



2012
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

on
MONITORING the IMPLEMENTATION

Of the

***DISTRICT 2010 – 2013 MEDIUM
TERM***

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

INLINE WITH THE GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND
DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

GARU-TEMPANE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The District is reporting on its Annual Performance for 2012 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 2012. 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-Tempene District for the period 1st January to 31st December 2012. 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. Politically the District is made up of 2 constituencies, 30 Electoral Areas 9 Area Councils and 30 Unit Committees.

The General Assembly held at least 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 2011 were completed in 2012 and handed over to the beneficiary communities. The projects which were started in 2012 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 Political tension as a result of 2012 General Election and 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, GSOP, WV, PAS, Care International 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 which was done and it has reduced the burden small.

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 2012.

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 2012 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 sought to achieve. It aimed at achieving accelerated growth and poverty reduction, wealth creation and the equitable distribution of the wealth that would 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 the preparation of Ghana's Shared Growth and Development strategy (GSGDA 2010-2013).

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 District the year.

It is a District Annual Progress Report prepared in line with the Implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan for 2012 that will feed into the 2012 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 Thirteen (13) 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.**

The District has two (2) Constituency, 30 Electoral Areas, 9 Area Councils and 30 Unit Committees.

Education:

Enrolment Status in Schools – 2010/2012

ENROLMENT RATES

INSTITUTION	2010			2011			2012			TOTAL		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
KINDERGARTEN	4,483	4,373	8856	4,507	4292	8,799	4,539	4,358	8897	13,529	8,731	26,552
PRIMARY	14,989	13,079	28068	15,622	13,957	29579	13,722	28,860	42582	45,749	40,758	86507
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	3,995	3,344	7339	4,664	3,718	8382	3,703	7,974	11677	12,930	10,765	23695
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	606	242	848	732	299	1031	582	1,678	2260	2,434	1,123	3557
TOTAL	24073	21038	45111	25525	17974	47791	22546	42870	65416	74642	61377	140311
	KG			PRIMARY			JUNIOR HIGH			SENIOR HIGH		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
GENDER PARITY INDEX	1.00	0.97	1.07	0.97	0.99	1.02	1.01	1.00	0.96	0.53	0.49	0.59
TEACHER/PUPIL RATIO	86	122	64	63	94	55	35	40	30	34	29	36

The total enrolment in kindergarten was 8,856 in 2010, it decreased to 8,799 and picked up in 2010 with a total enrolment of 8,897. This is due to the fact that some early childhood development centres were constructed and in use. This has made teaching and learning activities conducive.

Primary school enrolment has also increased as compared to 2011.

The enrolment at the Junior High school has also improved due to the vigorous development initiatives to construct and furnish all Junior High school as can be seen in the table above.

INSTITUTION	NUMBER								
	2010			2011			2012		
	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
DAY NURSERY/KG	93	1	94	95	7	102	90	7	97
PRIMARY SCHOOL	89	1	90	90	8	98	90	7	97
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	34	0	34	36	1	37	35	5	40
TECHNICAL/VOCATIONAL	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
TOTAL	219	2	221	224	16	240	218	19	237

The table above shows the numbers of educational facilities in the District.

VARIANCE IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL (2010 - 2012)			
	NUMBER		VARIANCE (2010-2012)
	2010	2012	
DAY NURSERY/KG	94	97	3
PRIMARY SCHOOL	90	97	7
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	34	40	6
TECHNICAL/VOCATIONAL	2	2	0
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	1	1	0
TOTAL	221	237	16

It can be observed from the table that between the periods of 2010 and 2012 educational infrastructure has increased by 16 representing 7.2 % of the already existing facilities with Day Nurseries taking 3 (18.75%) of the newly established facilities, and Primary and Junior High showing 7 (43.75) and 6 (37.5%) respectively. These are indicative of the district objective of laying a good foundation for successful basic education. Nevertheless there is the need to pay particular attention to the improving the number of existing Technical/Vocational and Senior High Schools which have not changed since 2010, there is therefore the need to increase numbers of these institutions to absorb the pupils passing out from Junior High Schools in the District. It is worth noting that the increment in educational facilities is not really significant, however, there has been intensive rehabilitation and reconstruction works in most dilapidated schools. Most schools are currently in good conditions compared to 2010.

Health

During the period under review, there were 6 health centers, 2 clinics, 26 CHPS centers, and 5 private clinics. There was no Doctor, only 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.

Sub-district	Hospital	Health centres	Clinic	Private clinic	CHPS	Total
Basyonde	0	1	0	1	3	5
Bugri	0	1	0	0	4	5
Garu	0	1	0	4	6	11
Songo	0	1	0	0	5	6
Worikamb	0	1	1	0	3	5
Woriyanga	0	1	1	0	4	6
Total	0	6	2	5	26	38

The table above shows the distribution of health facilities in the district.

	2010		2011		2012	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health centres	6	0	6	0	6	0
Clinics	3	2	3	3	3	3
CHPS	7	0	13	0	25	0
Total	16	2	22	3	35	3

The table above shows the ownership structure of health facilities in the district.

VARIANCE IN HEALTH FACILITIES (2010 - 2012)			
	NUMBER		VARIANCE (2010-2012)
	2010	2012	
HOSPITAL	0	0	0
HEALTH CENTRE	6	6	0
CLINIC	3	3	0
PRIVATE CLINIC	2	3	1
CHPS	7	25	18
TOTAL	18	37	19

It can be observed from the table that between the periods of 2010 and 2012 health facilities has increased by 19 representing 105.5 % of the already existing facilities with CHPs compounds taking 18 (94.7%) of the newly established facilities. There has been significant construction and rehabilitation works on health facilities. However, the District's major worry still remains the absence of hospital particularly district hospital.

SUMMARY OF HEALH PERSONEL INDICATORS

- The Total Number of Nurses in the District is 50
- Total Number of Doctors: 0, the District has no hospital and therefore has no Medical Doctor.
- The Nurses/Patient ratio is : 1:6030
- Doctor/Patients Ratio: 0:301,512

TOP 10 CAUSES OF OPD

The top 10 causes of OPD recorded in the District are as follows:

No	2010			2011			2012		
	Disease	Cases	%	Condition	cases	%	Condition	cases	%
1	Malaria	75513	58.2	Malaria	108290	54.4	Malaria	140534	51.1
2	Other ARI(Acute	13838	10.7	Other ARI	26767	13.4	Other ARI(Acute	32231	11.7
3	Skin Dis. & Ulcers	8912	6.9	Skin Dis & Ulcers	9884	5.0	Skin Dis. & Ulcers	14422	5.2
4	Diarrhoea Dis	4213	3.2	Typhoid/Enteric	6344	3.2	Diarrhoea Dis	10566	3.8
5	Typhoid/Enteric	4131	3.2	Diarrhoea Dis	5708	2.9	Typhoid/Enteric	5956	2.2
6	Acute Eye infect.	2405	1.9	Acute UTI	2908	1.5	Acute UTI	5252	1.9
7	Pneumonia	1936	1.5	Rheum & JP	2482	1.2	Rheum & JP	5022	1.8
8	Acute UTI	1746	1.3	Pneumonia	2234	1.1	Intestinal worms	3485	1.3
9	Rheum & JP	1471	1.1	Intestinal worms	1933	1.0	Anaemia	3337	1.2
10	RTA	1363	1.1	Anaemia	1749	0.9	Pneumonia	2744	1.0
	Others	14191	10.9	Others	30799	15.5	Others	51574	18.7
	Total	129719	100.0	Total	199098	100.0	Total	275123	100

The Data above shows that the district is doing well in some of the diseases though there is more room for improvement in other areas.

The disease pattern in the district between 2010 and 2012 did not realize any significant changes though there have been relative changes in the position of diseases as compared to the year 2010. The situation still reflects the national trend of disease prevalence with malaria occupying the first position of the top ten causes of OPD attendance. The current top three diseases are malaria, Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) and Skin diseases. This is a clear manifestation of poor environmental hygiene and sanitation as well as water related problems. Using 2010 as base year, it can be observed that though cases of malaria

and skin diseases have been increasing there has more than proportionate increment in Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) cases. While malaria and skin diseases reduced by 7.1% and 1.7% respectively, Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) went up by 1%.

District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme

The Health Insurance unit has been operating from Bawku Municipal since 2004 when the District was created. It was cut out from Bawku Municipal in 2010 so the unit does not hold reliable data on registered clients for 2010.

NHIS REGISTERED CLIENTS												
INSTITUTION	2010			2011			2012			TOTAL		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 14			0	9,625	9766	19391	6,546	6,396	12942	16,171	16,162	32333
15 - 64			0	2,346	7,529	9875	1,473	4,719	6192	3,819	12,248	16067
65 +			0	1,346	2,079	3425	997	1,638	2635	2,343	3,717	6060
TOTAL	0	0	0	13317	19374	32691	9016	12753	21769	22333	32127	54460
No. of Destitutes							5	3	8	5	3	8

From the table above, the total number of registered clients have reduced from 32,691 in 2011 to 21,769 in 2012 resulting from the creation of Pusiga District.

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 2012 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 2012. 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

Ensuring and sustaining Macro Economic Stability is a prerequisite for development of a nation. In this Chapter, we shall be looking at the Micro economic indicators and revenue performance in the District that would have impact on the Macro Economic indicators. The District Revenue and expenditure pattern for 2011 and 2012 would be compared and variations would analysed.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

SOURCE	2011			2012		
	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
GSOP	0.00	0.00	0.00	300,000.00	350,037.48	359,378.60
DWAP	432,834.09	432,834.09	432,834.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
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	

The district has experiencing a decline from some of the sourcing of funds. IGF however has improved over the period together with MSHAP, HIPC, DDF, and GSOP which started in 2012. The total actual funds received is GH¢3,454,732.21 in 2012 compared to GH¢3,297,020.32 in 2011 giving a variance of GH¢157,711.89

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

SOURCE	2011			2012		
	Actual Receipts	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Actual Receipts	Actual Expenditure	Variance
GOG	151,481.90	151,481.90	0.00	101,262.60	101,262.60	0.00
IGF	107,796.00	159,078.03	-51,282.03	211,640.77	199,878.23	11,762.54
GSOP	0.00	0.00	0.00	300,000.00	350,037.48	359,378.60
DWAP	432,834.09	432,834.09	432,834.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
CWSA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
STWSSP	418,615.53	511,708.73	300,093.20	0.00	109,900.00	-109,900.00
IBIS	5,075.00	6,157.50	-1,082.50	12,366.08	11,088.00	1,278.08
MSHAP	5,075.00	1,000.00	-1082.50	12,366.08	11,088.00	0.00
DACF	919,926.89	900,834.47	19,092.42	2,049,346.52	1,899,739.57	149,606.95
MPS CF	89,207.20	89,603.86	396.66	514,489.51	13,544.48	500,945.03
HIPC	25,000.00	0.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	61,287.30	36,287.73
GSFP	199,370.60	164,970.00	34,400.60	162,591.92	162,573.07	18.85
NYEP	-	4,294.00	4,294.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DDF	964,087.19	721,977.87	242,109.32	0.00	598,891.321	598,891.31
TOTAL	3,297,020.32	3,053,538.99	303,490.33	3,454,732.21	3,637,211.65	182,479.44

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 2013 especially donor funds

Chapter three: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

INTRODUCTION

The focus of this Chapter is to reveal the performance of the District with regard to accelerated agric

PERFORMANCE OF CORE 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 2012

MOFA

Table 1: Methods of Land Acquisition for farming

Source	%
Communal Ownership (freehold)	99
Lease Hold	1
Total	100

Source: MOFA Field Survey: 2013

Table 2: Trend in Major Crops Production

YEAR	MAJOR CROPS											
	Maize		Millet		Sorghum		Yam		Grd'nuts		Cowpea	
	Hec.	Mt	Hec.	Mt	Hec.	Mt	Hec.	Mt	Hec.	Mt	Hec.	Mt
2010		2610		6940		3933	-	-		1250		2725
2011		10950		4890		7410	-	-		918		2860
2012	10,200	14280	6800	6120	6970	4182	-	-	6600	725	4550	3640

There has positive urge for the production of maize and cowpea in the district.

Source: District Agricultural Development Unit, Garu-Tempane 2013

Table 10: Storage Facilities

Type of Facility	%
Cribs/barns and sheds	5
Burying (underground pits)	0
Store room- traditional silos	20
Kitchen	5
Improved silos, jute sacks	70

Source: MOFA Field Survey, 2013

Table 3: Livestock Census Figures 2010 - 2013

YEAR	LIVESTOCK				
	CATTLE	SHEEP	GOAT	PIGS	POULTRY
2010	16,713	53212	46860	2801	6,264,237
2011	17,548	55872	49203	2941	6,577,449
2012	18425	58666	59044	3676	6,774,772
TOTAL					

Source: District Agricultural Development Unit, Garu-Tempane 2013

Table 4: Major Pests and Diseases and their Prevalent Rates

TYPE DISEASE/PEST	Prevalent Rate		
	2010	2011	2012

NEWCASTLE	Annually	Annually	Annually
ANTHRAX	Every two years	-	Every two years
Peste De Petits Ruminant (PPR)	Annually	Annually	Annually
Foot And Mouth	Annually	Annually	Annually
Bulb Rot (Onion)	Erratic		
Onion Purple Blotch Disease	Erratic		
Army worm	Every three years		

Source: District Agricultural Development Unit **2013**

Table 5: Inputs Distribution

TYPE of input	Prevalent Rate		
	2010	2011	2012
Fertilizer	80	90	80
seed	20	20	20
Agro chemicals	50	50	50

PROBLEMS/CHALLENGES

- Fragmented Land.
- High cost of monitoring and supervision.
- Old and weak motor-bikes
- Limited staff strength (AEAs)
- Insufficient and irregular release of funds to run the office and undertake field activities
- Lack of office accommodation for MoFA
- Infertile soils
- High cost of farm inputs

RECOMMENDATION/ROAD MAPS

- Sensitizing farmers on MOFA programmes
- Provision of credit to farmers on time
- Provide credit to more enterprising farmers
- Form viable FBOs
- Improve market access
- Enhance collaboration with DA and other partners

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 2012. Sorghum also followed the same trend, 8,579.52 in 2009 to 6,688 in 2010 and increased to 7,410 in 2012.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 2012. 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 period.

YEAR	2009	2010	2012	2012	2013	2013 Target
Households with electricity and percentage increase	8.64%	10.5%	15%	20%		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 disinfestation 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

INTRODUCTION

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 Education Teaching 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-Tempene 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-Tempene 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	2012	2012	2013	2013 Target
20%	30%	40%	70%		80%

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.

HEALTH

Sub-district	Hospital	Health centres	Clinic	Private clinic	CHPS	Total
Basyonde	0	1	0	1	3	5
Bugri	0	1	0	0	4	5
Garu	0	1	0	4	6	11
Songo	0	1	0	0	5	6
Worikambo	0	1	1	0	3	5
Woriyanga	0	1	1	0	4	6
Total	0	6	2	5	26	38

Table 15: Top Ten causes of OPD Attendance

No	Disease	2010		2011			2012		
		Cases	%	Condition	cases	%	Condition	cases	%
1	Malaria	75513	58.2	Malaria	108290	54.4	Malaria	140534	51.1
2	Other ARI(Acute	13838	10.7	Other ARI	26767	13.4	Other ARI(Acute	32231	11.7
3	Skin Dis. & Ulcers	8912	6.9	Skin Dis & Ulcers	9884	5.0	Skin Dis. & Ulcers	14422	5.2

4	Diarrhoea Dis	4213	3.2	Typhoid/Enteric	6344	3.2	Diarrhoea Dis	10566	3.8
5	Typhoid/Enteric	4131	3.2	Diarrhoea Dis	5708	2.9	Typhoid/Enteric	5956	2.2
6	Acute Eye infect.	2405	1.9	Acute UTI	2908	1.5	Acute UTI	5252	1.9
7	Pneumonia	1936	1.5	Rheum & JP	2482	1.2	Rheum & JP	5022	1.8
8	Acute UTI	1746	1.3	Pneumonia	2234	1.1	Intestinal worms	3485	1.3
9	Rheum & JP	1471	1.1	Intestinal worms	1933	1.0	Anaemia	3337	1.2
10	RTA	1363	1.1	Anaemia	1749	0.9	Pneumonia	2744	1.0
	Others	14191	10.9	Others	30799	15.5	Others	51574	18.7
	Total	129719	100.0	Total	199098	100.0	Total	275123	100

Nutritional Status of Communities

Year	Total Weight	%Undernourished	% Normal	Vitamin A status for children 6-59 months	Postpartum Vitamin A
2010	4228	69.7%	30.3%	13,975	4,140
2011	8752	77%	23.0%	14,729	4,210
2012	8525	71.6%	28.4%	10,453	3,005

: Immunization Against the Six Childhood Killer Diseases

Antigen	2010		2011		2012	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
BCG	5256	102.2	5848	111.7	5222	98.5
Penta 3	4663	90.6	4691	89.6	4604	86.4
OPV 3	4612	89.6	4693	89.6	4606	86.5
Measles	4877	94.8	4829	92.2	4628	86.9
Yellow Fever	4722	92.2	4736	90.5	4554	85.5
TT2+	4290	83.7	4613	88.1	4698	88.2

: Immunization Against the Six Childhood Killer Diseases

Antigen	2010		2011		2012	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
BCG	5256	102.2	5848	111.7	5222	98.5

Penta 3	4663	90.6	4691	89.6	4604	86.4
OPV 3	4612	89.6	4693	89.6	4606	86.5
Measles	4877	94.8	4829	92.2	4628	86.9
Yellow Fever	4722	92.2	4736	90.5	4554	85.5
TT2+	4290	83.7	4613	88.1	4698	88.2

HIV AIDS CASES

PMTCT

	2010	2011	2012
# Tested	3222	3571	3585
# tested Positive	8	18	18
Prevalence rate	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%

HIV Testing and Counseling

	2010	2011	2012
# Tested	684	790	1553

# tested Positive	9	8	19
Prevalence rate	1.3%	1.0%	1.2%

GPRI II THEMA TIC AREA	DISTRICT OBJECTIV E(S) FOR MEDIUM TERM	CORE & DISTRICT SPECIFIC INDICATO R(S)	INDICAT OR STATUS FOR 2009	INDICAT OR STATUS FOR 2010	INDICAT OR STATUS FOR 2012	INDICAT OR STATUS FOR 2012	INDICAT OR STATUS FOR 2013	TARG ET FOR 2013	PROGR ESS
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			2.5%	Likely to achieve Target
	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			85% 100% 30% 1:2,200	Likely to Achieve
	To reduce	Under five	9.9/1000L	7.6/1000L	2.7/1000L			6/1000	Likely to

	the prevalence of under five mortality in the District by Dec. 2009	mortality rate (no. of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	B	B	B			LB	exceed target
	Increase awareness on malaria by Dec. 2009	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

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.

GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE

ENROLMENT RATES

INSTITUTION	2010			2011			2012			TOTAL		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
KINDERGARTEN	4,483	4,373	8856	4,507		8,799	4,539	4,358	8897	13,529	8,731	26,552
PRIMARY	14,989	13,079	28068	15,622	13,957	29579	13,722	28,860	42582	45,749	40,758	86507
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	3,995	3,344	7339	4,664	3,718	8382	3,703	7,974	11677	12,930	10,765	23695
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	606	242	848	732	299	1031	582	1,678	2260	2,434	1,123	3557
TOTAL	24073	21038	45111	25525	17974	47791	22546	42870	65416	74642	61377	140311
	KG			PRIMARY			JUNIOR HIGH			SENIOR HIGH		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
GENDER PARITY INDEX	1.00	0.97	1.07	0.97	0.99	1.02	1.01	1.00	0.96	0.53	0.49	0.59
TEACHER/PUPIL RATIO	86	122	64	63	94	55	35	40	30	34	29	36

INSTITUTION	NUMBER								
	2010			2011			2012		
	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
DAY NURSERY/KG	93	1	94	95	7	102	90	7	97
PRIMARY SCHOOL	89	1	90	90	8	98	90	7	97
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	34	0	34	36	1	37	35	5	40
TECHNICAL/VOCATIONAL	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
TOTAL	219	2	221	224	16	240	218	19	237

CURRENT INFORMATION ON BASIC SCHOOLS IN GARU-TEMPANE DISTRICT

S/NO	CIRCUIT	INSTITUTION	# OF SCHS	# OF SCHS WITH STANDARD STRUCTURES	# OF SCHS WITH WATER (BOREHOLE)	# OF SCHS WITH SANITATION (KVIP & URINAL)	ENROLMENT			STAFF		
							BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	TRAINED	UNTRAINED	TOTAL
1	GARU EAST	KINDERGARTEN							0			0
		PRIMARY	8	8	6	6	2,313	2,253	4566	45	16	61
		JUNIOR HIGH	6	5	0	3	997	854	1851	33	6	39
2	GARU WEST	KINDERGARTEN							0			0
		PRIMARY	10	8	7	8	2,378	2,126	4504	50	20	70
		JUNIOR HIGH	4	4	3	4	405	392	797	27	8	35
3	TEMPANE	KINDERGARTEN							0			0
		PRIMARY	7	4	5	5	1,650	1,593	3243	29	12	41
		JUNIOR HIGH	4	2	2	3	426	409	835	14	8	22
4	WORİYANGA	KINDERGARTEN							0			0
		PRIMARY	9	4	6	4	1,859	1,620	3479	17	16	33
		JUNIOR HIGH	2	2	2	1	355	239	594	6	8	14
5	BUGRI	KINDERGARTEN							0			0
		PRIMARY	9	6	6	7	2,215	2,078	4293	24	21	45
		JUNIOR HIGH	2	1	0	0	389	250	639	6	3	9
6	BASYONDE	KINDERGARTEN							0			0
		PRIMARY	8	6	5	2	1,475	1,138	2613	12	15	27
		JUNIOR HIGH	4	3	2	2	368	323	691	6	12	18
7	WORIKAMBO	KINDERGARTEN							0			0
		PRIMARY	8	3	6	5	1,324	1,252	2576	25	17	42
		JUNIOR HIGH	5	3	2	2	493	458	951	15	5	20
8	TUBONG	KINDERGARTEN							0			0
		PRIMARY	7	6	4	4	1,713	1,58	1,713	14	29	43
		JUNIOR HIGH	4	2	0	4	352	392	744	12	9	21
9	KPIKPIRA	KINDERGARTEN							0			0
		PRIMARY	7	2	6	5	1,207	1,054	2261	16	18	34
		JUNIOR HIGH	2	1	2	0	179	104	283	4	7	11
10	DENUGU	KINDERGARTEN							0			0

		PRIMARY	8	5	2	4	1,241	1,128	2369	17	19	36
		JUNIOR HIGH	2	1	1	1	201	195	396	7	3	10
11	SONGO	KINDERGARTEN							0			0
		PRIMARY	8	7	5	6	1,342	1,256	2598	16	2	18
		JUNIOR HIGH	3	3	0	0	228	140	368	8	10	18
TOTAL		KINDERGARTEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		PRIMARY	89	59	58	56	18717	#VALUE!	34215	265	185	450
		JUNIOR HIGH	38	27	14	20	4393	3756	8149	138	79	217
TOTAL			127	86	72	76	23110	23471	42364	403	264	667

GPRSII THEMATIC AREA	DISTRICT OBJECTIVE (S) FOR MEDIUM TERM	CORE & DISTRICT SPECIFIC INDICATOR(S)	DISTRICT BASELINE FOR 2009	INDICATOR LEVEL FOR 2010	INDICATOR STATUS FOR 2012	INDICATOR STATUS FOR 2012	INDICATOR STATUS FOR 2013	TARGET FOR 2013	PROGRESS
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT EDUCATION	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	NA			NA 9281	

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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.						
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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 GH¢	Amount Payable GH¢	No. of beneficiary GH¢		Not received 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

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Population</u>	
	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 (Endogenous 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 2012 and handed over to the beneficiary communities. The projects which were started in 2012 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 experience remarkable improvement in minimizing the number of reported cases of abuse in the District. From a figure of 70 in 2005 it drop to 4 in 2006 and still remain at 4 in 2009 and that was maintain. 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 2012. 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 2012 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 2012 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.

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 classroom block at Tarvaago • 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 	Human Resource Dev't

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 at Kpatua • Construction of 1 CHPs compound at Yabrago • Construction of 1 CHPs compound at Kongo • 	Human Resource Dev't
Organize mandatory 3 ordinary meetings of the Assembly	Good governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 ordinary meetings held. 	Good Governance (public participation)

<p>To improve upon both office and residential accommodation in the district</p>	<p>Good governance</p>	<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 	<p>Good Governance</p>
<p>To build the capacity of Private Sector Operators to improve on their service delivery</p>	<p>Priority for Private Sector Competitiveness</p>	<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 rabbits 	<p>Improve trade and industry</p>
<p>To provide support to the vulnerable</p>	<p>Human Resource development (support for the vulnerable and excluded)</p>	<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 	<p>Social services to the vulnerable and man power dev't</p>

		<p>supplementary plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disbursed over GHC 30,000.00 to PWDs 	
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 2012 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 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.