the form of Prepaid meters, separate meters and reconnection to citizens of the District
- ✓ Collaborated with VRA to establish a temporal weekly office at Tatale, the District capital
- ✓ Collaborated with VRA to reduce the rate at which disconnections are done without prior information

Collaborated with VRA to educate residents on meter reading and conditions of disconnections

TABLE 6.0 LISTS OF CUSTOMERS FOR VRA SERVICES WHO WERE PROCESSED &CONNECTED FOR 2022

VRA/NEDCo CUSTOMER ADDITION REPORT - 2022

Utility	Zabzugu/Tatale	Printer	Peter Dompere					
Cycle No:								
S/No.	Customer Name	Build Date	Route No:	Customer Address	Application Status	Meter No.	Paid Mode	Account Status
1	Gbate Hilary	14/01/22	208020101	Hse @ B section	PROCESSED AND CONNECTED	22090955341	POSTPAID	Active
2	Kwame Kanantob	17/01/22	208020111	Store @ O section	PROCESSED AND CONNECTED	18047069041	POSTPAID	Active

3	Kumah Ukan	17/01/22	208050451	Cornmill @ Kuyuli	PROCESSED AND CONNECTED	70200366899	PREPAID	Active
4	Kwame Efechube	24/01/22	208020101	Hse @ B section	PROCESSED AND CONNECTED	22090954741	POSTPAID	Active
5	Abubakari Faisal	27/01/22	208020101	Hse @ B section	PROCESSED AND CONNECTED	22090983091	POSTPAID	Active
6	Philimon Awaab Atayen	28/10/22	208020101	Hse @ B section	PROCESSED AND CONNECTED	21099928221	POSTPAID	Active
7	Kwaku Salimba	12/2/2022	208020111	Hse @ O section	PROCESSED AND CONNECTED	20193240619	PREPAID	Active
8	Jacob John	14/02/22	208020111	Washing Bay @ O section	PROCESSED AND CONNECTED	70200327145	PREPAID	Active
9	Alidu Abdul Mateen 1	15/02/22	208020101	Hse @ O section	PROCESSED AND CONNECTED	18047214711	POSTPAID	Active
10	Alidu Abdul Mateen 2	15/02/22	208020101	Hse @ O section	PROCESSED AND CONNECTED	18047214771	POSTPAID	Active
11	Nasiru Mohammed Mitiu	21/02/22	208020111	Hse @ O section	PROCESSED AND CONNECTED	21099928501	POSTPAID	Active
12	Paynaja Tabaliye Joseph	21/02/22	208020111	Hse @ O section	PROCESSED AND CONNECTED	21099928461	POSTPAID	Active
13	Yussif Ardel	21/02/22	208020111	Hse @ O section	PROCESSED AND CONNECTED	2090954791	POSTPAID	Active
14	Nwasan Kwasi	26/02/22	208020101	Hse @ B section	PROCESSED AND CONNECTED	22090977611	POSTPAID	Active
15	Magnan Isaac Majokiya	29/02/22	208050541	Store @ Chakundo	PROCESSED AND CONNECTED	22090954071	POSTPAID	Active
16	Adolf Agbo	13/03/22	208020101	Hse @ B section	PROCESSED AND CONNECTED	21099928251	POSTPAID	Active
17	Fatawu Gombda	17/03/22	208020111	Store @ O section	PROCESSED AND CONNECTED	20191257615	PREPAID	Active
18	Musa Mabuba	19/03/22	208020111	Store @ O section	PROCESSED AND CONNECTED	20191411014	PREPAID	Active

19	Kutob Abednego	24/03/22	208020111	Store @ O section	PROCESSED AND CONNECTED	22090955271	POSTPAID	Active
20	Naawu Elijah Kwasi	28/03/22	208050451	Hse @ Kuyuli	PROCESSED AND CONNECTED	21099928231	POSTPAID	Active

7.0 NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE AUTHORITY

The District Assembly in collaboration with the National Health Insurance Authority to Fast track the activities of the authority. The following activities were accomplished.

- ✓ Community trekking enrolment exercise
- ✓ House to house mobile renewals activities
- ✓ Free registration of p.wds, GFSP, MC, indigents, LEAP etc
- ✓ NHIS week celebration waiver packages activities
- ✓ Departmental & corporate bodies enrolment

8.0 NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY

National Identification Authority (NIA) was established in 2006 and decentralized to the district levels in 2021. It was established by Act 707(2006) with the main purpose being to issue biometric ID cards for easy identification to citizens of the country including non-citizens too, but at the national level.

The District in collaboration NIA accomplished the following activities in the fourth quarter of the year.

- ✓ Organized Public education on NIA registration
- ✓ Carry out registration of Citizens on NIA
- ✓ Issuing of Registration Cards

DISTRICT EDUCATION ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON ACTIVITIES AND SUPPORT FOR 2022 ACADEMIC YEAR

7.0 INTRODUCTION

Education in the district over the period under review has been progressively improving at a phenomenal rate. The academic year started on the 10th January 2022 and ended on 14th September, 2022.

The district has sixty-seven (67) basic schools comprising fifty (50) Primary Schools, one stand-alone KG and Sixteen Junior High Schools. Also the district has only one (1) Senior High school.

The enrolment of pupils stands at sixteen thousand two hundred and twenty-eight (16,228) for all basic schools. The teaching staff strength of the district stands at three hundred and thirty-nine (339) with a staff deficit of two hundred and eighty (280) teachers as per our vacancies declared.

The district performance in the BECE examination has been progressively increasing from 4%, 11%, 36%, 40% and currently 67% based on aggregate six to thirty-six (6-36) analyses. We are anticipating a much better result this year.

7.2 BASIC SCHOOLS

The district has the following breakdown of basic schools

- Forty nine (49) primary and KG schools
- One (1) detached primary school
- One (1) detached KG school
- Sixteen (16) Junior high schools

Various visits of school improvement support officers (SISOs) indicate that all schools were in session.

7.3 SECONDARY EDUCATION

The district has only one (1) Senior High School known as TATALE EP Agricultural Senior High School (TEPASHS). The academic year started with only year two and three students until the first year students were admitted. The school started preparing the third year students for their final year exams (WASSCE) starting from 1st August to 23rd September, 2022.

The School has a total enrolment of six hundred and eighty-one (681) students with forty-eight (48) teaching staff and twenty-seven (27) non teaching staff

The school's performance in WASSCE 2021 was low but there is currently an intervention of T-TEL programme that is, Transforming Teaching, Education and Learning to help improve performance in teaching and learning in the school.

7.4 *MANAGEMENT*

The district directorate has the following officers at the management level.

- ❖ District Director
- ❖ Four frontline deputy directors
- ❖ Accountant
- ❖ Auditor
- ❖ Others are supporting staff in the directorate

The entire directorate meets at least once every week to discuss matters regarding improving teaching and learning in the district and how to improve learning outcomes.

7.5 *WORKSHOPS/TRAININGS AND MEETINGS*

- A one day refresher briefing was organised on 9th June by the directorate for all head teachers at the beginning of the term to enable them develop school plans (KPIs & SPIPs) for 2022 academic year.
- The directorate in collaboration with the Ghana National Association of teachers GNAT on 21st June, 2022 also organised orientation program for the 2021 year batch of newly posted teachers.
- The directorate also organised EMIS training for head teachers and their ICT teachers on 27th and 28th June, 2022 on the current on-going school CENSUS.
- Maiden Meeting of head teachers of basic schools with the District Director and his subordinates 22nd September, 2022.
- Lively Minds Top-Up workshop for KGTs and HTs on 28th September, 2022
- Performance contracts were signed between schools and the directorate and the directorate also signed with the region.
- 2023 compensation budget was prepared and submitted to the region

- 2023 goods and services budget has also been prepared and submitted
- The district is one of the six districts that piloted GES/LIVELY MINDS play scheme program and currently at the sustained stage. The Ghana Education Service and Lively Minds project together with the District Education Directorate is pleading with the District Assembly to now take over and help sustain such an important program.
- Lively Minds Top-Up workshop for KGTs and HTs on 4th November, 2022
- The district is one of the six districts that piloted GES/LIVELY MINDS play scheme program and currently at the sustained stage. The Ghana Education Service and Lively Minds project together with the District Education Directorate has pleaded with the District Assembly to now take over and help sustain such an important program. The Assembly accepted and infused the budget of the program into the 2023 financial year's budget.
- Two days training for B2 test administrator on how to administer the test to the pupils on the 4th of December, 2022
- One day training for B4 test administrators on how to administer the test to B4 pupils on 14th December, 2022.

7.6 B E C E REGISTRATION

The district directorate has registered candidates from 16 public and 1 private Junior High School making a total of 17 Junior High Schools. One private Junior High School (**EL-SHADAI JUNIOR HIGHSCHOOL**) could not present candidates for registration because the school has been closed down temporary.

7.0 The table below shows the statistics of the registration of both Public and Private Schools

S/N	STATUS	No OF SCHOOLS	No OF BOYS REGISTERED	No OF GIRLS REGISTERED	TOTAL REGISTERED
1.	PUBLIC	16	460	301	761
2.	PRIVATE	1	6	4	10
GAND TOTAL		17	466	305	771

7.9 NATIONAL STANDADISED TEST (NST) AND END OF YEAR EXAMINATION

The district directorate together with the Primary Schools prepared basic two (2) and four (4) pupils to take part in this year's NST in their various schools. About 25 and 64 test administrators respectively were recruited to administer the test to the pupils in both cases.

For P2 test, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy three (1,873) pupils were tested. One thousand seven hundred and sixteen pupils were also tested. The P2 test was administered by meeting individual pupils' whilst the P4 was administered as an examination.

Also, the directorate was able to organise end of term examination for students in the Junior High Schools as well as the Primary schools in the core subject areas. Questions were set by the examination committee, typed and printed by the office for all schools according to their enrolment. Teachers in the various schools administered the test and marked the papers for the children.

8.0 RAIN STORM DISTRUCTIONS

The beginning of the quarter was met with the rain storm which rendered several school buildings ripped off. The head teachers wrote to the directorate officially informing the directorate about the happenings in their schools.

Some of these schools are:

- ✓ Ilodo D/A Primary school
- ✓ Dondoni R/C Primary School
- ✓ Kubalim D/A Primary School
- ✓ NakpaleBorile R/C Primary School and some others

During the third term, some of the schools that were destroyed by the rain storm were re-roofed by the District Assembly. Some of these schools are:

- ✓ Ilodo D/A Primary school
- ✓ Dondoni R/C Primary School
- ✓ Kpalbutabu R/C Primary School

Others have not been re-roofed and it is rendering teaching and learning difficult.

Some of these schools are:

- ✓ Janboni D/A Primary School
- ✓ Kubalim D/A Primary School
- ✓ NakpaleBorile R/C Primary School and some others

The directorate is very grateful to the Assembly for the support. However, the directorate wish to remind the Assembly of the outstanding Schools which were part of the list of schools affected by the storm and need urgent attention.

8.1 FURNITURE FOR SCHOOLS (Dual Desk)

The directorate has been privilege to have received support from the Assembly in a form of pupil dual desk furniture in three trenches in this academic year, 2022.

- First trench – 300 dual desk
- Second trench – 300 duel desk
- Third trench – 200 duel desk

TOTAL = 800

This furniture was distributed to thirty four (34) Schools across the five circuits in the district.

8.2 THE PURCHASE OF FOUR NEW TYRES FOR DIRECTOR'S PICK-UP

The beginning of the academic year, the directorate wrote to the Assembly to support the directorate to purchase new tyres to replace the worn-out tyres of the Director's Pick-up which has curtailed movement, monitoring and supervision of teaching and learning.

The directorate is pleased to report that the Assembly has purchased four new tyres to support in this regard which has facilitated the easy movement of the personnel of the directorate.

8.3 UNDER THIRTEEN MILLO GAMES IN SABOBA

The Directorate wrote officially on behalf of the District Under Thirteen (13) footballs team to solicit support for the team to enable them participate in the inter-district Milo games organized in Saboba.

The directorate received a support of five thousand Ghana Cedis (GHC5,000.00) to help these young pupils to participate in the tournament in Saboba.

8.4 KEY CHALLENGES

- Inadequate furniture in our schools. See below furniture deficit

S/N	LEVEL	FURNITURE DEFICIT
1	KG	4,105 MONO DESKS
2	PRIMARY	4,318 DUAL DESKS
3	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	1,905 MONO DESKS

- Inadequate reading materials and text books
- Bad condition of motor bikes of supervising officers (SISO's)
- No fuel support for supervising officers and the district director
- Inadequate staffing in some schools
- About seven (7) schools are completely still under trees in the district and nineteen (19) schools have some of their classes under trees.
- Lack of accommodation for teachers in many communities
- Many communities are far away from Junior High Schools and that makes access to Junior High School Education very problematic
- Inadequate furniture in our schools
- Inadequate reading materials and text books
- Bad condition of motor bikes of supervising officers (SISO's)
- No fuel support for supervising officers and the district director
- Inadequate staffing enrolment in some schools

8.6 THE WAY FORWARD

- The directorate should be provided with adequate furniture for schools.
- The district assembly should support the education directorate with funds for the maintenance of the vehicles/motor bikes and fuel for monitoring.
- The directorate should be supported with at least GH¢8,000.00 quarterly for fuel and vehicle maintenance to aid supervision work to go on well.
- The directorate is considering creating some few Junior High Schools at some vantage places to solve the problem of children walking through long distances to access school and also to reduce the rate of school drop-out.
- The district assembly should liaise with the ministry of education to supply reading materials and text books for our schools

8.9 ACHIEVEMENT OF THE YEAR'S KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The directorate has ensured that teachers are at post and teaching and learning goes on well as per their duties.

CONCLUSION

Education delivery in the district in this academic year 2022 has seen a lot of improvement due to the support rendered by the District Assembly in essential areas like: furniture for pupils, support of new tyres to facilitate the movement of the directorate, repairs on school buildings and supporting the under thirteen team for Milo games. These supports from the Assembly had gone a long way to improve learning outcomes in the district.

TABLE 8.0 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT) GES & TEPASHS

INDICATORS	BASELINE 2021	TARGET 2022	ACTUAL 2022
NET ENROLMENT RATIO			
Kindergarten	58.7%	100%	65.0%
Primary	70.0%	100%	75.0%

JHS	21.3%	100%	28.5%
SHS	43.4%	100%	47.0%
GENDER PARITY INDEX			
Kindergarten	1.0	1.1	1.0
Primary	1.1	1.1	1.1
JHS	1.5	1.1	1.2
COMPLETION RATE			
Kindergarten	88.5%	100%	90.0%
Primary	109.9%	100%	100.0%
JHS	53.2%	100%	55.5%
SHS	20.5%	100%	25.0%

EXPLANATION OF THE VARIOUS PERFORMANCE INDICATORS ON THE TABLE ABOVE

1. Net Enrolment Ratio is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Comparing the base line 2021 to the actuals of 2022, we can see a rise in the figures which indicate positive growth or improvement in the district for all levels.

2. Gender Parity Index in school is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at the school to the number of male students. For figures such as (1.0), means female ratio is equal to male ratio. When the figure is more than (1.0) it indicates that there are more females than male students.

3. The completion rate is calculated by dividing the number of new entrants enrolment (minus repeaters) in the last grade of that level of education, regardless of age, by the population at the entrance age. This also per the data is positive.

8.1 LIST OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT WITH INSTITUTIONAL FACILITIES (55 TOILET FACILITIES & 57 WATER FACILITIES)

N/s	NAME OF SCHOOLS	INSTITUTIONAL FACILITIES	
		TOILET FACILITIES	Water Facilities
1.	TATALE D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
2.	TATALE R/C PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	x
3.	KUYULI PENTECOST PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	x
4.	NURE ISLAMIC E/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
5.	CHRISTIAN HERITAGE PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
6.	NACHAMBA No.1 R/C PRIMARY SCHOOL	x	x
7.	NACHAMBA No.2 R/C PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
8.	NAKPALE BORILE R/C PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√

9.	BIKPANJIB D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
10.	TATALE R/C KG	√	√
11.	TATINDO D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	x
12.	SANGULI D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
13.	DONDONI R/C PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
14.	KPINDO D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
15.	YACHADO R/C PRMARY SCHOOL	√	x
16.	ILODO D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
17.	SACHILBO D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
18.	NKALINGBANI D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
19.	BEKPAJAB D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	x	√
20.	KPALBUTABU R/C PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
21.	NYOKOLBU D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	x
22.	NKPANGINI R/C PRIMARY SCHOOL	x	√
23.	JANBONI D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
24.	UNIBALDO R/C PRIMARY SCHOOL	x	√

25.	TORCHEDO D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	x
26.	KOHIYILI D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
27.	NAHUYILI R/C PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
28.	TAGULDO D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
29.	NJOBILBO EP PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	x
30.	GUMPILA D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	x	√
31.	NTORIDO R/C PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
32.	BULKPALI D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
33.	KUNKUNJONI R/C PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
34.	TAKOROYILI D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	x	√
35.	BEDIBOABE D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
36.	SHEINI R/C PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	x
37.	TUUGBENI D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
38.	BULANI D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
39.	ASULO-KORA D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	x	√
40.	MATERIDO D/A PRMARY SCHOOL	√	√

41.	KUBALIM D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
42.	JAYONDO D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
43.	POALARIDO D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
44.	SABONJIDA D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
45.	PEIMANBANI D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
46.	WUNGULONI D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	x	x
47.	KITEIBU D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
48.	SANGBAA D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
49.	CAMPUNI D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
50.	NANKANDO R/C PRIMARY SCHOOL	x	√
51.	LAACPALI R/C PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
52.	TATALE D/A JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	√	√
53.	TATALE R/C JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	√	√
54.	KUYULI PENTECOST JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	x	√
55.	NURE ISLAMIC EA JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	√	√
56.	CHRISTIAN HERITAGE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	√	√
57.	NAKPALE BORILR/C JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1.	√	x
58.	TATALE GIRLS MODEL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	x	√

59.	TATINDO D/A JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	√	√
60.	SANGULI D/A JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	√	√
61.	YACHADO R/C JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	√	√
62.	BEKPAJAB D/A JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	√	√
63.	KPALBUTABU R/C JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	x	√
64.	NAHUYILI D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	√	√
65.	KANDIN R/C JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	√	√
66.	SHEINI D/A JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	√	√
67.	SANGBAA D/A JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	√	√

COMPILED BY

AMANA M. K. PETER
HEAD OF PLANNING UNIT

APPROVED BY

JOSEPH SACKY
DISTRICT DIRECTOR



Figure 6 FURNITURE DONATED TO GES-TATALE

TATAL SANGULE DISTRICT HEALTH DIRECTORATE

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON ACTIVITIES AND SUPPORT FROM DISTRICT ASSEMBLY IN 2022 FISCAL YEAR

INTRODUCTION - DISTRICT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

DISTRICT PROFILE

Tatale District is one of the newly created District of five (5) in the Northern of Ghana in the year 2011. It was currently under the mother District, Zabzugu/Tatale, but now carved out as a District on its own among the forty-six (46) newly created Districts as a whole in Ghana in the year 2011. The District is located in the North-Eastern corridor part of Ghana with a projected population of 76,376 (source: GHS DHISM2) inhabitants, Six (6) sub-Districts, One (1) polyclinic (Hospital), three (3) health centers, eleven (11) CHPS with compounds, two (2) clinics (1 CHAG, 1 private) and Fourteen (14) functional CHPS zones,.

Health Facilities & Communities By Sub-Districts

Sub-District	Total Facilities	Type of Facility			
		Hospital	Clinics	H/Centers	CHPS Compound
Kandin	4	0	0	1	3
Kparbutabo	2	0	0	1	1
Nahuyili	2	0	1	0	1
Sangbaa	3	0	0	0	3
Sanguli	3	0	1	0	2
Tatale	3	1	0	1	1
DISTRICT	17	1	2	3	11

KEY ACTIONS (ACTIVITIES/PROJECTS/INNOVATIONS) IMPLEMENTED IN 2022

- ✚ Provided tables, chairs, and comfort items (beds and mattresses) to CHPS Compounds through support from the District Assembly
- ✚ Provided funds to facilities quarterly for DHIMS data entry
- ✚ Regular feedbacks given to facilities on data quality and performance
- ✚ 2023 workplan and budget was prepared and entered into the GHS Performance Based Management Information Software (PBMIS)
- ✚ Performance review sessions (2021 annual, 2022 QTR and Midyear) was conducted to assess service delivery
- ✚ Four (4) supportive supervision was undertaken to all health facilities
- ✚ Mass Vitamin A supplementation done in Day care schools and during home visits in the fourth quarter
- ✚ Renovation of Kparbotabu and Nahuyili facilities via MP Fund
- ✚ Provided daily targeted counselling on the importance of IFA to adolescent girls
- ✚ Provided daily targeted counseling on negative effects of traditional supplements on pregnancy outcomes
- ✚ Conducted Social mobilisation and demand creation activities for planned National campaigns (SMC, COVID-19, Yellow Fever, NTDs etc)
- ✚ Conducted 2 Rounds of Neglected Tropical Diseases campaign against Onchocerciasis in four Subdistricts
- ✚ Conducted joint DHMT and Subdistrict Heads management meeting to plan for effective services delivery
- ✚ Conducted 4 rounds of SMC campaign exercise

- ✚ All facility heads were trained to commence use of the Electronic Claims Management System for the entry and submission of all NHIS claims
- ✚ Laptops were procured via IGF and supplied to all facilities for use in the NHIS eclaims work
- ✚ Printers were procured via IGF and given to two facilities to support their administrative services
- ✚ Conducted active case search and surveillance for priority diseases
- ✚ Trained staff on TB case detection and reporting
- ✚ To motivate and improve the welfare of staffs, end of year bonuses in cash was given to staffs as support in celebrating the Christmas and New year with their families
- ✚ Carried out 2 validation exercise of Human Resource data through the HRIMS software
- ✚ Conducted 2022 promotion interview for all qualified health staff
- ✚ Processing of staff salaries for New Entrants and Promotions
- ✚ Dissemination of Code of Conducts and Disciplinary Procedures to all new staffs
- ✚ Orientation of new staff was done before postings to respective health facilities
- ✚ Conducted several Rounds of Covid-19 Vaccination campaigns via support of USAID/GLOBAL Communities and government
- ✚ Launched adolescents' health clubs at Sanguli sub-district

LOGISTICS SUPPORT FOR HEALTH SERVICES DELIVERY

Most facilities in the District have inadequate logistics for service delivery. In the year 2022, the District assembly supported three (3) facilities with some logistics to lessen the challenges being faced. List of facilities supported with these logistics include:

- ✓ Yachado CHPS Compound
- ✓ Lakpale CHPS Compound
- ✓ Asulo-Kura CHPS Compound

Logistics that were provided to these aforementioned facilities include;

- ✓ Beds
- ✓ Mattresses
- ✓ Chairs
- ✓ Tables

The beds and mattresses were given to resident community nurses in the CHPS Compounds as comfort items to motivate staffs to stay in the facility to provide twenty-four(24) hour health services to the serving communities.

The tables and chairs also helped staffs to sit in comfortable posture to provide quality services as some of them used to work using benches to serve as both chair and writing desk.

WAY FORWARD

The Health Directorate will deepen collaboration with the District Assembly as usual for support in some areas to improve on the logistics and infrastructural state of facilities for quality services delivery. Areas of support that will be lobbied include;

- ✓ Provision of hospital and delivery beds
- ✓ Renovation of some facilities

- ✓ Building of staff accommodation at CHPS compounds





COMFORT ITEMS DONATED TO GHS THREE HEALTH FACILITIES

