



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION

STRATEGY 2006-2009

TAIN DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

2009 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

PREPARED BY DPCU

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER

1.1Background

This Annual Progress Report (APR) is a review of the status of actions taken on the implementation of programmes and projects outlined in the 2006-2009 MTDP of the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRSII) in 2009. The report has been compiled from the result of the assessment of a set of indicators, triggers and targets which have been adopted for monitoring and evaluating the achievements of key programmes and projects interventions implemented in 2009. The objectives of the APR are to:

- Provide a single source of information on progress the district is making through the implementation of the GPRS II
- Identify weaknesses that are likely to hinder the achievement of the goal and objectives of the GPRS II
- Propose policy recommendations for addressing the shortcomings

The participatory process was used in the preparation of this APR. In this light all departmental heads comprising the DPCU were summoned to a workshop to bring out their inputs into the preparation. They were all directed to come along with the department's annual progress report. These reports were collated for the preparation of the draft APR for the year 2009. A three member committee were set up and tasked to prepare the final APR document. During the preparation of this document some difficulties were encountered of which some were that some departments

could not submit their annual performance report in time to be incorporated into the draft APR. This made the whole process of bringing out the final APR to delay.

Looking at the performance of the various indicators generated during the starting phase of preparing the DMTDP, it can be deduced that the District is making headway as far as implementing the District Plan is concerned. The status of implementation of the plan was determined based on the implementation of the various activities and projects identified in relation to the thematic areas of GPRS II. Upon analysing the performance of the various activities, it was ascertained that on the average Human Resource Development achieved 41% performance; Good Governance and Civic Responsibility achieved 32.07%; while Private Sector Competitiveness had 63.1. Based on these achievements, one can conclude that the status of implementation of the DMTDP was 45.39%.

1.2 District Goal

The Development goal of Tain District is to develop the human resource base of the district and create enabling environment for private sector growth with emphasis on agriculture and agro-processing through active participation of the citizenry in decision making and implementation:

CHAPTER TWO

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Introduction

The main objective of the Human Resource Development of the district of the DMTDP is to improve upon the quality and standard of education and the health status of the people

This section of the report is an assessment of progress made towards achieving the targets set out in this thematic area, using selected key indicators on human resource development relevant to the broad thematic area identified above

2.2 Overview of Educational Indicators

Enrolment Level

The enrolment rate –generated from enrolment level- measures the number of persons who are suppose to be in school and are in school. Enrolment level at the pre-school level increased from 7,266 in 2008 to 9,086, with **25.1%** percentage change. None of the educational levels recorded drop in the enrolment rate as was experienced in the Junior High Level in 2007.

Table 1: Total Enrolment by Levels of Education.

LEVEL	NATIONAL BASELINE (2006)	DISTRICT BASELINE (2006)	DISTRICT ACHIEVEMENT (2007)	DIST. ACHIE. (2008)	DIST. ACHIEVEMENT (2009)	Percentage change
Pre-School	-	6,570	7,157	7,266	9,089	25.1%
Primary	87.5%	4,701	15,530	15,974	17,909	12%
Junior High	72.5%	6,322	4,514	4,692	5,151	9.8%

Capitation Grant

The Capitation Grant Scheme, which was piloted in 40 most deprived regions in 2004, became fully operational in 2005. The scheme continued to be implemented in 2006 to encourage participation and increase the school attendance rate. An amount of ***GH¢82,233.37*** was disbursed as Capitation Grant for pupils in public basic schools during 2009/2010 academic year, which represent an increase of the 2008/2009 disbursement of GH¢78,033.00. Total enrolment increased as a result of the capitation grant and this can be seen from 2009/2010 figure of 28,661 in relation with the 2008/2009 level of 27,921.

Table 2 Total amount of money received by the district

2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	Percentage change
GH¢70,435.65	GH¢70,217.59	GH¢78,033.00	GH¢82,223.37	5.37%

Table 3 Total enrolment as a result of the capitation grant scheme

2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	Percentage change
27,201	27,003	27,921	28,661	2.7%

School Feeding Programme

The objectives of the school feeding programme are to enhance school enrolment; encourage attendance; ensure retention; and improve the nutritional and health status of children. The amount of money disbursed increased from **GH¢16,742.00** in 2007/2008 to GH¢42,669 in 2009/2010 academic years. The number of schools which benefited from on-site feeding increased from two (2) to ten (10) in 2009/2010 academic year. However, level of enrolment increased from 380 in 2008/2009 to 1,733 in 2009/2010 academic years.

Table 4 Coverage of the School Feeding Program and the amount disbursed

Indicator	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	Percentage change
Amount	GH¢5,214.40	GH¢16,742.00	-	GH¢42,669	-
No. of schools covered	2	2	2	10	400%
Enrolment after	351	391	380	1,733	356%

Net Admission Rate (NAR) & BECE Pass Rate

The NAR measures the total numbers of pupils/students who are admitted at the various levels of education in relation to the population who are suppose to be in school. There was an increase in the NAR from **38.9%** in 2007/2008 to **29.0%** in 2008/2009 and **76.5%** in 2009/2010 academic years.

The Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) is administered at the end of the basic education cycle to assess the eligibility of pupils to progress on to second cycle education. An aggregate grade between 6 and 30 is required to enable a pupil to enter second cycle education. The BECE Pass Rate did experience an increase in the pass rate from 51.0% to 64.0%

Table 5 Net Admission Rate and BECE Pass Rate

Indicator	NATIONAL BASELINE(20 06)	DISTRICT BASELINE 2006/2007	DIST. ACHIE. (2007/2008)	DISTRICT ACHIEVEMENT (2008/2009)	ACHIEVEMENT 2009/2010
Net Admission Rate	26.2%	35.2%	38.9%	29%	76.5%
BECE Pass Rate	-	42.2%	42.2%	51.0%	64.0%

Pupils /Teacher Ratio

The Pupil Teacher Ratio is a key input indicator used as proxy for assessing the quality of education. The associated policy objective is to achieve a national Pupil Teacher Ratio of 35:1 at the primary level and 25:1 at the Junior High School level, as these levels are expected to be optimal for ensuring quality education.

The Table below shows an improvement in 2009/2010 as compared to the previous academic year of 2008/2009 for pre-school and primary levels. However, the ratio of 17:1 at the Junior High School indicates an underutilisation of the teachers at that level and low enrolment rate as well.

Table 6 Pupils Teacher Ratio at the various levels of education

Levels	NATIONAL BASELINE (2006)	DISTRICT BASELINE 2006/2007	DISTRICT ACHIEVEMENT (2007/2008)	DISTRICT ACHIEVEMENT (2008/2009)	DIST. ACHIE. 2009/2010
Pre-School	25:1	36:1	38:1	43:1	42:1
Primary	35:1	36:1	38:1	41:1	41:1
Junior High	-	19:1	17:1	19:1	17:1
Senior High	-	25:1	25:1	25:1	-

Gender Parity Index

The goal of ensuring parity in basic education has a targeted Gender Parity Index of 1 for all levels of basic education by year 2009. The Gender Parity Index measures the ratio between boys' and girls' enrolment rates, the balance of parity being 1.

The Table indicates that gender parity grew at all levels of education between 2008 and 2009. This was the result of various enrolment drives implemented, including the introduction of the Capitation Grant Scheme and School Feeding Programme.

Table 7 Gender Parity Index at the Levels of Education

GENDER PARITY INDEX	BASELINE (2006)	ACHIE (2007)	ACHIE (2008)	ACHIEVEMENT (2009)
Pre-school	1.02	0.98	1.0	1.0
Primary	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.92
Junior High	0.77	0.79	0.79	0.82
Senior High	0.53	0.68	0.68	-

Number and Staffing Level in Schools

The quality of teaching and learning depends largely on the proportion of the trained teachers among the teaching staff. Increases in enrolment as a result of provision of the capitation grant to all basic schools, and the introduction of the school feeding programme in selected schools have undoubtedly intensified the demand for trained teachers.

The Table indicates that there is inadequate supply of trained teachers in basic schools- with only about 4 in kindergarten, 119 in primary and 166 in Junior High. There was also an increase in the number of trained teachers at the various levels in 2009. However, a look at the proportion of trained vis-à-vis the untrained calls for renewed emphasis on teacher recruitment, training and deployment.

Table 8: Number and Staffing Levels

LEVEL OF SCH.	TRAINED BASELINE (2006)	UNTRAINED BASELINE (2006)	TRAINED (2007)	UNTRAINED(2007)	TRAINED (2008)	UNTRAINED (2008)	TRAINED (2009)	UNTRAINE 2009
Kindergarten	7	172	3	174	2	166	4	194
Primary Sch.	118	342	121	290	118	274	119	323
Junior High	142	114	130	135	163	85	166	135
Senior High	35	11	34	8	32	15	-	-
TOTAL	302	639	288	607	315	540	289	652

Availability of Furniture

Any policy recommendation which is aspiring to increase enrolment level should as well incorporate the provision of furniture to commensurate with the intended total enrolment.

The table shows an increase in the total number of furniture from 7,864 in 2006/2007 to 9,208 in 2007/2008 and decreased to 7,608 in 2008/2009. The total number continually decreased in 2009/2010 to 7,141

Table 9: Total Number of Furniture at the various levels

LEVEL OF SCHOOL	DISTRICT BASELINE(2006/2 007)	DISTRICT (2007/2008)	DISTRICT 2008/2009	DISTRICT 2009/2010
Kindergarten	697	685	1,147	2,096
Primary School	4,892	6,144	4,658	3,894
Junior High	1,369	1,451	1,033	1,151
Senior High	906	928	770	-
TOTAL	7,864	9,208	7,608	7,141

2.3 Overview of Health Indicators

Number and Staffing Level

The level and distribution of health care resources is important for ensuring equity in access to quality health services. The health sector continues to be plagued with shortage of key health professionals and inequitable distribution of the available staff. This is largely due to the exodus of health professionals in search of greener pastures in other countries.

The doctor-population ratio in the district is improving steadily. Currently, there is 1 doctor to 51,778 of the population. In addition, there is 1 nurse to 5,778 of the population and has improved from the previous figure. Population to paramedics ratio as of now stands at 1:3,452.

Table 10: Number of Personnel in relation to population

INDICATOR	DISTRICT BASELINE (2006)	DISTRICT ACHIEVEMENT (2007)	DISTRICT ACHIEVEMENT (2008)	DISTRICT ACHIEVEMENT (2009)
Population to Doctor	1:90,933	1:50,513	1:51,778	1 :51,778
Population to Nurse	1:6,863	1:6,863	1:5,778	1 :5,1778
Paramedics to Population ratio	1:2,934	1:2,135	1:3,452	1:3,452

FAMILY PLANNING ACCEPTANCE

Population management has strong linkages with economic growth and sustainable social development. Uncontrolled population growth can contribute to slowing down or even cancel out the gains of economic growth.

The percentage of family planning acceptance decreased from 49.7% in 2008 to 42.9% in 2009.

Table 11: Percentage of Family Planning Acceptance

INDICATOR	DISTRICT	DISTRICT	DISTRICT	DISTRICT
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	BASELINE (2006)	ACHIEVEMENT (2007)	ACHIEVEMENT (2008)	ACHIEVEMENT (2009)
Percentage of family planning acceptance	40.1%	81.8%	49.7%	42.9%

HIV / AIDS Prevalent Rate

GPRS II recognises the serious threat posed by HIV/AIDS to the socioeconomic development of the country through its potential impact on human capital development, productivity, and social service delivery. This section reports on progress towards the policy objective of curbing the spread of HIV/AIDS infection and achieving the Millennium development goal of combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases by 2015.

Prevention is a key strategy for curbing the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Preventing new HIV infection, particularly among the youth is critical for managing the menace.

Table 12: Prevalence by age group

Age Group	2005	2006	2008	2009	Percentage change
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District	6.4%	3.2%	-	3%	
15-19	0	0	5	0	-100%
20-24	1	6	7	6	-14%
25-29	5	2	16	9	-44%
30-34	-	-	8	12	50%
35-49	-	-	22	17	-23%
50-54	-	-	6	4	-33%
55-59	-	-	3	1	-67%
60+	-	-	4	0	-100%
Total	9	37	71	49	69.0%

To reduce HIV/AIDS related vulnerability, mobility and mortality, the following activities were carried out in 2009:

Coordination and Management of Decentralised Response

- Monitoring of implementing institutions in the District

- NGOs, CBOs and DAC members were trained
- Town/Area AIDS committee members were given training.

Clients on ART

This table provides information on clients benefiting from ART as at December 2009.

Ten adults and eleven Paediatrics are benefiting from Antiretroviral Combination Treatment. In all, 21 persons are benefiting from the ART.

Table 13: Clients on Antiretroviral Treatment

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
Adults	10	-	10
Pediatrics	11	-	11
Total	21		21

Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN) Use

The use of ITNs has been shown to be effective against malaria. There has been a reduction in the use of ITNs over the period between 2008 and 2009. The table shows a decline from 1,200 in 2008 to 862 in 2009 for children under five years. There was also an increase from 800 in 2008 to 913 in 2009 for pregnant women.

Table 14: Number Using the Insecticide Treated Nets

Group Category	2006	2007	2008	2009
Children under 5yrs	9,300 (48.4%)	4,621 (23%)	1,200	862
Pregnant women	2,214(57.6%)	2,021 (50%)	800	913

National Health Insurance Scheme

Act 650 of 2003 provides for the establishment of a National Health Insurance Scheme with the main objective of removing financial barriers which limits access to health care and nutritional services, particularly by the poor and vulnerable sections of the population.

Available data indicates that the proportion of the population registered under the scheme decreased from **32.41%** in 2008 to **24.7%** in 2009.

Table 16: NHIS Registration Coverage by Category of Registrants

Category	2008 Registrants			2009 Registrants		
	Number	as % of registered	as % of population	Number	as % of registered	as % of population
<u>Total Registered</u>						
Total Membership	26,682	-	32.41%	20,334	-	24.7%
Informal Sector	7,610	28.52%	9.24%	7,610	28.52%	9.24%
SSNIT contributors	776	2.91%	0.94%	776	2.91%	0.94%
<u>Categories of exempted persons</u>						
SSNIT pensioners	27	0.1%	0.03%	27	0.1%	0.03%
Children under 18yrs	13,940	52.24%	16.93%	13,940	52.24%	16.93%
Aged: 70 and over	3,022	11.33%	3.67%	3,022	11.33%	3.67%
	52	0.19%	0.06%	52	0.19%	0.06%

Indigents Total Exempt	17,041	63.87%	20.70%	17,041	63.87%	20.70%
Total ID Card bearers	26,682*	100%	34.41%	20,334	100%	24.7%

*Number includes pregnant women registered over the period

2.4 National Youth Employment Programme (2009)

A National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP) was launched in 2006. The programme aims at generating half a million jobs in 3 years (2006-2009). To achieve the target, the Government made provision from the DACF, GETFund, NHIS, Road Fund, HIPC, and a percentage from 2006 estimates of MDAs to support the implementation of the programme.

The Table shows the employment modules under the programme and the actual number of youth who have been employed under each module. It can be seen that 170 youths are employed in the community education module, 70 youths under the Health Extension Workers module, 450 under the Youth in Agro-Business, 50 under the Waste and Sanitation Corps. No one has been employed under the Community Protection Module.

Table 17: Number of youth employed under the National Youth Employment Programme

Employment	No. of Youth Registered	Actual NO. of Youth	Percentage Employed
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Modules		Employed	
Community Education Module	200	170	85
Health Extension Workers	129	70	54
Youth in Agro-Business	369	450	54
Waste and Sanitation Corps	40	50	25
Community Protection module	82	0	0

2.5 Water and Sanitation

Inadequate access to safe water and sanitation is a perennial problem in rural and urban areas of the country. Poor access to safe water and lack of adequate environmental sanitation lead to poor health outcomes and low productivity, which in turn deepens poverty. GPRS II has therefore prioritised access to safe water and environmental sanitation as strategic policy areas to be tackled in its efforts to develop the human resources of the country.

This section reports on progress towards the achievement of water and environmental sanitation targets in 2009.

Access to Safe Drinking Water

Table 18: Percentage of Population with Access to Potable Water

Indicator	DISTRICT BASELINE (2006)	DISTRICT ACHIEVEMENT (2007)	DISTRICT ACHIEVEMENT (2008)	DISTRICT ACHIEVEMENT (2009)
% of Population with access to potable water	22%	29.9%	29.9%	85.9%

Table 19: Development Projects under Human Resource Development

No	Project Title	Location	Sector	Contractor	Initial Contract Sum(GHc)	Date awarded	Date commenced	Payment to Date(GHc)	Expected Date of Completion	Outstanding Payment (GHc)	% of work done	Source of Funding	Remark
1.	Construction of 3 unit classroom BLK, Office and store	Nasaana	Min of Edu	M/S Duutor Heritage	23,932.04	Feb. 8 th 2005	Feb. 9 th 2005	20,847.14	July 9 th 2005	3,084.90	85%	DACF	Roofed, plastered

				Ent.									
2	Const. of 3 unit classroom block Const. 3unit classroom Blk., office and store, 3 seater KVIP and urinal	Debibi	Min of Edu.	M/S Safrim Const WKS	41,735.74	Feb. 8th 2005	Feb. 9th 2005	20,090.10	July 9th 2005	21,645.64	50%	HIPC	Roofing Level
3	Const. of 3 unit classroom block Const. 3unit classroom Blk., office and store, 3 seater KVIP and urinal	Degedege	Min of Edu.	M/S Garfco Ltd	44,748.99	Feb. 8th 2005	Feb. 9th 2005	44,748.99	July 9th 2005	-	100%	HIPC	Completed
4	Const. of 3 unit classroom block Const. 3unit classroom Blk., office and store, 3 seater KVIP and urinal	Brodi	Min of Educ	M/S Tee three Ltd	39,578.69	Feb. 8th 2005	Feb. 9th 2005	39,578.69	July 9th 2005	-	100%	HIPC	Completed
5	Const. of 3 unit classroom block office and store, 3 seater KVIP and urinal	Nyire	Min of Educ	M/S Kumi Int Co. Ltd	41,163.06	Feb. 8th 2005	Feb. 9th 2005	22,671.02	July 9th 2005	18,492.04	50%	HIPC	Roofed
6	Const. of 3 unit classroom block	Tainso-	Min	M/S	36,000.	Feb. 8th	Feb. 9th	15,947.	July 9th	20,053.0	60%	HIPC	Lintel

	office and store, 3 seater KVIP and urinal	Seikwa	Educ	Maynako b Co Ltd	00	2005	2005	00	2005	0			Level
7	Const. of Clinic ward	Sabie	Health	M/S Shai Ltd	20,608. 09	Feb. 8th 2005	Feb. 9th 2005	17,144. 95	July 9th 2005	2,855.05	100%	HIPC	Roofed, Plastered
8	Const. Semi- detached qtrs	Menji Senior high Sec. Sch.	Min. of Edu	M/S Asamoah Const. Ent	24,487. 10	Feb. 8th 2003	Feb. 9th 2003	23,794. 45	Aug. 9th 2003	692.65	85%	DACF/ HIPC	Roofed, plastered
9	Const of ICT Centre	Nkoran man Snr. Sec. sch	Comm unicati on		30,000. 00						75%		Roofing level
10	Const. of 3 unit classroom BLK, office and store and sanitary facilities	Nsuhun u	Min of Edu	MYK-us Ent	20,200. 00	Feb. 8th 2005	Feb. 9th 2005	19,291. 45	9th July, 2005	908.55	85%	DACF	Comple ted
11	Const. of CHPS Compound	Dorbor	Min. of Health	Belafati Ent.	41,069. 69	11th Jan. 2006	11th Jan, 2006	25,356. 90	19th July, 2007	15,712.7 9	80%	DACF/ CBRDP	Finishing Stage

12	Const. of 1 No. 3-unit classroom Block.	Bepoase	Min. of Educ.	Dawud Mark & Bros Ltd	44,334.52	11th Jan 2006	11th Jan 2006	44,334.52	19th July, 2007	-	100%	DACF/CBRDP	Completed
13	Const. of 1No. 6-unit classroom block at Methodist primary	Hani	Min. of Educ	Ofei Brothers const. Ltd	75,606.6	28 th Sept., 2007	13 th Nov., 2007		13 th April, 2008	75,606.6	100%	GETFUND	Completed
14	Const of 2no. 3-unit teachers accommodation block	Adamu	Min. of Educ	Safrim const. Ltd	73,516.74	17 th Aug., 2007	1 st Sept., 2007		1 st Feb.,2008	73,516.74	90%	GETFUND	Finishing stage
15	Const of 2no. 3-unit teachers accommodation block	Kyekyewere	Min. of Educ	Sabonsu Const Wrks	71,844.31	17 th Aug., 2007	1 st Sept., 2007		1 st Feb.,2008	71,844.31	85%	GETFUND	Finishing
16	Drilling of 6No. Boreholes	Bepoase, Banda & Kyekyewere	Min. of Water Resources, Wks and Hsing	Optimum Geo-Engineering Ltd.	46,008.60	8 th Sept. 2008	22 nd Sept.,2008	35,159.16	9 th Feb. 2009	31,008.6	100%	DACF/CBRDP	Completed
17	Construction of 1No. 3-unit Classroom Blk.	Atomforso	Min. of Educ.	M/S Oteseth Company	46,900.00	13 th Nov. 2008	27 th Nov.,2008	14,000.00	4 th March, 2009	32,900.00	70%	DACF	Roofed

	With office, store & staff common room			Ltd.									
18	Const. of 1No. 3-unit Classroom Blk. With Office, Store, Staff Common room	Menji	Min. of Educ.	M/S Usuja Sena Ent.	46,900.00	13th Nov. 2008	27 th Nov.,2008	20,748.31	4th March 2009	26,151.69	70%	DACF	Roofing Level
19	Rehabilitation of 1No. District Health Centre	Nsawkaw	Min. of Health	M/S Saabian Ventures Ltd.	64,720.32	13th Nov. 2008	27 th Nov.,2008	9,708.05	4th March 2009	55,012.27	40%	DACF	On-going
20	Const. of 1No. 3-unit Pre-School Classroom Blk. With Office, Store, Urinal & Toilet Facilities	Banda Islamic	Min. of Educ.	M/S Dotdent Ltd.	54,850.00	13th Nov. 2008	27 th Nov.,2008	39,189.66	4th March 2009	15,660.34	80%	DACF	Roofed and Plastered
21	Const. of 1No. 3-unit Pre-School Classroom Blk. With Office, Store, Urinal &	Tanokrom	Min. of Educ.	M/S Soapem Company Ltd.	52,249.66	13th Nov. 2008	27 th Nov.,2008	26,680.44	4th March 2009	25,569.22	80%	DACF	Roofed and Plastered

	Toilet Facilities												
22	Const. of 1No. 3-unit Classroom Blk. With Office, Store, Staff Common room, Urinal & Toilet Facilitie	Tainso – Badu	Min. of Educ.	M/S Hasiesa Group of Companies	46,900.00	13th Nov. 2008	27 th Nov.,2008	11,035.00	4th March 2009	35,865.00	45%	DACF	Lintel Level
23	Const. of 1No. 4-seater KVIP Toilet with Urinal	Nkonak waja	Min. of Educ.	M/S Abronye Investment Co. Ltd.	8,500.00	13th Nov. 2008	27 th Nov.,2008	1,275.00	27th Feb. 2009	7,225.00	20%	DACF	Superstructure Level
24	Construction and completion of 1 No. 3-unit pavilion and auxiliaries	Hiaman kyene	Educ.	B.V.A Ltd	17,915.36	11th DEC., 2009	8th Jan., 2010	2,410.00	8th May, 2010	15,515.36	10%	DDF	Sub-Structure
25	Evacuation of Refuse Dumps	Menji, Nsawkaw,	Water & San.	M/S Jabitra Ventures	67,920	11th Dec., 2009	8th Jan., 2010	67,919.46	8th May, 2010	0.54	100%	DDF	Completed

		Seikwa, Badu, Banda Ahenkro, Debibi											
26	Const. of 1 No. 3-unit classroom Block, office, store, urinal and KVIP at Banda Ahenkro L/A	Banda Ahenkro	Educ .	M/S Dedsah Co. Ltd.	53,865.21	11 th Dec., 2009	8 th Jan., 2010	8,079.78	8 th May., 2010	45,785.43	10%	DDF	Foundat ion Level
27	Const. of 1 No. 6-unit Pavilion, Office, Store, Urinal and KVIP	Nyire	Educ.	M/S KOBOA MP Ent.	28,188.98	11 th Dec., 2009	8 th Jan., 2010	4,228.34	8 th May, 2010	23,960.64	20%	DDF	Foundat ion Level
28	Supply of 1,265 Dual Desks	Nsawkaw	Educ.	Excel Eng. And Const. Ltd.	50,600.00	11 th Dec. 2009	25 th Dec., 2009	22,480.00	15 th Feb., 2010	28,120.00		HIPC/G ETFUN D	On- going
29	Supply of 1500 Dual Desks	Nsawkaw	Educ.	Today's Carp & Const. Ltd	49,500.00	11 th Dec.2009	25 th Dec., 2009	30,000.00	9 th March, 2010	19,500.00		DACF	On- going

30	Const. of 1 No. 6-unit classroom block, office, store, urinal and KVIP	Seikwa R/C	Educ.	M/S Soapem Co. Ltd.	95,633.10	11 th Dec. 2009	8 th Jan., 2010	14,344.97	8 th May, 2010	81,288.13	20%	DDF	Foundat ion Level
31	Const. of 1 No. 3-unit Bedsitter Nurses Accomodation	Brodi	Health	M/S Acqhat Co. Ltd	64,990.32	8 th Oct., 2009	29 th Oct. 2009	6,000.00	29 th April, 2009	58,990.32	10%	DACF	Sub-structur e Level
32	Const. of 1 No. 3-unit teachers quarters	Banda Ahenkro	Educ.	M/S Top Star Cont & Estate Co.	64,929.26	8 th Oct., 2009	29 th Oct. 2009	6,000.00	29 th April, 2009	58,929.26	10%	DACF	Sub-structur e Level
33	Const. of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block, office, store, urinal and KVIP	Badu	Educ.	M/S Gusday Co. Ltd.	58,927.91	8 th Oct., 2009	29 th Oct. 2009	6,000.00	29 th April, 2009	52,927.91	20%	DACF	Foundat ion Level
34	Const. of 1 No. 3-unit pavilion, store, urinal an KVIP	Jarro	Educ.	M/S Nana Kusi Ent.	18,918.90	11 th Dec. 2009	8 th Jan. 2009	2,837.83	8 th April	16,081.07	20%	DDF	Foundat ion Level
35	Const. of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block, office, store, urinal,	Dorbor	Educ.	M/S Gazebo Trad. Ent.	59,763.27	11 th Dec. 2009	8 th Jan. 2009	6,000.00	8 th May	53,763.27	60%	DACF	Lintel Level

	KVIP												
36	Const. of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block, office, store, urinal and KVIP	Arkokrom	Educ.	M/S B.V.A Ltd.	57,553.13	8 th Oct., 2009	29 th Oct. 2009	6,000.00	29 th April, 2009	51,553.13	60%	DACF	Lintel
37	Const. of 1 NO. 3-unit classroom block, office, store, urinal and KVIP	Namasa	Educ.	M/S Doris and Boat Co. Ltd.	56,401.17	18 th Sept. 2009	2 nd Oct. 2009	26,945.01	2 nd Feb. 2010	29,456.16	70%	CBRDP	Roofed

CHAPTER THREE

PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS

3.1 Introduction

The main objective of the private sector of the district is to promote information, communication and technology (ICT) skills development and facilitate increase in agric productivity and agro-processing of the district

The key indicators selected to monitor progress towards the achievement of this objective include;

- Length of road rehabilitated/upgraded to link farming communities to marketing centres
- Percentage increase in crop yields
- Number of farmers supported with credit facilities
- Number of farmers using improved technologies
- Telephone penetration
- Access to electricity and
- Tourism patronage

3.2 Indicators under Private Sector Competitiveness

ROAD

In order to integrate the rural economies with the urban economy and facilitate the productivity in agriculture and agro-industry, it was found worthwhile to improve the overall maintenance of the transport infrastructure and the rehabilitation of farm-to-market roads in the district. The total district network size of tarred roads currently stands at 51 km, an increase of about 15km over the 2006 figure; total length of untarred road stands at 426km. A total of 572km of reshaping has been undertaken so far. No road was tarred in 2009.

Table 20: Total Length of Road and Types in the district

TYPE OF ROAD	NATIONAL BASELINE (2006)	DISTRICT BASELINE (2006)	ACHIEVEMENT (2007)	ACHIEVEMENT (2008)	ACHIEVEMENT (2009)	Percentage Change
Tarred road	12,127(km)	32(km)	38(km)	51km	-	-
Untarred road	17,117(km)	222(km)	295(km)	426km	-	-
Reshaping		147(km)	354(km)	572km	-	-

AGRICULTURE

There is supposed to be strong linkage between roads and agriculture modernisation. The agric sector is again supposed to lead the economy to achieve the millennium development goal and the leader of the private sector as the engine of growth.

Available estimates on crop production shows a general increase of an average of 2.5%. So far three farming cooperative societies have been formed and given training and are being prepared for credit facilities. New technologies have also been introduced to the farmers improve yields. One thing that is hampering the smooth growth of the agric sector is low activities of the extension activities due to inadequate number of motorbikes and the regular breakdown of the three existing ones. This greatly affected extension delivery for the period.

Table 21: Crop production in the District

ITEMS	NATIONAL	DISTRICT			
	BASELINE (2006)	BASELINE (2006)	ACHIEVEMENT (2007)	ACHIEVEMENT (2008)	ACHIEVEMENT (2009)
❖ Maize	0.35%	1.90%	2.4%	3.6%	5.4%
❖ Cassava	0.52%	2.2%	2.7%	1.8%	5.6%

❖ Cocoyam	-	0.90%	-	-	3.2%
❖ Plantain	-	0.60%	1.5%	-	4.9%
❖ Groundnut	-	0.80%	1.5%	1.2%	4.2%
❖ Pepper	-	1.0%	1.8%	1.5%	5.1%
❖ Yam	-	4.80%	5.1%	3.2%	10.4%
❖ Cowpea	-	0.90%	1.5%	-	4.3%

ACCESS TO ENERGY

A total of 59 communities have been connected to the national electricity grid; the number of households connected to electricity is 40,113. The comprehensive plan to resolve the energy's problems should take into consideration the long term objective of ensuring that energy is constantly available to support the activities of the industrial and service sectors.

TELEPHONE PENETRATION

The Information Communication Technology sector is treated both as a support service as well as potential growth point. It is envisaged to be a pivotal tool to improve governance, accountability and transparency, development of human resource potential, in addition to facilitating e-transactions. The level of telephone penetration in the district increased from **47.8% to 70%.**

Table 22: Level of Telephone Penetration

NATIONAL (2006)	DISTRICT (2006)	DISTRICT ACHIEVEMENT (2007)	DISTRICT ACHIEVEMENT (2008)	DISTRICT ACHIEVEMENT (2009)
15%	38.3%	45.9%	47.8%	70%

Table 23: DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS UNDER PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS

No	Project Title	Location	Sector	Contractor	Initial Contract Sum	Date awarded	Date commenced	Payment to Date	Expected Date of Completion	Outstanding Payment	% of work done	Source of Funding	Remarks
1	Rehabilitation of streetlights	Badu		Oduro Asuamah Contract Works Ltd.	47,937.73	8 th Oct,2007	23 rd Oct. 2007	43,474.13	23 rd March, 2007	4,463.60	85%	DACF	On-going
2.	Installation of streetlights and extension of electricity at Residency	Nkonakwaga & Nsawkaw	Energy	S. I. Faceman	6,049.11	18 th sept., 2009	16 th Oct., 2009	Pre-finance d	16 th feb, 2010			DACF	Completed

CHAPTER FOUR

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

4.1 Introduction

The broad objective of good governance and civic responsibility is to empower state and non-state entities to participate in the development process and to collaborate in promoting peace and stability in the body politic. The strategy to achieve this objective is to promote effective,

responsible and accountable state machinery with improved capacity to engage the productive private sector and civil society in formulating policies and strategies for accelerated growth and poverty reduction and in the implementation monitoring and evaluation.

4.2 Progress made under the indicators

Financing and Budgeting

The main sources of revenue for financing development programmes at the district level is generated from central government transfers, development partner's grant and funds internally generated by the district assembly. The table below depicts the Revenue Sources of the district.

Table 24: Revenue Sources: Internal

No.	Revenue Head	Baseline (2006)	Achievement (2007)	Achievement (2008)	Achievement (2009)	Percentage Change
1.	Rates	5,844.30	15,360.90	7,511.59	4,485.15	-40.3%

2.	Lands	4,021.00	1,704.00	13,296.00	6,090.00	-54.2%
3.	Fees and Fines	34,395.51	33,747.34	36,043.43	50,026.05	38.8%
4.	Licenses	7,389.10	12,260.40	21,069.61	47,770.95	126.7%
5.	Rent	-	-		-	-
6.	Investments	95.06	2,050.39	3,275.00	936.38	-71.4
7.	Miscellaneous	2,947.90	1,454.20	4,740.68	550.00	-88.0%
	Totals	54,692.87	66,577.23	85,936.31	109,858.53	28.0%

Fees and Fines are the biggest contributor of the internally generated funds.

Table 25: External Revenue Sources

No.	Revenue Head	Baseline (2006)	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement (2009)	Percentage Change
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			(2007)	(2008)		
1	Central Gov't Salaries	66,906.57	87,058.89	90,518.63	182,083.65	101%
2	Common Fund	617,805.64	921,436.69	1,338,350.25	1,251,672.88	-6.5%
3	M.P's Common Fund	33,353.39	32,877.30	31,541.42	39,654.31	26%
4	HIPC Grants	40,000.00	72,040.67	20,252.72	25,000.00	23%
5	N.Y.E.P	46,253.31	173,389.00	127,100.00	700.00	-99%
6	Other Grants (CBRDP, MSHAP etc.)	54,563.58	119,475.14	46,189.65	33,034.00	-28.5%
7.	GH. SCH. Feeding Program	-	14,669.90	20,228.00	65,105.00	222%
8.	DDF				497,391.87	
	Totals	858,882.51	1,420,947.59	1,674,180.67	2,076,641.71	24%

The table indicates that the DACF is by far the biggest contributor of funds to the district for development. The contribution of the DACF is about half of all revenue flowing to the district.

The DACF has emerged as the major reliable source of funding for the implementation of district development programmes. Total releases of funds from the facility in 2009 was GH¢1,251,672.88.

Expenditure Pattern

Table 26: Internal Expenditure Pattern

No	Expenditure Head	Amount (2006)	Amount (2007)	Amount (2008)	Amount (2009)	Percentage Change
1.	Personal Emolument	10,359.42	10,967.28	11,234.74	193,637.56	1624%
2	T&T	23,338.75	30,702.95	16,904.91	27,610.35	63%
3	General Expenditure	11,050.50	10,536.87	7,703.05	13,650.97	77%
4	Maint. REP & REA	503.20	684.50	876.20	537.55	-38.6%
5	Miscellaneous Exp.	16,068.35	13,782.27	15,042.76	19,422.84	29%
	Total	61,320.24	66,673.87	51,761.66	254,859.27	392%

Table 27: External Pattern

No.	Expenditure Head	Amount (2006)	Amount (2007)	Amount (2008)	Amount (2009)	Percentage Change
1	Central Gov't Salaries	55,907.48	87,058.84	90,518.63	182,083.65	101%
2	Common Fund	645,189.85	917,869.25	1,349,448.55	1,258,744.07	-7%
3	M.P's Common Fund	36,730.12	29,064.44	27,999.00	52,231.05	87%
4	HIPC Grants	45,209.38	64,098.01	33,381.78	402.00	-99%
5	N.Y.E.P	42,618.63	175,407.79	129,714.60	6,693.18	-95%

6	Other Grants (CBRDP, MSHAP etc.)	64,136.96	118,873.31	69,035.84	87,019.69	26%
7.	GH. SCH. Feeding Program	-	14,774.68	20,580.40	65,812.69	220%
8.	DDF				215,554.37	-
	Totals	889,792.44	1,407,146.00	1,720,678.80		9%

Empowering Women

Disparities among women and men are being reduced as result of specific interventions at all levels of the economic, political, social and cultural structures. Despite progress made to broaden the space for women in politics and decision making, a lot more needs to be done.

As of now, there are five (7) women participating in the various levels of the district representing 30.4% of the total women in decision making

Area Councils

As a result of various interventions put in place, the number of area councils functioning has increased from three (3) to six (6). Some of the interventions have been the training given by CBRDP; supply of office desks; construction and renting of offices; supply of bicycles to communities; Banda, Sabiye, Kyekyewere and Bepoase area councils have been given ***GHC15,000*** each to undertake sub-projects.

Police Citizen Ratio

The PCR has not really changed from the 2008 ratio of 1:12,990. The reasons for this are that there is no barracks to accommodate newly posted police officers and also, the district cannot boast of circuit court.

Table 28: DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS UNDER GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

No	Project Title	Location	Sector	Contractor	Initial Contract Sum	Date awarded	Date commenced	Payment to Date	Expected Date of Completion	Outstanding Payment	% of work done	Source of Funding	Remark
1	Const. of 1 No. 3 Bedroom Staff Detached Quarters	Nsawkaw	Min of Local Govt	M/S Enatak Const Works	26,791.90	Feb. 8 th 2005	Feb. 9 th 2005	28,048.18	August 9 th 2005	1,596.65	100%	DACF	Completed
2	Const. of 1No. 3-Storey Admin.	Nsawkaw	Local Govt	Abeku Const. Wrks	526,631.85	15 th Nov. 2006	15 th Nov. 2006	343,822.02	16 th Nov. 2007	184,809.83	50%	DACF	On-going

	Block		t										
3	Completion of 1No. Town Council Administration Block	Badu	Local Gov'	Wahab Building and Electricals	49,789.35	8 th October, 2007	23 rd October, 2007	41,104.53	23 rd Feb, 2008	8,684.82	100%	DACF	Completed
4	Const. of Area Council Office	Sabie	Min of Local Gov't	Twin oak Ent.	18,050.00	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2003	9,508.37	Aug, 2003	8,541.63	90%	DACF	Plastered and painted
5	Const of 2 bedroom semi-detached quarters	Nsawkaw	Min of Local Gov't	M/S Linadak Ent	34,951.55	Feb 8 th , 2005	9 th Feb., 2005	34,130.36	July 9 th 2005	821.19	100%	DACF	Completed
6	Completion of Doctor's Bungalow	Nsawkaw	Min Health	Appikub Const Ltd	66,395.00			52,844.42		13,550.58	90	DACF	Finishing
7	Const. of 2No. 3-unit Bedsitter Staff Accommodat	Nsawkaw	Min. of Educ.	M/S Doris & Boat Co. Ltd.	98,076.71	13 th Nov. 2008	27 th Nov., 2008	77,009.94	4 th March 2009	21,066.77	100%	DACF	Completed

	ion												
8	Const. of 3-Bedroom Agric. Director's Bungalow	Nsawkaw	MoFA	M/S Emmanuel Otoo furniture & Const. Wks.	63,564.38	13 th Nov. 2008	27 th Nov., 2008	36,222.24	4 th March 2009	27,342.14	70%	DACF	Roofed
9.	Const. of 1 No. 3-unit staff quarters	Nsawkaw	-	M/S Urban Ventures	66,325.41	8 th Oct., 2009	29 th Oct. 2009	6,000.00	29 th April, 2009	60,325.41	40%	DACF	Window level

CHAPTER FIVE

ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Introduction

This chapter covers the summary of all on-going projects as well as projects awarded on contract in the Tain District for the year 2009.

Location

In general, projects were sparsely distributed geographically but skewed sectorially in favour of education and residential accommodation. Out of the 48 projects in the District, 25% representing 12 projects were located in the District Capital, Nsawkaw and 75% representing 36 projects were spread out in the rest of the District. Of all the projects, 38% were located in the three (3) big towns/urban areas in the District; namely Nsawkaw, Seikwa and Badu and the rest, 62% located in the rural areas. This indicates the equitable distribution of projects in the district.

Types of Projects

The distribution of the 48 projects awarded on contract according to sectors was as follows;

<u>SECTOR</u>	<u>N0</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE (%)</u>
Office accommodation	3	6%
Residential accommodation	6	13%
Health	4	8%
Water & Sanitation	2	4%
Education	30	63%
ICT	1	2%
Road	-	-
Electricity	2	4%
TOTAL	48	100

Education and Residential accommodation attracted as high as 63% and 13% of the projects awarded on contract respectively. This implies that more attention is put on education and residential accommodation as compared to the other sectors. This is done to enhance upon the teaching and learning environment which will also improve on the human resource base of the district.

Source of Funding

Projects under execution were funded by three main sources. These are:

a. DACF	63%
b. HIPC	8%
c. GETFUND	8%
d. CBRDP	8%
e. DDF	13%

DACF was the main source of funding for development projects in the district (63%)

Contract Sums/Scales

The range of contract sums and scales of projects under execution were as follows.

1. GH ₵0 - 10,000 - Small scale (4%)
2. GH ₵10,001 – 50,000 - Medium scale (53%)
3. GH ₵50,001-200,000 - Large scale (41%)
4. GH ₵200,001+ - Very large scale (2%)

Payments

The total contract sum of 48 projects being funded by the District Assembly and under implementation amounted to Two Million, Seven Hundred and Forty Five Thousand, Five Hundred and Twenty Three Ghana Cedis, Seventy Five Pesewas (GH ₵2,745,523.75). Out of this, a sum

of One Million, Three Hundred and Thirty Three Thousand, Ten Cedis, Forty One Pesewase (GH¢1,333,010.41) have been paid to contractors representing 49% of the total contract sum and a total of One Million, Four Hundred and Twelve Thousand, Five Hundred and Thirteen Cedis, Thirty Four Pesewase (GH¢1,412,513.34) representing 51%% of the contract sum were outstanding.

A total sum of Two Hundred and Forty Nine Thousand, Eighty Seven Cedis, Sixty Five Pesewase (GH¢ 249,087.65) are GET Fund Projects.

Stage of Completion

The stages of completion of works on the projects in the district were as follows:

Completed	12	25 %
On-going	36	75%

Pace of Work

Out of the 36 on-going projects within the district, 66.7% of them got delayed more than 1 year whilst 33.3% delayed between 8 months to 1 year. None of the projects have been delayed below 3 months. From the 48 projects executed in the district, none of them has been suspended and 12 of the projects representing 25% have been completed.

Remarks

In all, 24 projects have delayed in their levels of execution due to irregularities in the release of funds especially HIPC.

The non-flow of HIPC funds has made projects under HIPC come to stoppage.

One other critical factor, which has a direct bearing on the early or otherwise execution of projects, is the bad road network in the district. With the upgrading of the feeder roads, it is highly anticipated that projects monitoring will become easier than before. Contractors will also have easy access to site, which will in turn facilitate early completion of projects.

CHAPTER SIX

LINKING BUDGET TO THE ANNUAL PLAN

6.1 Introduction

This section analyses the extent to which the 2009 budget is linked to the annual action plan in the three thematic areas of the GPRS II. Financing the plan from the budgetary resources requires a close alignment of allocation of resources with the thematic areas of the GPRS II so as to ensure consistencies in the distribution of total budgetary allocations and actual spending by thematic areas of the GPRS II.

Table 29: Actual Spending in relation to the Thematic Areas

THEMATIC AREA	AMOUNT (GH¢)
Private Sector Competitiveness	43,474.13
Human Resource Development	660,846.22
Good Governance and Civic Responsibility	628,690.06
GRAND TOTAL	1,333,010.41

Table 30: Budget for the Implementation of 2009 – 2010 Annual Action Plan

THEMATIC AREA	AMOUNT (GH¢)
Private Sector Competitiveness	438,833.4
Human Resource Development	1,413,053.00

Good Governance and Civic Responsibility	916,284.53
GRAND TOTAL	2,768,170.93

6.2 Analysis

It can be seen from the above tables that the actual spending according to the thematic areas in 2009 by far deviates from what was budgeted for during the beginning of the year. The analyses made vis- a -vis the actual spending and the budget allocation show a deviation of about **48.2%**.

In its simplest terms, the actual spending figure is far less than what is stipulated in the budget. This means the amount of resources received by the district as inflows were less than the expected.

The Human Resource Development component received the highest attention in terms of amount of resources received, recording **GH¢660,846.22**. This is then followed by the Good Governance and Civic Responsibility, with Private Sector Competitiveness receiving the least attention in terms of amount of resources received. Human Resource Development component was seen to be requiring much boost, thereby receiving the highest attention.

CHAPTER SEVEN

THE WAY FORWARD

7.1 Key Issues Identified

Various key issues were identified during the year under review. Some were addressed, while others because of their delicate nature and time factor were not able to be tackled. One critical issue which was addressed and which the District can take pride from was the small number of communities connected to the national electricity grid. However, during the year a total number of 56 communities were connected to the grid; which showed a very positive sign for the District. Some unaddressed issues which crop out were inadequate funds to fully implement programmes and projects; high poverty rate; high illiteracy level; inadequate trained teachers; inadequate sanitation facilities; lack of accommodation for security personnel; low women in decision making at Assembly level.

7.2 Recommendation

A number of important issues which need to be addressed in the immediate future include the following;

- Since the District depends largely on DACF, it is recommended that the government should ensure its regular inflow on time in order to meet the expenditure needs of the District. In addition, the deductions which are made at the central government level should be reduced since the remainder of these deductions is too small to meet the expenditure needs of the District.
- More trained teachers should be posted to the District to ensure high quality teaching and learning.

- To improve security situation and ensure peace in the District, more security accommodation should be constructed in order to ensure retention and attraction of more security personnels.
- Poor sanitation has resulted in increasing morbidity and poor environmental aesthetic as people tend to defecate and throw waste haphazardly. It is recommended that prudent measures be laid down to construct more sanitation facilities in the District.