



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

FOR 2011 AAP

ON IMPLEMENTATION

OF

***DISTRICT 2010 – 2011 MEDIUM
TERM***

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

**INLINE WITH THE GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND
DEVELOPMENT AGENDA**

GARU-TEMPANE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
CHAPTER ONE.....	4
INTRODUCTION	4
BACKGROUND	4
BRIEF PROFILE OF THE GARU-TEMPANE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY.....	5
METHODOLOGY	8
Chapter Two: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	9
Chapter three: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	12
Chapter Four: Oil and Gas Development	17
Chapter Five: Infrastructure and Human Settlements.....	19
Chapter Six: Human Development, Productivity and Employment.....	21
Chapter Seven: Transparency and Accountable Governance.....	32
APPENDIX A.....	35

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The District is reporting on its Annual Performance for 2011 of the 2010 – 2013 Medium Term Development Plan in line with the Ghana's Shared growth and Development Agenda framework. The report covers the period January to Dec 2011. It is a comparative analysis of the performance of the District on some selected indicators (National and District Specifics). It considers the trend of these indicators from the base year 2010 and makes a projection of whether the District can achieve its targets set for 2013.

The report covers the activities (programmes and projects) of the Garu-Tempane District for the period 1st January to 31st December 2011. The report seeks to highlight the development and significant events that took place during the period under review.

The District Assembly has a total membership of 45, of which 30 were elected and 15 appointed. The Assembly is made up of 30 Electoral Areas 9 Area Councils and 150 Unit Committees.

The General Assembly held three (3) ordinary meetings and deliberated on issues affecting the District. All the nine (9) Area Councils were operational and assisted in the planning, implementation and monitoring of Assembly programmes and projects.

Most of the projects that were started in 2010 were completed in 2011 and handed over to the beneficiary communities. The projects which were started in 2011 were either completed or ongoing.

The District witnessed improved agriculture production as a result of government subsidy on fertilizer. Peasant farmers recorded higher yields as compared to previous years thereby improving local economies.

The District enjoyed relative peace during the period. There were however, a few isolated cases of land and chieftaincy disputes in which DISEC facilitated the process of peaceful resolution. The relative peace engendered some significant infrastructural improvements in the District.

The Assembly continued its collaboration with the decentralized departments and its development partners such as DWAP, CWSA, WFP, CBRDP, GSOP, WV, PAS etc and Non-Governmental Organisations. Other collaborating partners were the Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC), Traditional Authorities, Security Agencies and all Party Operatives in the District, among others. The support from all these bodies contributed immensely to the overall development of the District.

The main challenge of the District Assembly was the large numbers of its casual staff which had had a heavy toll on the little Internally Generated Revenue of the Assembly which was always used to pay their allowances leaving virtually nothing to run the Administration. There was however, an authority granted from the Ministries of Finance & Local Government to replace some of them.

Chapter 1 of the documents covers the introduction and the methodology adapted to arrive at the report. The purpose of compiling an Annual Progress Report (APR) is stated in the introduction. It is to provide structured reviews of the Implementation of Programmes and Projects and their impact on the socio-economic Development of a country and for that matter a District for a given year. All these are geared towards producing a National Annual Progress Reports on the Implementation of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda(GSGDA) for 2011.

The methodology is basically data gathering from sectors, Agencies and Development Partners and analysis of data gathered to provide information as to the performance of the indicators. The challenges in compiling the Report are also well noted.

Chapter 2 contains Tables on the performance of the core and District specific indicators. Though the report is for 2010 but a comparison is normally made with the immediate preceding years and even with the base year to see the trend over a period of time. These tables cover the seven Thematic Areas of GSGDA. These are categorized under the broad strategic direction for the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (2010-2013) which focuses on the following thematic areas:

Within this context, the thematic areas of the MTDPF will be as follows:

1. Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability;
2. Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana's private sector;
3. Accelerated agricultural modernisation and natural resource management;
4. Oil and gas development;
5. Infrastructure and human settlements development;
6. Human development, employment and productivity; and
7. Transparent and accountable governance.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Ghana successfully implemented a Poverty Reduction Strategy between 2002 and 2005. The outcome of the implementation of that Strategy was a stable macroeconomic environment. This laid the foundation for Growth, which is what the 2006 – 2009

(GPRS II) Medium Term Development Strategy seek to achieve. It aimed at achieving accelerated growth and poverty reduction, wealth creation and the equitable distribution of the wealth that will be created.

Despite significant improvements in the performance of the economy in the last two decades, there remain a number of macroeconomic and structural challenges that limit the capacity of the economy to achieve sustainable improvements in the standards of living of the people. These include over-reliance on the production of primary commodities without sufficient linkages to other sectors of the economy, over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture and low application of science, technology and innovation in the various production and distribution chains. Hence to preparation of Ghana's Shared Growth and Development strategy.

To find out if the Implementation of the Strategy is on course towards achieving set targets Monitoring and Evaluation exercises are normally conducted and data collected. An analysis of this data gives an indication of whether the country is making progress or not. Annual Progress Reports are then compiled. These provide structured reviews of the Implementation of Programmes and projects and their impact on the Socio-economic development of the country for a given year.

It is a District Annual Progress Report prepared on the Implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan for 2011 that will feed into the 2011 National Monitoring Report to be submitted to Government.

BRIEF PROFILE OF THE GARU-TEMPANE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

The Garu-Tempane District Assembly was established by the Local Government (Garu-Tempane District Assembly) (Establishment) Instrument, 2004 (L.I. 1769).

Garu-Tempane is one of the Nine (9) districts in Upper East Region. It was carved out of the former Bawku-East District of the Upper East Region of Ghana in the year 2004.

The district lies in the southeastern part of the Upper East Region of Ghana. It lies approximately within latitudes 10° 38'N and 11° 0' N; and Longitudes 0° 06'E and 0° 23' W. It covers an area of 1,230 Km². The district shares boundaries with: **Bawku Municipal – North; Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo District – South; Bawku West District – West; and the Republic of Togo – East.**

Politically, the District has one Constituency, 30 Electoral Areas, 9 Area Councils and 30 Unit Committees.

Education:

Enrolment Status in Schools – 2010/2011

S/N	TYPE OF SCHOOL	FULL/PART TIME	No.	BOYS	GIRLS	SUB-TOTAL	TOTAL
1	Kindergarten	Full Time	45	2,768	2,808	5,576	5,576
2	Primary	Full Time	65	12,509	10,673	23,182	23,182
3	JHS	Full Time	19	2,570	1,622	4,192	4,192
4	SHS	Full Time	1	301	176	477	477
5	Technical Institute	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-
	Total		120	18,148	15,279	33,427	33,427

Health

During the period under review, there were 4 health centers, 3 clinics, 6 CHPS centers, and 3 private clinics. There is one Medical Officer, 2 Medical Assistants, 26 Nurses, and 3 Dispensary Officers operating these facilities. The common diseases are malaria, T.B., HIV/AIDS. Health challenges with regards to quality assurance are poor patient referral system, poor continuity of care, poor management of accidents and poor or irrational prescription and use of drugs. The District runs an Ambulance service during the year under review.

Employment and Occupational Distribution

Agriculture is the dominant occupation of the people of the District, accounting for about 62% of the employment. The major outputs of farmers are maize, millet, groundnuts, onions, watermelon, and livestock such as pigs, cattle, sheep and goats. Poultry, especially guinea fowl production, is quite significant. The long dry season coupled with the inadequate number of irrigable dams compel the youth of the District to migrate to the southern sector of the country during the lean season in search of menial jobs. Other areas that offer employment to the people are public service (6.6%) food processing (9.3%) textile and leather works (2.3%) and retail/whole sale (19.8%).

Economic Activities

Garu-Tempane, the District capital has the potential of becoming a vibrant commercial centre, which should stimulate and spur growth in the other areas.

The District is relatively stable, without conflict. The major challenge confronting the district is the need to consolidate the peace and harmony that have existed through building trust and confidence among the ethnic and social groups in the District. This was threatened by the December 2007 communal violence in Bawku and the 2008 general elections.

Specific economic activities include onion cultivation and marketing in the dry season, water melon production and marketing, cattle and other livestock trading, smock weaving and production, pottery, and metal forging and fabrication.

Given the fact that about 62% of the District's population is engaged in agriculture and the evidence provided in the Ghana Living Standards Survey, 2000, that the majority of the poor in Ghana are food crop producers, is ample testimony of the level of poverty in the District.

Infrastructure Development

Feeder Roads:

The updated total network of both Engineered and Unengineered roads in the District totaled 438.8km. The Engineered road network stands at 258.9km and the unengineered roads are 179.9 km. Most of these roads are averagely motorable all year round. A good number of communities however are inaccessible by road. The major feeder road between Bawku and Garu which was more patronized than the Highway was quite bad.

High Ways:

The main High ways roads in the District are Bawku-Garu road through Misiga and Garu-Bunkpurugu road, which are not tarred and were in terrible conditions throughout the year and therefore hampered communication system. A lot of effort is therefore needed to bring road network to acceptable riding standards to facilitate socio-economic development of the area.

Transport:

A number of transport organisations operate in the District providing transport services to the people. They include the GPRTU; Progressive Transport Union etc. The Types of vehicles used are mainly buses both big and small and taxis. Some Cargo trucks also carry food and human beings at the same time while Articulators are used for carrying goods.

Energy:

The District capital and some few communities are connected to the National Electricity Grid. Majority of the people rely on wood and Kerosene for their domestic energy. In the year under review 5 communities were selected to be hooked to the National Grid. The Assembly procured and deposited low tension poles in these communities. Work however is yet to commence. Other communities such as Basyonde, Bugri etc were served with the network but not yet energized.

TELEPHONE FACILITIES

A visit to the district capital and other communities show the existence of most of some telecommunication companies such as Vodafone, MTN, Tigo and Airtel. Apart from providing telephone (mobile) services their presence also provides employment to a few individuals.

Of late however, the attention of the Assembly has been drawn to the possible health related dangers with the erection of the masks.

i ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

At the apex of the Assembly is the General Assembly of about forty-five (45) members. It has thirty (30) electoral areas and consequently thirty (30) elected members and thirteen (13) appointed members. The District Chief Executive and the Member of Parliament are the other two that brings the membership to the forty-five.

The Assembly has two main committees – The Executive Committee is chaired by the District Chief Executive, whilst the Complaints and Public Relations Committee is chaired by the Presiding Member, the District Security Committee headed by the District Chief Executive and the District Entity Committee among others.

There are nine sub-committees of the Executive Committee that sit on issues and make recommendations to the executive committee as well as assist the secretariat in the implementation of programmes of the Assembly.

They are:

- 1) The Finance and Administration Sub-committee;
- 2) The Planning Sub-committee;
- 3) The Social Services Sub-committee;
- 4) The works Sub-committee;
- 5) The Justice and Security Sub-committee.
- 6) Education Sub-committee
- 7) Small and Medium Enterprises Sub-committee
- 8) Women & Children Sub-committee and
- 9) Environment Sub-committee

The departments of the Assembly collaborated well with the Assembly by participating in Assembly meetings, assisted in the implementation of programmes of the Assembly and submitted periodic reports to the Assembly.

Some of these Departments/Institutions are located in the Bawku Municipal Assembly whilst overseeing the Garu-Tempene District e.g. Fire Service, NHIS, etc.

MISSION STATEMENT:

The Garu-Tempene District Assembly exists to improve the socio-economic conditions of its people, by mobilizing the necessary human and material resources in an efficient and effective manner towards developing the District. In doing this, the District shall be guided by:

- Discipline in what it does,
- Transparency in all its transactions,
- Accountability to the people,
- Motivation for hard work, and
- Collaboration with other Development Partners.

METHODOLOGY

After Developing the Medium Term Development Plan a National exercise was conducted by National Development Planning Commission and RPCU for all Districts to prepare comprehensive Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Plans of their District's Medium Term Development Plans based on a given Core Indicators to which Districts could add their own Specific Indicators if they found it necessary.

This exercise is to report on the performance of these indicators (Core and District specific) for the year 2011. To do this successfully;

- Data was collected from the District's Sector Departments, Ministries and Agencies.
- This data was analyzed at the District Level using excel and other data analysis tools. This analysis includes reasons for the positive and negative performance of these indicators.

The major challenges encountered were:

- Difficulty in getting some data.
- Also people are busy on their other works. It is normally therefore difficult to get them to respond to requests to submit data on time.
- Inability to obtain some data: The District does not have a Hospital. Some data are only collected in a Hospital, e.g Maternal Mortality Ratio. Thus without a hospital some data cannot be obtained. That is why we could not report on some of the National indicators for Health.

Chapter Two: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

Introduction

Ensuring and sustaining Macro Economic Stability is a prerequisite for development of a nation. The Ghana Statistical Service

TABLE 3 INTERNAL REVENUE GENERATION(IGF)

GPRS II THEMATIC AREA	DISTRICT OBJECTIVE (S) FOR MEDIUM TERM	CORE/ DISTRICT SPECIFIC INDICATOR (S)	DISTRICT BASELINE FOR 2009	INDICATOR LEVEL FOR 2010	INDICATOR STATUS FOR 2011	INDICATOR STATUS FOR 2012	INDICATOR STATUS FOR 2013	TARGET FOR 2013	PROGRESS
GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY	To increase the District Assembly revenue generation by 30% every year up to 2009	Total amount of internally generated revenue	¢422,007,831.00	¢604,505,378.68	GH¢84,780.86	Gh 61,555.11	GH¢ 73,859.80	GH¢ 277,026.00	Good progress
		Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	¢332,182,716.63	¢947,592,990.13	¢7,312,032,600.00		GH¢ 2,184,984	GH¢ 4,052,100	Good progress
		Percentage of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (how much of DA expenditure was not in the Annual Budget)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	To ensure Security and Justice in the District by Dec. 2013	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	70	4	4	4	4		Remarkable
	Police citizen ratio	1:9965		1:6000		1:5500	1:5000	Good prog.	

SOURCE	2010			2011		
	Approved Budget	Actual Expenditure	Actual Receipts	Approved Budget	Actual Expenditure	Actual Receipts
GOG	105,000.00	151,481.90	151,481.90	185,000.00	101,262.60	101,262.60
IGF	300,947.00	159,078.03	107,796.00	148,097.00	199,878.23	218,199.45
EU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	273,618.81
DWAP	190,000.00	211,617.85	250,000.00	280.00	432,834.09	100,416.00
CBRDP	154,000.00	130,814.24	100,810.01	320,000.00	42,213.00	100,416.00
CWSA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00	0.00
STWSSP	980,000.00	511,708.73	481,615.53	498,384.47	109,900.00	0.00
IBIS	30,000.00	6,157.50	5,075.00	7,000.00	11,088.00	12,366.08
MSHAP	0.00	10,000.00	2,650.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	2,049,346.52
DACF	2,574,000.00	9,000,834.47	919,926.89	1,821,948.00	1,899,739.57	514,489.51
MPS CF	140,000.00	89,603.86	89,207.20	120,000.00	13,544.48	25,000.00
HIPC	0.00	0.00	25,000.00	5,000.00	61,287.30	162,591.92
GSFP	98,000.00	164,970.00	199,370.60	250,000.00	162,573.07	0.00
NYEP	174,000.00	4,294.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00	0.00
DDF	400,000.00	721,977.87	964,087.19	650,000.00	598,891.31	3,454,732.21
TOTAL	5,145,947.00	3,053,538.99	3,297,020.32	4,295,929.47	3,637,211.65	

Comments:

- a. Effective monitoring and supervision of IGF accounted for positive variance
- b. Most donor inflows stalled during the period
- c. Irregular deductions and delay in releases of DACF
- d. Some of the releases would be extended into 2010 especially donor funds

Source	2008			2009		
	Actual Receipts	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Actual Expenditure	Actual Receipts	Variance
	GH ¢	GH¢		GH¢	GH¢	
GOG	0.00	8,381.20	(8,381.20)	7,997.04	7,997.04	0.00
IGF	61,184.06	64,837.77	(3,653.71)	122,553.41	73,859.80	(38,693.61)
EU	136,954.84	131,897.51	5,057.33	63,036.00	61,406.50	(1,629.50)
DWAP	239,000.00	180,152.02	58,847.98	115,288.72	190,000.01	74,711.28
CBRDP	52,008.68	44,567.65	7,441.03	28,174.84	26,840.10	(1,334.74)
CWSA	16,092.72	16,081.40	11.32	1,700.00	0.00	(1,700.00)
STWSSP	159,369.50	211,799.03	(52,429.53)	639,227.62	728,176.60	88,948.98
IBIS	3,833.58	7,050.73	(3,217.15)	13,976.50	8,787.00	(5,189.50)
MSHARP	697.50	1,349.00	(651.50)	3,046.00	2,650.00	(396.00)
DACF	2,093,041.79	2,129,170.81	(36,129.02)	997,157.46	1,127,036.49	29,879.03
MPS CF	58,621.42	47,130.16	11,491.26	500.00	33,439.91	32,939.91
HIPC	151,037.72	150,892.22	145.50	27,265.48	700.00	(26,565.48)
GSFP	142,360.37	57,902.00	84,458.37	141,952.80	131,013.60	(10,939.20)
NYEP	72,221.63	140,681.77	(68,460.14)	0.00	0.00	0.00
DDF	0.00	0.00	0.00	33,108.79	480,211.63	447,102.84
TOTAL	3,186,423.81	3,191,893.27	(5,469.46)	2,184,984.66	2,791,935.53	606,950.87

Chapter three: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

PERFORMANCE OF CORE AND SPECIFIC DISTRICT INDICATORS.

The following Tables illustrate the performance of the Core and District specific indicators for the period under review. They are normally followed by an explanation of the performance (whether positive or negative) of the indicators over the period.

Table 1. Core and District specific indicators for

GSGDA THEMATIC AREA	DISTRICT OBJECTIVE (S) FOR MEDIUM TERM	CORE/ DISTRICT SPECIFIC INDICATOR(S)	INDICATOR STATUS FOR 2009	INDICATOR STATUS FOR 2010	INDICATOR STATUS FOR 2011	INDICATOR STATUS FOR 2012	INDICATOR STATUS FOR 2013	TARGET FOR 2013	PROGRESS
Accelerated agricultural modernisation and natural resource management									
<i>AGRICULTURE</i>	To increase the dissemination and adoption rates of improved Technologies for increased crops, livestock and poultry production	Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish DISTRICT SPECIFIC INDICATOR Increase in yield of selected crops and Livestock	Mt) Millet: 3,256.28 Sorghum: 8,579.52 Rice: 6,813.72 Soyabeans:	Mt) Millet: 2,940 Sorghum: 6,688 Rice: 10,152 Soyabeans:	Mt) Millet: 4,890 Sorghum: 7,410 Rice: 6,076 Soyabeans:			N/A Mt) Millet: 5,000 Sorghum: 9,000 Rice: 10,000	N/A

			1,374.80 Groundnuts 3,434.15 Maize : 6,898.01 Cowpea 4,546.48 Cattle 15,917 Sheep: 50,678 Goats: 44,629 Pigs: 2,668 Donkeys: 1,526 Poultry: 5,965,940	1,680 Groundnuts 6,980 Maize: 9,056 Cowpea 2,950 Cattle 16,713 Sheep: 53,212 Goats: 46,860 Pigs: 2,801 Donkeys: 1,602 Poultry: 6,264,237	1,216 Groundnuts 2,048 Maize: 10,950 Cowpea 2,860 Cattle 17,548 Sheep: 55,872 Goats: 49,203 Pigs: 2,941 Donkeys: 1,782 Poultry: 6,577,449			Soyabeans: 1,500 Groundnuts 5000 Maize: 11,000 Cowpea 5000 Cattle 17,800 Sheep: 55,872 Goats: 49,000 Pigs: 3,000 Donkeys: 1,200 Poultry: 6,600,000	
FEEDER ROADS	To provide access Roads to enhance the movement of people and goods	Proportion/L ength of roads maintained/r ehabilitated	Feeder roads: 277.1 km					Feeder roads: 300 km	
ENERGY	To increase the coverage of electricity in the District	% change in number of households with access to electricity	8.64%					12%	

Environmental management	To improve Environmental Management practices by Dec.2013	Hectares of degraded forest,mining,dry and wetlands rehabilitated/restored District specific indicators No. of Community forest reserves, community woodlots and community based nurseries	NA					N/A 5 community forest reserves, 50 private woodlots, 8 private community based nurseries.	
Tourism		Percentage increase in Tourism arrivals	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N/A	
Communication	To improve communication in the District	Teledensity/ penetration rate	20%	30%	40%			60%	

1. AGRICULTURE

National indicator

Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish

The District was carved of Bawku Municipal in 2004. All Agric data for 2004 was bulked up in the Bawku Municipal data. It was therefore difficult to get a baseline for the Agric data for 2005 in percentage terms. The District therefore developed its own specific indicator for monitoring

District Specific Indicator

Increase in yield of selected crops and Livestock

There was a decline in the yields of selected crops over the period .Production of millet declined from 3,256.28 metric tons in 2009 to 2,940 metric tons in 2010. This further increases to 4,890 metric tons thus about 70 percent increment in 2011. Sorghum also followed the same trend, 8,579.52 in 2009 to 6,688 in 2010 and increased to 7,410 in 2011.Rice however showed an increase in production from 6,813.72 in 2009 to 10,152 in 2010 and further declined to 6,076 in 2011. The indicators for millet and sorghum shows that production target are likely to be met by 2013.

2. FEEDER ROADS

Proportion /Length of roads maintained/rehabilitated

There has been an improvement in the lengths of feeder roads maintained/ rehabilitated in the District due to the fact that the Assembly procured her own Grader and using it to open up roads in all the electoral areas. Total Engineered roads in 2009 stood at 277.1 km. District is likely to meet the target of rehabilitating 350 km roads by 2013.

The performance in the road sector is due to substantial capital that was ejected into the sector by Development partners.

3. ENERGY

% change in number of households with access to electricity.

The District had earlier on in the monitoring report recorded for the baseline for 2009, a figure of 8.64%, the District is likely to achieve 30% increase in house hold connection by the end of the planning perion.

YEAR	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013 Target
Households with electricity and percentage increase	8.64%	10.5%	15%			30%

There has been a consistent increase in commitment to the electricity supply to the communities since 2009. This increase is due to self Help Electrification Programme (SHEP) embarked upon by communities

and supported by the District Assembly and the Central Government. The Assembly has committed part of DDF and DACF funds to procure over 1700 low tension poles to connect 56 communities in the District. The target of 30% is more likely to achieve because of the Government Rural Electrification projects

4. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SANITATION UNIT**

Total staff strength - 19

Activities undertaken

- Training of students under training
- Undertook education on Community Led Total Sanitation in 5 communities
- Undertook disinfection of ruminants and plants exercise in the four quarters of the year using residual chemicals and achieving appreciable results
- Sensitization and education on food hygiene across the district
- Undertook clean up exercises in some major towns of the district
- Inspection and testing of slaughter animals

Challenges

- Polythene menace remains a major challenge which is a threat to ecology, animals and agriculture
- Inadequate household latrines thereby putting pressure on public latrines
- Chemical food poisoning as a result of chemical storage of food stuffs resulting in the death of 5 human beings and many animals
- Lack of logistics
- Office and residential accommodation problems
- Lack of Transport
- Inadequate staff etc.

National indicator

Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored

The District does not have data on hectares on forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored. But it does have data on community forest reserves, woodlots, and nurseries hence the under mentioned District specific indicator

District specific indicator

No. of forest reserves, community woodlots and community based nurseries

There has not been much improvement in this sector. The number of Community Forest Reserves still remains 35, private woodlots 20 and private community based nurseries 4. The targets set for 2009 are not likely to be achieved. The 2007 floods have come to destroy many trees planted. Lack of funds is also a contributory factor. It is also difficult to acquire land for a forestation as land is limited even for cultivating food crops. The district has established 2 mango plantations at pialigu and avosum under DACF and GSOP Climate Change .

Chapter Four: Oil and Gas Development

JOB CREATION :Recruitment Undertaken within the reporting period

NAME	M/F	MODE OF RECRUITMENT				
		NEW	REPLACEMENT			SECONDMENT
		YES/NO	NAME OF OFFICER REPLACED	M/F	STAFF NO.	FROM WHICH ORGANIZATION
Atampuri Sampson	M	Yes	-	M		GTDA
Apunenso Akelib	M	Yes	-	M		GTDA
Awni Asaan	M	Yes	-			GTDA
Ayuag Asaan	M	Yes	-			GTDA
Dominic Amina	F	Yes	-			GTDA
Samson Alalbilla	M	Yes	-			GTDA
Abanga Ndebugri	M	Yes	-			GTDA
Kwame Mbugri	M	Yes	-			GTDA
Barimah Musah	M	Yes	-			GTDA
Timothy Ayan	M	Yes	-			GTDA
Asaan Adakurugu	M	Yes	-			GTDA
Yakubu Issah	M	Yes	-			GTDA
Sulemana Bashiru	M	Yes	-			GTDA
Ayambilla A. Salley	M	Yes	-			GTDA
Elisha Abdulai	M	Yes	-			GTDA
Rosemond Danso	F	Yes	-			GTDA
Adakudugu Simon Bambila	M	Yes	-			GTDA
Issaka Karim	M	Yes	-			GTDA
Sumaila Malnaba	M	Yes	-			GTDA
Inusah Amadu	M	Yes	-			GTDA
Osman Musah	M	Yes	-			GTDA
Bukari Amobir	M	Yes	-			GTDA
Abugri Shella	F	Yes	-			GTDA
Gane Sharon Florence	F	Yes	-			GTDA
Ayambilla Dora	F	Yes	-			GTDA
Mary Adama	F	Yes	-			GTDA
Abdulai Ziida	M	Yes	-			GTDA
Tani Azefo	M	Yes	-			GTDA

Sambo Alale	M	Yes	-			GTDA
Awini Ayama	M	Yes	-			GTDA
Musah Faustina	F	Yes	-			GTDA
Tiigah Susana	F	Yes	-			GTDA
Awini Abigail	F	Yes	-			GTDA
Asaan Azumah	M	Yes	-			GTDA

b. NATIONAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

The National Youth Employment Programme continued the implementation of the rolled out modules of the programme in the district. Registration of fresh applications was ongoing and the major modules being run were as follows:

MODULE	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES	
	Previous	current
1. Community EducationTeaching Asst.	150	230
2. Health Extension Workers	70	120
3. Community Protection Unit	55	12
4. Youth in Dressmaking	-	45
5. Youth in Hair dressing	-	90
6. Youth in Basket Weaving	-	90
7. Youth in Construction	-	90
8. Youth in mobile phone repairs	-	36
9. Youth in Prison	-	4
10. Zoomlion	100	154

d. NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME

The Garu-Tempane Mutual Health Insurance Scheme still operated under the Bawku Municipal Mutual Health Insurance Scheme. As a result of the vast nature of the district and inadequate staffing, the Bawku Municipal Mutual Health Insurance Scheme could not cover to register most deprived communities in the Garu-Tempane District. Total registration for the period was about 47% coverage.

Chapter Five: Infrastructure and Human Settlements

a. COMMUNITY WATER AND SANITATION AGENCY

Various categories of projects were being executed under the CWSA

SMALL TOWN WATER SYSTEMS

Two Small Towns Water and Sanitation Projects at Tempane/Yabrago and Denegu/Danvoga were completed and handed over to the beneficiary communities and are now in use. The DWST continued with the monitoring of new and existing water facilities in the District.

BOREHOLES

- Forty-five (45) boreholes were drilled across the district under the World Vision Support, DWAP and the District Assembly

b. COMMUNITY BASED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (CBRDP)

Community Based Rural Development Project supported the district in spot improvement of some feeder roads in the district namely:

1. Spot improvement of Garu-Tempane feeder road
2. Spot Improvement of Tempane-Gagbiri-Feeder Road

Area Councils:

The CBRDP project also supported four (4) Area Councils to undertake their priority projects.

Bugri A/C, construction of 2No 16unit. market sheds

Basyonde A/C, cladding of 2No 3 Unit classroom block

Kugri A/C, cladding of 2No 3 Unit classroom block

Kpikpira A/C, construction of 10 Seater KVIP

The above CBRDP projects have all been completed and in use

c. DISTRICT WIDE ASSISTANCE PROJECT (DWAP)

DWAP assisted the Assembly in the construction of the under listed projects

1. Construction of 1No. 3 Unit Disable Friendly Classroom Block With Office, Store, 4Seater KVIP and Urinal and electrical installation at Sumaduri
2. Construction of a Disable Friendly CHPS Compound with Borehole, Tables Chairs and Benches and Electrical wiring at Yabrago
3. Construction of a Disable Friendly CHPS Compound with Borehole, Tables Chairs and Benches and Electrical wiring at Kongo

4. Construction of a Disable Friendly CHPS Compound with Borehole, Tables Chairs and Benches and Electrical wiring at Kugri
5. Construction of a Disable Friendly CHPS Compound with Borehole, Tables Chairs and Benches and Electrical wiring at Kpatua and
6. Five 5No boreholes were also drilled and completed under the same funding.

d. MSHAP

During the year under review, the District AIDS Committee was active and met to deliberate on issues on HIV/AIDS. Monitoring visits were carried out to three (3) new CT/PMTCT sites.

During the “know your status campaign”, 2,370 people were tested, out of which 3 were positive and 2 (66.67%) of them were females.

Routine counselling and testing (CT) and prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV were undertaken throughout all counselling centres in the District.

1. COMMUNICATION

Tele density/Penetration rate

Data on people having access to telephone in the District is difficult to obtain. But the Teledensity penetration rate over the period is estimated as follows given an estimated District total population of 126,000.

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013 Target
20%	30%	40%			70

There has been a progression in the number of people having access to mobile phones, given the rate at which people buy mobile phones in the District. It is hoped that the target of 80% in 2013 can be achieved. The progress is due to the fact that, many workers are posted to the District and the District, through the Youth Employment Programme is empowering many youth economically. The District is also a Business centre. Many people engage in dry season farming to earn income. Thus many people are buying mobile phones.

Chapter Six: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

PG.9.Table2A.Core and District specific indicators for Human development, productivity employment and productivity

GPRI II THEMATIC AREA	DISTRICT OBJECTIVE(S) FOR MEDIUM TERM	CORE & DISTRICT SPECIFIC INDICATOR(S)	INDICATOR STATUS FOR 2009	INDICATOR STATUS FOR 2010	INDICATOR STATUS FOR 2011	INDICATOR STATUS FOR 2012	INDICATOR STATUS FOR 2013
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, PROD AND EMPLOYMENT							
<i>HEALTH</i>	To reduce the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS from 3.5% To 2.5% by Dec. 2009	HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate (% of Adult Population 15 – 49 years HIV Positive)	Number of cases:41	Number of Cases:17	Number of cases: 26		
	Bridge equity gaps in access to health Care and Nutrition by Dec. 2009	Maternal Mortality ratio (number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	65.897/ 100,000 Life Birth	90.7990/ 100,000 Life Birth	26.6383/ 100,000 Life Birth		
	To increase access to supervised deliveries from 31% to 40% To increase awareness of Family Planning in the District by Dec. 2009	District Specific Indicators % supervised deliveries % coverage of Antenatal Care Family Planning acceptor rate Nurse: Population Ratio	60.2% 118% 27.9% 1:3262	64.7% 93.5% 28% 1:2852	71.9% 95.6% 26% 1:2417		
	To reduce the prevalence of under five mortality in	Under five mortality rate (no. of deaths occurring	9.9/1000LB	7.6/1000LB	2.7/1000LB		

	the District by Dec. 2009	between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births					
	Increase awareness on malaria by Dec. 2009	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

The Health Sector has not fared badly in its indicators for 2011 as shown in Table 2A
TOP TEN CAUSES OF OPD ATTENDANCE FOR 2011

No	CONDITION	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1	Malaria	108,290	54.4%
2	ARI	26,767	13.4%
3	Skin Disease	9,884	5.0%
4	Typhoid fever	6,344	3.2%
5	Diarrhoea	5,708	2.9%
6	Acute XTI	2,908	1.5%
7	Rheumatism & Joints Pains	2,482	1.1
8	Pneumonia	2234	1.1%
9	Intestinal Worms	1,933	1.0
10	Anaemia	1,749	0.9

NATIONAL INDICATOR

• HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate (% of Adult Population 15 – 49 years HIV Positive)

There has been a reduction in the HIV/AIDS in the District. From a figure of 3.5% in 2005 it decline to 3.1 % in 2006 and further went to 3.0% in 2007. At this rate the target of 2.5% in 2013 is likely to be achieved. The District Assembly has carried out lots of sensitization programmes and distribution of condoms free of charge. These might have led to the drop in the infection rate.

MSHAP

During the year under review, the District AIDS Committee was active and met to deliberate on issues on HIV/AIDS. Monitoring visits were carried out to three (3) new CT/PMTCT sites.

During the “know your status campaign”, 2,370 people were tested, out of which 3 were positive and 2 (66.67%) of them were females.

Routine counselling and testing (CT) and prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV were undertaken throughout all counselling centres in the District.

- Maternal Mortality ratio (number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)**
- Under five mortality rate (no. of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)**
- Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population**

The District cannot report on these indicators because there is no District Hospital where these data are collected. In place of this the District is reporting under the under mentioned indicators:

District Specific Indicators

% supervised deliveries

The performance in the supervised deliveries is mixed but encouraging. From a figure of 31% in 2005 it decline to 29.8% in 2006 and increased to 36.3% in 2007. With this rate it is likely that the target of 40% will be achieved. This is as a result of Information, Education and Communication intensified during the period and increase funding for free delivery to women. Also TBA'S were motivated to bring labouring women to be delivered at the Health Facility.

% coverage of Antenatal Care

The targets for Antenatal Care are above 100% for all the years including 2007. From 107% in 2005 it increased to 108% in 2006 and then to 114.8% in 2007. The targets are already exceeded before 2009. The outstanding performance in Antenatal Care is as a result of Out Reach Services to most communities by reproductive and child health staff.

Family Planning acceptor rate

This indicator is mixed in performance. From a figure of 14% in 2005 it increased to 22.1% in 2006, but declined to 16.6% in 2007. At this rate it is unlikely that the target of 25% will be achieved in 2013. The reason for the low coverage of Family Planning is lack of participation of men in Family Planning programmes.

Nurse: Population Ratio

The nurse population ratio in the District is gradually improving. From a based figure of 1:4425 in 2005 it declined to 1:3848 people and further declined in 2007 to 1:3458. At this rate it is making good progress towards achieving the target of 1:3000 in 2009. The performance in 2007 is as a result of sponsorship Scheme instituted by the District Assembly to sponsor Nurse Trainees to come back and work in the District.

GPRSII THEMATI C AREA	DISTRICT OBJECTIVE (S) FOR MEDIUM TERM	CORE & DISTRICT SPECIFIC INDICATOR(S))	DISTRICT BASELIN E FOR 2009	INDICATO R LEVEL FOR 2010	INDICATO R STATUS FOR 2011	INDICATO R STATUS FOR 2012	INDICAT OR STATUS FOR 2013	TARGE T FOR 2013	PROGRES S
HUMAN RESOUR CES DEVELOP MENT PRODUCTI VITY AND EMPLOY MENT <i>EDUCATI ON</i>	To intensify awareness creation on children enrolment and retention especially the Girl-Child	a. Gross Enrolment Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary • J H S • S H S District Specific Indicators Enrolment for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KG - Primary School - Junior high school - Senior high school 	84.8% 38.8% 4,301 22,598 3,406	87% 46.6% 5,576 23,182 4,192 421	88.5% 55.9% 5,862 24,168 5,158 477			99.5% 4,430 27,834 3721	One target exceeded Likely to achieve others
	To intensify awareness creation on children enrolment and retention especially the Girl-Child	b. Net admission rate in Primary schools District Specific Rates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrolment for Primary one 	NA 5,942	NA 5,286 25	NA			NA 9281	

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 2B Education Sector indicators

TABLE 2 C Continuations of Education Indicators and that of Vulnerability and Protection.

EDUCATION	To intensify awareness creation on children enrolment and retention especially the Girl-Child	GENDER PARITY INDEX	KG 1:1.02 Primary 1:08 JSS 1:065 SSS 1:054 TVET NA	1:10 1:0.9 1:0.9	1:0.34 1:0.93 1:0.78 - -		1:1.34 1:1 1:0.8	Good
VULNERABILITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION	To build capacity in income generating activity, raise income levels and make the vulnerable self sufficient through self employment to enhance their livelihoods.	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skill/ apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training District Specific Indicator No. of Youth benefiting from skill/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial	100	300	573	573		Good.

		training.						
--	--	-----------	--	--	--	--	--	--

EDUCATION

From Table 2B above and Table 2C the Education Sector has not fared badly in 2007 in terms of its District Specific Indicators.

National Indicator

a. Gross Enrolment

Rate:

Primary 88.5%

- J H S 55.9%

- S H S

The Gross enrolment rate for the year 2008 for Primary was 88.5% compared to 87% in 2007, increase of 1.5% over the period. That of JHS was 55.9%, an increment of about 10.7% which was a significant increase.

District Specific Indicators

Enrolment for:

- KG

- Primary School

- Junior high school

- Senior high school

The District has decided to add data on Kindergarten (KG) to the District Data.

- **Kindergarten**

Enrolment for kindergarten stood at 3,382 in 2005 (baseline). This increased to 4,301 in 2006 and 5,576 in 2007. At this rate the target of 4,430 enrolments in 2009 has already been exceeded.

○ **Primary School**

Enrolment in Primary School also increased from 21,411 in 2005 (baseline) to 22,598 in 2006 and then to 23,182 in 2007. At this rate the target of 27,834 in 2009 is not likely to be achieved

○ **Junior high school**

From a figure of 2,862 in 2005 enrolment rose to 3,406 in 2006 and then to 4,192 in 2007. it further increase to 24,168. Again this rate of enrolment is not likely to reach the target of 8,590 in 2009.

○ **Senior high school**

Data available for the 2005 enrolment which was 418. this increased to 421 in 2007 and further 477 in 2008.

But the reasons for the increase in enrolment for the three year period at the basic level have been due to the following reasons:

- a) Introduction of the capitation grant which has helped to reduce the burden of parents paying school fees.
- b) The school feeding programme by Government and some NGOs e.g Catholic Relief Service (CRS), World Food Programme (WFP), ISODEC and UNICEF
- c) Supply of school uniform and bicycles to needy children.

NET ADMISSION RATE IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS (NATIONAL INDICATOR)

There is no data on Net Admission Rate for the reasons given above.

District Specific Rates:

- Enrolment for Primary one

From a figure of 7,139 in 2005 (baseline) enrolment decreased to 5,942 in 2006 and further went down to 5,286 in 2007.

GENDER PARITY INDEX

Kindergarten:

The Gender Parity Index in 2005 was 1:1.02 meaning the females had a slight edge over males in enrolment. There is no data for 2006, 2007 and 2008.

Primary school:

The gender parity index in 2005 was 0.08. This increased to 1:0.93. At this rate the target of 1:1 is likely to be achieved in 2009.

Junior high school:

The Gender Parity Index in 2005 was 1:0.65. This increase to 1:0.78 in 2007. At this rate the target of 1:0.8 is likely to be achieved.

Senior high school:

The 2005 gender parity index was 0.54. There is no data for 2006 and 2007. There is also no data for TVET since 2005.

The reasons for the increase in the gender parity index are the same as those given for total enrolment. There was also a special programme by ISODEC and UNICEF to supply school uniform and bicycles to needy students specially girls.

GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE

Directorate Establishment

➤ Approved establishment	-	64
➤ Staff at post	-	48
➤ Transfers (out)	-	Nil
➤ Attachments/National Service	-	3
➤ Retirements	-	Nil
➤ Promotions	-	Nil
➤ Vacancies	-	16

The department undertook a number of activities during the year under review.

- Implemented DEOC decisions to improve educational standards
- Collaborated with NGOs, CBOs to implement educational activities
- Enrolled 33 disabled children into mainstream special schools
- Undertook monitoring and supervision
- Capacity building of staff
- Successfully conducted BECE exams

Challenges

- Lack of logistics
- Office and residential accommodation problems

VULNERABILITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

NATIONAL INDICATOR

Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skill/ apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training

The District could not report under this indicator because data on skill acquisition apprenticeship etc are still being collected. In place of this a District Specific indicator was developed. See Table 2c

District Specific Indicator

No. of Youth benefiting from skill/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training.

Under the Rural Enterprise Project and From various apprenticeship and skills training programmes embarked upon by the Community based Rehabilitation project and other private Tailors and Seamstresses the District trained about 100 unemployed youth in various skills in 2006. This figure rose to 300 in 2006 with the inception of the Rural Enterprise Project and further to 573 in 2007. This shows a good performance.

Payment of livelihood empowerment against poverty (LEAP)

During the year, the following payments were made to vulnerable and disabled persons under the LEAP programme

No.	Community	No. of Beneficiary	Amount Payable	No. of beneficiary GH¢	Not received GH¢
-----	-----------	--------------------	----------------	------------------------	------------------

		GH¢	GH¢				
1.	Songo	47	894.00	43	816.00	4	78.00
2.	Worikambo	46	888.00	40	752.00	6	136.00
3.	Bugri	46	930.00	40	802.00	6	128.00
4.	Kugri	46	788.00	41	78720.00	5	80.00
5.	Senebaga	45	836.00	38	83,488.00	7	112.00
	TOTAL	230	4,336.00	202	3,99208.00	29	3,4392.00

a. GHANA SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

The Ghana School Feeding Programme continued to operate in the district. As a result, enrolment figures were reported to have increased and the performance of the pupils improved as indicated below. The programme has also expanded to cover more schools as per below

Name of School

Population

	Previous	Current
1. Kpikpira Primary	419	478
2. Nambina primary	219	334
3. Woriyanga Primary	513	642
4. Garu D.A	680	684
5. Garu Presby Primary	866	1023
6. Kogur		293
7. kulbore		328
8. Zaar-zua		251
9. Tarvago		351
10. Wanwago		233
11. Tendanan		300
12. sabzunde		204
13. Kongo		398
14. Sigure		253
15. Takore		212
16. Kariyata		231
17. Zesire		232
18. Vambara		271
TOTAL		<u>6,700</u>

This made the total population being fed in the district to increase from 2,697 to 3,135

The department has been able to identify and registered about One Thousand Three Hundred (1,300) beneficiary household under the emergency LEAP in the district. One Thousand One Hundred and Fifty-Two beneficiary (1152) household was also registered under the regular LEAP.

Challenges

- Lack of logistics
- Office and residential accommodation problems
- Lack of Transport
- Inadequate staff etc.

Academic Training Programmes for staff

Name of Officer	M/F	Course of Study	Duration	Institution	Funding	Leave	
					GOG/Scholarship	With Pay	Without Pay
Abdulai Abubakar	M	PHD (Endegenous Dev't)	Two years	UDS	Self		
Andani Iddrisu	M	Mphil IDS	Three years	UDS	Self		
Alhassan Hamza	M	MBA	Two years	UDS	Self		
Abubakari Musah	M	MPA	Two years	KNUST	Self		
Eric Baseryi Batu	M	MBA	Two years	KNUST	Self		
Gbana Imoro	M		Two years	UCC	Self		

Chapter Seven: Transparency and Accountable Governance

Introduction:

The District Assembly has a total membership of 45, of which 30 were elected and 15 appointed. The Assembly is made up of 30 Electoral Areas 9 Area Councils and 150 Unit Committees.

The General Assembly held three (3) ordinary meetings and deliberated on issues affecting the District. All the nine (9) Area Councils were operational and assisted in the planning, implementation and monitoring of Assembly programmes and projects.

Most of the projects that were started in 2010 were completed in 2011 and handed over to the beneficiary communities. The projects which were started in 2011 were either completed or ongoing.

Recruitment Undertaken

Authority was granted for the recruitment of 34 staff by the Ministries of Finance and Local Government. The District Assembly had since formalized their engagement but payment was yet to be effected.

IV. Administrative and Managerial changes

Postings/Changes at Management Level

During the period under review, there were a number of postings. Mr. Thomas Ayamweogo (Executive Officer) was posted out the district to Bawku West District while Miss Portia Logowu was posted from Kassena Nankana District to replace him as an Executive Officer.

SECURITY

National indicator

Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)

The District experienced remarkable improvement in minimizing the number of reported cases of abuse in the District. From a figure of 70 in 2005 it dropped to 4 in 2006 and still remained at 4 in 2009 and that was maintained. The reasons for this are;

- Intensified village patrols by the police
- Education/sensitization against abuse conducted by the Police
- Provision of patrol Van to the Police Service
- Increase of police personnel in the 2009 election period.
- Formation of cross border security friendship with neighboring Togo

Police citizen ratio

The police citizen ratio in the District was 1:5500 in 2009 and it was brought down to 1:5200 in 2011. Even though the District target (1:5000) is far above the national target (1:500) the District is making progress towards achieving its target. The reason for the performance in 2011 is due to more police personnel being posted to the District.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION STRATEGIES AND PROGRESS MADE.

The District continued to be peaceful during the year under review. The District Security Committee assisted in resolving cases of conflict brought to it for settlement. It also met several times to review the security situation in the District.

Members of District Security Committee were involved in the daily patrols to parts of the district as measures to curb armed robbery in the district.

The following cases brought to DISEC were discussed and resolved.

- Land dispute at Worikambo
- Land dispute at Farfar
- Fuel smuggling
- Armed robbery etc

The traditional system of dispute resolution was encouraged among the traditional authorities in resolving disputes among community members. Community watch committees were among the strategies adopted by DISEC to tackle crime related issues in the communities

With support from District Development Facility (DDF) the Assembly organized a two day workshop for the Assembly members and Heads of Departments on Conflict Management and Resolution and Leadership skills.

2. TOURISM

Percentage increase in Tourism arrivals

The District has not got the capacity to track tourist arrivals.

CONCLUSION

The District has not fared badly for the year 2011 in terms of those National indicators that could be reported on. It has also not done badly in its specific indicators. These have been as a result of specific interventions undertaken by the District and its Development Partners . We thank them all for their contribution to move the District forward toward the achievement of better Ghana. Areas that the District did not also do well are also noted for learning purposes and for improvement in the near future.

B. WAY FORWARD FOR 2012

- Effort to convert casual staff into the mainstream Local Government Staff
- Build the Capacities of Area councillors and Unit Committee members to be able to mobilise more revenue for the Assembly

- Recruit/ train more qualified teachers to add to the existing number to promote effective teaching and learning.
- To solicit support from government to improve road network in the District.
- Solicit for more funds from NGOs for the construction of more school buildings.

APPENDIX A

PART III

Programmed Activities/Results

_10 KEY/TOP COMMITMENTS	RELATION TO GPRS II COMPONENTS	RESULTS / ACHIEVEMENTS	RELATION TO PRIORITY FOR 2010
To improve educational infrastructure in the district	Human Resource Development & Basic services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 1 No. 6 Unit classroom block at Karateshie is completed and in use • Construction of 1No. 6Unit classroom block at Wanwaago • Construction of 1No. 6Unit classroom block at Napadi • Construction of 1No. 3Unit classroom block at Farfar • Construction of 1No. 3Unit classroom block at Bilatega • Construction of 1No. 3Unit classroom block at Duuri • Construction of 1No. 3Unit 	Human Resource Dev't

		<p>classroom block at Tarvaago</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 1No. 6Unit classroom block at Naate • Construction of 3 No. boreholes at Kugri, Zambala and Kpatua • Rehabilitation of Primary school at Karateshie and Basyonde • Construction of 1No. 6Unit classroom block at Takore • Construction of 1No. 6Unit classroom block at Worchingo • Construction of 1No. 6Unit classroom block at Susudi • Construction of 1No. 3Unit classroom block at Worikambo • <u>etc</u> 	
To improve quality of Teaching and learning	Human Resource Development & Basic services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 Teacher trainees sponsored, assorted text books including integrated science, English, Social Science, Physical education books distributed to schools. 	Human Resource Dev't (basic and teacher education)
To improve quality health care services and access to health facilities	Human Resource Development & Basic services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 1 CHPS Compounds at Gagbiri • Construction of 1 CHPS Compounds at Aloko • Construction of 1 CHPs compound at Kugri • Construction of 1 CHPs compound 	Human Resource Dev't

		<p>at Kpatua</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 1 CHPs compound at Yabrago • Construction of 1 CHPs compound at Kongo • 	
Organize mandatory 3 ordinary meetings of the Assembly	Good governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 ordinary meetings held. 	Good Governance (public participation)
To improve upon both office and residential accommodation in the district	Good governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 No. Semi-detached Bungalow completed at Garu • Rehabilitation of low cost house at Garu • 1No. 12Unit residential accommodation under construction at Garu • Rehabilitation of 5No. Area Councils at Garu, Basyonde, Bugri, Kugri and Kpikpira • Construction of 3No. Area Councils at Denugu, Gagbiri and Worikambo 	Good Governance
To build the capacity of Private Sector Operators to improve on their service delivery	Priority for Private Sector Competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various training programmes organised for 504 individuals on credit management, making of beads, pomade, soap, hair products and rearing of guinea fowls and 	Improve trade and industry

		rabbits	
To provide support to the vulnerable	Human Resource development (support for the vulnerable and excluded)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 cases of child maintenance settled amicably 1050 household heads registered under the LEAP programme and 882 supported with GH¢30.00 each • Sensitization of PWD on how to access micro credit. • DA supported PWD to draw supplementary plans • Disbursed over GHC 30,000.00 to PWDs 	Social services to the vulnerable and man power dev't
To improve on the water and sanitation system in the district	Human Resource development/Good governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 No. boreholes constructed under World Vision International and D.A • 10 seater KVIP under construction at Tubong • Training of Garu Water and Sanitation Board on Management of Small Town Water System. • About 100 food sellers and handlers screened and certificated 	Provision of social services
To conduct durbars on local foods, Nutrition education, gender mainstreaming and HIV/AIDS	Human Resource development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All activities successfully carried out. • Increased use of local foods for alternative uses eg. Soya • Farm families acquired knowledge of HIV Aids, local foods and gender mainstreaming 	Improved trade and industry and capacity building

To carry out surveillance/vaccinations of animals	Private sector development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock treated against diarrhea • Regular livestock vaccination against antrax 	Agriculture and extension services to the people
To train AEAs on routine activity	Human Resource development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 Area Extension Assistants (AEAs) trained 	Capacity building
To motivate meritorious farmers	Private sector development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deserving farmers were honoured 	Increase productivity through motivation

HIGHLIGHTS OF SECTOR INSTITUTIONS/ASSEMBLIES ACHIEVEMENTS

INSTITUTIONS	TARGET/ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED OUTPUT	ACTUAL RESULTS	CHALLENGES/REMARKS
<u>District Assembly</u> Good Governance	To increase residential accommodation	✚ DDCD/DPO Semi-detached quarters completed	✚ DDCD/DPO's quarters only 90% completed	✚ Late release and heavy deductions on DACF. ✚
DA	To strengthen lower structures of Assembly	At least 9 councils functioning effectively	Area Councils Staff engaged in revenue mobilisation	Deductions made it impossible to carry out many planned activities
DA	To improve upon the security situation in the district	District remains conflict free and citizens law abiding	District was fairly peaceful throughout the year as a result of support to military and other security services	It is pretty difficult maintaining the military.
DA	To improve the water and sanitation situation in the district	✚ Infrastructure on water and sanitation provided Improved Sanitation	✚ 45 boreholes drilled under World Vision International/D.A ✚ 1 No.10 Seater KVIPs completed	
Ghana Education Service	To improve access to education	Infrastructure base in schools improved	✚ 10 No 3 Unit classroom blocks constructed	✚ Modest achievements made as a result of donor/DA interventions ✚ The gap is still wide
	To bridge the gap in the pupil teacher ratio	More trained teachers provided	50 teacher trainees under sponsorship in various training institution	Inadequate funding
Ghana Health Service	To reduce the incidence of malaria	Malaria cases in percentage OPD reduced	OPD attendance rather increased from 54% in 2011 to 68.8%	✚ Malaria still remains about 60% of out patient diseases ✚ Inadequate funding
	To provide in service training	Output of staff improved	Training for 33	Inadequate funds for more

	for the Health Staff		Community Nurses on counseling and HIV/AIDS Prevention	training.
	To prevent the incidence of communicable diseases	Prevention of communicable diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Childhood immunization of measles carried throughout the district ✚ T.B diagnostic centre operational at Garu ✚ Routine Surveillance on-going 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate health personnel ✚ There is only one doctor ✚ Inadequate health facilities ✚ Tuberculosis is becoming a critical health issue in the district
	To minimise the rising incidence of HIV/AIDS	Spread of disease minimized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Continued education on mother to child prevention ✚ 571 pretest counselling carried out ✚ Community Based Organisations active in Health education and Home Based Care 	HIV/AIDs still a major development challenge
	To prevent the occurrence of epidemics	Outbreak of diseases noted earlier and dealt with	Epidemic plan and Committee in place	Resources for early detection of diseases Inadequate motorbikes
National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO)	Reduce environmental hazards and alleviate human suffering	Cultivate attitudes towards preventive measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ 5 communities living along river banks sensitised on dangers of farming along rivers (kugri, Songo, Tamni, Denugu and Farfar) ✚ Community sensitization dangers of tree felling carried out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Lack of means of transport ✚ Inadequate staffing ✚ Lack of means of transport ✚ Inadequate staffing
DADU	To increase dissemination and adoption of rates of improved	Increased crop and poultry productivity	✚ The following activities were carried	✚ Inadequate funds to procure fuel

	technologies for increased crops and poultry production		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ out in all the Zones ✚ Soil fertility improvement and dry-land management practices. ✚ Food processing and utilization using soya beans and sweet potato ✚ Seed growers trained and linked to improved material sources and financial institutions ✚ 3,411 cattle, 253 sheep, 24 goats, 167 donkey and 2,00 poultry vaccinated ✚ Pre season draining conducted for water users association at 10 dam sites ✚ 800 farmers supported with ruminants to rear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate logistics ✚ Inadequate personnel ✚ Presby Agric Station has been very supportive
	To promote the production of raw materials in which the district has comparative advantage for local industry	Groups formed Crops identified Groups formed for the production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Training completed ✚ Sorghum and soya bean selected and produced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate funds to procure fuel ✚ Inadequate logistics ✚ Inadequate personnel ✚ Presby Agric Station has been very supportive
Presby Agric Station	To strengthen the capacity of	Organizational objectives	✚ In-service training	

(NGO)	the organisation for efficient and effective service delivery	realized through capacity building Enhanced knowledge of staff	organised for 12 staff on advocacy and participatory technology for development ✚ Field work was greatly enhanced	
	To facilitate group formation of farmers to increase production and marketing efficiency	Benefits of group dynamics enjoyed by farmers	✚ 754 farmers benefited from training prior to group formation ✚ 141 groups benefited from training on crops and livestock production	✚ Working in conjunction with Department of Cooperatives and DADU
	To promote food and livestock production	Number of storage facilities provided Assist with water facilities	✚ 39 farmers assisted with onion storage facilities ✚ 18 farmers benefited from well and soka pumps	
Rural Enterprise Project	To facilitate group formation	Number of group certificated and operate on group dynamics	✚ 5 groups acquired certificates and to benefit from European Union Micro Projects Prog. ✚ 14 groups established working relations	In adequate funding

	To build the women and youth with employable skills	Youth and unemployed women empowered with self employable skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ 504 men, women and youth trained on pomade, hair cream, beads and powder making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ A number of groups adopted new technologies and many became responsible to their patronage responsibilities ✚ Inadequate funds to extend training ✚ Insufficient credit facilities

A. CHALLENGES/MITIGATION STRATEGY

CHALLENGE	PRIORITY LEVEL HIGH MEDIUM AND LOW(H.M.L.)	MITIGATION STRATEGY
Large numbers of casual staff	H	Approval has been granted for the recruitment of 34 out of 62 casual staff by the Ministries of Local Government & Rural Development and the Finance.
Untimely release of DACF ultimately affects the execution of project and programmes	H	Appealed to Government to release DACF on time
Annual targets for IGF not being met	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retraining of revenue collectors Sensitisation of the general public on the need to pay taxes Free display of performance of revenue collectors Regular rotation of revenue collectors Sourcing other new revenue areas

		Improving on supervision
Inadequate staffing of some departments	H	Liaise with sector ministry for more officers/support of students in tertiary institutions for the districts
Inadequate means of transport and other logistics for departments	H	Liaise with NGOs and Donors Partners for support District Assembly to budget for procurement of vehicles
Inadequate social infrastructure for departments	M	VOTE MADE BY DISTRICT ASSEMBLY TO IMPROVE SITUATION Liaise with NGOs and Donors Partners for support
Poor road network	H	Liaise with Sector Ministry for more support to improve the road network in the district

B. FORWARD LOOK FOR 2011

- Effort to convert casual staff into the mainstream Local Government Staff
- Build the Capacities of Area councillors and Unit Committee members to be able to mobilise more revenue for the Assembly
- Recruit/ train more qualified teachers to add to the existing number to promote effective teaching and learning.
- To solicit support from government to improve road network in the District.
- Solicit for more funds from NGOs for the construction of more school buildings.