

KARAGA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES



KARAGA POLY-CLINIC

SUBMITTED TO

THE NORTHERN REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING OFFICER

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Executive Summary

Section 46 sub-sections 1 of the Local Government Act, 1993, Act 462 establishes the District Assembly (DA) as a Planning Authority, whilst the section 2 sub section 1 of the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994, Act 480 designates its planning function as follows:

- Initiate and Prepare district development plans and settlement structure plans;
- Carry out studies on:
 - a) Development planning matters
 - b) The mobilization of human and physical resources for development in the district
- Initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting, and implementation of district development plans, programmes and projects
- Monitor and evaluate the development policies, programmes and projects in the district.

In pursuance of the above mentioned mandates, the Karaga District Assembly embarked on over 25 sub-projects of physical nature in the areas of Education, Water and Sanitation, Roads, Local Economic Development, and Local government development during the 2015/16 fiscal year. Most beneficiary communities/institutions in the district are already utilizing the interventions.

A good number of non-physical programmes were also undertaken in the district, which included the organization of District RING Public Platform meetings, HIV/AIDS sensitization sessions, and many more.

The major sources of funding for the implementation of the development programmes and projects include RING/USAID Project, District Development Facility (DDF) – Multi donor support, District Assembly Common Fund, Ghana Social Opportunities Programme (GSOP) – a GOG/World Bank project, National Business and Small Scale Industry NBSSI, Northern Region Small Towns Water and Sanitation Project (NORST) – CIDA. District Development Partnership Platform – GDCA funded programme and the Ghana School Feeding Programme.

The successful implementation of the programmes above and projects mentioned in this document have been as result of dedication to work of staff of the Assembly, effective discussions and pragmatic roles of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), Assembly

General and Sub-Committee meetings, recruitment and posting of key offices to the assembly by the Local Government Service Secretariat, support by donor or development partners, effective community engagement approaches , improved collaboration with decentralized departments, constant monitoring and constructive inputs from the District monitoring team, Northern Regional Coordinating Council / Planning Coordinating Unit, other Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies.

The implementation of the development programmes and projects would have been a total success but for the delay in the release of the District Assembly Common Funds (DACF), inadequate Internally Generated Funds, non-cooperating contractors or service providers, unfavorable weather conditions and poor road conditions, some of the sub-projects delayed and could not be completed within the timelines given.

To address the constraints mentioned above the management and leadership of the Assembly took pragmatic steps that improved its Internally Generated Funds, stepped up its monitoring and evaluation of ongoing programmes to ensure value for money, held site meetings with non-performing contractors or service providers to bring them to book, embarked on spot improvement of priority feeder roads to improve motor ability.

The District Planning Coordinating Unit, Executive and Sub-committee meetings were useful platforms where developmental issues were discussed and solutions to them found.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAP	Annual Action Plan
CAD	Canadian Dollars
CBO	Community Based Organization
CHPS	Community Health Planning Systems
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	District Assembly
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DDF	District Development Facility
DDS	District Database System
DP	Development Partners
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPP	District Development Partnership Platform
FOAT	Functional Organizational Assessment Tool
GDCA	Ghana Development Communities Association
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme.
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSOP	Ghana Social Opportunities Programme
HHETPS	Health and Hygiene Education Through Play and Sports
JHS	Junior High School
KGs	Kindergartens
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MTDP	Medium-Term Development Plan
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NORST	Northern Region Small Towns Water and Sanitation Project

NRCC	Northern Regional Coordinating Council
NRPCU	Northern Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
NSPS	National Social Protection Strategy
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	People with Disabilities
SHS	Senior High School
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industry
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
RING	Resiliency in Northern Ghana Project

INTRODUCTION

Karaga District Assembly has made tremendous strides to better the lives of its people through prudent management and accountability practices that are performance-oriented that has resulted in effective and efficient delivery of services to the people in the District.

The Assembly is also committed to the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) that links resource allocation to the District Development goals and the delivery of specified outputs and outcomes.

The objective of this M&E was to monitor the status of development in the District and evaluate its performance under the Ghana Sheared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) which will help to plan ahead. The Assembly has the responsibility to plan and implement Programmes and Projects that aim at bettering the standard of living of the people in the District.

The purpose of the M&E plan is to enable the Assembly, the people, the region and other stakeholders to determine, through evidence based information the effects of the various interventions in terms of positively transforming the lives of all beneficiaries in the District. It is also to enable the District to generate reliable, valid and dependable information to the District and National authorities to formulate policies and make evidence based decisions to further improve the lives of the people in the country.

Generally, the M&E Plan is primarily meant to institute an effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of programmes and projects in the district through systematic monitoring and evaluation of the District Medium Term Development Plan.

The report gives a brief highlight on the various development interventions implemented by the Karaga District Assembly in 2016 fiscal year. The report also serves as documentary evidence of programmes and projects implemented during the period and as source of secondary data for research purposes.

The major headings in this report are as follows; Development Programmes and Sub- Project Implementation Status, Other Activities Implemented by The Assembly during the 2016 Fiscal Year, Best Practices and Lessons learnt, Sub-projects implementation challenges, Recommendations /Way forward.

The source of primary data is from field monitoring and evaluation visits by the district monitoring and evaluation team. Secondary data were also gotten from departments of the Assembly and the District Database System and statistical unit. The report is however

constrained with non-inclusion of geo-coded database information on the development projects identified.

The intervention programmes and projects implemented were sourced from the 2014-2017 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), the 2016 Annual Action Plan of the Karaga District requests from communities, the District Database System (evidence based decision making) and management decisions.

As contained in this report, a total number of physical projects were implemented during the 2015 fiscal which some of them are being carried forward in the quarters of 2016. For purposes of integrated development and synergy in development the intervention projects cut across the priority areas in the district such as education, agriculture, health, water and sanitation and security. The Sub-projects activities also contribute in the achievement of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (2014-2017) and other development frameworks being implemented by the Government of Ghana.

BRIEF DISTRICT PROFILE

DISTRICT PROFILE

Location

The District is located in the North-Eastern part of Northern Region, roughly between latitudes 9°30' and 10°30' North and longitudes 0° and 45' West. It shares boundaries with four districts in the northern region, West and East Mamprusi to the North, Savelugu/Nanton to the West and Gushegu (the mother district) to the South and east Karaga the district capital which is 24km from Gushegu and 94km from Tamale, the Regional Capital.

Topography and Drainage

The topography of the district is generally undulating with numerous small streams draining it. The district has a number of smaller valleys with larger valleys found towards the periphery where smaller streams merge into larger ones. Such valleys are found in the Sakulo and Nambungu areas. The only major river identified is the Nasia which flows between Namburugu and Bagli. The Nasia River and its tributaries divide the district into two (north and south) making the northern half inaccessible especially during the rainy season. Areas to the north are thus appropriately tagged "overseas". Tributaries of the Nabogu River also flow between Dibolo and Namburugu.

Climate

The climate reflects a typical tropical continental climate experienced in northern Ghana. There is a rainy season that lasts from May – October, peaking in August and September. The rest of the year is virtually dry. Rainfall amount is between 900 and 1000mm per annum. Temperatures are high throughout the year with the highest of 36°C or above in March and April. Low temperatures are experienced between November and February (the harmattan period).

Vegetation

The vegetation is a typical guinea savannah type, characterized by tall grasses interspersed with drought resistant trees such as the Shea and dawadawa.

Soil

The district lies entirely within the voltaian sand stone basin dominated by sandstones, shales, siltstones and minor lime stones. The northern tip of the district is underlain by lower voltain, which consist of rocks, dominated by shales and sandstones. The soils are mainly savannah ochrosols, ground water laterites formed over granite and voltainshales. Small areas of savannah ochrosols with some lithosoles and brunosols are very low. The laterites are similar in acidity and nutrient level to the ochrosols, but are poorer in physical properties, with substantial amounts of concretionary gravel layers near the top horizons and more suited for road and other constructional works than supporting plant roots systems. Despite gentle slopes, the soils are highly vulnerable to sheet erosion and in some areas, gully erosion also occurs.

SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

The current population of the district as envisages provisional figure for the 2010 PHC revealed a total population of 89,870 .The sex composition of the district population shows that females constitute 51.7% of the population while males form 48.3%.

The table below shows population distribution by Area Council

AREA COUNCIL	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE
KARAGA	19,158	21
PISHIGU	27,397	30
KUDULI	4,288	5
BAGLI/ZANDUA	19,582	22
SAKULO/NAMBURUGU	19,445	21
TOTAL	89,870	100%

Source: Provisional result for the 2010 PHC

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture

The farming system prevailing is mixed farming. Besides crop production, the average farm family raises a wide variety of livestock and local poultry. With regards to crop production, semi permanent to shifting cultivation is practiced in the remote areas of the district where land availability is not a constraint and population density is low. Mixed cropping dominates the cropping pattern. Mono cropping activities in the district are relatively large commercial rice and maize farms. Most of the rice farms are located in the valley basins.

Most farming practices involve the traditional labour-intensive type characterized by the use of the hoe and cutlass. However the initial ploughing of the land is highly dependent on mechanization. Approximately 80% of farmers in the Karaga zone (stretching from Karaga-Pishigu) use tractors. The rest of the farming population in this zone use manual or animal traction. To a greater extent, agriculture in the district is predominately small holder, subsistence and rain fed. Although the annual rainfall of between 900 and 1,300 mm is sufficient for annual cropping, the erratic nature of the pattern does not augur well for food yields.

Major traditional crops cultivated in the district include maize, sorghum, millet, soya bean, groundnuts, cowpeas, cassava, rice and yam. In the last two years (2004 and 2005) the land area under cultivation has varied among the crops. While land under cultivation of many crops has increased, the cultivation of rice and others has rather been stable. Reasons for the low land cultivation are not farfetched. The low prices of local rice as a result of the importation of cheap rice are killing the rice industry and local initiatives.

ELECTRIFICATION

Karaga, the district capital including Seventeen other communities namely- Tong, Sung, pishigu, Nyong, Bagurugu, Tamaligu and Zankali just a few now enjoy electricity.

ROADS

The Karaga District capital is the only community that is tarred. The central and western parts of the district are linked by feeder roads. The surface of these roads become difficult to ply especially in the rainy season because they develop pot holes and sometimes even washed away.

WATER AND SANITATION:

The major sources of water supply in the district are, streams, dams and dugouts, shallow wells, ponds, boreholes and hand dug wells with pumps. There are no pipe-systems in the district. Karaga has been earmarked for supply of pipe borne water through the small town water systems. Currently there are three limited mechanization systems with six stand points in the Karaga Township.

The main source of supply of potable water is through boreholes and hand dug wells. The district currently has 104 boreholes, 78 of which are functional. 10 hands dug wells with pumps. This gives potable water coverage of about 63.89%. Karaga, the district capital with a

population of 12,800 (Population and Housing Census 2000) with 11 boreholes (8 functional) has a coverage of only 19 percent.

Table 1: Coverage of Potable Water Supply in Karaga District

Type	No. of communities	Total No.	No. Functional	Non Functional	Pop. Covered	% Served
Limited Mechanization	1	3	3	-	12,800	
Piped System	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borehole	195	73	96	26		-
Hand Dug Well with pump	7	10	8	2	70,922	-
Total						63.89%

Source: DWST, 2011

SANITATION

Less than one percent of the people in the district have access to sanitation facilities. Various types of sanitation facilities are being used in the district. There are currently 48 KVIPs for the general public 41 institutional latrines, 4 aqua privy and 1,152 household VIP latrines. The common practice is open and indiscriminate defecation as any available open space, behind houses, on foot paths and along road sides are used as places of convenience.

In terms of solid waste disposal, there are no defined spots for dumping house hold refuse throughout the district (not even in the district capital, Karaga). House hold refuse are dumped any where even on roadsides.

There is only two approved cemetery throughout the district located in Karaga and Pishegu and the people practice the old age tradition of burying the dead in the house.

Table 2: Distribution of Sanitation Facilities by Area Councils

Type	Area council					Total
	Karaga	Bagli/Zandua	Sakulo/Namburugu	Pishigu	Kuduli	
Acqua –privy	3	0	0	1	0	4
VIP	270	6	1	810	158	1,245
KVIP	21	0	0	23	4	48
Water Closet	29	0	0	2	0	31

Institutional Laterines	14	2	2	14	9	41
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Source: DWST, 2011

HEALTH

The Health Services situation like other health systems is one of inadequacy. The district currently has four sub-districts with 6 health facilities 1 polyclinic and 1 health centers at Pishigu. 4 CHPs compound at Nyong-Nayili, Zandua and Tamaligu which are functioning. The other 1 is in Binkonaloli.

EDUCATION

There is a positive correlation between education and development. Illiteracy levels are universally accepted as one of the major parameters for measuring development. In Ghana, this is clearly manifested in the three northern regions where illiteracy remains high. Education is therefore rightly regarded as the key to development.

The district currently has sixty one (61) primary schools, six (6) Junior Secondary Schools and one Senior High School. It also has twenty (20) pre-schools.

School infrastructure is still at its ebb. Out of the Six-one (61) primary schools, thirty one (31) are in temporary structures (mud, open pavilions, huts and sheds), with thirty (30) being permanent structures. Most of the permanent structures are 3-Unit classroom blocks whilst eight (8) has 6 Unit classrooms and above.

Of the six (6) Junior Secondary Schools in the district, three are 3-unit classroom blocks and three have no classrooms – classes are conducted in shared structures with the primary schools.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT

The District Chief Executive heads the Office of the District Assembly. The District Assembly comprises the District Chief Executive, twenty-four (34) elected members, eight (14) appointed members and 1 Member of Parliament who has no voting rights. Administratively, the District is divided into One (1) Town Council, Five (5) Area Councils and Twenty-one (21) Unit Committees. Politically the District has one constituency namely Karaga and Twenty-four Electoral Areas.

Table 3: The District Administration has the under listed Core Staff

GRADE	NO
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	1
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR IIB	2
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR IIA	1
DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER	1
ASSISTANT PLANNING OFFICERS	2
DISTRICT BUDGET ANALYST	1
ASSISTANT BUDGET ANALYST	1

STORE KEEPER	1
DISTRICT FINANCE OFFICER	1
ACCOUNTANT	4
DISTRICT INTERNAL AUDITOR	4

Departments of the assembly include:

1. Department of Food and Agriculture
2. Finance
3. Health
4. Works Department
5. Ghana Education Service
6. Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
7. Trade and Industry (Department of Cooperative)
8. Central Administration
9. Disaster Prevention
10. National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)
11. Environmental Health and Sanitation Department

Other non decentralized departments include:

1. Alliance for Change in Education (ACE)
2. World Vision
3. Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
5. UNICEF
6. RING Project
7. GSOP
8. New Energy
9. Water Aid
10. NORST

SOME OF THE CHALLENGES

➤ Inadequate trained teachers in basic schools
➤ Low female enrolment (JHS/SHS)
➤ Inadequate infrastructures (SHS)
➤ Inadequate health personnel
➤ High rate of malnourished children
➤ Low consumption rate iodated salt
➤ Inadequate VCT centres
➤ Difficulty in dissemination of information
➤ Haphazard settlement dev't
➤ Inadequate accommodation for security personnel
➤ Inaccessibility of public building to PWDs

2.2.0 Status of Implementation of Development Programmes

This section of the report gives a brief background on the objectives of the programmes, source of funding, types of sub-projects and the status of their implementation.

2.2.1 District Development Facility (DDF)

2.2.1.1 Programme Background

As part of efforts to improve the performance the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in terms of efficiency, transparency and accountability, the Government of Ghana through the MLGRD established the District Development Facility (DDF) in collaboration with its key Development Partners. Under the DDF, the government mobilizes financial resources as discretionary funding incentives to those MMDAs which comply with rules, legal regulations in the performance of their mandate. Compliance is confirmed through an assessment conducted on yearly basis using the Functional Organizational Assessment Tool (FOAT).

The overall objective is to ensure efficient provision of basic community infrastructure and service delivery through judicious use of resources. At the moment, contributors to the fund are the Government of Ghana and four Development Partners (DPs) namely CIDA, DANIDA, KfW and AfD. Other DPs have expressed interest to contribute to the funding facility.

Sub-project implementation status

The District utilized its share of the District Development Facility (DDF) it received to implement capacity building component of the fund.

The timely release of funds for the implementation of the sub-projects under the development facility aided the timely and successful implementation of the sub-projects. So far the District Development Facility is one of the flagship programmes or funds the district can rely on for the implementation of its development plans. Unfortunately, the District is not implementing DDF sub-projects this year because of its inability to pass 2012 FOAT.

However, the Capacity building programme implemented in the second quarter for newly elected Assembly Members and decentralized staff.

NORTHERN REGION SMALL TOWNS WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT (NORST)

Programme Background

The Karaga District Assembly is one of the first beneficiary Municipal/Districts in the Northern Region Small Towns Water and Sanitation Project (NORST) since its inception. The project is a CAD \$30 million CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency) funded programme with support from the Government of Ghana. The ultimate goal of the programme is to increase utilization of water supply and sanitation services in selected small towns in the Northern Region and also strengthen the effectiveness of stakeholders at national, regional, district and sub-district levels to fulfill their roles in the equitable delivery of potable water and sanitation services.

NATIONAL BOARD FOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES (NBSSI):

1.0 General information

Name of Center: Karaga BAC

Period: January- December

2.0 Planned Activities for the year

- Technical training in advanced soap making
- Group development training
- Small business management training
- Information seminar
- Entrepreneurship training
- Technical training in tie and dye making
- Management training in records keeping
- Follow-up
- Counseling

3.0 Activities undertaken during the quarter

- EDIF/NBSSI Needs assessment
- EDIF/NBSSI Entrepreneurship and business management training
- EDIF/NBSSI Sensitization
- EDIF/NBSSI Export procedures, product development and information dissemination
- Counseling
- Follow-ups on clients to find out their performance and challenges to plan appropriate interventions for them

4.0 Strengthening of associations

Date	TYPE OF PROGRAMME	Target Group	No. of Participants		
			M	F	Total
10/01/16	BAC Participated in a	Tailors and dress	N/A	10	10

	passing out ceremony of some apprentice	makers association			
18/02/16	Prepare associations for sensitization workshop of Edaif project	Selected associations			
24/02/16	BAC Participated in a passing out ceremony of some apprentice	Apprentices of bicycle repairers in karaga	N/A	5	5
09/03/16	Training of aggregator associations and other agri- business associations in enterprenuership and business development.	Selected associations	4	6	10

5.0 Impact of BAC activities

Impact	No. of Businesses	Type of Business	Name/Location
No. of businesses with improved business management practices	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smocked weaver • Tailor • Food seller • Soap making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ImoroTahiru • Mohammed seiba • Mohamadu Kasua • Alhassan Ayi/NA/A101
Number of active bank accounts	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number that have increased sales turn over	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soap making • Food seller • Smock weaving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alhassan Ayi/NA/A101 • Mohamadu Kasua • Salifu Abdul Razak
Number of businesses with improved technology and type	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smock weaving • smock weaving • smock weaving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issah Musah • Yakubu Mumuni • Salifu Abdul Razak
Number of businesses assessing new markets	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soap making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alhassan Ayi/NA/A101

6.0 Challenges/Constrains

- Unavailability of funds to organize planned activities for the year
- Delay in the release of funds
- No impress for the office

7.0 Recommendations

It is the hope of the BAC that funds will be released to organize the programmes planned for the year effectively.

GHANA SOCIAL OPPORTUNITIES PROJECT (GSOP)

The Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) is a comprehensive National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS) which represents the government's vision of creating an all-inclusive and socially-empowered society through the provision of sustainable mechanisms for the protection of persons living in situations of extreme poverty and related vulnerability and exclusion. Sub-projects that are being implemented under the project in the 2015 fiscal year and third quarter of 2016 included the following:

- Rehabilitation of Nangukpan dug-out
- Rehabilitation of Karaga-Kupali-Kpasablo Feeder Road Lot I
- Rehabilitation of Karaga-Kupali-Kpasablo Feeder Road Lot II
- Rehabilitation of Karaga-Kupali-Kpasablo Feeder Road Lot III
- Rehabilitate 10-hectare degraded land at Dimong using tree plantation (Mongo)

During the last quarter of the 2015, five projects have been awarded which include the following:

- Rehabilitation of Pishigu dug- out
- Rehabilitation of Nyongnayili dug-out
- Rehabilitation of Tong dug-out
- Rehabilitation of Kpaglu dug- out
- Rehabilitation of Natigu dug-out
- Rehabilitate 10-hectare degraded land at Nambrugu using tree plantation (Mongo)
- Rehabilitate 10-hectare degraded land at Kpabo using tree plantation (Mongo)

Three of the sub-projects mentioned above are completed and the others are at the various stages of completion.

RING PROJECT

The Resiliency in Northern Ghana (RING) Project is designed to sustainably reduce poverty and improve the nutrition and livelihoods of the poorest Ghanaians living in the Northern Region. The goal of RING is to improve the livelihoods and nutritional status of the poorest of households in selected districts of the Northern Region of Ghana, with an emphasis on women of reproductive age and children under five years. Coordinating closely with USAID, and implementing through the District Assemblies (DAs), Northern Region Coordinating Council (NRCC), and the Northern Regional Health Directorate (NRHD), RING will achieve this goal by improving the resiliency of the very poor through three complementary components:

- Increasing consumption of diverse quality food;
- Improving behaviors related to nutrition; and
- Strengthening local support networks to address the ongoing nutrition and livelihoods needs of vulnerable households.

The three components designed to achieve RING goals are as follows:

Component 1: Increased access and consumption of diverse quality food among target households, especially among women and children

Component 2: Improved behaviors related to nutrition and hygiene for women and children

Component 3: Strengthened local support networks addressing the ongoing needs (nutrition and livelihoods) of vulnerable households

Karaga is now one of the G2G Districts and the following activities have been carried out during the period under review:

- Shea nut collection for 100 household beneficiaries
- VSLA activity
- CLSW Training
- Sensitization of 25 communities on CAPs preparation
- CMAM training
- Procurement of office equipment
- Small ruminants temporary holding structure built
- Procured and distributed 474 Small Ruminants to 153 Households Beneficiaries in Pishigu, Nyong-Nayili and Tamaligu
- Cultivation of Soya Bean for 406 households' beneficiary is doing well.
- Cultivation of groundnut for 101 households' beneficiary is in progress.

The Strengthening Partnerships, Results and innovation in Nutrition Globally (SPRING) is a project been implemented in the district with main focus on improving nutritional status of the communities, WASH related issues, Agric, SBCC and networking with stakeholders all within 1000 days.

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT WITHIN THE QUARTER

NUTRITION 1000

- C-IYCF training for health staff & volunteers
- Quarterly monitoring and supervision of health staff in IYCF
- Quarterly integrated monitoring and supervision of health staff
- Monthly monitoring and supervision of health
- Nutrition commodity training of health staff
- C-IYCF volunteers training

WASH 1000

- Triggering in 10 communities
- Post triggering activities in 10 communities
- Development of WASH plans
- Training of WASH committees
- Natural leaders training
- Household wide community education
- CLTS learning tour
- Reactivation of school health clubs
- Tippy tap demonstration in communities
- Tippy tap demonstration in schools
- Support district WASH team to develop district wash plans

AGRIC 1000 (AFLATOXIN)

- Orientation of MOFA staff and AEAs
- Sensitization and group formation
- Site selection
- Land preparation
- Seed selection and germination test completed
- Planting
- Weeding
- Post-harvest aflatoxin management training

SBCC 1000

- Drama troupe meetings
- Drama troupe rehearsals
- Community drama and video show on the four key WASH behaviors

NETWORKING WITH STAKEHOLDERS

- District nutrition, Agric and WASH coordinating meeting
- Three Peace Corps volunteers have been identified and oriented
- M&E officer's visit to the district
- WASH Advisor's visit to the District

- Agric Advisor's visit to the district
- SBCC Officer visited the district
- USAID evaluation team visit to the district

NORTHERN SECTOR ACTION ON AWARENESS CENTER (NORSAAC)

NORSAAC is a gender based advocacy organization operating in the 3 Northern Regions, predominantly Northern Region
 IMPLEMENTATION OF A NEW STRATEGIC DOCUMENT (2015- 2019)

- THEMATIC AREA
 - SRHR
 - GENDER AND GOVERNANCE
 - LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT
 - EDUCATION
- The overall objective of the SRHR Programme is to improve the SRHR of young people aged 10-24 by increasing young people’s uptake of SRH services.
- we complement various interventions towards this objective.
- NORSAAC works through 4 results areas
 - Information
 - Access to SHR commodities
 - Quality and youth friendly SRH services
 - Respect of sexual and reproductive rights

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT

- Organize 10 community film shows on SRH and young maternal health issues
- Organize quarterly review meetings for “peer learning and sharing facilitators” to share experiences.
- Facilitate 1 district fun game and condom distribution fair

District stakeholders’ forum on the need for CSE in school.

- Establishment of adolescent health corner model.
- Hold monthly youth issues based radio discussions on SHR information and services
- Produced video tape on SRHR issues – Teenage pregnancy, unsafe abortion, stigma, STIs and preventions, open communication in homes, youth friendly corner model etc.

OTHER ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED BY THE ASSEMBLY

- ❖ Organized and documented Third Quarter DPCU meeting
- ❖ Organized and documented General Assembly, Executive Committee and Sub-Committee meeting
- ❖ Area Councils Inaugurated

BEST PRACTICES LESSONS LEARNT

Best Practices

A number of factors contributed to the successes chalked in the implementation of sub-projects and day-to-day administrative of the assembly, among which include; Team work, involvement of community stakeholders in project initiation, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, regular monitoring of programmes, dedicated work of duty bearers, regular flow of funds from donor partners, improved collaboration with decentralized departments, constant monitoring and constructive inputs from the Northern Regional Coordinating Council and other Government Ministries, Department and Agencies.

Lessons Learnt

Some lessons were also learnt and that;

- ❖ Efficient stakeholder management is key to project success
- ❖ The implementation of sub-projects should be well planned to avoid challenges associated with the onset of the raining season
- ❖ Joint monitoring of projects and regular reporting brings all project actors to terms with the project status, successes, challenges and a cause to find sustainable strategies to address those challenges.
- ❖ Strictly following the details of the District Annual Action Plan reduces challenges associated with unplanned expenses, implementation of ad-hoc project and programmes and poor accountability
- ❖ The art of planning, coordination and project management is a learning process.

SUB-PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

- ❖ Irregular inflow or delay in the release of the District Assembly's Common Fund (DACF) delayed the implementation of some subprojects.
- ❖ Poor nature of roads in the District hindered effective monitoring and evaluation of sub-projects
- ❖ Late completion of sub-projects, particularly due to the effects of poor weather conditions, price variations, non-cooperating contractors.
- ❖ Inadequate Internally Generated Funds
- ❖ Erratic nature and timing of programmes and events organized at the regional and national levels.
- ❖ Inadequate accommodation for posted staff

CONCLUSION

Despite the numerous challenges that the district encountered during the period, the implementation of planned activities was a success, this is explicit in the number of sub-projects that were successfully implemented in the wake of price changes in material goods and services, political tensions, inadequate internally generated funds, delay in the release of DACF among others. The success could be attributed to commitment and dedication of staff, schedule officers and management of the Assembly in quest to improve the living conditions of the people of Karaga District.

RECOMMENDATIONS /WAY FORWARD

- Regular capacity building for staff of the Assembly
- Need for improved collaboration with decentralized department in the areas of data sharing and reporting
- Need for the construction of staff accommodation
- Systemic transfer and quick replacement of staff
- Early completion of programmes and projects
- Regular and timely disbursement of development fund

Appendix 1:

PHYSICAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AS AT DECEMBER, 2016

Table 1: District Assembly Projects

No	Project Title	Contractor	Award Date	Start Date	End Date	Contract Sum (GH¢)	Amount Paid (GH¢)	Outstanding Paying	Funding Source	Status of Project
1	Spot Improvement of Pishigu-Didogi Feeder Road	M/S J.A Amana & Sons Limited	20/02/14	25/02/14	20/08/14	156,886.20	153,987.89	3,342.45	GSOP	100% completed Retention to be paid
2	Construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Gundogu Primary School.	M/S Alfashie Enterprise	29/4/2014	29/5/2014	29/01/2015	295,836.77	-	-	GET Fund	Yet to commence
3	Construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Nyong- Gumah Primary School.	M/S Sanyuf Enterprise	29/4/2014	29/5/2014	29/01/2015	-	-	-	GET Fund	100% Completed and in use
4	Rehabilitation of Karaga-Kupali-Kpasablo Feeder Road Lot I	M/S Ashcal Investment Limited	23/12/2014	19/01/2015	19/07/2015	198,621.73	73,257.31		GSOP	75% completed

5	Rehabilitation of Karaga-Kupali-Kpasablo Feeder Road Lot II	M/S Ashcal Investment Limited	23/12/2014	19/01/2015	19/07/2015	197,275.11	73,257.31		GSOP	75% completed
6	Rehabilitation of Karaga-Kupali-Kpasablo Feeder Road Lot III	M/S Olamsa Construction and Trading LTD.	23/12/2014	19/01/2015	19/07/2015	198,391.55	25,365.81		GSOP	60% completed
7	Rehabilitate 10-hectare degraded land at Dimong using tree plantation (Mongo)	-	-	-	-	130,000			GSOP	Work in progress
8	Construction of Community Health Services and Planning Compound Centre at Nakundugu	M/S Ashcal Investment Limited	28/09/2015	20/01/16	20/06/16	195,802.76	176,221.14	19,581.62	DACF	100% completed
9	Construction of Community Health Services and Planning Compound Centre at Bagli	M/S Tasba Enterprise Limited, Box 28, Tamale	28/09/2015	20/01/16	20/06/16	193,400.01	174,060.00	19,340.00	DACF	100% completed
10	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Pukura Primary School	M/S Tasba Enterprise Limited, Box 28, Tamale	28/09/2015	20/01/16	20/06/16	174,178.17	156,760.27	17,417.90	DACF	100% completed

11	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Gbinijaha Primary	M/S Tasba Enterprise Limited, Box 28, Tamale	28/09/2015	20/01/16	20/06/16	173,916.20	156,524	17,391.61	DACF	100% completed
12	Rehabilitation of 2 No. Storm Damaged Classroom Blocks at Nangun and Taniyili and Teachers Quarters at Zandua	M/S Mahamadu Construction Limited, Box 1672, Tamale	28/09/2015	05/10/15	30/12/15	66,230.82	54,000.00	6,623.72	DACF	100% completed
13	Rehabilitation of 2 No. Storm Damaged Classroom Blocks at Nyengbolo, Sheliyili and Nyong Nayili	M/S Gongga Ventures, Box 228, Tamale	28/09/2015	05/10/15	30/12/15	84,139.62	76,139.00	8,408.51	DACF	100% completed
14	Rehabilitation of Pishigu Dug- Out	M/S De-Trovalta Co. Ltd	18/12/2015	18/01/16	18/07/16	35,749.04	32,000.00		GSOP	100% Completed
15	Rehabilitation of Tong dug-out	M/S Bonrsa Construction Works	18/12/2015	18/01/16	18/07/16	55,636.41			GSOP	10-% Completed
16	Rehabilitation of Nyong dug-out	M/S Tasba Enterprise Limited, Box 28, Tamale	18/12/2015	18/01/16	18/07/16	59,699.44			GSOP	100% Completed
17	Rehabilitation of Natigu dug-out	M/S Fawab Company Limited	18/12/2015	18/01/16	18/07/16	76,753.72			GSOP	45% Work Done

18	Rehabilitation of Kpaglu dug-out	M/S Matmel Enterprise	18/12/2015	18/01/16	18/07/16	61,581.69			GSOP	95% Work Done
19	Construction of 1No. 3 Unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities and furniture at Shebo	Gonga Ventures	24/6/16	30/6/16	30/12/16	178,760.35	65,387.00		DACF	100% Completed
20	Construction of 1No. 3 Unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities and furniture at Lantaa	De-Group A. Ltd	24/6/16	30/6/16	30/12/16	181,859.98	56,913.00		DACF	Plastering in progress
21	Construction of 1No. 3 Unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities and furniture at Kpasong	Aschal Investment Ltd	24/6/16	30/6/16	30/12/16	185,898.79	67,874.00		DACF	100% Completed
22	Construction of 1No. 3 Unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities and furniture at Bagurugu	Aschal Investment Ltd	24/6/16	30/6/16	30/12/16	177,759.39	66,321.00		DACF	100% Completed
23	Furnishing of 5 No. Chps compound for Yamao-Karaga, Sung, Bagurugu, Bagli and Nakundugu	Kangbang Ltd	24/6/16	30/6/16	30/12/16	198,905.00			DACF	50% Completed

24	Rehabilitate 10-hectare degraded land at Namburugu using tree plantation (Mongo)	-	-	-	-	125,000			GSOP	Work in progress
25	Rehabilitate 10-hectare degraded land at Kpabo using tree plantation (Mongo)	-	-	-	-	125,000			GSOP	Work in progress

Table 1: District Assembly DACF Projects

No	Project Title	Contractor	Award Date	Start Date	End Date	Contract Sum (GH¢)	Amount Paid (GH¢)	Outstanding Paying	Funding Source	Status of Project
1	Construction of Community Health Services and Planning Compound Centre at Sung	MESSRS Halisas Company Limited		28/05/2014	28/10/2014	164,126.69	147,714.02	16,412.67	DACF	100% completed
2	Construction of Community Health Services and Planning Compound Centre at Yemo-Karaga	M/S Olamsa Construction and Trading LTD.		28/05/2014	28/10/2014	164,126.69	147,714.02	16,412.67	DACF	100% completed
3	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Kpaglu Primary School	M/S Isoben Company Limited		28/05/2014	28/10/2014	139,909.47	126,327.00	13,990.94	DACF	100% completed and handed over
4	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Karaga Nasiria E/A Primary	M/S Tecson Company LTD		28/05/2014	28/10/2014	134,909.47	121,236.42	13,490.43	DACF	100% completed and handed over
5	Construction of Community Health Services and Planning Compound Centre at	M/S Ashcal Investment Limited	28/09/2015	20/01/16	20/06/16	195,802.76	29,010.00		DACF	100% Completed and in

	Nakundugu									use
6	Construction of Community Health Services and Planning Compound Centre at Bagli	M/S Tasba Enterprise Limited, Box 28, Tamale	28/09/2015	20/01/16	20/06/16	193,400.01	96,020.14		DACF	100% Completed
7	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Pukura Primary School	M/S Tasba Enterprise Limited, Box 28, Tamale	28/09/2015	20/01/16	20/06/16	174,178.17	49,241.60		DACF	100% Completed and in use
8	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Gbinijaga Primary	M/S Tasba Enterprise Limited, Box 28, Tamale	28/09/2015	20/01/16	20/06/16	173,916.20	26,087.40		DACF	100% Completed and in use
9	Construction of 1No. 3 Unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities and furniture at Shebo	Gonga Ventures	24/6/16	30/6/16	30/12/16	178,760.35			DACF	100% Completed and in use
10	Construction of 1No. 3 Unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities and furniture at Lantaa	De-Group A. Ltd	24/6/16	30/6/16	30/12/16	181,859.98			DACF	

11	Construction of 1No. 3 Unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities and furniture at Kpasong	Aschal Investment Ltd	24/6/16	30/6/16	30/12/16	185,898.79			DACF	Plastering in progress
12	Construction of 1No. 3 Unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities and furniture at Bagurugu	Aschal Investment Ltd	24/6/16	30/6/16	30/12/16	177,759.39			DACF	Plastering in progress
13	Furnishing of 5 No. Chps compound for Yamao-Karaga, Sung, Bagurugu, Bagli and Nakundugu	Kangbang Ltd	24/6/16	30/6/16	30/12/16	198,905.00			DACF	50% Completed