

**BONGO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**  
**UPPER EAST REGION**

**2014**  
**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

**ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF**  
**THE DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP 2014-2017)**

*JANUARY 2015*

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The purpose of compiling the 2014 Annual Progress Report is to assess the performance of the Assembly over the period, track the progress made of the implementation of projects and programmes of the District Medium Term Development Plan under the Ghana Share Growth and Development Agenda (GSDA II) 2014-2017, the status of projects/programmes being implemented, the activities undertaken and the difficulties encountered during the implementation of projects/programmes.

In all an analysis of the various indicators for the year and predictions for 2015 shall be done at this stage where possible.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plays an important aspect for the successful implementation of activities and realization of project desired objectives, this aspect highlights the methodology and difficulties encountered in the process of conducting the M&E activities.

The document also attempts to make an overview of all developmental activities undertaken by the various departments/stakeholders for the period (January-December) given the available resources for the year 2014.

This is a District Annual Progress Report prepared in line with the Implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan for 2014–2017 that will feed into the 2014 National Progress Report to be submitted to Government.

### **BRIEF PROFILE OF THE BONGO DISTRICT**

The Bongo District is one of the thirteen (13) Districts in the Upper East Region. It was created by Legislative Instrument 1446 (LI 1446) in 1988 with Bongo as its capital.

The District lies between longitudes 0.45° W and latitude 10.50° N to 11.09 and has a total area of 459.5 square kilometres.

It shares boundaries with Burkina Faso to the North, Kassena-Nankana East Municipality and Kassena-Nankana West District to the West, Bolgatanga Municipality to the South West and Nabdram District to South East. The District lies within the Oncho-cerciasis-Free Zone.

### **PURPOSE OF THE M&E OVER THE PERIOD**

The 2014 Annual Progress Report is the first of its kind on the implementation of the Bongo District Medium-Term Development Plan (2014 - 2017). The main purpose of the report is to assess the progress made in the implementation of programmes and projects as outlined in the DMTDP (2014–2017), which is based on an assessment of the indicators and targets which were adopted for monitoring and evaluating the achievements and impacts of interventions made during the period.

### **THE M&E PROCESSES AND DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED**

#### **METHODOLOGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MEDIUM TERM PLAN**

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 respective District's Medium Term Development Plans based on given Core Indicators to which Districts could add their own specific indicators if necessary.

This exercise is to report on the performance of these indicators (core and district specific) for the year 2014. 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 collection of data and compilation process was fraught with several challenges. These include:

- Non-availability of some of the required data;
- Annual data of the major sectors for this report are mostly not ready before the required submission date of the report;
- Inconsistencies in the available information;
- Logistical constraints, especially vehicle for the personnel involved in the process; and
- Short notice given by NDPC for submission of the report.

#### **STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DMTDP**

The year 2014 is the first year in the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2014-2017) it is hope that there will be regular and timely inflows of resources to enable the implementation of projects / programmes in the District to improve the standard of living of the people.

It is also anticipated there could be interventions in the form of projects/programmes coming into the District from Central Government and other Development Partners with resources for implementation for the development of the District and its' people.

Despite the above stated difficulties, below is the progress report on development projects undertaken in the year 2014 as well as some indicators and targets under the various thematic areas of GSGDA II 2014-2017 adopted for monitoring.

**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT  
PROJECTS FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 2014**

**EDUCATION**

NO.	PROJECT TITLE/LOCATION	SECTOR	NAME OF CONTRACTOR	CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	DATE OF AWARD	EXP DATE OF COMPL.	ACT. DATE OF COMPL.	EXPEND. TO DATE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	% COMPL.	FUNDING AGENCY
1	Construction of GES office Complex at Bongo	Education	Yaw Berko Company	304,421.33	2,002.00				Finishing Stage	90%	GETFUND
2	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Apuwongo	Education	Mwebe Const. Works	65,000.00	2012				Plastering level	80%	Linda & Peter Davis
3	Construction of 6-unit classroom block with Ancillary Facilities at Namoo-Yakam	Education	Gangaa Enterprise	300,641.45	18/11/2013				Lintel Level		GETFUND
4	Construction of 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary Facilities at Sabliga JHS	Education	Senor-Nsi Enterprise	79,973.95	28/01/2011	01/09/2014		108,135.90	Finishing stages	50%	GETFUND
5	Construction of 2-storey 18unit classroom block at Gowrie SHS	Education	Gamsun Const. Ltd		2010			79,572.80	Finishing stage. Ongoing	90%	GETFUND
6	Construction of 2-storey 18-unit classroom block at Zorko SHS	Education	Bonaba Consult		2010				At 2nd floor level. Ongoing		GETFUND
7	Construction of single storey Boy's Dormitory Block (ground type) at Zorko SHS	Education	Alhaji Amadu Zaaki Ltd	538,474.09	22/05/2012				Substructure Level	45%	GETFUND
8	Construction of single storey Girl's Dormitory Block (ground type) at Zorko SHS	Education	L.A Akwaaba Ventures	506,042.33	28/02/2012				Finishing Stage	90%	GETFUND
9	Construction of Dining Hall/Kitchen block at Gowrie SHS	Education	Franklalk Enterprise	851,767.74	22/03/2012				Roofing Completed	75%	GETFUND
10	Construction of 6-unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Abokobisi	Education	Lemyaarum company		08/09/2011				Sub-structure level	15%	GETFUND

NO.	PROJECT TITLE/LOCATION	SECTOR	NAME OF CONTRACTOR	CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	DATE OF AWARD	EXP DATE OF COMPL.	ACT. DATE OF COMPL.	EXPEND. TO DATE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	% COMPL.	FUNDING AGENCY
11	Construction of 6-unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Soe-Agomo	Education	Masungo Ent.	185,991.05	09/09/2011	23/06/2012		163,941.33	Finishing stage	95%	GETFUND
12	Construction of 2-Storey 18-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Gowrie SHS	Education							At last floor level. Ongoing	65%	GETFUND
13	construction of 6-Unit Classroom with ancillary facilities at St. Annes Primary	Education	Bedco Constrade	183,587.15	09/09/2011	23/06/2012		80,158.95	At gable level. Project at standstill	50%	GETFUND
14	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Gowrie	Education	Lamyaarum Corn. Ltd	183,587.15	08/09/2011				At lintel level. Ongoing	45%	GETFUND
15	Construction of 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary facilities at Saliga/Beo-Tankoo JHS	Education	Samor-Nsi Service	159,569.02	28/01/2011	14/08/2011		104,679.70	Practically completed and in use	98%	GETFUND
16	Construction of 3-Unit with Ancillary facilities at T. I. Ahammadiya	Education	Passay Ventures	145,000.00	16/07/2014	16/11/2014			At Lintel Level	45%	GETFUND
17	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Tarongo JHS	Education	Alhaji Amadu Agongo & Sons Ent.	145,000.00	16/07/2014	16/11/2014			At Plastering level. Ongoing	63%	GETFUND
18	Construction of One Storey 12-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Soe SHS	Education							At substructure level. Ongoing	10%	GETFUND
19	Construction of Dimming Hall/Kitchen Block at Soe SHS	Education	Solodom Const. Ltd	1,290,900.00	16/07/2014				At substructure level. Ongoing	15%	GETFUND
20	Construction of Single Storey Girls Dormitory Block at Soe SHS	Education	Sunlu (Ghana) Ltd	860,984.08	16/07/2014	16/01/2016			At substructure level. Ongoing	10%	GETFUND

21	Construction of 2-Storey Administrative /Laboratory/ICT Block at Azeem-Namoo SHS	Education	Lubie Const. Works Ltd	843,763.91	16/07/2014	16/01/2016			1st Floor decking in progress. Ongoing	25%	GETFUND
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NO.	PROJECT TITLE/LOCATION	SECTOR	NAME OF CONTRACTOR	CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	DATE OF AWARD	EXP DATE OF COMPL.	ACT. DATE OF COMPL.	EXPEND. TO DATE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	% COMPL.	FUNDING AGENCY
35	Supply of 279 School bags, 279 Sandals and 837 yards of School Uniform to Needy Pupils in Basic Schools in Bongo	Education	F.A Mytyme Ent.	29,950.65	07/05/2015				completed and in use	100%	GPEG
36	Sowing of 279 Uniforms to Needy Pupils in Basic Schools in Bongo	Education	Samwaf Est. Ltd	4,185.00	16/04/2014				completed and in use	100%	GPEG
37	Supply of 192 Cartons of White Chalk, 82 Cartons of Colour and 35 Pieces of Hard Plastic globes to Basic Schools in Bongo	Education	Redemption Blood Ltd	20,232.00	07/05/2014				completed and in use	100%	GPEG
38	Supply of 320 Metal Dual-Desk for Kindergarten Pupils in Bongo	Education	Do No Evil Const. & Trading Ent	49,280.00	19/11/2014				Completed and in use	100%	GPEG
39	Supply of 300 Metal Dual-Desk for Lower Primary Pupils in Bongo	Education	Amalug Comp. Ltd	46,350.00	19/11/2014				Completed and in use	100%	GPEG
40	Supply of 230 Metal Dual-Desk for Lower Primary Pupils in Bongo	Education	BedCo-Contrade Ent.	35,535.00	19/11/2014				Completed and in use	100%	GPEG
41	Supply of 200 Metal Dual-Desk for Lower Primary Pupils in Bongo	Education	Makoso Ent.	30,900.00	19/11/2014				Completed and in use	100%	GPEG
42	Construction of 2-Bedroom Semi-Detached Quarters at Zorko SHS	Education	Time Heals Ent. Ltd	254,811.20	18/07/2014	18/01/2016			At substructure level. Ongoing	15%	GETFUND
43	Construction of 2 Bedroom Semi-Detached Quarters at Zorko SHS 'A'	Education	Alhaji Mumuni Atipaga Ltd	285,322.56	20/11/2014	20/08/2015			At substructure level. Ongoing	20%	GETFUND

44	Construction of 2 Bedroom Semi-Detached Quarters at Zorko SHS 'B'	Education	Alhaji Mumuni Atipaga Ltd	286,230.67	20/11/2014	20/08/2015			At sub-structure level.Ongoing	10%	GETFUND
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### HEALTH

NO.	PROJECT TITLE/LOCATION	SECTOR	NAME OF CONTRACTOR	CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	DATE OF AWARD	EXP DATE OF COMPL.	ACT. DATE OF COMPL.	EXPEND. TO DATE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	% COMPL	FUNDING AGENCY
1	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Atampintin	Health							Completed	100%	MPCF
2	Rehabilitation of Theatre at the Bongo District Hospital	Health							Roofed. Plastering in progress. Ongoing	85%	WVI/DACF /MPCF

### WATER AND SANITATION

NO.	PROJECT TITLE/LOCATION	SECTOR	NAME OF CONTRACTOR	CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	DATE OF AWARD	EXP DATE OF COMPL.	ACT. DATE OF COMPL.	EXPEND. TO DATE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	% COMPL	FUNDING AGENCY
1	Construction of Small Town Water System at Zorkor	Water	NamDev't Ass. & BlessedField Const. Ltd	1,793,633.79	17/02/2014				On going		SRWSP
2	Construction of Small Town Water System at Zorkor	Water	Kad-Bimah Ent. Ltd	1,295,170.12	17/02/2014	08/11/2014			On going		SRWSP
3	Drilling of 20 boreholes at Bongo District	Water	Trust Water Ltd	207,655.50		08/11/2014			19 Boreholes drilled and capped		SRWSP
3	Construction of 10no.4-Seater KVIP latrines with hand washing facilities at Bongo Dist.	Sanitation	WaterSan Engineering Ltd	211,282.97		15/12/2014			Completed and in use	100%	SRWSP

4	Construction of 10 Seater pour flush Toilet at Bongo	Sanitation	Mwebe Tom Const.	79,497.54	16/07/2014					At Plastering level		DDF
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#### GOVERNANCE

NO.	PROJECT TITLE/LOCATION	SECTOR	NAME OF CONTRACTOR	CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	DATE OF AWARD	EXP DATE OF COMPL.	ACT. DATE OF COMPL.	EXPEND. TO DATE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	% COMPL.	FUNDING AGENCY
1	Construction of CIC/Post Office at Bongo	Governance	F.A Eleum Enterprise	303,997.36	05/03/2012				Structure Built. Fence wall yet to start	85%	GEIF
2	Construction of Radio Station at Bongo	Governance	Lemyaarum Company Ltd	65,479.40	25/07/2011				Roofed. Yet to plaster. Ongoing	65%	DACF
3	Construction of DFO's bungalow at Anafobisi	Governance	Gamsabu Const. Ltd	49,526.87	17/03/2008				At Finishing level. At standstill	85%	DACF
4	Construction of DA office complex at Bongo	Governance	Bamuka Enterprise	197,238.10	15/04/2008				At First floor level. At standstill	10%	DACF
5	Rehabilitation of DCD's Bungalow at Bongo	Governance	Adongo Nyaaba Rasford Ent.	48,932.68	06/11/2014	06/01/2015			At finishing level. Ongoing	90%	DACF

#### MICRO/DISTRICT ECONOMY

NO.	PROJECT TITLE/LOCATION	SECTOR	NAME OF CONTRACTOR	CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	DATE OF AWARD	EXP DATE OF COMPL.	ACT. DATE OF COMPL.	EXPEND. TO DATE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	% COMPL.	FUNDING AGENCY
1	Rehabilitation of Feo Dam at Feo-Nabisi	Micro Economy	Tumsung Enterprise	224,608.53	18/11/2013				Completed and handed over	100%	GSOP
2	Rehabilitation of Gamborogo Dam	Micro Economy	Masagri Comp.	246,975.97	18/11/2013				Completed and handed over	100%	GSOP

3	Construction of Jubilee Market at Bongo	Micro Economy	Bass & Brothers Ltd	431,750.83	15/10/2008					At Roofing Stage	80%	GOG
4	Construction of Cattle Kraal at Feo	Micro Economy	T. A. Tumsung Ent.	38,662.27	16/07/2014	22/12/2014	27/11/2014			Completed and in Use	100%	DDF
5	Supply of 300 Low Tension Poles in Bongo District	Micro Economy	TeiwePinoree Com. Ltd	175,800.00	16/07/2014	17/09/14/	26/08/2014			Completed	100%	DDF

#### FEEDER ROADS

SER. NO.	PROJECT TITLE/LOCATION	SECTOR	NAME OF CONTRACTOR	CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	DATE OF AWARD	EXP DATE OF COMPL.	ACT. DATE OF COMPL.	EXPEND. TO DATE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	% COMPL.	FUNDING AGENCY
1	Spot Improvement of Yorogo-Dua F/R Road	Feeder Road	Balima Enterprise	162,568.00	06/12/2012				Completed and handed over	100%	GSOP
2	Construction of Bolgatanga-Bongo Road	Feeder Road	Myturn Company Ltd						Ongoing	50%	GOG
3	Rehabilitation of Gorigo-Balungu (1.8KM) Feeder Road	Feeder Road	Labando Ent.	169,190.00	17/09/2014	17/12/2014			ongoing	50%	GSOP
4	Construction of 12km Ghanadaa-Akuiyo Feeder Road	Feeder Road							Completed	100%	NRGP
5	Rehabilitation of 8 Akaseringa-Oncho Free Zone Feeder Road	Feeder Road							Completed	100%	NRGP
6	Rehabilitation of Balungu-Sambolgo (2.8KM) Feeder Road	Feeder Road	Dipama Invest. Ltd	187,700.41	14/05/2014	14/11/2014			ongoing	80%	GSOP
7	Rehabilitation of Goo-Kadare (3.5KM) Feeder Road	Feeder Road		321,960.00	03/10/2014	31/01/2015			ongoing	60%	GSOP

## UPDATE ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS

No.	Indicator (categorized by GSGDAII Thematic Areas)	District Baseline (2013)	Target (2017)	Indicator level (2014)	Indicator level (2015)	Indicator level (2016)	Indicator level (2017)
<b><i>ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO-ECONOMY STATUTORY</i></b>							
1	% increase in revenue generation internally	10%	40%	9.4%			
2	No. of group dynamic trainings conducted for selected Groups	3	10	3			
3	No. of technical training on new product development for basket weavers groups in the district	3	10	2			
4	No. of group capacity built in value chain development.	5	10	-			
5	No. of trainings conducted on credit management, records keeping and marketing for basket weaving groups.	6	10	2			
6	No. of groups adopting improved technologies and tools in producing baskets	35	50	2			
7	No. of MSEs seminars organized on guinea fowl as MSE sectors.	10	10	-			
8	No. of training on value chain development conducted for guinea fowl farmers.	2	3	-			

No.	Indicator (categorized by GSGDAII Thematic Areas)	District Baseline (2013)	Target (2017)	Indicator level (2014)	Indicator level (2015)	Indicator level (2016)	Indicator level (2017)
<b><i>ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR</i></b>							
9	% increase in support for Micro/Small Scale Enterprise	35%	75%	-			
10	No. of youth employed in the district	1,500	2,500	-			
11	No. of communities sensitized on sheabutter extraction	10	15	3			
12	No. of sheabutter production groups formed in selected	5	15	3			
13	No. of group dynamics training conducted for guinea fowl farmers in the district	2	5	2			
14	No. of technical trainings breed selection, incubation,	2	5	1			

	feeding/watering and mortality control for selected farmers						
15	No. of market researchers conducted on guinea fowl	2	5	1			
16	No. of management trainings conducted and credit facilities for guinea fowl farmers	3	5	-			
17	No. of guinea fowl producers linked to financial institutions for credit facilities communities	133	100	-			
18	No. of technical trainings conducted on quality control for sheabutter	4	10	4			
19	No. of market researchers conducted on sheabutter	2	5	1			
20	No. of market linkages between producers and buyers	2	5	3			
21	No. of management training on records keeping, marketing, costing, pricing and credit management for sheabutter production groups.	4	10	33			
22	No. of tourist site developed for revenue generation	Nil	3	-			

No.	Indicator (categorized by GSGDAII Thematic Areas)	District Baseline (2013)	Target (2017)	Indicator level (2014)	Indicator level (2015)	Indicator level (2016)	Indicator level (2017)
<b><i>ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</i></b>							
23	% increase in yield of selected crops livestock and fish	<b>Crops</b> Maize: 1,215 Millet: 3,600 Sorghum: 6,650 Rice: 6,080  <b>Livestock</b> Cattle: 29,000 Sheep: 35,000	5%  5%  5%  5%  5%  5%  5%	1,183  3,558  4,448  4,500			

		Goats: 40,000 Poultry: 96,000	5% 5%	45,000 100,000			
24	No. of dam constructed	0	4	-			
25	No. of dams rehabilitated	8	6	2			
26	No. of WUA's trained	8	Nil				
27	No. of hectares of land developed at the Oncho-freed Zone	2,500 Hectares	4,000 Hectares	-			
28	No. of communities sensitized on the need to farm in the Oncho-freed Zone	32	8	8			
29	No. of groups capacities built to engage in poultry farming	96	96	56			
30	No. surveillance & visits conducted on diseases and pests	0	Nil	-			

No.	Indicator (categorized by GSGDAII Thematic Areas)	District Baseline (2013)	Target (2017)	Indicator level (2014)	Indicator level (2015)	Indicator level (2016)	Indicator level (2017)
<b><i>ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</i></b>							
31	No. of livestock & poultry vaccinated against pests & diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livestock: 40,000</li> <li>• Poultry: 96,000</li> </ul>	5% 5%	40,000 100,000			
32	No. of spraying gangs trained in the district	12	24	6			
33	No. of markets rehabilitated	Nil	4	-			
34	No. of major crops, livestock and poultry farmers identified	20,000	40,000 Farmers	30,000			
35	No. of farmers sensitized to work in groups	53 farmer Groups	7 farmer groups	56 farmer groups			
36	No. of warehouses constructed at strategic places	Nil	12 warehouses	-			
37	No. of farmers linked to the Bongo Rural Bank for credit facilities.	52 farmer Groups	17 farmer groups	23 farmer groups			

No.	Indicator (categorized by GSGDAII Thematic Areas)	District Baseline (2013)	Target (2017)	Indicator level (2014)	Indicator level (2015)	Indicator level (2016)	Indicator level (2017)
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT</b>							
38	Proportion/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated Trunk roads Feeder roads	- 90.30km	- 120km	- 150.40km			
39	No. of communities connected to electricity	24	65	33			
40	% of people using LP Gas	25%	55%	-			
41	% of population with access to potable water	77.28%	89%	79%			
42	% of population with access to improved sanitation (HH latrine, Public Toilets, KVIP, flush toilets.	20%	27%	21%			
No.	Indicator (categorized by GSGDAII Thematic Areas)	District Baseline (2013)	Target (2017)	Indicator level (2014)	Indicator level (2015)	Indicator level (2016)	Indicator level (2017)
<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT</b>							
43	Gross Enrolment Rate ❖ KG ❖ Primary ❖ JHS ❖ SHS	126.4% 132.3% 106.6% 56.7%	175.1% 148.1% 119.4% 61.8%	130% 135% 95% 55%			
44	Net Admission Rate ❖ Primary ❖ JHS	66% 44.5%	82.5% 50.5%	63% -			
45	Gender Parity Index ❖ KG ❖ Primary ❖ JHS ❖ SHS	0.96 0.95 1.09 1.10	1.00 1.01 1.15 1.13	1.01 0.96 1.42 1.13			
46	% increase in BECE performance	22.1%	42.5%	24.2%			
47	No. of schools constructed ❖ KG ❖ Primary ❖ JHS ❖ SHS ❖ Technical/Vocational	7 8 6 Nil Nil	15 18 10 Nil Nil	- - - - -			
48	No. of sanitary facilities provided to schools	26	28	13			
49	No. of water facilities provided to schools	12	15	-			

No.	Indicator (categorized by GSGDAII Thematic Areas)	District Baseline (2013)	Target (2017)	Indicator level (2014)	Indicator level (2015)	Indicator level (2016)	Indicator level (2017)
<b><i>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT</i></b>							
50	% increase in the number of people using internet services	10	75	-			
51	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	Nil	Nil	-			
52	Maternal Mortality Ratio	237.8	75	115.7			
53	Under-five Mortality Rate	Nil	Nil	-			
54	Malaria case fatality in children under 5	0.06	0.03	0.00			
55	No. of CHPS compounds constructed	10	12	-			
56	No. of Nurses Quarters constructed	7	5	-			
57	Accessibility of public buildings to PWDs	20	40	-			
58	No. of PWDs equipped with entrepreneurial skills	30	30	-			
59	No. of OVCs supported	1,009	2,000	-			
No.	Indicator (categorized by GSGDAII Thematic Areas)	District Baseline (2013)	Target (2017)	Indicator level (2014)	Indicator level (2015)	Indicator level (2016)	Indicator level (2017)
<b><i>TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNMENT</i></b>							
60	No. of fora organized for communities on Human Rights and responsibilities	Nil	20 fora	2			
61	No. of civil education clubs formed in Basic & Second Cycle Institutions	Basic: 10 Second Cycle: 2	Basic: 20 Second Cycle: 3	- 2			
62	No. of civic education clubs formed on their roles and responsibilities	Basic: 10 Second Cycle: 2	Basic: 20 Second Cycle: 3	12 5			
63	No. of workshops organized for selected women/women groups on decision making processes at the district level	Nil	8	9			
64	No. of community sensitization for stakeholders on cultural/traditional practices that affect women and children	8	16	-			
65	No. of information sharing sessions organized for traditional rulers, Assembly members & departments on cultural/traditional practices	8	16	-			

66	No. of training sessions organized on the Domestic Violence Law	8	16	-			
67	No. of Town/Area Councils rehabilitated	6	7	-			
68	No. of staff recruited for the Town/Area Council	11	25	-			
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator (categorized by GSGDAII Thematic Areas)</b>	<b>District Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>Target (2017)</b>	<b>Indicator level (2014)</b>	<b>Indicator level (2015)</b>	<b>Indicator level (2016)</b>	<b>Indicator level (2017)</b>
<b>TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNMENT</b>							
69	No. of Police Posts constructed	-	3	-			
70	No. of Police accommodation constructed	1	2	-			
71	No. of Court building constructed	Nil	1	-			
72	No. of bungalows constructed for the Judiciary	Nil	1	-			
73	Police-Citizen ratio	1:2,698	1:1,773	1:1,773			
74	No. of office accommodation constructed for the Fire Service	Nil	1	-			
75	No. of office accommodation provided for the District Assembly	Nil	4-storey office complex	-			
76	No. of residential accommodation provided for district staff	Nil	2	-			
77	No. of low cost houses rehabilitated for staff	Nil	2	-			
78	No. of residential bungalows provided for district staff	1	2	-			
79	Total amount of Internally Generated Revenue	223,813.64	313,340.00	237,255.61			
80	Proportion of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	Nil	Nil	4,442,947.30 (82.8%)			
81	Proportion of DA expenditure within the DMTDP	3,779,901.95 (77,140.86)	98% (2%)	3,977,381.83			

## CHAPTER TWO

### ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

Ensuring and Sustaining macroeconomic stability is a good prerequisite for national development, hence this thematic area looks at the micro indicators as well as revenue performance in the District that will have a positive impact on the macroeconomic indicators of the national economy. The table shows revenue and expenditure performance of the District.

#### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE, 2013 – 2014

Item	2013			2014		
	Revenue (GH¢)	Expenditure (GH¢)	Variance (GH¢)	Revenue (GH¢)	Expenditure (GH¢)	Variance (GH¢)
Personnel Emolment	244,529.04	256,489.04	00.00	672,924.99	664,415.05	00.00
IGF	223,813.64	243,731.76	-19,918.12	237,255.61	255,016.33	-17,760.72
DACF	531,352.14	539,125.64	-7,773.50	682,714.19	649,304.12	33,410.07
GSFP	595,631.77	575,305.18	20,326.59	742,474.02	666,990.36	75,483.66
DDF	459,170.00	949,287.63	-490,117.63	772,056.79	592,513.62	179,538.17
PWDs	47,144.64	45,988.50	1,156.14	29,403.02	32,803.50	-3,400.48
MPCF	62,981.40	24,994.00	37,987.40	104,256.67	60,006.00	44,250.67
GSOP	1,048,716.00	1,053,263.95	-4,547.95	879,278.91	815,641.64	63,636.27
SRWSP	250,777.98	164,221.53	86,556.45	1,528,872.09	1,618,995.29	-90,123.20
MSHAP	-	1,720.00	-1,720.00	2,000.00	885.00	1,115.00
STWSSP	5.00	-	5.00	-	6,340.00	-6,340.00
IBIS	4,002.30	3,962.25	40.05	-	-	-
HIPC	-	2,850.00	-2,850.00	500.00	-	500.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,468,123.91</b>	<b>3,860,939.48</b>	<b>-392,815.57</b>	<b>5,437,736.29</b>	<b>5,362,916.90</b>	<b>74,819.39</b>

## **FINANCING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DMTDP**

The District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) continues to be the largest GOG source of development fund which the District Assembly uses in financing the implementation of the DMTDP.

The release of the DACF, however, has been very irregular while the amount released quarterly also fell short of expectation, with unplanned/unnotified deductions at source, thereby adversely affecting plan implementation. For instance, the District Assembly has not yet received the DACF allocations for the fourth (4<sup>th</sup>) quarters as at the end of 2014 fiscal year.

HIPC funds as a source of GOG development fund is however not consistent and reliable. The year under review saw no HIPC funds to the Assembly and also no release in 2013.

GSFP funds which also constitute another source of GOG funds are purposely for the implementation of Ghana School Feeding Programme. The fund has been very consistent and reliable as more schools are being added to benefit from the programme. The year under review saw a very sharp increase in GSFP funds to the Assembly from Five Hundred and Ninety-Five Thousand, Six Hundred and Thirty-One Ghana Cedis and Seventy-Seven Pesewas in 2013 to Seven Hundred and Forty-Two Thousand, Four Hundred and Seventy-Four Ghana Cedis and Two Pesewas in 2014 as indicated in the above table.

Development Partners (DPs)/Donors constitute the remaining source of funds for the implementation of the DMTDP. Some of the funds are, however, programme/project specific and do not allow the Assembly to use its discretion in the application/utilization of the fund, e.g. Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP). However, District Development Facility (DDF) is somehow wide in its application/utilization.

## **INTERNALLY GENERATED FUNDS (IGF)**

The performance of the District Assembly with respect to the Internally Generated Fund (IGF) over the period continues to improve albeit marginally.

As at the end of 2013, IGF stood at Two Hundred and Twenty-Three Thousand, Eight Hundred and Thirteen Ghana Cedis and Sixty-Four Pesewas. This increased marginally to Two Hundred and Thirty-Seven Thousand and Two Hundred and Fifty-Five Ghana Cedis and Sixty-One Pesewas over the period under review. This shows the seriousness of the Assembly towards improving on its IGF. However, as at the end of 2014, the target of Three Hundred and Thirteen Thousand, Three Hundred and Forty Ghana Cedis was not met.

The performance in IGF generation over the period is attributable to the following:

- The involvement of the sub-district structures (Town and Area Councils) in revenue mobilization;
- The occasional use of Revenue Task Forces in revenue collection;
- Charging/fixing realistic rates/fees;
- Reliable database on revenue generation; and
- Monitoring of revenue collectors.

However, the IGF target set for the planned period was not achieved which could be attributed to the following:

- Deplorable nature of the road network in the District
- Weak monitoring/supervision of revenue collectors
- Absence of a viable revenue taskforce
- Low crop yield as a result of insufficient rainfall/poor weather conditions
- Lack of logistical support for revenue mobilization
- Inadequate education/sensitization on the need to pay rates/fees

It is to be noted that the bulk of this money continues to be used in servicing the recurrent budget of the District Assembly, with virtually nothing left for physical development.

### CHAPTER THREE

#### ENHANCE COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

Under this thematic area, the goal is improving the competitiveness of the private sector to attract capital from both domestic and international sources to accelerate growth and transformation of Ghana's economy. Below are some interventions undertaken in the District over the period under review towards achieving this goal.

#### BUSINESS ADVISORY CENTRE

NO	ACTIVITY	DATE ORGANIZED	TARGET GROUP	NO. OF PPTS			VENUE
				MALE	FEMALE	TOT.	
1	4-Day Technical Workshop on Sheabutter Improvement	24 <sup>th</sup> – 27 <sup>th</sup> January, 2014	EDAIF Export Group	-	10	10	Bongo – Soe
2	1-Day Networking Meeting	28 <sup>th</sup> January, 2014	EDAIF Export Group	-	10	10	Bongo – Soe
3	Follow – up (Business Counselling)	January- March 2013	BAC Clients	16	12	28	District-wide
4	Ghana International Trade Fair	27 <sup>th</sup> February- 10 <sup>th</sup> March 2014	Traditional Craft (Basket Weaving and Leather Bags)	1	-	1	Accra
5	Basic CBT in Modern Designs in Basket Weaving	28 <sup>th</sup> May – 7 <sup>th</sup> June, 2014	Zorko-Kanga Craft Centre	1	29	30	Zorko-Kanga
6	Basic CBT in Soap Making	30 <sup>th</sup> May – 8 <sup>th</sup> June 2014	Nyariga Craft Centre	-	27	27	Nyariga
7	Training in Occupational Safety, Health and Environmental Management	9 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> June, 2014	Bongo – Soe Shea nut Processors	-	56	56	Bongo – Soe
8	Follow – up (Business Counseling)	April - June 2014	BAC Clients	10	20	30	District-wide
9	Needs Assessment	1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2014	Bongo Traditional Cloth Weavers Association (Asizele Group)	2	48	50	Bongo

10	Needs Assessment	10 <sup>th</sup> June 2014	Bongo Motor Bike/Mechanics Association	10	-	10	Bongo
11	One – Day Sensitization and Needs Assessment	12 <sup>th</sup> August, 2014	NBSSI-EDAIF Group	-	15	15	Bongo – Soe
12	Stakeholder Forum	16 <sup>th</sup> September, 2014	MSEs Development Stakeholders	10	10	20	Bongo
13	Follow – up (Business Counseling)	July – September, 2014	BAC Clients	10	21	31	District-wide
14	Needs Assessment	15 <sup>th</sup> September 2014	AsongtaabaSheabutter Group (Executives)	1	2	3	Bongo
15	Needs Assessment	18 <sup>th</sup> September 2014	TankooAsongtaabaSheabutter Group	1	20	21	Beo - Tankoo
16	Entrepreneurship Training and Business Management	16 <sup>th</sup> - 18 <sup>th</sup> October, 2014	NBSSI-EDAIF Group	-	15	15	Bongo – Soe
17	Basic CBT in Modern Designs in Basket Weaving	17 <sup>th</sup> – 26 <sup>th</sup> November, 2014	Anoyine Basket Weavers	-	25	25	Zorkor – Awaah
18	Basic CBT in Guinea Fowl Rearing	22 <sup>nd</sup> – 31 <sup>st</sup> October, 2014	Namoo Guinea Fowl Farmers	23	5	28	Namoo
19	Training on Elements of a strong Group	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> November, 2014	Namoo Guinea Fowl Farmers	23	5	28	Namoo
20	5-Day Technical Workshop in Soap making production using sheabutter	8 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> December, 2014	NBSSI-EDAIF Group	-	10	10	Bongo-Soe
21	Follow – up (Business Counseling)	October – December 2014	BAC Clients	9	27	36	District-wide
22	Needs Assessment	11 <sup>th</sup> November 2014	Amanga Smock Weavers Group	6	6	12	Amanga

23	Needs Assessment	12 <sup>th</sup> November 2014	Sambolgo Smock Weavers Group	27	2	29	Sambolgo
24	Post Training Visit/Monitoring	19 <sup>th</sup> November 2014	Zorkor-Kanga Craft Centre	1	18	19	Zorkor-Kanga
25	Needs Assessment	25 <sup>th</sup> November 2014	DuaPito and Malt Processing Group	6	24	30	Dua
26	Needs Assessment and Management Training	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> December 2014	School Feeding Caterers	20	3	23	Bongo
26	2014 Clients Exhibition and Tradeshow	3 <sup>rd</sup> – 6 <sup>th</sup> December 2014	BAC Clients	4	5	9	District-wide
28	Needs Assessment	10 <sup>th</sup> December 2014	Gowrie Basket Weavers Group	2	52	54	Gowrie
	<b>Total</b>			<b>183</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>660</b>	

### NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Nine (9) Need Assessments were organized for some groups/communities in the District. Below are the details:

DATE	TARGET GROUP	NO. OF PPTS			VENUE	NEEDS ASSESSED	RECOMMENDED INTERVENTIONS
		MALE	FEMALE	TOT.			
1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2014	Bongo Traditional Cloth Weavers Association (Asizeele Group)	2	48	50	Bongo	1. Interest in improving their skills in the Traditional Cloth Weaving  2. Interest in adopting new technology in Basic Soap Making  3. Inadequate knowledge in keeping basic	1. CBT in Traditional Cloth Weaving  2. CBT in Soap Making  3. General Business Management

						records.	
10 <sup>th</sup> June 2014	Bongo Motor Bike/Mechanics Association	10	-	10	Bongo	<p>1. Disunity among Group leaders and members.</p> <p>2. Inadequate knowledge in keeping basic records.</p> <p>3. Lacking behind in modern motor mechanical/electrical repairs.</p>	<p>1. Training on Elements of a strong group</p> <p>2. General Business Management</p> <p>3. Technical Training in modern motor mechanical/electrical repairs.</p>
15 <sup>th</sup> September 2014	AsongtaabaSheabutter Group (Executives)	1	2	3	Bongo	<p>1. Inadequate knowledge in keeping basic records.</p> <p>2. Lack of commitments of the Group members.</p>	<p>1. General Business Management CBT in</p> <p>2. Training on Elements of a strong group.</p>
18 <sup>th</sup> September 2014	Bongo TankooAsongtaabaSheabutter Group	1	20	21	Dua - Tankoo	<p>1. Inadequate knowledge in keeping basic records.</p> <p>2. Outmoded skills in shaenut processing.</p>	<p>1. General Business Management</p> <p>2. CBT in Improved Sheanut Processing Skills.</p>
11 <sup>th</sup> November 2014	Amanga Smock Weavers Group	6	6	12	Amanga	<p>1. Inadequate knowledge in keeping basic records.</p> <p>2. Lack of commitments of the Group members.</p> <p>3. Inadequate capital</p>	<p>1. General Business Management CBT in</p> <p>2. Training on Elements of a strong group.</p> <p>3. Assist them to assess financial assistance</p>

12 <sup>th</sup> November 2014	Sambolgo Smock Weavers Group	27	2	29	Sambolgo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate knowledge in keeping basic records.</li> <li>2. Lack of commitments of the Group members.</li> <li>3. Not abreast with the modern trend of weaving.</li> <li>4. Interest in new technology adoption</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. General Business Management</li> <li>2. Training on Elements of a strong group.</li> <li>3. CBT in Smock Weaving</li> <li>4. CBT in Bee-keeping</li> </ol>
25 <sup>th</sup> November 2014	DuaPito and Malt Processing Group	6	24	30	Dua	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate knowledge in keeping basic records.</li> <li>2. Lack of commitments of the Group members.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. General Business Management</li> <li>2. Training on Elements of a strong group.</li> </ol>
2 <sup>nd</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> December 2014	School Feeding Caterers	20	3	23	Bongo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of commitments of the Group members.</li> <li>2. Businesses not registered.</li> <li>3. Inadequate capital</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training on Elements of a strong group</li> <li>2. Assist them to register their businesses.</li> <li>3. Assist them to assess financial assistance</li> </ol>
10 <sup>th</sup> December 2014	Gowrie Basket Weavers Group	2	52	54	Gowrie	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of commitments of the Group members.</li> <li>2. Group not registered.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training on Elements of a strong group</li> <li>2. Assist them to register the Group.</li> </ol>

						3. lack improved and modern skills in weaving	3. CBT in improved and modern skills in Basket Weaving
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>232</b>			

#### IDENTIFICATION OF BDS PROVIDERS

One (1) BDS Provider was identified in Traditional Craft (Basket Weaving and Leather Bags) in the district and was recommended to Rural Enterprises Programme (REP) during the year under review.

NAME OF PROVIDER	ADDRESS/LOCATION	SERVICES PROVIDED
Tahiru Aberinga	Nyariga	Traditional Craft (Basket Weaving and Leather Bags)

#### FACILITATING MSE's ACCESS TO BUSINESS SUPPORT SERVICE

NO	ACTIVITY	DATE ORGANIZED	TARGET GROUP	NO. OF PPTS			VENUE
				MALE	FEMALE	TOT.	
1	4-Day Technical Workshop on Sheabutter Improvement	24 <sup>th</sup> – 27 <sup>th</sup> January, 2014	EDAIF Export Group	-	10	10	Bongo – Soe
2	1-Day Networking Meeting	28 <sup>th</sup> January, 2014	EDAIF Export Group	-	10	10	Bongo – Soe
3	Ghana International Trade Fair	27 <sup>th</sup> February- 10 <sup>th</sup> March 2014	Traditional Craft (Basket Weaving and Leather Bags)	1	-	1	Accra
4	Basic CBT in Modern Designs in Basket Weaving	28 <sup>th</sup> May – 7 <sup>th</sup> June, 2014	Zorko-Kanga Craft Centre	1	29	30	Zorko-Kanga
5	Basic CBT in Soap Making	30 <sup>th</sup> May – 8 <sup>th</sup> June, 2014	Nyariga Craft Centre	-	27	27	Nyariga
6	Training in Occupational Safety, Health and Environmental	9 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> June, 2014	Bongo – Soe Sheanut Processors	-	56	56	Bongo – Soe

	Management						
7	One – Day Sensitization and Needs Assessment	12 <sup>th</sup> August, 2014	NBSSI-EDAIF Group	-	15	15	Bongo – Soe
8	Entrepreneurship Training and Business Management	16 <sup>th</sup> - 18 <sup>th</sup> October, 2014	NBSSI-EDAIF Group	-	15	15	Bongo – Soe
9	Basic CBT in Modern Designs in Basket Weaving	17 <sup>th</sup> – 26 <sup>th</sup> November, 2014	Anoyine Basket Weavers	-	25	25	Zorkor – Awaah
10	Basic CBT in Guinea Fowl Rearing	22 <sup>nd</sup> – 31 <sup>st</sup> October, 2014	Namoo Guinea Fowl Farmers	23	5	28	Namoo
11	Training on Elements of a strong Group	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> November, 2014	Namoo Guinea Fowl Farmers	23	5	28	Namoo
12	5-Day Technical Workshop in Soap making production using sheabutter	8 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> December, 2014	NBSSI-EDAIF Group	-	10	10	Bongo-Soe
	<b>Total</b>			<b>48</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>255</b>	

#### STRENGTHENING OF ASSOCIATIONS

DATE	TYPE OF PROGRAMME	TARGET GROUP	NO. OF PPTS		
			MALE	FEMALE	TOT.
18 <sup>th</sup> January, 2014	Meeting the Group	Bongo – Soe Shea nut Processors	-	90	90
January-March	Follow – up (Business Counseling)	BAC Clients	16	12	28
1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2014	Meeting the Group	Bongo Traditional Cloth Weavers Association (Asizeele Group)	2	48	50
8 <sup>th</sup> May, 2014	Meeting the Leaders	A-Alanpi Women Group – Dua-Ikena	1	2	3
28 <sup>th</sup> May – 7 <sup>th</sup> June, 2014	Basic CBT in Modern Designs in Basket Weaving	Zorko-Kanga Craft Centre	1	29	30

30 <sup>th</sup> May – 8 <sup>th</sup> June, 2014	Basic CBT in Soap Making	NyarigaCraft Centre	-	27	27
9 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> June, 2014	Training in Occupational Safety, Health and Environmental	Bongo – Soe Shea nut Processors	-	56	56
10 <sup>th</sup> June 2014	Meeting the Group	Bongo Motor Bike/Mechanics Association	10	-	10
April – June 2014	Follow – up (Business Counseling)	BAC Clients	10	20	30
15 <sup>th</sup> September 2014	Meeting the Executives	AsongtaabaSheabutter Group	1	2	3
18 <sup>th</sup> September 2014	Meeting the Group	Bongo TankooAsongtaabaSheabutter Group	1	20	21
17 <sup>th</sup> – 26 <sup>th</sup> November, 2014	Meeting the Group	Anoyine Basket Weavers	-	25	25
1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> November, 2014	Training on Elements of a strong Group	Namoo Guinea Fowl Farmers	23	5	28
8 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> December, 2014	Meeting the Group	NBSSI-EDAIF Group	-	10	10
11 <sup>th</sup> November 2014	Meeting the Group	Amanga Smock Weavers Group	6	6	12
12 <sup>th</sup> November 2014	Meeting the Group	Sambolgo Smock Weavers Group	27	2	29
19 <sup>th</sup> November 2014	Meeting the Group	Zorkor-Kanga Craft Centre	1	18	19
25 <sup>th</sup> November 2014	Meeting the Group	DuaPito and Malt Processing Group	6	24	30
2 <sup>nd</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> December 2014	Meeting the Group	School Feeding Caterers	20	3	23
10 <sup>th</sup> December 2014	Meeting the Group	Gowrie Basket Weavers Group	2	52	54
	<b>Total</b>		<b>127</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>578</b>

### STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF BDS PROVIDERS

Two BDS Providers received improved training in improved soap making using sheabutter. The details are as follows:

NO.	NAME OF BDS Providers	TRAINING RECIEVED
1.	GiftyAtiah	Improved soap making using sheabutter
2.	SussanaAkugri	Improved soap making using sheabutter

### SUPPORTING MSES TO BECOME SUB-CONTRACTORS

Three (3) clients/businesses were supported/assisted to win contracts in training people inadvanced Sheabutter Processing techniques and also supply of Baskets respectively.

NAME OF BUSINESS (Supplier)	PRODUCTS SUPPLIED	NAME OF CONTRACTOR
Bongo – Soe Shea nut Processors	Services (BDS Provider-Sheabutter Processing)	Susana Akurigo
Giat Enterprise	Services (BDS Provider-Sheabutter Processing)	GiftyAtiah
Nyariga Craft Centre	Services (BDS Provider- Traditional Craft- Basket Weaving and Leather Bags)	TahiruAberinga

### ADVISORY AND EXTENSION SERVICES

No. of beneficiaries			Identified Impact
Male	Female	Total	
23	25	48	Operating active bank accounts
22	49	71	Adopting new Technology
28	151	179	Selling outside home district
1	1(Group)	2	Loan counselling
3	4	7	Business Registration
-	-	-	Re-payment of loan
19	4 (1 Group)	23	Enhancement of records keeping
8	49	57	Increment of Production

8	49	57	Increment of sales
1	2	3	Loan Application
<b>113</b>	<b>334(2 Groups)</b>	<b>447</b>	

## CHAPTER FOUR

### ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

#### AGRICULTURE

Effective rainfall is a major determinant of rain fed crop yields and production especially its distribution intensity and duration. Although the rains began late this year it has been not bad.

#### ANNUAL RAINFALL

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Rainfall(Mm)	1,031.7	572.8	727.0	870.0	991.0	860
Days	52	45	47	41	46	32

#### YIELD AND PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR SELECTED CROPS IN BONGO DISTRICT

YEAR	2012			2013			2014		
<b>CROPS</b>	Area (Ha)	Production (Mt)	Yield (Mt/Ha)	Area (Ha)	Production (Mt)	Yield (Mt/Ha)	Area (Ha)	Production (Mt)	Yield (Mt/Ha)
Millet	5,500	3,300	0.6	4,500	3,600	0.8	4,448	3,558	0.8
Sorghum	4,500	4,500	1.0	6,650	6,650	1.0	3,763	4,448	1.18
Groundnut	6,700	4,690	0.7	7,161	5,012.7	0.7	4,500	4,500	1.0
Rice	3,200	8,000	2.5	3,200	6,080	1.9	2,500	4,500	1.8
Cowpea	1,780	2,136	1.2	588	705	1.2	900	300	0.3
Maize	810	1,377	1.7	810	1,215	1.5	710	1,183	1.67

### THE NORTHERN RURAL GROWTH PROGRAM (NRGP)

The project has constructed two feeder roads into the Oncho –freed zone. The roads are the Akaseringa to the Oncho – freed zone and Agamolga to Akulyo.

A total no. of 120 farmers (45% women) were trained on improved methods of soil and water conservation and also on soil fertility. Unfortunately the Bongo Rural Bank could not assist farmers as it did last twoyear because most of the farmers defaulted in the payment of last season’s loan. We hope that these groups would pay off the loan to encourage the bank to help more farmers.

Broad Activity	Activities	Acheivements
Training of staff on relevant formats	a) Train staff on report writing by April 2013	a) A total of 30 staff made up of 24 male and 6 females were trained onreport writing on 4th April2013.
		Topics: Progress reporting formats; Field trip reporting formats.
Validation visits	Validation visits by MIS Officer and DDA	No. of visits by each Officer = 24
		Remarks made by the Officers were that, performance by field staff was generally good.
Conduct monthly,quarterly and annual review meetings	a) Conduct quarterly District review meetings by first week of ensueing month of a quarter	Quarterly review meetings were conducted on 5th April 2013 and 7th July 2013 for the first and second quarters respectively
		Issues discussed for the first quarter were:
		i)Linking producers to buyers for negotiations.
		ii) Agreeing on deadlines for loan repayment and finding ways to fast track the repayment.
		iii) Linking the actors of the commodity value chains in the District in order to strengthen the process and sustain it.
		Issues discussed for the second quarter were:
		i) Disbursement of loans to FBOs/Pos
		ii) Preparations towards carrying out demonstrations on various commodity specific value chain crops
iii) The role of the DVCC in strengthening the commodity value chain in the District.		
		Attendance; (Male =33; Female =18; Total = 51)

Quarterly and Annual review meetings	a) Organized monthly staff review meetings	a) Staff review meetings have been held monthly to ensure proper implementation of programmes on the annual work plan and to find solutions to problems identified during the implementation of programme
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### **TRAINING OF FARMERS ON SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION**

The Department of Food and Agriculture is targeting to train 48,000 farmers by the end of 2020. If the above population of farmers is able to acquire knowledge and skill in soil and water conservation, land degradation due to soil erosion will be reduced by 80%. This is expected to result in the increase in crop productivity of about 42%.

Unfortunately due to inadequate resources the Department has so far been able to train 4,500 farmers (9%) in the past 3 years (2011 – 2013) through the assistance of the NRGF.

### **TRAINING OF FARMERS ON THE PRODUCTION AND APPLICATION OF COMPOST**

Since farmers find it very difficult to purchase enough quantities of fertilizer to apply to their farms and the fact that continuous application of fertilizer on the same piece of land can cause the soil to become acidic, farmers are being encouraged to produce and apply compost. The materials used in the preparation of the compost are easy to get and are always available.

In order to ensure that the training is effective, the same farmers who were trained in the soil and water conservation were those targeted. Consequently, so far 4,500 farmers have been trained.

When the targeted farmers are equipped with knowledge and skills in both soil and water conservation and production and application of compost, soil degradation would further be reduced by about 90% and soil fertility increased by about 85%. Since all the farmers trained will continue to practice what they have learnt and also teach others, by 2025, all the soils in the Bongo district would have been revived and an increase in crop productivity of 70% is envisaged.

### **IDENTIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALLEYS FOR MANAGO PLANTATION**

Bongo has a great potential for the production of manago and a total land area of 15ha suitable for manago cultivation has been identified at Nayorigo-Bungu, Kansoe and Feo. The development involves establishment of sites and demarcation of planting holes.

### **REHABILITATION/CONSTRUCTION OF SMALL SCALE DAMS**

Bongo District for that matter the Upper East Region just like Northern and Upper West regions has only one rain fall season. Over the years, the duration of this rain fall season has been becoming shorter and shorter, erratic and unreliable and the dry period is rather becoming longer and longer. At the moment the rainy days cover a period of four months and the dry period eight.

The only way to solve this challenge is to make good use of the dry season by constructing small scale dams at suitable locations throughout the District. This will provide water for dry season farming, livestock watering and fisheries development. All these activities can effectively increase the farmer's income.

The Bongo District has 7 small scale dams functioning which are located at Bongo Central, Dua, Adaboya, Yidongo, Gorogo, Balungu and Gambrungu. These dams were constructed several years ago and need rehabilitation. So far 3 of the dams have been rehabilitated and 2 have been earmarked. The 7 dams are able to meet the needs of only about 3,500 farmers out of a targeted number of 15,000. In

order to adequately meet the needs of the farming population, the District needs to have a total of 30 small scale dams.

**INTRODUCTION OF SHORTER DURATION AND DROUGHT RESISTANT CROP VARIETIES**

Bongo District has potential for the cultivation of Maize, Rice, Soybean, Sorghum, groundnuts and Tomatoes. These crops are the cash crops grown in the District.

Due to the production challenges mentioned above, the Department in collaboration with the Savannah Agricultural Research Institute (SARI) has introduced some varieties of maize, rice, sorghum and soybean.

The major challenge however is the inadequate availability of credit facility to enable the farmers to expand their production.

**TRAINING OF WOMEN IN THE PRODUCTION AND INCORPORATION OF SOYABEAN AND MORINGA IN LOCAL DISHES**

As a result of the high level of poverty existing in the District, there is widespread malnutrition especially among the women and children. In order to reduce this problem to the barest minimum, the Women in Agricultural Development (WIAD) unit of the Department of Agriculture has been training targeted women groups.

The training which is practical in nature teaches the women on how to prepare different types of recipes that can be prepared with soybean and moringa and incorporated into the local dishes. The women were also trained on how to cultivate the soybean and moringa. So far, the unit has been able to train 2,500 women in the past 3 years (2011 – 2013) out of a target of 9,000.

The major challenge for not being able to meet the target is inadequate funds.

**GENDER MAINSTREAMING PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED**

Implementation of the GADS	No. of People Reached					
	2012			2013		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Gender Training for MoFA Staff	21	6	27	21	6	27
Gender Training for Farmers	315	200	515	315	200	515
Training on Home and Farm Resource Management			0			0
Facilitation for Financial Access			0			0

Training on Diversification and Development of New Recipes and Products (e.g. Soya-fortified Gari, potato yogurt)	21	6	27	25	220	245
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### **AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION COVERAGE**

A total number of 1, 052 farmers of which 52% were women were reached with improved crop production technologies by the Agricultural Extension Agents (AEA).

### **LIVESTOCK**

#### **a) Provision of veterinary services**

The Department of Agriculture through the services of veterinary Technical Officers extends services to livestock farmers in the area of vaccinations and clinical treatment and general prophylaxis. 3500 small ruminants were vaccinated against PPR, with support from RESULTS. There was no significant change in slaughter of animals compared to that of last year.

#### **b) Animal Husbandry**

680 farmers with 35% being females were trained on improved animal husbandry practices.

The Assembly has assisted the some Guinea fowl farmers with incubators and through the Department of Agriculture is trying to source funds to assist other farmers involved in guinea fowl production in the District. The Department also trained 2 farmers on guinea fowl and equipped them with an incubator and accessories under WAAPP II.

### **DEVELOPMENT OF IRRIGATION FACILITIES**

- a) The Assembly through the Department of Agriculture is collaborating with the World Food Program (WFP) to rehabilitating the Bongo Central, Feo and Kansoe dams.
- b) In addition to the planting of the mango trees, the GSOP is rehabilitating the Adaboya dam and is also preparing to rehabilitate the Feo and Gambrungu dams.
- c) A team from Spain has visited the Beo area and conducted studies for the development of the underground water for irrigation. The result is out and the project Appraisal Report is ready. The underground water at Beo will definitely be developed is as one of ten areas in the country to be assisted under an Irrigation Project Scheme sponsored by the Governments os Spain and Ghana.

### **CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTS**

#### **GHANA SOCIAL OPPORTUNITY PROJECTS (GSOP)**

The GSOP has been able to assist to improve the livelihood of about 680 people (61% women) by engaging them in the planting and protection of mango trees. This exercise took place in seven communities namely Bogrigo, Dua, Adaboya, Yidongo, Gorogo, Balungu and Atanseka. A total of 20 hectares of mango trees are so far being taking care of.

## **YOUTH HARVEST FOUNDATION**

This is an NGO operating in the District to support the Agric. Sector in the area of food security and growth in incomes

So far 15 communities are involved in the project MYPHAM aimed at supporting farmers increase their production.

## **CHALLENGES**

- a) There is inadequate motorbike for field staff to undertake regular field and home extension visits. Some AEAs use bicycle which is turning less effective.
- b) Due to inadequate number of AEAs the operational areas are large hence personal/individual farmer contacts is quite rear. AEAs thus meet farmers mainly as groups.
- c) There are inadequate facilities and equipment for field and office work especially veterinary and SRID activities including delayed report compilation and submission to RADU.
- d) Inadequate motivation for staff to put in optimum effort to achieve set target.
- e) Delayed release of funds for field activities has also hampered smooth operations in the field.
- f) Recovery of credit given to farmer is difficult as some of them are reluctant to pay back.
- g) Activities of quack Vets
- h) Evasion of movement permits by livestock dealers
- i) Absence of appropriate office at Namoo border point
- j) No slaughter slabs/houses at Zorko, Soe/ Feo, Gowrie and Adeboya/Beo zones.
- k) Fertilizer agents complain of making no profit when they cart fertilizer from distributor to their shops.

## **l) RECOMMENDATION AND FOLLOW-UP**

- Farmers or groups who show commitment and determination should be those credit packages to be geared towards
- DADU must procure field and office equipment to improve data collection analysis and reporting
- Funds for field activities should be released timely
- Hard working staff need to be motivated
- Recruit more field staff
- Apply value chain concept to dry season irrigation agriculture e.g. Tomato
- Field staff should be provided with reliable means of transport (motorbikes)
- Steps/strategies must be taken to recover credit given to farmers
- There should be enhanced co-operation and collaboration with security agencies, assembly members and community opinion leaders.
- There should be provision of slaughter slabs/houses at Zorko, Soe/ Feo, Gowrie and Adaboya/Beo zones.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT**

#### **ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE**

Analysis of the district road network over the year under review reveals that apart from some roads in Bongo Township which have been tarred all the other roads in the District are untarred. The tarred roads cover a distance of less than a kilometer. The rest of the roads made up of over 70 kilometers of trunk roads and 170 kilometers of feeder roads. At present, a section of the Bongo – Bolga trunk road in the District is still under construction

These roads are of various degrees of motorability with feeder roads further classified as engineered, unengineered and partially engineered.

The engineered roads cover an estimated distance of 160.50 kilometers, the unengineered roads covers 29.8 kilometers and the partially engineered roads covering an estimated distance of 25.2 kilometers. However, it is important to note that there are a lot of communities in the District which are inaccessible and this greatly affects socio-economic activities, particularly agriculture activities in the District.

Nevertheless, there have been maintenance and rehabilitation works on most of the engineered roads which have improved the condition of the existing feeder roads in the District over the period.

Funding for maintenance and rehabilitation of these roads came from sources such GoG, GSOP and Donor funds.

#### **ENERGY/ELECTRICITY**

Electricity plays an important role in the socio-economic development of every country or district. This is because it stimulates economic activities leading to improvement in the standards of living of the people.

#### **NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY**

The District's target for 2014 under the Rural Electrification Project was 33 communities. However, this was achieved as some communities have not been connected to the nation grid under the project. It is hoped that with the Self Help Electrification Programme (SHEP) embarked upon by communities and supported by the District Assembly and the Central Government, the District would be able to connect more communities with electricity supply.

In this regard, the Assembly has committed part of DDF and DACF funds to procure over low tension poles to connect some communities in the District.

## **COMMUNITY WATER AND SANITATION AGENCY (CWSA)**

There were various projects executed under the CWSA over the period under review.

## **SUSTAINABLE RURAL WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT (SRWSP)**

### **SMALL TOWN WATER SYSTEMS**

During the period under review, two Small Town Water Supply Systems are under construction at Bongo-Soe and Zorko. When completed this will greatly improve on access to portable water in these communities and the District as a whole.

### **BOREHOLES**

20 boreholes under the Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project (SRWSP) which started in 2014 are still ongoing. 19 boreholes have been drilled and capped. Resiting is to done for the drilling of one borehole after 3 attempts have either be fluoride or has not been able to hit water.

Provision of Consultancy services for community mobilization, sanitation and hygiene promotion services in point sources (POs) is ongoing in the 20 drilling communities.

5 Institutional Latrines were constructed at Namoo JHS, Goo JHS, Balungu, Soe-Yindongo and Adaboya Primary Schools to improve on environmental sanitation. Sensitization of hygiene and Sanitation Promotion (HSP) is still ongoing in beneficiary schools.

The DWST continues its monitoring of all existing and new projects or facilities in the District.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SANITATION**

The Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit is responsible for the organization of programmes and activities directed to diseases prevention and maintenance of good health, as well as the promotion of good hygiene practices in homes, schools and communities in collaboration with allStakeholders.

## **WASTE MANAGEMENT**

### **SOLID WASTE**

There are eleven communal containers placed at vantage points in the various Area Councils where refuse are collected and stored. When filled, they are sent to the final disposal site for disposal. There are two refuse vehicles manned by ZoomLion Ghana Ltd.

### **LIQUID WASTE**

The few public places of convenience are:

ZONE	STL	KVIP	ENV. LOO
Bongo	2	2	1
Soe	0	2	0
Valley Zone	1	0	0

Beo	0	1	0
Zorko	2	0	0
Balungu	0	0	0
Namoo	0	0	0
Total	5	5	1

A new 10 Seater pour flush toilet is under construction in the Bongo market. Four toilets were siphoned during the year.

### **COMMUNITY-LED TOTAL SANITATION (CLTS)**

The Community-Led Total Sanitation Programme was introduced in the District in 2009. The concept of the Community Led Total Sanitation has made some communities started digging own household latrines.

During the period under review, eighty communities were entered and triggered. In February, 2014, ten communities were verified and three communities passed. One community (Ayopia-Gongadoone) received a national award for achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) status during the 2014 National Toilet Day on 19<sup>th</sup> November, 2014.

### **PREMISES INSPECTION**

A total of 3,176 houses were inspected during the period, nuisances identified included stagnant water behind bath rooms, dirty animal kraals and pens.

### **DRINKING BARS/SPOTS INSPECTION**

A total of 149 drinking spots/bars were identified and inspected more than two visits each. The number was made up of Pito spots and beer/Akpeteshie bars.

### **CHOP BARS**

During the period under review, the Sanitation Officers visited each chop bar three times and the most common nuisances detected were cobwebs, broken plates, dirty selling environments and dirty wash basins.

A total of 42 food handlers were medically screened and found to be healthy and fit to sell.

## **SCHOOL HYGIENE/SANITATION PROMOTION**

Field Officers carried out hygiene promotion exercise in some selected schools at their various zones and most of the topics discussed included personal hygiene, hand washing with soap and environmental sanitation.

## **NATIONAL SANITATION DAY**

The President during the later part of the period under review directed all Assemblies to organize clean-up exercise on every first Saturday of the month as part of a national exercise to improve on the sanitation situation in the country. Bongo District Assembly has been taking part in this exercise effectively since its introduction into the system as National Sanitation Policy. Prior to that, the Unit in collaboration with ZoomLion Ghana Ltd has been organizing monthly clean-up exercises within the seven Area Councils in the District.

## **HYGIENE PROMOTION**

A forum was organized for the Paramount Chief and His sub Chiefs, Queen Mothers and Opinion Leaders on ways of scaling-up the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programme in the District.

Ghana Health Service in the District also briefed the participants on the Ebola scare in the sub-region and the cholera out-breaks in the country.

Environmental occupational health education was organized in collaboration with the National Board for Small Scale Industries District Office to sensitize members of the Bongo-Soe Shea Pickers and Processors Association on occupational hazards.

Food hygiene education on the control and prevention of cholera and other food-borne diseases was organized for food vendors, butchers and community members in the Beo, Namoo, Zorko and Balungu markets.

## **DISINFESTATIONS AND FUMIGATION**

During the period under review, ZoomLion Ghana Ltd, a private waste management engaged in environmental sanitation carried out routine disinfection and fumigation exercise in the District.

The NAMCOP, which is made up of twenty-three sprayers, carried out spraying activities at the public toilets, container sites, refuse dumps, some residencies, health facilities and their toilets.

## **CHALLENGES**

- Aged are unable to construct their house hold latrines.
- The rocky nature of some parts of the district and high water table in some areas hinder the construction of pits.
- The negative behavioral attitude of some community members towards sanitation is a setback.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- New public toilet facilities should be budgeted for in the 2016 annual action plan estimates for Soe, Zorko and Bongo.
- Slaughter slab for Soe, Zorko and Bongo should be budgeted for.

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

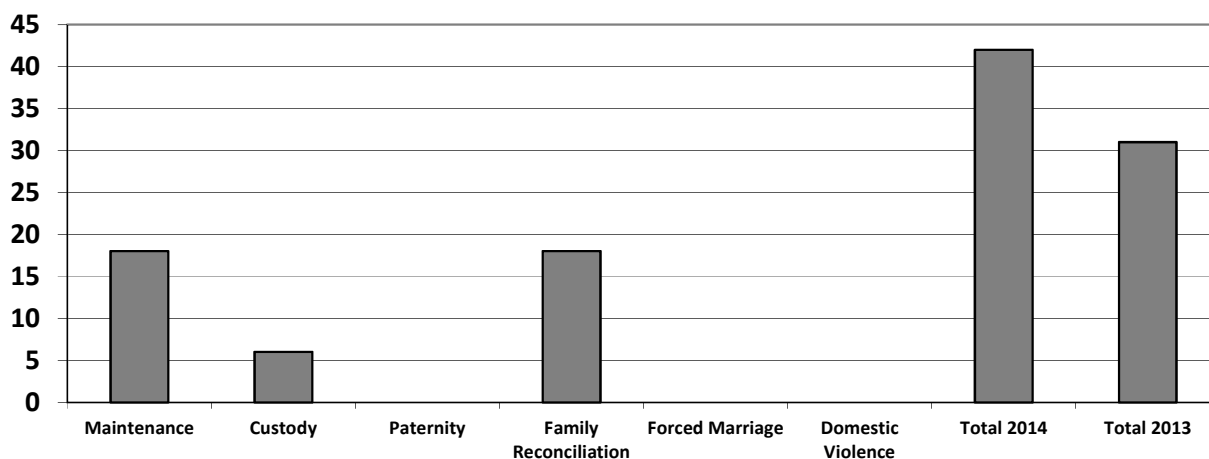
#### SOCIAL WELFARE

#### CHILD RIGHTS PROMOTION AND PROTECTION (CRPP)

Provision of family welfare services:

In our statutory work with families, the number of cases brought before the department during the year under review was 42. This was made up of 38 new cases and 4 cases brought forward from the previous year. The details of the cases are as indicated in the table below:

TYPE OF CASE	ISSUES							
	B/F	New	Total	Handled Successful	Referred To Family Tribunal	To	Withdrawn	Pending
Maintenance	1	17	18	9	-		7	2
Custody	-	6	6	2	-		2	2
Family Reconciliation	3	15	18	12	-		6	-
Paternity	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Forced Marriage	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Domestic Violence	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>



### Family Tribunal

There were 27 Family Tribunal sittings to deal with Five (5) cases brought before it. Amongst the reliefs sought, three (3) were on custody while the other two persons sought relief on maintenance. The cases were dealt with as follows:

Cases B/F	New Cases For Court	Total	Number of Cases		
			Tried	Partly Tried	Not Tried
2	3	5	4	1	5

N O.	NO. OF PANEL MEMBERS	DAYS OF SITTING	STATISTICS ON CASES									
			No. of Sittings	Maintenance/Custody	Pater n	Cust .	Fam. Reco n.	Tot al	Dispo sed	Pend ing	With draw n	No. of SER Present ed
1.	5	Wednesday	27	2	-	3	-	5	4	1	0	0

### COMMUNITY CARE (CC)

#### SERVICES PROVIDED TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

##### Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities

The table below indicates PWDs who were registered during the period and the rehabilitative interventions which were carried out:

Type of Disability	PWDs Registered this period		PWDs Under Special Education		PWDs at the Rehabilitation Centre		PWDs Rehabilitated through Sheltered Workshop	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Visually Impaired	1	4	10	8	-	-	-	-
Hearing Impaired	-	1	37	23	-	-	-	-
Difficulty Moving	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other Disabilities	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	7	47	31				

NO	DISABILITY TYPE	REGISTERED NO. OF PWDS						
		Previous			New			Total
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
1.	Visually Impaired	117	242	359	1	4	5	364
2.	Hearing Impaired	29	37	66	-	1	1	67
3.	Difficulty Moving	103	148	251	2	1	3	254
4.	Other Disabilities	3	48	51	1	1	2	53
	TOTAL	252	475	727	4	7	11	738

#### Celebration of World Disability Day:

The Department in collaboration with the GFD, SWEB Foundation/ADDRO and the District Assembly, successfully celebrated this year's World Disability Day on the theme, 'making Ghana Accessible for Persons with Disabilities, a Concern of All. The Media was in attendance and carried the advocacy messages to the public.

#### Assistance to Children with Disabilities

The department facilitated the payment of T &T allowance to a number of PWDs who are in various special educational institutions. The total amount paid out from the 2% DACF to the CWDs during the year was GH¢ 6,715.00. The breakdowns are as indicated below.

School Term	Amount Disbursed (GH¢)	Sex of Beneficiaries		Total No. Of Beneficiaries
		M	F	
2	3,275.00	44	30	74
3	3,440.00	45	33	78
	6,715.00			

#### Disbursement of 2% DACF for PWDs

There were two (2) transfers of the 2% District Assembly Common Fund during the year representing the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quarters of 2013. The total amount received was GH¢ 15,085.24. The DFMC held two

(2) disbursement meetings to disburse funds to various individuals and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPWDs). The breakdown of the number of beneficiaries and the amounts disbursed against the various areas of funding except the amount disbursed as T&T for Children with Disabilities in special schools is as indicated below:

No.	Areas of Funding	Amount (GH¢)	No. of Beneficiaries		
			M	F	Total
1.	Income Generating Activities	1,650.00	1	3	4
2.	Educational Support	7,436.00	59	32	91
3.	Animal Rearing	780.00	3	0	3
4.	Mobility Equipment	693.00	2	1	3
5.	Apprenticeship	829.00	0	3	3
6.	Support for OPWDs	3,061.50	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,449.50</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>104</b>

#### **Provision of Counselling and General Advice to Clients**

The department carried out its counselling services on family welfare, disability and general issues to 80 clients who called at the office during the year. The breakdown of the number of clients and issues on which they received counselling on are as indicated below:

Areas of Counselling	No. Of Clients		
	M	F	Total
Disability related issues	1	4	5
Family Welfare related issues	38	37	75
General issues	-	-	-

#### **Vulnerable Clients Assessed and Linked to Social Intervention Programs**

The office had contact with a number of vulnerable clients and upon interaction during the case work process; their needs were assessed and assisted as follows.

No. of Clients	Description of Support Given
11	Clients Recommended and Registered as NHIS Indigents
11	Clients Recommended for the Renewal of their NHIS cards as Indigents.
10	Clients Recommended for the Renewal of their Registration as LEAP Indigents
29	Clients Linked to other organizations for Educational Support *
28	Needy clients identified and targeted under LEAP
1	Food Supplement #
80	TOTAL

\* These Needy Clients were supported by Camfed and Afrikids Ghana, i.e. one was assisted by Afrikids and the others by Camfed Ghana.

\*A child who is orphaned by HIV/AIDS was linked to the Nutrition unit of DHMT who have been assisting with food supplements.

### Social and Public Education Programs

The department took part in a number of social and public education programs during the year and the information on these have been summarized below:

Theme	Target Group	Estimated No. Present	Duration	Collaborators	Type of DSW Involvement
1. NCCE program on end child early/forced marriages at Zorkor and Soe communities.	Traditional authorities, Opinion Leaders, Community Members	128	2 days	NCCE	Resource Person
2. Sensitization on the LEAP program in new targeted communities.	Opinion Leaders, Community Members	1,365	10 days	DLIC members	Organized and facilitated it.
3. Sensitization of LEAP caregivers on the LEAP conditionalities.	LEAP caregivers	840	2 days	-	Organized and facilitated it.
4. Parental and stakeholders engagement on sexual	Traditional Authorities, Parents of	120	1 day	Right To Play	Facilitator

reproductive health and rights	Adolescents				
5. Two days hourly radio program on child rights and protection at Word FM sponsored by Camfed Ghana.	Parents, Children	-	2 days	Camfed Ghana	Resource Person
6. Education on child rights and responsibility at a GES Girls camp.	Girls in Prim. 5 and 6	55	1 day	GES	Facilitator
7. Sensitization on the effects of Child Early Marriage at Vea Community.	Parents, Children, Opinion Leaders	230	1 day	Right To Play	Resource Person
8. Sensitization of the general public on the need to make social services accessible to PWDs on the occasion of the celebration of World Disability Day.	The media, District Authorities, Heads of Department	70	1 day	SWEB Foundation, GFD and the District Assembly.	Resource Person

## **LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY (LEAP)**

### **Payment of LEAP Grants**

During the year, the department successfully mobilized caregivers of beneficiary households for six LEAP payments to be carried out in 21 communities. A total of 834 HHs benefited from the grants. The payments covered the periods, September, 2013 to October, 2014. The summary of the LEAP payment is as shown below:

Total Amount Allocated to the district	363,342.00
Total Amount Paid (GH¢)	357,666.00
Total Amount Not Paid ( GH¢)	5,676.00
No. Of Beneficiary HHs	834

### **Targeting and Enrolment of New LEAP Households**

During the year, there was an opportunity to target 1,400 new LEAP households. A total of 24 communities were selected for the exercise. The names of the new communities are as follows: Sambolgo, Gambrongo, Awaah, Anafobiisi, Akunka, Tankoo, Adaboya, Sapooro, Namoo Boko, Naylorigo, Tarongo-Atiabisi, Kodorogo, Bogrigo, Apatanga, Atampintin, Feo, Balungu, Apuwongo, Amanga, Gowrie and Kansoe. The program was also expanded in two old communities, i.e. Ayopia and Dua.

At the end of the exercise, a total number of 1,120 new households qualified which were subsequently enrolled onto the program in the last quarter of the year.

### **Distribution of LEAP Bicycles**

The department received two LEAP bicycles from the Regional Office which were distributed to two CLICs, i.e. Ayelbia and Kansingo communities.

### **LEAP 1000**

The district was privileged to be selected amongst 10 districts to implement the LEAP 1000 program. The LEAP 1000 program is to target poor households which have as their members, pregnant women and/or nursing mothers whose babies are below twelve months old.

The Department was thus able to organize one DLIC meeting to select 41 communities to benefit from the program.

## **COLLABORATIVE WORK WITH STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES**

The department works in collaboration with a number of stakeholder agencies in the district to bring relief to vulnerable clients. These consist of both Governmental and Non-Governmental organizations. During the year the following activities were carried out in collaboration with these agencies:

### **Non-Governmental Organizations**

#### **I. NGO Consortium Meeting**

The Department organized on behalf of the District Assembly, the maiden NGO/Development partner's coordination meeting to discuss issues concerning the formation of NGO coalition in the district. A total of 19 NGOs were in attendance and it was subsequently agreed that the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development should be the convener of such meetings with the District Officer as the Focal Person.

#### **II. Camfed Ghana**

The District Education Committee carried out a number of activities within the quarter on behalf of Camfed. The following are highlights of some of the activities:

- Distribution of Bursary Items to Beneficiaries

The committee distributed bursary items to beneficiaries of the Camfed bursary program in ten Junior High Schools, three SHS in Bongo. The beneficiaries were made up of 690 girls from the SHS and 715 girls at the JHS level.

The bursary package catered for school fees and items such as school bags, sandals, exercise books, note books, Maths sets, pens, calculators, sanitary pads, bars of soap and text books for each child.

- Selection of Bursary Beneficiary Girls

The Department continued to play its role on the Camfed District Education Committee. As a secretary to the committee, the District Officer assisted in the selection of new beneficiaries in the various partner schools. The total number of girls selected in the partner schools is as summarized in the table below:

No.		No. Of People
1	Bursary for Needy Girls at SHS level	211
2	Scholarship for Scholars at SHS level	113
3	Bursary for Needy Girls at JHS level	100
	<b>TOTAL No. Of New Beneficiaries</b>	424

The beneficiaries were selected based on either of the following: single orphan status, double orphan, fostered child, a child living with grandparents or other elderly relatives who are poor, a child living with a guardian who is poor, a child living with a single parent who is poor, a child living in a house with very limited household assets, a child living in a household where household income is less than GH¢ 100.00 per month, a student living with disability and other issues which may be considered.

### **JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION ( JA)**

Our responsibility under this core programme is to offer our expertise as a Probation Unit to clients through seeking the welfare of children who are in conflict with the law and to assist such children to access justice parallel to their age.

We do this by carrying out the following activities amongst others:

- To carry out social investigation and produce Social Enquiry Reports on juvenile delinquency cases for the Juvenile Court.
- To carry out supervision of juvenile offenders and young persons placed on Supervision and Probation Orders.
- To carry out statutory duties of running the district's Child Panel.
- To carry out voluntary supervision of delinquent children.
- To sit as a panel member of the Juvenile Court.
- To provide psychosocial support to juvenile offenders.

Achievements under this program are as follows:

## CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

The following juveniles who were incarcerated in 2013 and 2014 are continuing with serving their sentences in the Mamobi Junior Correctional Centre:

Name of Institution and Location	Name of Head and Contact	Details on Juvenile					Remarks
		Name	Sex	Offence	Discharge	Total	
Mamobi Junior Correctional Centre, Mamobi-Greater Accra.		Vincent Awine	M	Stealing			Sentenced in the last quarter of 2013
Mamobi Junior Correctional Centre, Mamobi-Greater Accra.		Vincent Nyaaba	M	Stealing			Sentenced in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2014

## CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The department is faced with a number of challenges and constraints which are affecting the performance of the department. Some of these have been enumerated below:

No.	Challenges	Recommendations
1	Inadequate funds for the implementation of the three core programs of the department.	There is the need to make the composite budget concept work so as to give the department its due. For the mean time however, it is our request that the DA should support the department in implementing its activities.
2	Inadequate supply of ICT equipment to the office, i.e. printer, etc.	The department can be supported with a printer by the DA to aid in our print jobs. The LEAP office needs to give a special consideration to the office in the distribution of computers.
3	Inadequate supply of office space which is hampering effective service delivery to our clients	I recommend for the assistance of the department by the DA in terms of adding an additional room to the department.
4	Inadequate training opportunities and capacity building for staff.	National, Regional and the Local Government Secretariat should consider the junior staff too for training so as to improve service delivery.
5	Inability of the office to afford the cost of Electricity prepaid credit hence the irregular supply of power for our activities.	The DA should consider purchasing prepaid electricity units for departments on Block B of the District Assembly block.

## **CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD**

The year did not pass without challenges but we were however successful in surmounting some of the challenges since much of our efforts were complemented by other organizations such as the Ghana Education Service, National Health Insurance Authority, Camfed Ghana, Afrikids, the District Assembly and many others.

It is our hope that such positive collaborative work will continue in the following year so as to help in packaging comprehensive social interventions to meet the needs of the teeming vulnerable clients who call on the office.

As we move into the year 2015, our focus will be to improve upon the following services:

- Improvement in our activities in areas that promote the economic and emotional stability of families.
- Promotion of child rights and child protection activities.
- Provision of services to People with Disabilities.
- Remain committed on LEAP activities and carry out the Targeting of new households under the Main LEAP and the LEAP 1000 program to enrol more households.
- Work to improve the hospital welfare unit
- Promote diversion in juvenile cases
- Improve upon services of the Probation Unit

## EDUCATION

The District Education Directorate is one of the departments in the District. As part of its efforts to increase access to quality education the Directorate has demarcated the District into ten circuits. The table below shows the enrolment of school children at various levels from 2012 to 2014.

### ENROLMENT BY LEVELS AND YEARS

LEVEL	2012			2013			2014		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
KINDERGARTEN	3,183	3,076	6,259	3,397	3,340	6,737	3,394	3,350	6,744
PRIMARY	10,362	9,783	20,145	10,423	9,924	20,347	10,467	9,842	20,309
JUNIOR HIGH	3,827	4,030	7,857	3,598	3,962	7,560	3,371	3,660	7,031
SENIOR HIGH	1,683	1,860	3,543	1,688	1,890	3,578	1,917	2,197	4,114
<b>TOTAL</b>									

### EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY LEVELS AND YEARS

The table below indicates the trend of educational facilities over the period 2011 to 2013.

INSTITUTION	2012			2013			2014		
	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
KG	68	4	72	70	4	74	71	5	76
PRIMARY	69	4	73	71	4	75	71	4	75
JHS	46	2	48	47	3	50	51	3	54
TECH/VOC	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
SENIOR HIGH	3	2	5	3	3	6	3	4	7

## 2013 / 2014 ENROLMENT BY CIRCUITS

NO.	CIRCUIT		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1	BONGO CENTRAL	KG	372	404	776
		PRIMARY	1,077	1,124	2,201
		JHS	516	671	1,187
2	BONGO CENTRAL EAST	KG	295	278	573
		PRIMARY	902	769	1,671
		JHS	331	371	702
3	BONGO EAST	KG	268	317	585
		PRIMARY	813	705	1,518
		JHS	256	261	517
4	BONGO – NORTH	KG	386	444	830
		PRIMARY	1,100	1,145	2,245
		JHS	364	352	716
5	NORTH – EAST	KG	366	344	710
		PRIMARY	919	866	1,785
		JHS	187	261	448
6	NORTH- NORTH EAST	KG	197	210	407
		PRIMARY	959	737	1,496
		JHS	294	327	621
7	NORTH – WEST	KG	445	395	840
		PRIMARY	1,402	1,331	2,733
		JHS	408	432	840
8	SOUTH	KG	445	361	806
		PRIMARY	1,427	1,211	2,638
		JHS	502	526	1028
9	SOUTH – EAST	KG	301	286	587
		PRIMARY	899	861	1,760
		JHS	332	337	669
10	BONGO WEST	KG	322	301	623
		PRIMARY	1,125	1,175	2,300
		JHS	408	424	832

## PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED INDICATORS

### CORE AND SPECIFIC INDICATORS

### GROSS ENROLMENT RATE (GER) BY LEVELS AND YEARS

INDICATOR	2012				2013				2014			
	KG	PRIM	JHS	SHS	KG	PRIM	JHS	SHS	KG	PRIM	JHS	SHS
GER (%)	82	108	111	29	131	135	109	37	130	135	95	55

Source: GES, Bongo

## **KINDERGARTEN**

From the table above, the GER was 82% in 2012 which increased to 131% in 2013 but decreased to 130% in 2014 represent a marginal decrease of 1%.

## **PRIMARY**

For Primary, the GER was 111% in 2012 but increased to 135% in 2013. However, the GER remained the same for the year under review as in the year 2013 as shown in the table above.

## **JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

With reference to the table above, GER for JHS for the year 2012 was 111% which increased to 109% in 2013 but again decreased to 95% for the period under review. This represented a decrement of about 14%.

## **GENDER PARITY INDEX(GPI) AT ALL LEVELS AND YEARS**

INDICATOR	2012				2013				2014			
	KG	PRIM	JHS	SHS	KG	PRIM	JHS	SHS	KG	PRIM	JHS	SHS
GPI	0.91	0.98	1.31	0.81	0.98	0.98	1.09	1.01	1.01	0.96	1.42	1.13

Source: GES, Bongo

## **KINDERGARTEN**

From the data above, the GPI in 2012 was 0.91 meaning the males had a slight edge over females in enrolment. However, this increased to 0.98 in 2013 and further increased to 1.01 in 2014. This means that the District is on course of achieving the 2017 target of 1.00 'all things being equal'.

## **PRIMARY SCHOOL**

From the above table, the GPI in 2012 was 0.97 meaning the males had slight edge over females in enrolment. This however decreased to 0.95 in 2013 and further increased to 0.98 in 2014. This means 'all things being equal' the District can achieve its 2017 target of 1.01.

## **JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

The GPI from the above table in 2012 was 1.31 meaning the females had slight edge over males in enrolment. This however decreased to 1.09 in 2013 and increased greatly to 1.42 in 2014 meaning that enrolment for females increased due to CAMFED and other NGOs activities which were in favour of females. This means the 2017 target of 1.15 has already been achieved and could be maintained till that year 'all things being equal'.

## **SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL**

With reference to the above table, the GPI was 0.81 for 2012 which increased to 1.01 in 2013 and again increased to 1.13 for the year under review, representing an increment of 0.12. This means the District has already achieved its 2017 target of 1.13. Again, this increment is for females increased due to CAMFED and other NGOs activities which were in favour of females.

### PERCENTAGE OF TRAINED TEACHERS AT ALL LEVELS AND YEARS

INDICATOR	2012				2013				2014			
	KG	PRIM	JHS	SHS	KG	PRIM	JHS	SHS	KG	PRIM	JHS	SHS
% OF TRAINED TEACHERS	29	53	79.5	67	45.8	48	73.8	70.8	45.9	50.8	73.6	69.1

Source: GES, Bongo

#### KINDERGARTEN (KG)

With reference to the table above, the percentage of Trained Teachers was 29 in 2012 which increased to 45.9 in 2013 and again increased slightly by 0.1% making it 45.9 in during the period under review.

#### PRIMARY

Unlike the KG, the Primary recorded 53% of Trained Teachers in 2012 but decreased to 48% in 2013. This in 2014 increased to 50.8% in 2014 below the 2012 figure.

#### JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL

From the table above, Trained Teachers stood at 79.50% in 2012. The figure declined to 70.8 but saw a minimum increase to 73.6 in 2014.

#### BECE / WASSCE PERFORMANCE

INDICATOR	2012		2013		2014	
	JHS	SHS	JHS	SHS	JHS	SHS
% OF BECE / WASSCE PERFORMANCE	37.3	92.7	22.1	93.3	24.2	57.3

Source: GES, Bongo

#### BECE

From the above table, the BECE performance has not encouraging. In 2012 the District recorded 37.3% which decreased to 22.1% in 2013 but increased slightly in 2014 to 24.2%. This makes it difficult for the District in terms of achieving its 2017 objective of 42.5%.

#### WASSCE

Performance of WASSCE for the period under review has not been good as compared to the previous years. In 2014 the WASSCE performance was 57.3, a decreased of 36% and 35.4% of the 2013 (93.3%) and 2012 (92.7%) performance respectively.

## PUPILS TEACHER RATIO (PTR) FOR ALL LEVELS, 2012 TO 2014

INDICATOR	2012				2013				2014			
	KG	PRIM	JHS	SHS	KG	PRIM	JHS	SHS	KG	PRIM	JHS	SHS
PTR	53	40	31	34	50	38	24	22	51	28	20	21

Source: GES, Bongo

### KINDERGARTEN

From the table above, the PTR in 2012 was 53 which decreased by 3 to 50 in 2013 but increase marginally by 1 to 51 for the period under review. This means the District needs more Teachers at KG level to improve upon the quality of education in the District.

### PRIMARY

With reference to the above table, the PTR as at 2012 was 40 which decreased to 38 in 2013. The figure again fell to 28 during the period under review. This means that as at 2014 one Teacher was responsible to teach 28 pupils.

### JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

From the table above, the PTR stood at 31 meaning 31 Pupils to one Teacher. This figure further on decreased to 24 in 2013 and again decreased to 20 Pupils to 1 Teacher in 2014.

### SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL

In 2012, the PTR was 34 Students to 1 Teacher. This decreased to 22 pupils to 1 Teacher 2013 and again decreased marginally to 21 Students to 1 Teacher in 2014 as shown in the table above.

### 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 in table below. Additionally, the nutritional status of children has improved. To encourage more children to go to school, the programme has been expanded to cover more schools in the district as per below.

### GHANA SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

NO.	NAME OF SCHOOL	2014		
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1	FEO-AWIISI D/A PRIMARY	213	230	443
2	AKUNDUO E/A PRIMARY	199	184	383
3	AYOPIA D/A PRIMARY	288	256	544
4	SIKABISI D/A PRIMARY	228	219	447
5	AWAA D/A PRIMARY	220	202	422

6	ANAFOBISI D/A PRIMARY	265	275	540
7	NAYORIGO D/A PRIMARY	174	199	373
8	VEA-KULPEELIGA D/A PRIM.	253	208	461
9	GOWRIE-TINGRE D/A PRIMARY	162	149	311
10	ABOKOBISI R/C PRIMARY	192	199	391
11	NAYI-KURA D/A PRIMARY	203	193	396
12	BUNGU D/A PRIMARY	151	183	334
13	KUNKUA D/A PRIMARY	159	155	314
14	AYONE D/A PRIMARY	368	249	617
15	SOE-YINDONGOD/A PRIMARY	170	164	334
16	KADARE D/A PRIMARY	283	303	586
17	DUA-KANTIA D/A PRIMARY	287	196	483
18	BEO-SOPOORO D/A PRIMARY	268	242	510
19	SOE-AGOMO D/A PRIMARY	249	216	465
20	FATHER LEBEL MEMORIAL PRIMARY A.	214	173	387
21	FATHER LEBEL MEMORIAL PRIMARY B.	183	179	362
22	BALUNGU NABISI D/A PRIMARY	311	324	635
23	<b>KANGA D/A PRIM. (IMPACT EVALUATION SCHOOL)</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>426</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,291</b>	<b>4,929</b>	<b>10,220</b>

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
ADULT EDUCATION**

Zone / Communities	Topics Treated	Audience/Attendance			Remarks
		M	F	T	
Nyariga	Maternal Health	15	30	45	
Zorko	GSOP, Child Nutrition, Sanitation	35	51	86	
Soe	Cholera and ebola	6	25	31	
Adaboya	Skill delivery and exclusive breastfeedig	24	32	56	
Balungu	Skill delivery and exclusive breastfeeding	15	27	42	
Gamboringo	Hand washing with soap, save water and storage	32	55	87	
Balungu	Clts and hand washing with soap	8	19	27	
Vea	Cholera and ebola	14	20	34	

**HOME VISITS STATISTICS**

Communities	No. Of Homes Visited	Audience			Issues Discussed	Remarks
		M	F	T		
Sapooro	7	5	4	9	CLTS. The health benefits of iodated salt.	Some activities were undertaken in conjunction with environment health and Mofa  Our visits saw improvement in
Kansigo	6	5	10	15		
Aliba	5	8	12	20		
Zuo	7	14	17	31		
Asakulsi	6	12	15	27	The importance of good sanitation	

Awaa	7	6	10	16	practice and CLTS.	sanitation conditions of some homes, use of iodized salt and some  Some preservative and storage practices were observed some JHS graduates by our observation were still as home
Gambrongo	9	7	11	18	Cholera and effects of its out-break	
Atanseka	6	4	8	12	Ebola	
Lungo	20	22	46	68	Harvesting and good preservation and storage practices	
Borigo	19	15	30	45	Effects of child migration to the south	
Vea	25	18	26	44		

### ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES/PROJECTS

COMMUNITIES	ECONOMIC PROJECTS	NO OF GROUPS	MEMBERSHIP	GROUP NAME	REMARKS
Gowrie	Basket Weaving	1	15	Anangtaaba	Some groups are in the savings process for registration, others are being trained, and others too have just been formed. There exist old groups which have not been included here
Zorko Goo	Milling and fortification	2	40	Asontaaba	
Vea		1	17	Kulpelga	
Nyariga	Basket Weaving	1	16	Apotere	
Nyariga	Basket Weaving	1	17	Ayunga	
Adaborobiisi	Basket Weaving	1	42	amaaltaaba	
Nyariga	Farming	1	12	Alaamtaaba	
Zorko Goo	Farming and craft work	1	20	asungtaaba	
Apaatanga	Farming and craft work	1	20	Asungtaaba	
Gowrie	Rebagging and sale of iodized salt	1	16	Nuuya-kekakasim kumakaduku nuure	

### ACHEIVMENTS

The Department in conjunction with cooperatives and rural enterprise programme have come together to form, train and register groups in the communities for the district. This is to enable us have uniform groups with sufficient skills to operate and as well easily access financial support when needed.

Again, The Department was given some material from health directorate to aid in our group and home visits campaign against cholera and ebola. We were also invited to support in the campaign against Ebola and the effects of climate change in our district at namoo

Another area of collaboration done with the environmental health unit of the assembly is the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) spearheaded by the ministry of local government was done and monitoring visits undertaken to raise the consciousness of the people to practice open defecation free when attending to natures call. Spring Ghana s also to train some staff from both departments early 2015 on the CLTS to boast our work

We supported Afrikids in the sensitization and animation of communities for the second badge of students to enrol for the complementary basic education (CBE) we also undertook the baseline survey for the programme

The Department also worked with the Result Project in the area of mobilization and sensitization of three more communities to add up to the already sensitized (17) seventeen communities to make up twenty

### CHALLENGES

The challenge of budget allocation and irregular supply of electricity to our block is hampering full delivery of service. Challenges encountered with regards to the milling and fortification and salt rebaging had to do with high cost in the supply of salt and fortificants, high electricity charges and difficulty in accessing a mechanic to maintain the machine.

### HEALTH

The District Health Directorate as part of its efforts to increase access to health care has demarcated the District into 36 functional CHPS zones, which are located in the six sub-districts. Currently, 21 of the zones are have standard compounds. The District Health Directorate plans to establish two CHPS this year. The table below shows the various health facilities in the District.

### HEALTH FACILITIES

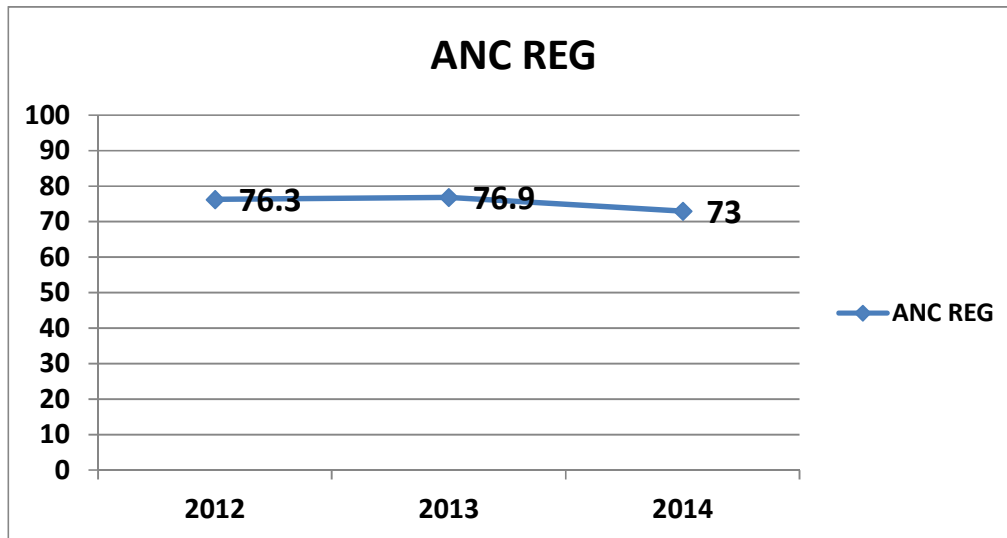
FACILITY	2012			2013			2014		
	Pub	Private	Total	Pub	Private	Total	Pub	Private	Total
Hospitals	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Health Centres	5	-	5	5	-	5	4	1	5
Clinics	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Functional CHPS	27	-	27	35	-	35	36	-	36
CHPS with Compounds	18	-	18	20	-	20	21	1	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>64</b>

Source: DHMT, 2014

The above table indicates that the District has one hospital, five health centers of which one is for CHAG, thirty-six CHPS Functioning Centres of which twenty-one have compounds and fourteen using FAC Centres previously built by Catholic Relief Services(CRS) for the period under review.

### ANTENATAL SERVICES

Antenatal care coverage is an indicator of access and utilization of care during pregnancy. It measures the proportion of pregnant women who have received care at least once during pregnancy within a given year. The chart below shows the trend of Antenatal Service Registration from 2012 to 2014.

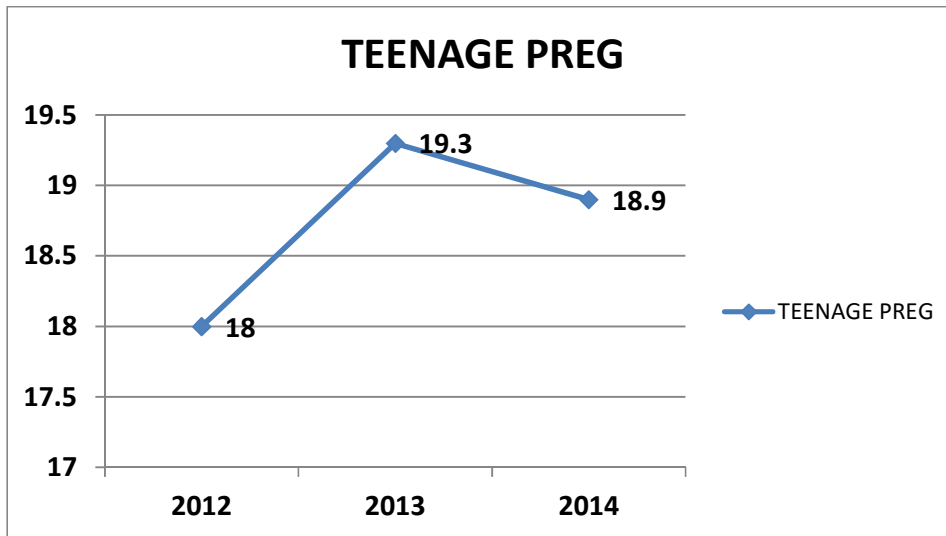


Source: DHMT, 2014

From the diagram above, ante-natal registrants over the past three years continue to reduce from 76.3% in 2012 to 73.0% in 2014. These could be attributed to the Free family planning in the district which help women in birth spacing and the fact that Some client do register at other places especially down south and only come home to deliver.

### TEENAGE PREGNANCY RATE

Teenage pregnancy is still a major challenge in the District despite several interventions by health workers and civil society as a whole. Some of the reasons identified are poor parental control, lack of collaboration among stakeholders and the use of “jams ” in funerals and other social activities up to odd hour, etc. The chart below shows the trend of teenage pregnancy in the district.

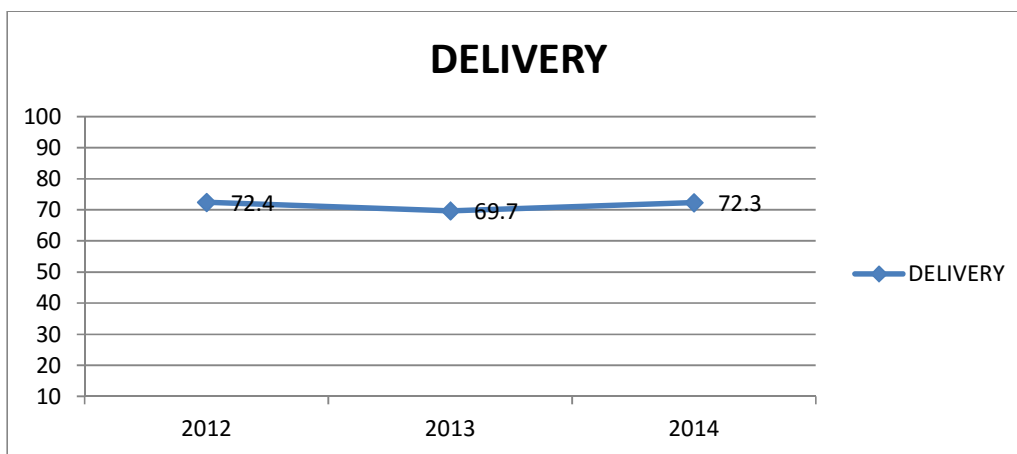


Source: DHMT, Bongo

Based on the graph above, the District recorded high teenage pregnancy cases for the past three years. In 2012 the District recorded 18% teenage pregnancy which increased to 19.3 in 2013 and then decreased marginally to 18.9 during the period review.

### SKILLED DELIVERY

The District over the years continues to ensure that pregnant women undergo labour successfully in the hands of a skilled birth attendant. This is to reduce maternal and neonatal deaths and other labour complications that may result from labour. Below is the trend of skilled delivery in the district for the past three (3) years.



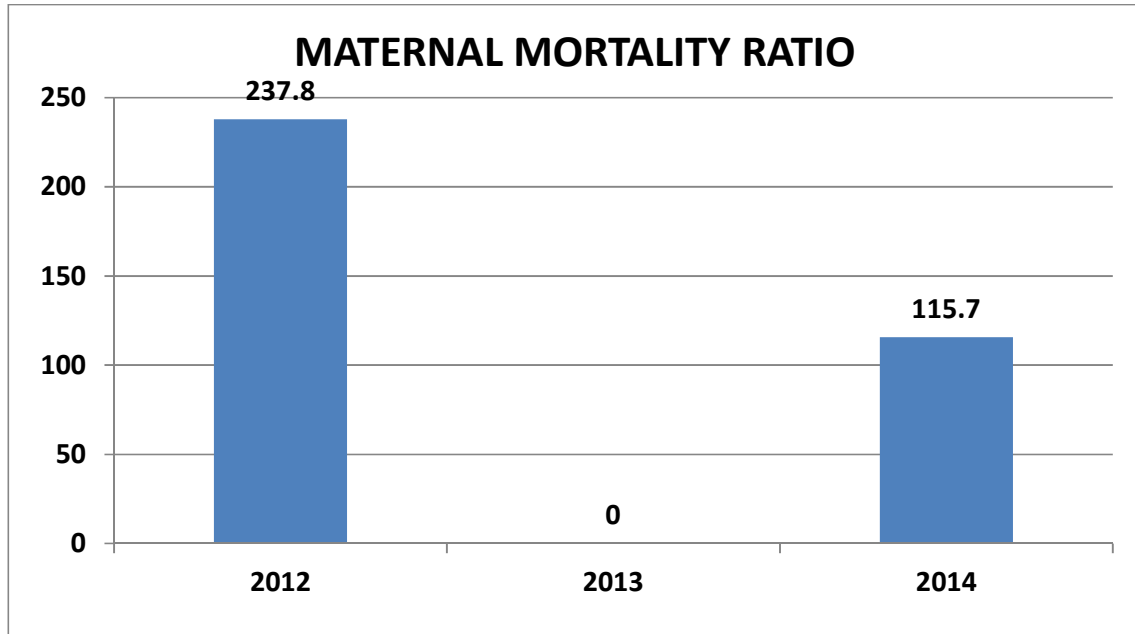
Within the year under review, the District recorded a significant improvement in skilled delivery (72.3%) in 2014 as compared to the year 2013 (69.7%) as shown in the graph.

This achievement could be attributed to the following reasons; Deployment of midwives to some CHPS compounds such as Gambrongo and Wagliga which has helped in capturing pregnant women who

would have probably deliver at home ,the use of the motorking ambulance to transport laboring women from the communities to the facilities conducting delivery, Community sensitization on the importance of skill delivery, writing of midwives phone numbers on pregnant women ANC booklets and Follow up of default ANC clients

**MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (MMR)**

It is the estimated number of maternal deaths for every 100,000 live births within a year in a specified population.



With the reference to the above graph, the District recorded a MMR of 237.8 in 2012. The District recorded no Maternal Mortality Ratio in 2013. However in 2014 the District recorded Maternal Mortality Ratio of 115.7.

**EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION**

**ROUTINE IMMUNIZATION**

Of late the District has being struggling to reach every child for the past 5 years as the coverage for the various antigens for most of the sub districts are below targets. As years rolled by efforts have being made to reach at least 90% coverage for the key antigens but to no avail. From the table below the has only seen slight increase in the following antigens in 2014 over previous years; BCG, OPV(0, 1, 3), Penta 3, Rotarix 2, PCV 3 and Measles 2 but had a dip in OPV 2, Rotarix 1, Penta 2, MR and Yellow Fever. Children dosed with Vitamin A have seen negligible increases.

### 3 YEAR EPI COVERAGES COMPARED

ANTIGEN	2012	2013	2014
BCG	81.4	79.8	80.7
OPV 0	76.1	73.4	76.7
OPV 1	81.7	79.2	79.3
OPV 2	82.8	80.4	79.7
OPV 3	83.4	80.6	81.2
ROTARIX 1	58.7	80.3	79.4
ROTARIX 2	51.0	80.6	81.1
PENTA 1	81.7	79.3	79.3
PENTA 2	82.8	80.4	79.7
PENTA 3	83.4	80.6	81.1
PCV 1	60.3	79.2	79.7
PCV 2	56.2	80.4	79.5
PCV 3	62.3	79.2	81.1
MR	77.3	74.5	68.7
YF	76.9	74.5	65.1
VIT A (6 - 11 mnths)	75.6	67.0	67.2
MEASLES 2	54.8	50.4	60.8
VIT A (12 - 59 mnths)	47.3	44.1	47.7

#### BCG

From the above table, District recorded 81.4 in 2012 which decreased to 79.8 in 2013. However, the District recorded 80.7 during the period under review.

#### PENTA 1, 2 & 3

In 2012 the District recorded 81.70, 82.8 and 83.4 for PENTA 1, PENTA 2 and PENTA 3 respectively. These reduced to 79.3, 80.4 and 80.6 for PENTA 1, 2 & 3 respectively in the year 2013. For the period under review the PENTA 1, 2 & 3 experienced a marginal change to 79.3, 79.7 and 81.1 respectively.

#### NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

The next activity carried on was the neglected tropical diseases program which was held on 23<sup>rd</sup> – 27<sup>th</sup> of June, 2014 it involved the administration of Albendazole and Ivermectin to eligible population.

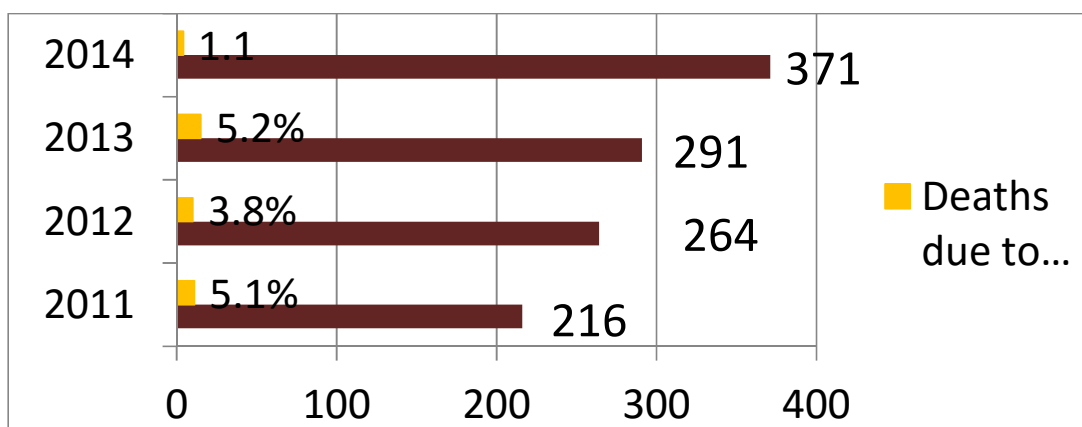
The table below shows the Results/Achievements(Coverage's) of the exercise

Sub-district	Pop by gender		Total pop registered	Treatment by gender		No. treated	% coverage treated	No. refused	% refused	No. absent	% absent
	F	M		F	M						
Central	10416	8870	19286	7696	6546	14242	73.84%	305	2.14%	819	4.24%
Zorko	10384	8419	18803	7337	6349	13686	72.8%	505	3.7%	2847	15.14%
Beo	8127	7805	15932	5482	4577	10059	63.13%	393	3.9%	2525	15.8%
Soe	8710	6956	15666	5911	4601	10512	67.10%	51	0.5%	108	0.7%
Namoo	4007	4906	8913	3244	3951	7195	80.7%	160	2.22%	732	8.21%
Valley Zone	4348	3735	8083	3685	3245	6930	85.74%	10	0.14%	492	6.1%
Total	45992	40691	86683	33355	29269	626224	72.24%	1424	0.2%	7523	8.7%

Source: DHMT, 2014

#### ACTIVITIES IN THE KIDSWARD-BONGO HOSPITAL

INDICATOR	2012		2013		2014	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total Admitted	3030	100	5505	100	2387	100
No with under nutrition	1	0.03	3	0.05	6	0.25
Deaths due to under nutrition	0	0.0	1	0.02	1	16.7
No with Anaemia	264	8.7	291	5.3	371	15.5
Death due to Anaemia	10	3.8	15	5.2	4	1.1
Total deaths	32	1.1	30	0.5	5	0.2



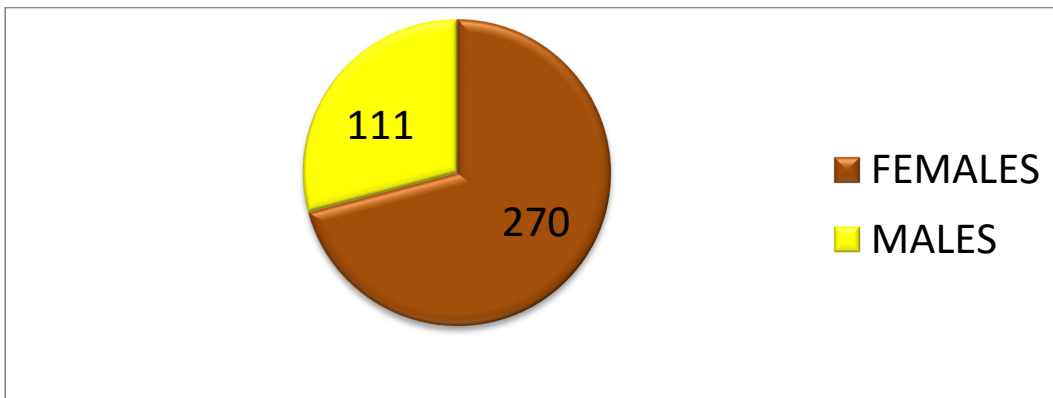
Source: DHMT, 2014

From the graph above, anaemia cases have been on the increase with regards to previous years. There has also been a decrease in the total number of deaths with respect to previous years with 2014 recording four (4) as against fifteen (15) in 2013.

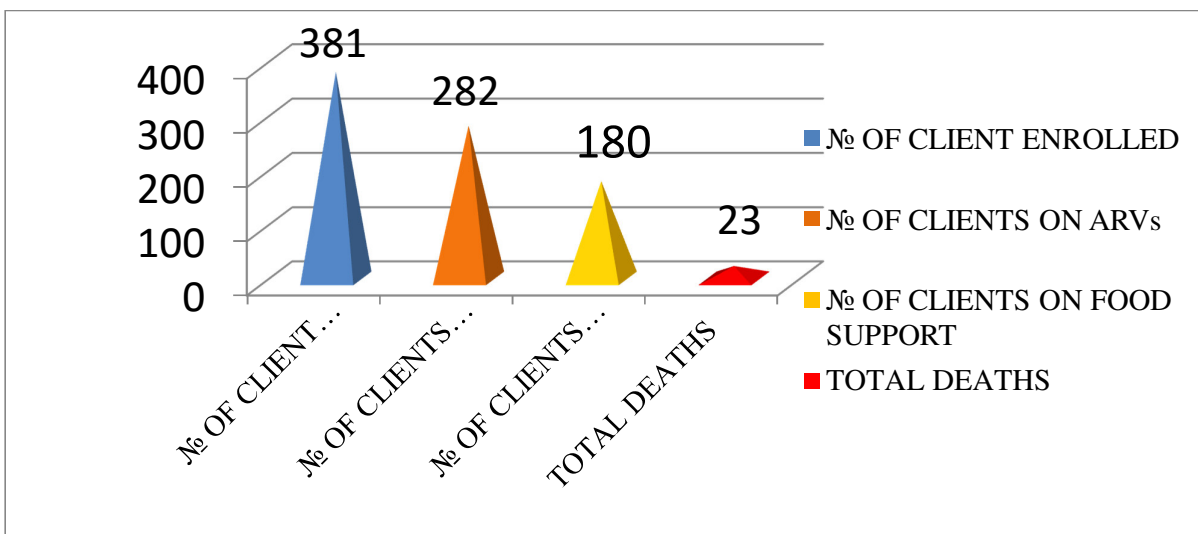
**SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV AIDS (PLHIV)**

There were a total of three hundred and eighty one (381) clients registered into the programme from 2006 under the national AIDS control programme with two hundred and seventy (270) being females and one hundred and eleven (111) being males. Support for the subsequent years from the world food programme is based on set of questionnaires administered and food given on merit caters for one hundred and eighty (180) of the total clients with other four (4) household members of the client benefiting.

*Distribution by sex of clients at the ART site in the Bongo Hospital*



**Graphical representation of outcomes in the ART in the Bongo Hospital**



Source: DHMT, 2014

The above graph gives an indication of the total number of positive clients admitted from 2006 to 2014 with the yellow bar indicating the caseloads of people (180) supported with world food programme

commodities. The deaths represent an accumulation from the start of the programme but there were only three deaths recorded in the year 2014.

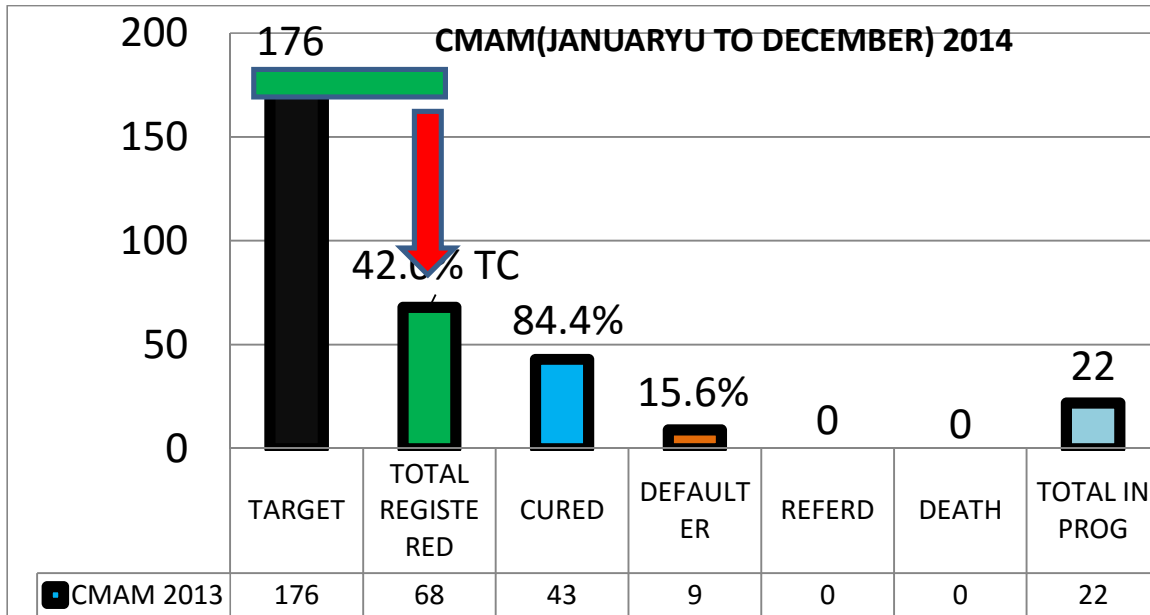
### COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION

The Community-based Management of (Severe) Acute Malnutrition [CMAM] Programme is a strategy adopted by the Ghana Health Service to address the menace caused by severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in children less than five (5) years of age. Under the Community based Management of Acute Malnutrition system, severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases without medical complications are admitted to designate Out Patient Care (OPC) sites (Health Facilities) per the out-reach day where they are managed until discharged after a period of time.

A major component of the CMAM Programme is community outreach which entails the intense search for cases by both volunteers and staff in order to maximize coverage of the services to address SAM at the community level.

The district has a total of 26 Outpatient care sites which includes all CHPs facilities and one (1) inpatient sites which is the kids ward in the hospital.

A total of sixty eight (68) children were recruited into the programme out of which forty three (43) representing 84.4% cure rate, nine (9) representing 15.6% defaulter rate, with no recorded referrals and deaths in the programme. But there were two deaths reported of two children after they were discharged of the programme as defaulters but upon follow-up realized their deaths from Atanpisi and Kanga respectively.



Source: DHMT, 2014

The cure rate of >75% was met (84.4%), efforts will still be put to achieve 90%.

The acceptable defaulter rate of < 15% of the registrants defaulting was exceeded (15.1%) with most of the reasons being mothers migrating with their children during the farming season, others travel out

of the district to the south for greener pastures with the children. By GIS, below is a geographical representation of the facilities which reported SAM cases in 2014.

### **KEY CHALLENGES**

- ✓ Inadequate supportive monitoring and supervision from/ and at all level
- ✓ Low commitment of some staff towards nutrition activities
- ✓ Volunteer fatigue
- ✓ Poor lab investigation of diarrhea cases
- ✓ There is always shortage of some vaccines e.g. Y.F.
- ✓ There are also inadequate diagnostic centres for TB.
- ✓ Inadequate commitment of staff to carry out home visiting and defaulter tracing properly
- ✓ The unavailability of carry blare media for stool sample collection hinders laboratory investigation of diarrhoeal diseases

### **WAY FORWARD**

- ✓ There is the need for staff at the hospital to be trained on the in-patient care management of acute malnutrition.
- ✓ Intensify case search on SAM in the district
- ✓ Lobby with the RHMT for the training of more staff on CMAM and a refresher for those already trained.
- ✓ Intensify disease surveillance activities everywhere in the District to be able to detect, report, confirm, and respond appropriately to public health threats.
- ✓ Liaise with RHD to equip all laboratories (especially Namoo H/C, Vea H/C, and Zorko H/C) in the district with TB regents to diagnose suspected cases.
- ✓ Intensify supervision and monitoring

### **NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME**

The District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme was established in responses to Government's new policy intervention on health financing with the aim of replacing the former "cash and carry" system with the National Health Insurance Scheme. The table below shows the registered clients of the Scheme for the period 2013 to 2014.

**NHIS REGISTERED CLIENTS, 2013 – 2014**

<b>NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME BONGO DISTRICT: 2013 – 2014</b>				
<b>NHIS REGISTERED CLIENTS</b>				
<b>NUMBER OF PERSONS PER YEAR</b>				
	<b>2013</b>		<b>2014</b>	
<b>CATEGORIES</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>
INFORMAL	3,647	6,159	3,795	6,893
SSNIT CONTRIBUTORS	766	263	569	233
SSNIT PENSIONERS	37	26	42	68
INDIGENTS	4,922	6,938	3,673	5,003
UNDER 18 YRS	9,397	9,749	13,038	13,832
70 YRS AND ABOVE	1015	2,336	1,213	2,801
PREG. WOMEN	-	3,020	-	1,810
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>19,784</b>	<b>28,491</b>	<b>22,330</b>	<b>30,640</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>48,275</b>		<b>52,970</b>	

Source: BONGO HIS, 2014

The table below shows the trend of performance of NHIS in the District.

### TREND OF PERFORMANCE OF NHIS

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2012(GH¢)</b>	<b>2013(GH¢)</b>	<b>2014 (GH¢)</b>
<i>Total OPD attendant</i>	-	-	-
<i>Total Insure Clients</i>	120,725	149,646	166,822
Total Claims Submitted (GHC)	1,460,304.36	1,951,703.98	2,665,263.01
Claims reimbursed (GHC)	1,097,314.37	1,396,574.74	2,129,985.90
Average Cost per Patient (GHC)	12.10	13.04	15.97

Source: BONGO HIS, 2014

The major challenges facing the service providers is late submission of claims resulting in late disbursement, which can affect quality of health care delivery. To address this, Scheme in collaboration with DHMT orientated health workers on filling of the claims forms and other documentation procedures. There were also periodic support visits to health facilities to assess performance and give on the job coaching.

Inadequate office space, inadequate (qualified) personnel and inadequate vehicles are other key challenges facing the scheme.

## **CHAPTER EIGHT**

### **KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED**

In terms of physical infrastructure, the District is making efforts in providing infrastructural facilities with support from Government of Ghana, GSOP, UNICEF and other Developmental Partners. Even though it is not enough, it has helped to filled in some gaps in health, education, water and sanitation among others.

### **CHALLENGES / CONSTRAINTS**

The District is faced with a number of challenges and constraints which are affecting the performance of the District. Some of these have been enumerated below.

- Late release of funds from Government and Partners to carry out activities.
- No decent slaughter facility in the district.
- Lack of acquired final disposal site for both liquid and solid waste
- Inadequate public toilets in the district thereby putting pressure on the few existing ones
- Lack of funds and relief items for disaster Victims
- Lack of fire extinguisher for the district NADMO secretariat

### **RECOMMEDATIONS**

- There should be regular released of funds to ensure the smooth implementation of projects and programmes
- A decent slaughter house should be constructed for slaughtering of animals
- Assembly should step up the process of acquiring a final disposal site for waste products
- There should be water facilities at the Health facilities to enhance delivery of services

### **CONCLUSION**

Even though there were challenges, the year ended successfully and hopping brightly for the year 2015.