

# **NORTH GONJA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2014-2017)**

### **ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR 2016**

**PREPARED BY:  
DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT**

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## ACRONYMS

AAP	ANNUAL ACTION PLAN
APR	ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
DMTDP	DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DA	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
NGDA	NORTH GONJA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
RING	RESILIENCY IN NORTHERN GHANA
USAID	UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
GSOP	GHANA SOCIAL OPPORTUNITIES PROJECTS
RCC	REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL
DPCU	DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT
MTMSG	MOTHER TO MOTHER SUPPORT GROUP
GSGDA	GHANA SHARED GROWTH DEVELOPMENT AGENDA
MDGs	MELLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
DCE	DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
DCD	DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECCTOR
NGO	NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION
GH¢	GHANA CEDIS
KVIP	KUMASI VENTILATED IMPROVED PITS
SEA	STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESMENT
EPA	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
IGF	INTERNALLY GENERATED FUND
DACF	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND
DDF	DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FUND
ODF	OPEN DEFICATION FREE
CLTS	COMMUNITY LED TOTAL SANITATION
I-YCF	INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING
DP	DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS
GOG	GOVERNMENT OF GHANA
NSPS	NATIONAL SOCIAL PROTECTION STRATEGY
SP	SOCIAL PROTECTION
LEAP	LIVELIHOOD EMPLOYERMENT AGAINST POVERTY
LIPW	LABOUR INTENSIVE PUBLIC WORKS
CHPS	COMMUNITY HEALTH PLANNING SYSTEM
DAD	DISTRICT AGRIC DEPARTMENT
PWD	PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES
VSLA	VILLAGE SAVINGS AND LOANS ASSOCIATION
PTR	PUPIL TEACHER RATIO
PTA	PARENT TEACHER ASSOCIATION
JHS	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
SHS	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

Ghana successfully completed the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) covering the period 2010–2013. This medium term development policy framework was geared towards making Ghana a middle income country and has made remarkable successes in setting the necessary conditions for growth in the various sectors of the economy. The objective of the medium term development policy framework has been achieved in a considerable degree.

Despite these achievements a number of macroeconomic and structural challenges limited the capacity of the economy to achieve sustainable growth and poverty alleviation to improve the standards of living of the people. These included over-reliance on the production of primary commodities with limited value addition and sufficient linkages to other sectors of the economy, over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture and import dependent nature of the economy, low application of science, technology and innovation in the various production and distribution value chains.

To circumvent these challenges and further deepen the achievements of the GSGDA I, the government of Ghana translated it into the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II which is to span from 2014 to 2017. The broad strategic directions for the GSGDA II per thematic areas are:

- 1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability;**
- 2. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector;**
- 3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management;**
- 4. Oil and Gas Development;**
- 5. Infrastructure and Human Settlements;**
- 6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment;**
- 7. Transparent and Accountable Governance**

Each thematic area is structured around focus areas, issues, policy objectives, strategies, lead implementing and collaborating agencies as well as global and regional linkages. The GSGDA II, 2014-2017 has mainstreamed Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) recommendations, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), migration, gender, climate change and other cross-cutting issues.

The implementation of GSGDA II therefore took off from the beginning of 2014. The country has since 2014 therefore seen a number of development activities in the area of education, health, agriculture, water and sanitation among others. To find out if the Implementation of the Strategy is on course towards achieving set targets, Monitoring and Evaluation exercises are normally conducted and data collected. An analysis of this data gives an indication of whether the country is making progress or not. Annual Progress Reports are then compiled. These provide structured review of the implementation of programmes and projects, and their impact on the socio-economic development of the country for a given year.

The District Annual Progress Report is prepared in line with the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan for 2015 that will feed into the 2015 National Monitoring Report to be submitted to Government.

## **DISTRICT PROFILE**

### **VISION OF THE DISTRICT**

The vision of North Gonja is to achieve overall socio-economic development of the district so as to enhance the living standard of the people

### **MISSION OF THE DISTRICT**

The North Gonja District exists to improve the quality of life of the people by harnessing human and material resources for the provision of basic infrastructure and socio-economic services.

### **LOCATION AND SIZE**

The North Gonja District Assembly was established by legislative instrument (LI) 2065 (2012). The district was inaugurated on Thursday, 28th June 2012 in Daboya, the capital town. The district was carved out of the West Gonja District in 2012 following the 2010 Population and Housing Census as part of the efforts to deepen decentralization processes in the country.

North Gonja District is located in the western part of the Northern Region of Ghana. It lies within longitude 1° 51' and 2° 58' West and Latitude 8° 32' and 10° 21' North.

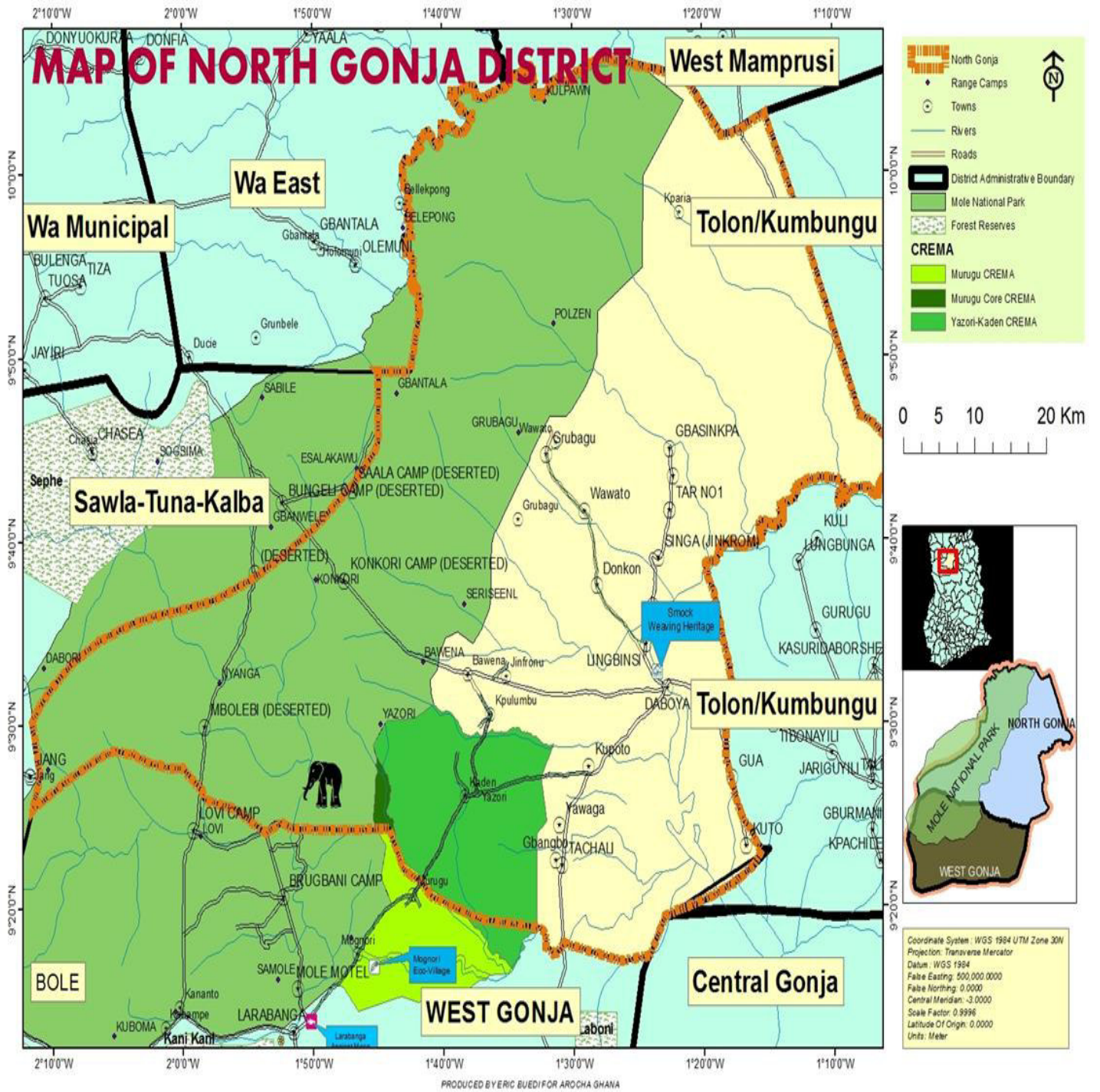
The district has a total land mass of about 4,845.5sq km, representing 6.9 percent of the total land size of the Northern Region. The district shares boundaries with Tolon District to the South-East, Kumbungu district to the North-East, Mamprugu-Mogduuri district to the North, Wa East district to the North-West, Sawla-Tuna-Kalba District to the West, West Gonja District to the South-West and Central Gonja District to the South.

The District is made up of three area councils namely;

1. Daboya Area Council
2. Lingbinshi Area Council

3. Mankarigu Area Council

Figure 1.1: Map of North Gonja District



The North Gonja District Assembly has a total number 23 assembly members comprising: 15 elected members, 7 Government appointees, one Member of Parliament, and a District Chief Executive (DCE). The DCE is the executive head of the district, while the District Coordinating Director (Administrative head) and his/her technical team constitute the technocrats and advisers of the DCE. The district has 3 Area Councils (Daboya, Lingbinsi and Mankarigu). The district has one Parliamentary Constituency, fifteen Electoral Areas and fifteen Unit Committees. The North Gonja District Assembly functions through the Committee System.

### **TRADITIONAL POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS**

The Wasipe-wura is the overlord of the Wasipe traditional area with Daboya as both the traditional and administrative capital. The Wasipe traditional area is one of the five major divisional areas in the Gonja Kingdom (the other divisional areas are Kpemb, Bole, Kusawgu and Tulwe) The Wasipe-wura has 80 sub-chiefs, including Yazori-wura, Gbengben-wura, Mun-wura, Garima-wura who serve as Council of Elders and advise the overlord. There are also queen mothers in the chieftaincy set up such as Bru-wurche who is senior to the overlord (Wasipe-wura), Sey-wurche, and Nyankpani-wurche who help in the traditional administration of the area

### **DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH RATE**

The population of North Gonja District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 43,547 representing 1.8 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.6 percent and females represent 50.4 percent with a growth rate of 2.19%.

#### **GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION**

The population density stands at 20 people per square kilometre as compared to the regional population of 35 people per square. This is as at 2010 population and housing census.

There are about sixty-eight communities in the district. These include Lingbinshi, Tari, Singa, Disah, Kagbal, Lukula, Wawato, Bawena, Mankarigu and Daboya as the major localities.

## HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or residential status.

There are about 4,793 households in the District comprising 730 (15.2%) households in the urban locality and 4,063 (84.8%) households in the rural localities. The average household size in the rural areas is 9.1 persons compared with 8.9 persons per household in urban areas in 2010.

## SEX STRUCTURE

Sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in a given population, usually expressed as the number of males for every 100 females. The District has a sex ratio of 98.3. This implies that for every 100 females, there are 98 males.

## AGE STRUCTURE

According to the 2010 population and housing census, the proportion of the population aged 0-14 years constitutes 47.9 percent while population aged 15-64 years is 48.4 percent and that for those aged 65 years and older, is 3.1 percent.

The relatively high (36.8%) youthful population of 15-39 years in the district has an in-built momentum for rapid population growth as well as economic growth.

The total age dependency ratio for the District is 107, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (113.9) than that of females (100.6)

## OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

The mainstay of the local economy is agriculture, which accounts for about 82.8 percent of the employable population. Followed by craft and related trades with 7.3 percent, Public servants, food processors and other minor economic activities constitute the remaining 9.9 percent. (Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census)

## ETHNICITY

The district is predominantly inhabited by the Gonja but there are also the Tampilma, Mamprusi, Hanga, Dagomba and Fulani. They co-exist peacefully with other tribes who are mainly settlers who have lived in the District for very long.

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

### EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

There are one hundred and Four (104) educational facilities in the district. The following is the breakdown:

- KGs 44 (1 Private)
- Primary schools 45
- Junior High Schools 13
- SHS (1 private, 1 public) 2

## HEALTH FACILITIES

The District has seven (7) health facilities. This number is made up of six (6) CHPS Zones and one (1) Polyclinic

## WATER FACILITIES

The District is served by different sources of water for various uses. The breakdown is as follows:

- Small Town Water Systems 2 (Daboya and Lingbinshi)
- Limited Mechanized Water system 1
- Boreholes 105
- Hand-Dug Wells 0
- Hand-Dug Wells with Pumps 95
- Dams 0
- Dug-Outs 15
- Rivers 1

## SANITATION FACILITIES

There are various solid and liquid waste facilities in the district. The breakdown is as follows:

1. Solid waste facilities
  - Zoomlion trucks 2
  - Zoomlion containers 9
2. Liquid waste facilities
  - Household Latrines 115
  - KVIP 2
  - Institutional latrines 26

## TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

The District is endowed with some attractive tourist's sites, notable among are:

1. Smock making and weaving in Daboya
2. Kparia Water falls
3. Daboya inland medicinal salt
4. Water sport/transport (white Volta)
5. Bawane range
6. Poultry farm at Tidrope fishing community

## INVESTMENT POTENTIALS/OPPORTUNITIES

The following are the investment and tourist potentials in the North Gonja District

- Development of smock weaving (fugu)
- Development of Kparia water falls
- Vast agricultural land for rice, yam, water melon, groundnut, maize etc production
- Potentials exist for large scale production of poultry in the district.
- Cage fishing at Daboya because of the White Volta
- Construction of affordable housing by real estate's developers due to the availability of huge sea sand
- Shea butter factory due to the availability of shea trees

- River Transport on the White Volta

## 2. TOURIST POTENTIALS/OPPORTUNITIES

The district is blessed with so many tourism sites but unfortunately, most of them, if not all are untapped. They include:

- Development of smock weaving (fugu)
- Development of Kparia water falls
- Cage fishing at Daboya because of the White Volta
- Shea butter factory due to the availability of shea trees
- Development of mystic stone at
- Water sport/transport (white volta)
- Daboya inland medicinal salt

## DEVELOPMENT FOCUS, GOALS, AND OBJECTIVES OF THE DISTRICT

### DEVELOPMENT FOCUS

The North Gonja District is focused on achieving overall socio-economic development of the district so as to enhance the living standard of the people

### DEVELOPMENT GOAL

The North Gonja District exists to improve the quality of life of the people by harnessing human and material resources for the provision of basic infrastructure and socio-economic services.

### BROAD OBJECTIVES

- Objective 1: To improve and sustain the micro economy
- Objective 2: To ensure sustainable private sector partnership
- Objective 3: To ensure accelerated agriculture modernization and agro-based industrial development
- Objective 4: To expand development of productive infrastructure
- Objective 5: To develop human resource for development
- Objective 6: To ensure expanded development of productive infrastructure
- Objective 7: To enhance transparent and good governance

### Development Priorities of the District in the areas of Developing Human Resource for Development and Transparent and Good Governance

#### Transparent and good governance

- Inadequate official vehicles
- Low number and capacity of staff particularly in the health and education sectors
- Very low financial support (donor) and IGF
- Very low educational and health infrastructure

- Low representation of women in decision making

## **PURPOSE OF THE MONITORING OVER THE PERIOD**

The 2016 Annual Progress Report is the second report on the implementation of the North Gonja District Medium-Term Development Plan (2014 - 2017) and is supposed to be undertaken in the four years with the final one in 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) i.e. GSGDA II, 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 Regional Planning Coordinating Unit for all Districts to prepare comprehensive participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Plans for 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 2016. 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 mainly excel and the Statistical package and Service Solutions 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.
- Some staff of some departments lack the requisite skill to analyse data before it gets to the DPCU
- Some departmental data was not age and sex disaggregated

## **STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DMTDP (2014 - 2017)**

Over the period under review, a number of programmes and projects were undertaken with the view of attaining the overall district development goal of achieving an improved living standard of the people by addressing the key development issues through pragmatic and sustainable

programmes and projects with equal opportunities to all in a decentralized, democratic and peaceful environment.

However, due to the different levels at which contracts are administered in the country, it has been extremely difficult getting information on all development projects being undertaken in the District within the period. These include very big projects especially in the road sector (feeder roads), Rural Electrification sub-sector as well as sector-targeted donor supported programmes and projects. Other times, some NGOs operating within the District engage in development activities without the knowledge and approval of the District Assembly.

Notwithstanding the above challenges, below are the indicators and targets under the various thematic areas of GSGDA adopted for monitoring and the progress report of the various projects undertaken in 2016.

## UP-DATE ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS

INDICATOR	TARGET (2015)	INDICATOR LEVEL (2013)	INDICATOR LEVEL (2014)	INDICATOR LEVEL (2016)
<b>A. ENSURING &amp; SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY</b>				
1. Annual Internally Generated Revenue (GH¢)	300,000.00	163,045.00	169,500.50	5,718,198.72
<b>B. ENHANCING COMPETITIVENES IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOPR</b>				
1. Number of viable business establishments	30 (2015-2016)	-	250	15
<b>C. ACCELERATING AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION &amp; NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>				
1. All Round Food & Nutrition Security	80%	81%	85%	90%
2. Number of communities without wildfires	-	-	-	-
3. Size of forest cover		-	-	-
4. Size of reclaimed lands	0 Ha	3.5 Ha	-	10Ha
<b>D. INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY &amp; HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT</b>				
1. Length of Roads				
(a) Tarred Feeder Roads	0 Km	0 Km	0Km	0Km
(b) Town Roads (Tarred)	0 Km	0 Km	0Km	0Km
(c) Other Feeder Roads	0Km	0 Km	0Km	0Km
2. No. of Communities with Electricity	2	1	1	5
3. No. of Communities with Fixed Telephone lines	0	0	0	0
4. No. of Mobile Phone Networks (Districtwide)	3	3	3	3
5. Sanitation Coverage	61%			75%
6. Potable Water Coverage	40%			40%
<b>E. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY &amp; EMPLOYMENT</b>				
1. Pupil: Teacher Ratio				
(a) KG	30:1			30:1
(b) Primary School	45:1			45:1
(c) JHS	35:1			35:1

## UP-DATE ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS

INDICATOR	TARGET (2015)	INDICATOR LEVEL (2013)	INDICATOR LEVEL (2014)	INDICATOR LEVEL (2015)
2. Percentage Trained Teachers: Primary JHS	70%			70%
3. BECE Performance	20%			15%
4. Gross Enrolment Rate (a) Primary School (b) JHS	70% 55%			70% 55%
5. Gender Parity Index (GPI) – Primary School	1.0	0.97	0.97	1.1
6. Gender Parity Index (GPI) – JHS	1.1	-	0.87	0.98
7. OPD Per Capita	2.0	2.2	2.9	2.05
8. Percentage Supervised Deliveries (Health Workers)	85%	107.8	88.5%	88.3
9. Total Deliveries (+TBAs)	-	1184	3669	3648
10. EPI Coverage	99%	-	100.4%	102.7%
11. Malaria Incidence	35%	51.6%	40.7%	21.4%
12. Child Malnutrition	22%	-	84%	86.8
13. HIV / AIDS Infection Rate (New Cases)	30	49	-	-
14. MHIS Patronage	80%	24.70%	-	-
<b>F. TRANSPARENT &amp; ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE</b>				
1. No. of Decentralized Depts. Integrated into DA	8	0		8
2. No. of District Assembly Women	2	4	5	2
3. No. of PWDs in District Assembly	1	0	0	0
4. Duration of Funerals (Days)		0	0	0
5. Size of Dowry (Cows)		0	0	0
6. No. of meetings between DA and Dev't Partners		0	-	-
7. No. of Criminal Cases	180	342	340	469
8. No. of Communal Conflicts	0	0	0	0

Source: NGDADPCU, 2016

## PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS AT THE END OF 2016

### HEALTH

ITEM	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	CONTRACTOR	SOURCE OF FUNFIN G	DATE OF AWARD	EXCEPTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXEPENDITURE TO DATE (GH¢)	OUTSTANDING BALANCE (GH¢)	% OF COMPLETION
1	Renovation and Furnishing of "CHPS" Compound	Tari	47,440.00	M/s Dipalya Enterprise	DDF	22/09/2014	23/03/2015	40,561.25	6,878.75	100
2	Construction of "CHPS" Compound	Somun	137,372.55	M/s. Ashcal Investment Ltd.	DACF	27/02/2015	27/08/2015	19,575.58	117,796.97	0
3	Completion of Nursses Accommodation	Tari No. 1	39,994.40	M/s Ashcal Investment Ltd.	DDF				39,994.40	100
4	Rehabilitation / Conversion of O.P.D to Wards and Rehabilitation / Conversion of Stores to O.P.D at Health Centre	Daboya	43,286.00	M/s.Kesmma Plus Ent.	DACF	24/2/16	26/5/16	23,000.00	20,286.00	100
5	Construction of "CHPS" Compound	Korpotor	231,157.69	M/s. Fudan Ghana Ltd.	DACF	18/8/16	18/7/17		231,157.69	0
6	Construction of "CHPS" Compound	Yazori	246,513.68	M/s. DE Group A. Ltd.	DACF	18/8/16	18/7/17	36,977.05	209,536.63	10
7	Construction of Walkway at Health Centre	Daboya	49,378.00	Tasbar Ent. Ltd	DACF	17/11/16	17/2/17		49,378.00	10

NORTH GONJA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS AT THE END OF 2016										
HEALTH										
ITEM	PROJECT DISCRIPTION	LOCATI ON	CONTRA CT SUM (GH¢)	CONTRACT OR	SOURCE OF FUNFIN G	DATE OF AWARD	EXCEPT ED DATE OF COMPL ETION	EXEPEN DITURE TO DATE (GH¢)	OUTSTAN DING BALANCE (GH¢)	% OF COMP LETIO N
8	Construction of "CHPS" Compound	Lukula	137,228.70	M/s. Duraqua Co. Ltd.	DACF	27/02/2015	27/08/2015	88,997.50	48,231.20	100
9	Rehabilitation of Doctors' Bungalow	Daboya	63,713.22	M/s. Tasba Ent. Ltd.	DDF	21/12/15	26/9/16	54,206.43	9,506.79	100
10	Construction of Theatre Block	Daboya	184,746.92	M/s. Tasba Ent. Ltd.	DDF	21/12/15	26/9/16	104,423.69	80,323.23	98
11	Construction of "CHPS" Compound	Guo	198,869.68	M/s. Ayishadis Co. Ltd.	DACF	24/2/16	24/11/16	98,276.55	100,593.13	75
12	Construction of "CHPS" Compound	Yagbon	198,990.63	M/s. Ayishadis Co. Ltd.	DACF	24/2/16	24/11/16	98,015.55	100,975.08	65
13	Construction of "CHPS" Compound	Korpotor	231,157.69	M/s. Fudan Ghana Ltd.	DACF	18/8/16	18/7/17		231,157.69	0
14	Construction of Walkway at Health Centre	Daboya	49,378.00	Tasbar Ent. Ltd	DACF	17/11/16	17/2/17		49,378.00	0

**PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS AT THE END OF 2016**

**EDUCATION**

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>PROJECT DISCRIPTION</b>	<b>LOCAT ION</b>	<b>CONTR ACT SUM (GH¢)</b>	<b>CONTRAC TOR</b>	<b>SOU RCE OF FUN FIN G</b>	<b>DATE OF AWARD</b>	<b>EXCEP TED DATE OF COMPL ETION</b>	<b>EXEPE NDITU RE TO DATE (GH¢)</b>	<b>OUTST ANDIN G BALAN CE (GH¢)</b>	<b>% OF COM PLET ION</b>
1	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store and Ancillary Facilities	Grubagu	85,321.99	M/s. Junior Original Co. Ltd	DDF	22/05/2013	21/10/2013	81,046.90	4,275.09	100
2	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store and Ancillary Facilities	Daboya	77,246.35	M/s. Sadila Ent.	DDF	22/05/2013	21/10/2013	68,694.80	8,551.55	100
3	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store and Ancillary Facilities	Lingbins i	77,634.86	M/s. Pinnacle Solution Ltd.	DDF	22/05/2013	21/10/2013	73,366.93	4,267.93	100
4	Renovation of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office and Store	Kagbal	32,982.88	M/s. Dal-Sam Ventures	DDF	22/05/2013	21/09/2013	31,333.74	1,649.14	100
5	Renovation of Salfiat Primary School	Daboya	37,595.69	M/s. Qasad Ent.	DDF	22/09/2014	23/03/2015	32,143.50	5,452.19	100
6	Continuation and Completion of 3-Unit Classroom Block, SHS	Daboya	60,713.10	M/s Dipalya Enterprise	DDF	22/09/2014	23/06/2015	23,578.16	37,134.94	100

**PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS AT THE END OF 2016**

EDUCATION										
ITEM	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	CONTRACTOR	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE OF AWARD	EXCEPTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXEPE NDITURE TO DATE (GH¢)	OUTSTANDING BALANCE (GH¢)	% OF COMPLETION
7	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store and Ancillary Facilities	Tachale	103,879.00	M/s Ashcal Investment Ltd.	DDF	22/09/2014	23/06/2015	88,815.65	15,063.35	100
8	Renovation of Wasepe JHS	Daboya	37,502.47	M/s Pioneer Alantic West Africa	DDF	22/09/2014	23/03/2015	28,713.50	8,788.97	100
9	Construction of Community Day SHS Campus	Daboya								96
10	Rehabilitation of 3-Unit Classroom Block	Salugu	43,753.00	M/s. Sarabert Ent.	DAC F				43,753.00	100
11	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Wasipe JHS Daboya	165,083.46	M/s. Eco Naa Ent.	GET Fund	30/11/15			165,083.46	45
12	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Presby JHS Lingbinsi	159,774.62	M/s. Nasru Mina Laahi Ent.	GET Fund	30/11/15			159,774.62	45
13	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	D/A JHS Daboya	165,083.46	M/s. Winampang Ltd.	GET Fund	30/11/15			165,083.46	75

<b>EDUCATION</b>										
<b>ITEM</b>	<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)</b>	<b>CONTRACTOR</b>	<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	<b>DATE OF AWARD</b>	<b>EXCEPTED DATE OF COMPLETION</b>	<b>EXEPE NDITURE TO DATE (GH¢)</b>	<b>OUTSTANDING BALANCE (GH¢)</b>	<b>% OF COMPLETION</b>
14	Construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	D/A Primary Sagya	465,376.38	M/s. La-Frans Ltd.	GETFund	30/11/15			465,376.38	0
15	Construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	D/A Primary Yazori	443,578.59	M/s. F.Y. Ganem Co. Ltd.	GETFund	30/11/15			443,578.59	25
16	Construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	D/A Primary Kito	396,634.16	M/s. Bunsu Engineering Services	GETFund	30/11/15			396,634.16	45
17	Construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Tarbiat E/A Primary Daboya	391,526.90	M/s. Mba - Zack Ltd.	GETFund	30/11/15			391,526.90	100
18	Construction of 4-Unit Teachers' Quarters	D/A Primary School Daboya	355,646.83	M/s. Winampang Ltd.	GETFund	30/11/15			355,646.83	75
19	Construction of 4-Unit Teachers' Quarters	D/A Primary School Mankarigu	348,826.88	M/s. La-Frans Ltd.	GETFund	30/11/15			348,826.88	42

<b>EDUCATION</b>										
<b>ITEM</b>	<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)</b>	<b>CONTRACTOR</b>	<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	<b>DATE OF AWARD</b>	<b>EXCEPTED DATE OF COMPLETION</b>	<b>EXEPE NDITURE TO DATE (GH¢)</b>	<b>OUTSTANDING BALANCE (GH¢)</b>	<b>% OF COMPLETION</b>
20	Rehabilitation of 4-Unit Classroom Block with Office at Tarbiat School	Daboya	49,980.00	M/s. DE Group A. Ltd.	DAC F	18/3/16				100
21	Construction of Library Block with I.C.T. Centre	Daboya (Wasipe S.H.S)	214,916.31	M/s. Fudan Ghana Ltd.	DAC F	18/8/16	18/7/17		261,842.69	
22	Rehabilitation of 3-Unit Classroom Block	Makarigu	88,862.27	M/s. Sesi Ent.	DAC F	18/8/16	18/5/17			
23	Rehabilitation of 3-Unit Classroom Block	Zeipe	42,296.00	Pioneer Atlantic West Africa Ltd.	DAC F	18/8/16		42,296.00	-	100
24	Rehabilitation of 4-Unit Classroom Block with Office and Store	Salfiat - Daboya	52,672.00	Ashcal Inv. Ltd.	DAC F	18/8/16			52,672.00	
25	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store and Ancillary Facilities	Kpulumbu Primary Sch.	131,625.00	M/s. Yussif Adams Ent.	DAC F	27/02/2015	27/08/2015	119,088.68	12,536.33	100

<b>EDUCATION</b>										
<b>ITEM</b>	<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)</b>	<b>CONTRACTOR</b>	<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	<b>DATE OF AWARD</b>	<b>EXCEPTED DATE OF COMPLETION</b>	<b>EXEPE NDITURE TO DATE (GH¢)</b>	<b>OUTSTANDING BALANCE (GH¢)</b>	<b>% OF COMPLETION</b>
26	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store and Ancillary Facilities	Wawato Primary Sch.	130,792.93	M/s. Tasba Ent.	DAC F	27/02/2015	27/08/2015	121,986.08	8,806.85	100
27	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store and Ancillary Facilities	Lingbinsi SDA School	175,745.99	M/s. Sesi Ent.	DAC F	24/2/16	24/11/16	160,606.12	15,139.87	100
28	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store and Ancillary Facilities	Nabengu Primary Sch.	178,332.42	M/s. Sesi Ent.	DAC F	24/2/16	24/11/16	26,749.86	151,582.56	0
29	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store and Ancillary Facilities	Korpotor	198,143.93	M/s. Ozuku Ent.	DAC F	18/8/16	18/7/17	29,721.59	168,422.34	0
30	Rehabilitation of 3-Unit Classroom Block	Makarigu	88,862.27	M/s. Sarabert Ent.	DAC F	18/8/16	18/5/17	13,329.34	75,532.93	0

**PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS AT THE END OF 2016**

**GOVERNANCE**

<b>IT EM</b>	<b>PROJECT DISCRIPTION</b>	<b>LOCAT ION</b>	<b>CONTR ACT SUM (GH¢)</b>	<b>CONTRACT OR</b>	<b>SOUR CE OF FUNFI NG</b>	<b>DAT E OF AW ARD</b>	<b>EXCEP TED DATE OF COMP LETIO N</b>	<b>EXEPE NDITU RE TO DATE (GH¢)</b>	<b>OUTST ANDIN G BALAN CE (GH¢)</b>	<b>% OF COMP LETIO N</b>
1	Construction of District Assembly Administration Block	Daboya								90
2	Rehabilitation of Daboya Area Council, Daboya	Daboya	69,476.55	M/s. Real Builders Ltd.	DACF				69,476.55	100
3	Rehabilitation of Mankarigu Area Council, Daboya	Mankarigu	74,812.70	M/s. Sesi Ent.	DACF				74,812.70	100
4	Rehabilitation of Linggbinsi Area Council, Daboya	Linggbinsi	74,506.23	M/s. Sadila Ent.	DACF				74,506.23	100
5	Completion of Office Accommodation for District Electoral Commissioner	Daboya	6,794.20	M/s. Sarabert Ent.	DACF				6,794.20	100
6	Continuation and Completion of "DCEs" Residence	Daboya	249,754.00	M/s. Sarabert Ent.	DACF	17/11/16	17/5/17		249,754.00	

<b>GOVERNANCE</b>										
<b>IT EM</b>	<b>PROJECT DISCRIPTION</b>	<b>LOCAT ION</b>	<b>CONTR ACT SUM (GH¢)</b>	<b>CONTRACT OR</b>	<b>SOUR CE OF FUNFI NG</b>	<b>DAT E OF AW ARD</b>	<b>EXCEP TED DATE OF COMP LETIO N</b>	<b>EXEPE NDITU RE TO DATE (GH¢)</b>	<b>OUTST ANDIN G BALAN CE (GH¢)</b>	<b>% OF COMP LETIO N</b>
7	Construction of 3-Bedroom Bungalow	Daboya	108,731.51	M/s. Americana Plus Ent.	DACF	22/05/2013	21/12/2013	103,291.41	5,440.10	100
8	Construction of 3-Bedroom Bungalow	Daboya	106,731.86	M/s. Americana Plus Ent.	DACF	22/05/2013	21/12/2013	101,886.13	4,845.73	100
9	Renovation of Decentralised Department Offices	Daboya	30,982.88	M/s. Pambim Ent.	DDF	22/05/2013	21/09/2013	30,974.67	8.21	100
10	Construction of 4-Bedroom Bungalow with Boys Quarters and Fence Wall	Daboya	277,096.00	M/s. Dawud Moro Ent. Ltd.	DACF	22/05/2013		111,745.51	165,350.49	58

**PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS AT THE END OF 2016**

**MICRO ECONOMY**

ITEM	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	CONTRACTOR	SOURCE OF FUNFINING	DATE OF AWARD	EXCEPTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXEPENDITURE TO DATE (GH¢)	OUTSTANDING BALANCE (GH¢)	% OF COMPLETION
1	Construction of 1 No. 20-Unit Market Stall	Mankarigu	84,819.26	M/s. Eco-Naa Ent.	DDF	22/05/2013	21/12/2013	84,816.21	3.05	100
2	Construction of 1 No. 10-Unit Market Store	Mankarigu	91,989.77	M/s. Real Building Ventures	DDF	22/05/2013	21/12/2013	87,398.99	4,590.78	100
3	Construction of 1 No. 10-Unit Market Stores	Daboya East	174,912.05	M/s. Real Builders Ltd.	DDF				174,912.05	100
4	Construction of 1 No. 10-Unit Market Stores	Daboya West	174,592.35	M/s. DE Group A. Ltd.	DDF				174,592.35	100
5	Construction of Smok Weaving Centre	Daboya	257,673.00	M/s Bunsu Engineering Ltd.	EDAIF			154,603.00	103,070.00	96
6	Construction of 2 No. Structures (Waiting Areas) at White Volta River Side	Daboya	270,432.80	M/s. DE Group A. Ltd.	DACF	17/11/16	17/2/17	256,545.64	13,887.16	100
7	Graveling Around Markrt Stores at Daboya	Daboya	32,405.75	Pioneer Atlantic West Africa Ltd.	DACF	17/11/16	17/1/17	32,405.75	-	

**PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS AT THE END OF 2016**

**WASH**

<b>I T E M</b>	<b>PROJECT DISCRIPTION</b>	<b>LOCATIO N</b>	<b>CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)</b>	<b>CONTRACTOR</b>	<b>SOURCE OF FUNDI NG</b>	<b>DATE OF AWAR D</b>	<b>EXCEPT ED DATE OF COMPL ETION</b>	<b>EXEPE NDITU RE TO DATE (GH¢)</b>	<b>OUTSTA NDING BALANC E (GH¢)</b>	<b>% OF COM PLET ION</b>
1	Rehabilitation of Daboya Small Town Water Supply System	Daboya	2,657,491.61	M/s. Jiangxi Eng. Const. Camp. Ltd.	IDA			2,524,617.03	132,874.58	100
2	Rehabilitation of Boreholes in selected Communities	Selected Communities			RING			-	-	95
3	Rehabilitation of Dug Out	Guo	197,689.18	M/s. Pinnacle Solutions	GSOP	21/12/15	21/6/16	44,387.05	153,302.13	80
4	Rehabilitation of Dug Out	Donkope	250,000.00	M/s. De Travolta Co. Ltd.	GSOP	21/12/15	21/6/16	61,887.02	261,842.69	
5	Construction of 1 No. 20-Seater Aqua Privy Toilet	Mankarigu	81,456.34	M/s. Eco-Naa Ent.	DDF	22/05/2013	21/12/2013	77,427.92	4,028.42	100
6	Construction of 1 No. 20-Seater Aqua Privy Toilet	Daboya	79,231.52	M/s. Pambim Ent.	DDF	22/05/2013	21/12/2013	79,231.52	-	100
7	Construction of Institutional Latrine	Daboya	225,928.83	M/s. Qasad Ent.	IDA	26/11/13	26/4/14	225,928.83	-	95

**PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS AT THE END OF 2016**

**FEEDER ROAD**

<b>I T E M</b>	<b>PROJECT DISCRIPTION</b>	<b>LOCAT ION</b>	<b>CONT RACT SUM (GH¢)</b>	<b>CONTRAC TOR</b>	<b>SOUR CE OF FUNFI NG</b>	<b>DATE OF AWARD</b>	<b>EXCEP TED DATE OF COMPL ETION</b>	<b>EXEPE NDITUR E TO DATE (GH¢)</b>	<b>OUTST ANDIN G BALAN CE (GH¢)</b>	<b>% OF COM PLE TION</b>
1	Spot Improvement of Guo - Kitoe Feeder Road 2.0Km (Phase I)	Guo & Kitoe	103,235.37	M/s. Eco-Naa Ent.	DDF	22/05/2013	21/10/2013	94,472.00	8,763.37	100
2	Spot Improvement of Guo - Kitoe Feeder Road 2.0Km (Phase II)	Guo & Kitoe	95,000.00	M/s Pioneer Alantic West Africa	DDF	22/09/2014	23/06/2015	81,228.50	13,771.50	100
3	Rehabilitation of Daboya - Community Day School (2.8Km)	Daboya	229,880.00	Ashcal Inv. Ltd.	DDF	17/11/16	17/12/16	218,386.00	11,494.00	100
4	Spot Improvement of Guo-Kuforum Feeder Road	Guo	282,776.97	M/s Ashcal Investment Ltd.	GSOP	21/12/15	21/6/16	29,304.00	253,472.97	

**PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS AT THE END OF 2016**

**SECURITY**

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>PROJECT DISCIPTION</b>	<b>LOCATIO N</b>	<b>CONTRA CT SUM (GH¢)</b>	<b>CONTRA CTOR</b>	<b>SOUR CE OF FUNFI NG</b>	<b>DATE OF AWARD</b>	<b>EXCEP TED DATE OF COMP LETIO N</b>	<b>EXEPEN DITURE TO DATE (GH¢)</b>	<b>OUTST ANDING BALAN CE (GH¢)</b>	<b>% OF COM PLET ION</b>
1	Construction of Police Station	Mankarigu	85,501.50	M/s. Qasad Ent.	DDF	22/09/2014	23/06/2015	77,179.23	8,322.27	100
2	Renovation of Police Barracks	Daboya	38,000.00	M/s. Buhassco Enterprise	DDF	22/09/2014	23/03/2015	26,100.00	11,900.00	100
3	Rehabilitation of Daboya Police Station	Daboya	54,816.30	M/s. Sesi Ent.	DDF				54,816.30	100

**PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS AT THE END OF 2016**

**ENERGY**

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>PROJECT DISCRIPTION</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)</b>	<b>CONTRACTOR</b>	<b>SOURCE OF FUNFIN G</b>	<b>DATE OF AWAR D</b>	<b>EXCEPTED DATE OF COMPLETION</b>	<b>EXEPE NDITURE TO DATE (GH¢)</b>	<b>OUTST ANDIN G BALAN CE (GH¢)</b>	<b>% OF CO MPL ETI ON</b>
1	Installation of Street Lights	Kagbal, Sawaba & Lingbinsi	85,322.00	M/s Dandawa Electrical	DDF			73,050.31	12,271.69	100
2	Rehabilitation of Street Lights	Daboya, Lingbinsi & Kagbal	-	M/s. Prefos Ltd.	MLGRD				-	100
3	Rewiring and other electrical works at Police Barracks	Daboya	3,500.00		DACF			3,500.00	-	100

**PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS AT THE END OF 2016**

**CLIMATE CHANGE**

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>CONTRACT SUM (GHC)</b>	<b>Amount paid to date (Ghc)</b>	<b>CONTRACTOR</b>	<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	<b>DATE OF COMMENCE</b>	<b>EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION</b>	<b>SECTOR</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
	Rehabilitation of 5 hectares degraded land with mango at Tidrope	Tidrope				GSOP			CLIMATE CHANGE	
	Rehabilitation of 5 hectares degraded land with mango at Sisina					GSOP			CLIMATE CHANGE	

*Source: NGDA-DPCU, 2016*

## **CAPTER TWO**

### **ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY**

Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability is a prerequisite for national development. Therefore, the focus of this thematic area is to look at the micro economic indicators and revenue performance in the District that would have an impact on the macroeconomic indicators of the economy. The District revenue and expenditure pattern for 2014, 2015 and 2016 would be compared and variations analyzed.

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE, 2013 TO 2015

ITEM	2014			2015			2016		
	REVENUE	EXPEND.	VARIANCE	REVENUE	EXPEND.	VARIANCE	REVENUE	EXPEND.	VARIANCE
Personnel Emolument	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DACF	337,088.32	381,462.41	-44,374.09	1,441,730.10	1,009,766.24	431,999.86	1,993,022.71	2,393,461.01	-400,438.30
MP Comm. Fund	103,256.12	74,996.59	28,259.53	287,016.84	196,954.22	90,062.62	373,282.26	462,968.59	-89,686.33
PWD Account	23,336.33	37,791.69	-14455.36	39,902.21	21,198.04	18704.17	101,390.16	12,558.07	88832.09
IGF	207,221.62	354,133.63	-146912.01	102,206.92	156,293.26	-54086.34	93,822.70	183,46.67	75476.03
M-SHAP	4,935.49	2,785.00	2150.49	8,657.19	5,038.79	3618.4	12,962.92	12,131.28	831.64
GSFP	199,122.82	164,885.24	34,237.58	94,932.99	101,583.01	-6,650.02		NILL	
GSOP				50,000.00	2,490.41	47,509.59	228,015.36	200,380.92	27,634.44
SRWSP		1,338,250.69			1,631,305.36				
DDF	782,345.79	516,639.20	265,706.59	321,712.00	394,852.86	-73,140.86	616,073.00	948,728.01	-332,655.01
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,657,306.49</b>	<b>2,870,944.45</b>	<b>124,612.73</b>	<b>2,346,158.25</b>	<b>3,519,482.19</b>	<b>458,017.42</b>	<b>3,418,569.11</b>	<b>4,030,227.88</b>	<b>-630,005.44</b>

Source: North Gonja District Finance Office, 2016

## **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.

GSFP funds is also another source of GOG funds purposely for the implementation of Ghana School Feeding Programme. These funds have contributed tremendous to the improvement in the enrolment figures in the many schools in the country. The fund has been very consistent and reliable as more schools are being added to benefit from the programme.

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. Resiliency in Northern Ghana (RING), Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) and the Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project. However, District Development Facility (DDF) is somehow wide in its application/utilization. It should however be mentioned that these sources of funding tend to be timely and dependable compared to the DACF.

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

The performance of the District Assembly with respect to the Internally Generated Fund (IGF) over the year has continued to decrease and this can be attributed to the lack of viable business activities in the district and the reluctant of people to pay rates and fees on their properties. The district is therefore putting proactive measures to increase its IGF collection.

At the end of 2014, the North Gonja District recorded IGF of GH¢207,221.62. This decreased to GH¢102,206.92 in 2015. The year under review recorded a huge decrease in the IGF from the 2014 figure to GH¢93,822.70 making up a percentage of 54.72%. Obviously, this downturn can be attributed to the fact that the activity of '**Rosewood**' loggers was reduced drastically. It therefore suggests that many strategies need to be adopted by the DA to increase IGF collection.

The district assembly adopted the following strategies to increase its IGF collection

- The activation of the sub-district structures (Town and Area Councils) to increase 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.
- Community engagements on the need to pay taxes for development activity.

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. There is therefore a fervent call for more innovative strategies to further improve the internal revenue base of the District so as to allow the District venture into physical infrastructure with the fund.

## CHAPTER THREE

### ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

#### INTRODUCTION

The Ghanaian economy is largely regarded as agrarian due to the sectors' contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The sector contributes about 22.7 percent of GDP and employs about 50 percent of the labour force (*Daily Guide* newspaper, 14<sup>th</sup> February 2014).

The North Gonja District is a rural agricultural-based with over about 82% of its population being peasant farmers. The population depends very much on crop and livestock farming for its major source of livelihood. Apart from crop farming, livestock rearing is the second most important economic activity of the inhabitants.

Over the years, farmers in the District have made a great deal of effort to increase food production, but efforts department is thwarted by poor soils, erratic rainfall regime, high cost of farm inputs, and lack of access to ready market and among other production constraints.

To ameliorate some of the challenges stated above, the department during the year carried out some activities, projects, and programmes with collaboration from some development partners. This report covers activities carried out and highlights account of the performances of agriculture in the year 2016. The activities are aligned with the six (6) METASIP programme areas which include;

- Food Security and Emergency Preparedness
- Increased Growth in Incomes
- Increased Competiveness and Enhanced Integration into Domestic and International Markets
- Sustainable Management of Land and Environment
- Science and Technology Applied in Food and Agriculture Development
- Improved Institutional Coordination

## **FEATURES OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN THE DISTRICT**

### **Main strengths of DADU in the Agricultural performance in 2016**

The under listed factors continue to facilitate the performance of the agricultural sector during the year under review.

1. Willingness of the populace, both the aged and the young to venture into agriculture
2. Efficient and competent management and technical staff.
3. Available means of transports which enhanced efficient and effective extension service delivery and dissemination of innovations.
4. Farmers' willingness and preparedness to adopt proven technologies disseminated.
5. Absence of outbreaks of scheduled pests/diseases of livestock and crops and;
6. Cordial, and effective inter and intra collaborations with the District Assembly, Decentralized Departments, NGOs and other key agricultural development stakeholders.

### **CONSTRUCTION TO FASDEP**

Farmer group's formation and sensitization on improved technologies are on-going in all the zones of the district and this is expected to contribute to increase in production and to ensure food security and emergency preparedness of farmers in the district as a whole. Additionally, 6 AEAs, 2 vet AEAs and 3 DAO have trained women on the good agricultural practices of livestock farmers have also received training on good health practices, disease identification, prevention and control and the need for vaccination. The main objective is enabling beneficiary farmers to improve upon their food security situation.

## PERFORMANCE IN KEY AREAS AND ACTIVITIES

The following tables illustrate the performance of the core and district specific indicators for the period under review. They are normally followed by an explanation of the performance (whether positive or negative) of the indicators for the period under review.

### PROGRESS IN SOME KEY ACTIVITIES OF MOFA IN 2016

#### GOAL

PROGRAMMED ACTIVITIES	BASELINE DATA	EXPECTED OUTPUT	ACTUAL OUTPUT	ACTIVITY BUDGET Gh cds	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	LESSONS CHALLENGES
1. Establish demonstration on yam miniset technology	20	20	4		completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 250 famers knowledge enhanced</li> <li>✓ Financial constrain hinders output achievement</li> </ul>
2. Strengthens FBOs to serve as input service supply agent	10	10	10		Ongoing	✓ 5 trained
3. Organize and educate farmers on the correct application of I 2 vaccine	1,000	1,000	1,300		Completed	✓ 512 famers local poultry immune against Newcastle diseases
4. Organize and vaccinate sheep and goats against Anthrax	10,000	10,000	5000		completed	✓ Famers not cooperative enough and in adequate veterinary staff hinders target achievement

**PROGRESS IN SOME KEY ACTIVITIES OF MOFA IN 2016**

<b>PROGRAMMED ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>BASELINE DATA</b>	<b>EXPECTED OUTPUT</b>	<b>ACTUAL OUTPUT</b>	<b>ACTIVITY BUBGET Gh cds</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION STATUS</b>	<b>LESSONS CHALLENGES</b>
5. Organize and vaccinate sheep against PPR	8,000	8,000	8,000		completed	✓ 8000 sheep belonging to 1500 famers immuned against PPR
6. Establish demonstrations on improved cassava varieties at all 4 zones	8	8	8		Completed	✓ A total of 560 farmers attended fielddays in all 8 demos
7. Establish Famer Field School (FFS) on groundnut	4	4	4		Completed	✓ 200 famers successfully passed through Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
8. Train famers on post-harvest technology	600	600	700		Completed	✓ 700 farmers knowledge enhanced on post -harvest management
9. Train women on improved rice par boiling to add value to local rice	250	250	320		Completed	✓ 320 women knowledge enhanced on rice par boiling in the district

**PROGRESS IN SOME KEY ACTIVITIES OF MOFA IN 2016**

<b>PROGRAMMED ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>BASELINE DATA</b>	<b>EXPECTED OUTPUT</b>	<b>ACTUAL OUTPUT</b>	<b>ACTIVITY BUBGET Gh cds</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION STATUS</b>	<b>LESSONS CHALLENGES</b>
10. Train community livestock workers in 4 zones to assist veterinary service delivery.	8	8	4		Completed	✓ 4 CLW trained and resourced in three zones
11. Train famers and 200 trades in good preservation and storage of grain.	200 and 100	200 and 100	300 and 100		Completed	✓ 300 famers and 100 traders' knowledge enhance in preservation and storage of grains.
12. Train famers on morringa fortified dishes.	150	150	200		Completed	✓ 200 famers knowledge enhanced in morringa fortified dishes
13. Organize and trained community volunteers on land and environmental management.	10	10	10		Completed	✓ 10 famers knowledge enhanced in environmental and land management

**PROGRESS IN SOME KEY ACTIVITIES OF MOFA IN 2016**

<b>PROGRAMMED ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>BASELINE DATA</b>	<b>EXPECTED OUTPUT</b>	<b>ACTUAL OUTPUT</b>	<b>ACTIVITY BUBGET Gh cds</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION STATUS</b>	<b>LESSONS CHALLENGES</b>
14. Organize and train tractor operators on good land preparation practices	20	20	10		Ongoing	✓ 10 famers knowledge enhanced in good ploughing practices
15. Monthly review meeting.	12	12	10		Completed	✓
16. Train women on soya utilization.	200	200	300		Completed	✓ 300 benefited from soya utilization training
17. Train women on gari fortification.	50	50	50		Completed	✓ 50 benefited from soya utilization training
18. Train famers on safe and proper use of agrochemicals.	100	100	100		Completed	✓ 100 famers knowledge enhance in safe and proper use of agro chemicals
19. Establish 2 demonstration fields on maize.						✓ 350 famers attended field days on the 2 wandata maize demo at Bawena

**PROGRESS IN SOME KEY ACTIVITIES OF MOFA IN 2016**

<b>PROGRAMMED ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>BASELINE DATA</b>	<b>EXPECTED OUTPUT</b>	<b>ACTUAL OUTPUT</b>	<b>ACTIVITY BUBGET Gh cds</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION STATUS</b>	<b>LESSONS CHALLENGES</b>
20. Train famers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPS	600	600	600		Completed	✓ 600 famers knowledge enhanced in various GAPS aimed at increasing crop productivity
21. Organize District Famers Day durbar to honor deserving famers.	20	20	16		Completed	✓ 16 famers of various commodities honored at the District Famers Day celebration. ✓ Logistical challenges inhibit target achievement
22. Build capacity of DaD staffs on report writing	10	10	10		Completed	✓ 10 DAD staffs trained on report writing

## **RISILIENCY IN NORTHERN GHANA – RING**

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 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:

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

### **MONITORING CHECKLIST**

#### **RING FINANCIAL STATUS**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of MMDA: North Gonja District Assembly</b>		<b>Component specific</b>	<b>Expenditure to date</b>
1.	Total receipt (Jan-Dec 2016)	Balance on accounts as at 31 Dec. 2016	Agric. and Livelihood	GH¢365,263.56
	GH¢655,601.09	GH¢663.07	Nutrition & WASH	GH¢208,035.50
			Governance	GH¢126,562.87

#### **Agriculture and livelihood:**

### 1. Small Ruminant:

No.	MMDA	No. of Comm.	No. of H/H	Planned # to procure	Actual # Procured	# of Births	# of Deaths	Total #
1.	North Gonja	5	101	308	312	77	99	290
Provide names of communities: Yazore, Kpulumbo, Singa, Abito Kuraa, Tachali Lorto.								

### 2. Soybean cultivation:

No.	Name of MMDA	No. of Comm.	No. of H/H	Planned # of acres	Actual # of Acres Ploughed	Total yield harvested
• 1.	• North Gonja	• 3	• 466	• 233	• 233	• 53,800Kg
Provide names of communities in separate sheet and if possible disaggregate the yield community by community:						
Kagbal..... 23,800kg						
Guo..... 11,000kg						
Mankarigu..... 19,000kg						

### 3. Village Savings and Loan:

No.	Name of MMDA	# of Comm.	# of Groups	# of Individual Members	Amount Saved to date	Amount Loaned
1.	North Gonja	6	8	240	19,685	13,170
Provide names of communities: Lingbinsi, Gbasimpa No. 1 & 2, Mankarigu, Kagbal, Guo						

#### 4. Nutrition Component:

No.	Type of activity/training carried out	# of participant/facilities reached	Outcome of training/activity
1.	Cooking Demonstration	10 Communities	Activity was successfully carried out
2	Quarterly Technical Support Visits (TSVs) of community volunteers	64 communities Health Volunteers	Activity was successfully carried out
3	Quarterly Technical Support Visits (TSVs) of Health workers	6 Health Facilities/50 Health Staffs	Activity was successfully carried out
4	CMAM Training for Health workers	22 Health workers	Activity was successfully carried out
5	CMAM training for community health volunteers Training of non-health workers in Essential Nutrition Actions	45 Community Health Volunteers 60 Non-Health workers	Activity was successfully carried out
6	Supervision for non-health workers on Essential Nutrition Actions	45 non-health workers	Activity was successfully carried out
7	Training of facility health staff on anemia prevention and treatment	25 health workers	Activity was successfully carried out
8	Training of community volunteers in anemia and support prevention activities in communities	24 community health volunteers	Activity was successfully carried out

9	Support for health durbars	10 communities	Activity was successfully carried out
10	Roll out advocacy video on stunting	140 participants/60 communities	Activity was successfully carried out
11	Support CHPS strengthening activities	6 health facilities/64 communities	Activity was successfully carried out
12	Training of facility staff in C-IYCF	6 Health facilities/25 health workers	Activity was successfully carried out
13	Training of community volunteers in C-IYCF	24 Communities/25 community volunteers	Activity was successfully carried out
14	Monitoring and Supervision of health staff in IYCF	6 Health facilities/54 health staff	Activity was successfully carried out
15	Monitoring and Supervision of community volunteers in IYCF	25 community health volunteers/24 communities	Activity was successfully carried out
16	Training Community-Based Support Group Facilitators and Establishment of C-IYCF Support Groups	24 participants	Activity was successfully carried out

## WASH Component:

### Borehole Repairs/Rehabilitation:

No.	Name of MMDA	# of communities targeted	# of boreholes planned	# of boreholes assessed	# of boreholes repaired
1.	North Gonja	8	12	13	13
Provide names of communities: Tidrope, Sisipe, Jimfrano, Gbasimpa, Salugu, Wawato, Sakpege No.1 and Sakpege No.2					

### Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS):

No.	Name of MMDA	# of comm. Planned	Actual # of comm. Triggered	# of H/H latrines constructed	# of ODF basic comm.	# of ODF comm.
1.	North Gonja	8	8	153	3	0
Provide names of communities: Guo, Kupoto, Kagbal, Sinsina, Tidrope, Darisalam, Anyanto, Wawato						

### Institutional Latrines:

No.	Name of MMDA	# of institutional latrines targeted	Actual # of institutional latrines constructed	Actual # of Institutional Latrines rehabilitated
1.	North Gonja	2	0	1
Provide list (names/locations of rehabilitated or constructed latrines ): Salifiat Primary School, Daboya.				

### Preparation of Community Action Plan (CAPs):

No.	Name of MMDA	# of communities targeted	# of CAPs prepared	Status of CAPs (i.e. data collection, data analysis , report/CAP, has there been any feedback to communities after the preparation of CAPs etc.)is CAPs harmonized into Area level Plans,
1.	North Gonja	25	25	Monitoring

## Governance Component:

### Strengthening of Area Councils:

No.	Name of MMDA	# of Area Councils Targeted	Actual # of Area Councils Strengthened	Actual activities carried out at the Area Council level (e.g. procurement of furniture, computers etc.)
1.	North Gonja	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Annual Collaborative Planning &amp; Budgeting Meeting</li><li>• LEAP and Social Protection Training</li><li>• PFM Risk Mitigation Flow-Up Meetings</li><li>• Citizen Forums (via Assembly Members)</li><li>• MMDDA Substructure Strengthening</li><li>• Collaborative Exchange Visits</li><li>• Community Action Plan (CAPs)</li><li>• RING Team Project Coordination Meeting</li></ul>

**Procurement of Logistics/office equipment:**

No.	Name of MMDA	Planned # of items to procure	Actual # procured	Type of logistics procured (Request for a list of items procured)
1.	North Gonja	42	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 Laptops</li> <li>• 10 Tablets</li> <li>• 10 Anti-Virus</li> <li>• 2 Desktop</li> <li>• 2 Cabinet</li> <li>• 2 Binding Machine</li> <li>• 1 Printer</li> <li>• 1 Projecter Stand</li> <li>• 1 Flip Chart Stand</li> <li>• 1 Mobile Notice Board</li> <li>• 2 Motto Bikes</li> </ul>

## **LESSONS LEARNT, RECOMMENDATIONS AND STRATEGIC ACTIONS**

The following were some of the lessons learnt during the period;

- When farmer groups are targeted with the right technology or intervention they co-operate and this facilitates higher practice and adoption.
- The high cost of fertilizer affected cereal crop production especially, maize.
- The late and slow release of funds impedes extension service delivery and coverage.
- The cashless financing of farmers farming activities minimized credit diversion and misuse.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Department of Agriculture has resolved to consolidate the gains following the following the lessons learnt as stated above.

- Efforts to target many more farmer groups in order to accelerate agricultural information deliver and dissemination for increased crop and livestock production.
- The fertilizer subsidy programme should be sustained for accelerated crop production and household food security.
- Funds should be released timely to facilitate timely implementation of scheduled activities.
- The DADU will continue to sensitize and create awareness among farmers on the effects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.
- MOFA recruit many more frontline staff should be recruited to supplement the few staff in the system.

## **GHANA SOCIAL OPPORTUNITIES PROJECT (GSOP)**

The Ghana social opportunities project (GSOP) seeks to further the objectives of the National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS) by strengthening the implementation of two key social protection (SP) interventions namely the on-going Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme and the newly introduced Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW) which is aimed at employment generation for the unskilled poor through public sector works

### Project development objectives

- To improve targeting in social protection spending
- Increase access to conditional cash transfers nationwide
- Increase access to employment and cash-earning opportunities for the rural poor and
- Improve economic and social infrastructure

Five GSOP projects have been carried out in 2016. Under climate change component of the project, two plantations have been established in two communities and two dams have been rehabilitated to promote dry season farming. One feeder road has been rehabilitated to ease movement of people and goods. These projects include:

- Rehabilitation of 5 hectares degraded land with mango at Tidrope
- Rehabilitation of 5 hectares degraded land with mango at Sisina
- Rehabilitation of Dam at Guo
- Rehabilitation of Dam at Donkope
- Spot Improvement of Guo-Kuforum Feeder Road

## CHAPTER FOUR

### INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

#### ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

The North Gonja district, hitherto part of the west Gonja district has suffered so much economic stalling dating far back in history, this emanates from the inaccessibility level of the entire district cropping from the “island” nature of the place. Before one can enter the district capital from anywhere, there are three main ways. The first one, which is mostly used, is the shortest to the district, and that is through Nyankpala, to Tolon to the river bank of Daboya, where one has to enter a manually operated boat to cross over. Depending on the water level, the time taken to cross may take up to one hour to just three minutes during high and low levels of the river. The second one is the Tamale Accra road, a curve at Fufulsu, to Busunu and from Busunu to Tachali Daboya. This is not that motorable and not often used as compared to the road from Tolon area. The last one is through upper west region into the Mole game where there are no roads but alleys. This makes it difficult for four legged vehicles to plough that root. Considering the afore mention, the shortest normally is used but the dangers of drowning in the river scare a lot of potential investors and even service providers. Indeed, the main step that may be taken by government to boost up economic outburst in this part of the country is to concentrate on constructing a bridge to link up the place to the rest of the north.

Because the district has just been newly created, there is no single tarred road. Most of the roads are non-engineered and unusable especially in the rainy season. Below is the state of roads in the district

ROAD NAME	LENGTH	STATUS	CONDITION	SURFACE TYPE
Yazari-Daboya	42km	Non-Engineered	Poor	Earth
Lingbinsi-Wawato-Donkonpe	32km	Non-Engineered	Poor	Earth
Daboya-Dakurope	13km	Non-Engineered	Poor	Earth
Daboya-Seminsi	16km	Non-Engineered	Poor	Earth
Daboya-Lingbinshe-Mankarigu		Non-engineered	Very poor in all seasons	Bituminous gravel
Goa-Kitoe		Partially engineered	Poor	Gravel
Tachali-Daboya		Non-engineered	Very poor	Earth
Daboya-Bawena		Non-engineered	Very poor	Earth

Most of the roads in the district are feeder roads and are often flooded and unusable during the rainy season. This affects development because development partners are unwilling to come into the district and the DA is not well resourced to give these roads a face lift within the shortest time.

Transportation is almost nil in the district considering the fact that the White Volta cuts into the district rendering travelers to be forced to patronize manually operated boats to cross to the district capital, Daboya, thereby making movement very difficult and risky. As a result of the bad nature of the roads within the district, revenue collection is affected

In the year under review, GSOP rehabilitated one feeder road in the District namely.

- Spot Improvement of Guo-Kuforum Feeder Road

## **ENERGY**

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. This assertion is evidenced by the many Small and Medium Scale Businesses that collapsed during the power crises in the country.

### **Number of communities with access to Electricity**

The North Gonja District is lacking behind in terms of access to electricity. The time the district was carved out of the West Gonja District in 2012, only Daboya the district capital can boast of electricity. In 2015, only one community was connected to the national grid. Three more communities were connected to the national grid 2016 under the Rural Electrification Project

The table below shows communities with access to electricity from the time the district was constructed to 2016.

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

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of community</b>	<b>Year</b>
1	Daboya	2002
2	Lingbinshi	2015
3	Tidrope	2016
4	Sinsina	2016
5	Kagbal	2016

## **COMMUNITY WATER AND SANITATION AGENCY**

Various categories of projects were being executed under the CWSA

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

#### **SMALL TOWN WATER SYSTEM**

There are only 2 Small Town Water Supply Systems in use in Daboya and Lingbinshi. The rehabilitation of Lingbinsi water system was completed in 2015. At the moment, the expansion of the Daboya water system is completed awaiting connection to homes.

#### **BOREHOLES**

Over the period under review the following boreholes were drilled and installed;

10No. boreholes under Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project (SRWSP) are practically completed

29No. boreholes were renovated and are now in good condition

#### **INSTITUTIONAL LATRINES**

1no. institutional latrines was renovated Wasipe JHS to provide them with improved sanitation facilities with funding from RING.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

#### GHANA HELTH SERVICE

##### Background Information - Facilities

- CHPS 6
- polyclinic 1

#### **Vision:**

People living in North Gonja District are Healthier, Wealthier and Happier through the provision of the highest quality health service

#### **Mission:**

To implement approved national polices, increase access to improved health services and manage prudently resources available for provision of health services.

#### **Goals:**

The ultimate goal is to ensure a healthy and productive population that reproduces itself safely

#### **Strategic Objectives:**

- Bridge equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangement that protect the poor.
- Improve governance and strengthen efficiency in health service delivery including medical emergencies.
- Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services
- Intensify prevention and control of communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyle
- Improve institutional care including mental health service delivery

#### **Major challenges/constraints for the year 2016:**

- No District medical doctor
- Very poor road network affects community outreach services especially during rainy season
- Inadequate community mobilization for uptake of immunization services.
- Late reporting at communities to provide immunization services by health staff
- Poor quality of EPI data collection and documentation.
- Low and stagnating EPI coverage's.
- High vaccine wastage rates and negative dropout rates.

- Incomplete filling of the EPI report by health staff e.g. the logistics component.
- Unplanned vaccine request and inadequate management of vaccines by health staff.
- Poor data management in some facilities
- Inadequate supervision to health facilities
- Lack of interest of some facilities in health promotion activities
- No means of transport to supervision
- Some facilities not carrying out maternal forums
- Non-functioning of some adolescent health clubs
- High teenage pregnancy

### **Strategies adopted/carried out to address challenges/concerns**

The following were some of the strategies adopted to resolve the concerns/challenges:

- Monitoring and supervision on health promotion activities
- On-the-job coaching on the activities of health promotion to facility staffs
- Lobby for office logistics
- Encouraging health staffs to develop interest in health promotion activities, adolescent clubs and maternal forum

### **Key priority areas**

- Collaborate with DA and other NGOs to support improve health infrastructure in the district
- Ensure effective implementation of CHPS in the district
- Strengthen disease surveillance and emergency preparedness
- Increase awareness on communicable and non-communicable diseases especially, malaria, measles and hypertension
- Ensure regular and effective monitoring and supervision to health facilities
- Improve the provision of quality maternal and child health services to ensure no maternal death occurs
- Ensure effective DHIMS2 implementation at all levels

## **KEY ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED**

- Tracing of lost to follow up children.
- Collected, collated, validated and timely submitted reports to higher levels.
- Carried out the Distribution of Ivermectin and albendazole in all communities in the district.
- Carried out advocacy meetings in all sub-districts
- Hand washing education and demonstration at health facilities and schools
- Training of adolescent health club's executives
- Training of faith based leaders on adolescent health
- Health education in churches

KEY ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIVITY	EXPECTED OUTPUT	ACTUAL OUTPUT
•Improve coverage of PHC services at sub-district level through community health systems	Functionalization of additional 7 CHPS zones	# Done	# Done
	Construction of CHPS Compuonds in underserved Areas in the district (Wawato, Somum, Yagbon, Lukula, Guo, Bawena)	# Constructed	Lukula, Yagbon and Guo at various levels of completion. Bawena completed!
	Renovation of 2 health facilities and 3 staff quarters	# Renovated	n/a
	Construction of DHMT Office	# Constructed	n/a
	Review and update standard equipment list for all types of health facilities and levels of Service Delivery	# Done	#Done
	Undertake facility audit and needs assessment to identify the equipment required for service delivery at various levels	# Facilities Visited	#Done
	Institutionalise PPM for equipment	# Done	#Done
	Build capacities for the maitenance of equipment	# Staff trained	#Done
	Revitalise management of transport in the district	# Done	#Done

	Improve transport management capacity of facilities	# Staff Trained	#Done
<b>KEY ACTIVITY</b>	<b>SPECIFIC ACTIVITY</b>	<b>EXPECTED OUTPUT</b>	<b>ACTUAL OUTPUT</b>
	Orientate staff on CHPS Policy	# staff abressed with CHPS policy	#Done
	Procure basic logistics for 9 CHPS Zones	9 CHPS Zones Logistics Procured	#Done
	To improve Logistics supply to the health facilities	Quantity of equipment supplied	#Done

<b>KEY ACTIVITY</b>	<b>SPECIFIC ACTIVITY</b>	<b>EXPECTED OUTPUT</b>	<b>ACTUAL OUTPUT</b>
•Enforce adherence to sound public financial management practices	Train health Staff on NHIS Claims	# Staff trained	#Done
	Establish NHIS Claims Vetting Committee in all sub-districts	# Established	#Done
	To create bank accounts for all health facilities	# Created	#Done
	Carry out Monitoring and Evaluation to all health facilities on NHIS Claims	# Health Facilities Visited	#Done
	To procure stationaries for claims processing	Quantity Procured	#Done
LEADERSHIP	Support in providing accommodation and comfort items for Health Staffs	# accommodations provided	#Partially done
	Hold advocacy meetings with community groupings such as MTMSG, youth, chiefs and elders, opinion leader etc within the sub-districts	# Meetings Held	Several Engagements carried out
	Organize community durbars in each sub-district once a year to promote maternal and neonatal health and use of maternity services	# Durbars Held	Carried out
	Undertake the celebration of family planning week	Held family Planning Week	Carried out

	Conduct a refresher orientation to community volunteers on maternal health issues in the district	# Orientation Done	Carried out
<b>KEY ACTIVITY</b>	<b>SPECIFIC ACTIVITY</b>	<b>EXPECTED OUTPUT</b>	<b>ACTUAL OUTPUT</b>
Supply of logistics to improve Information system	Engagement with traditional authorities and opinion Leaders to reduce cultural barriers to maternity care	# Meetings Held	Carried out
	To procure Laptops/Desktop computers for staff in all the facilities	Quantity Procured	Not done
	Train nurses and maternity in-charges in the use of the laptops/Desktops for data management	# Trainings Done	Not done
	To procure Modems/Router for all health facilities in the use of DHIMS2 Software	Quantity Procured	Done
	Improve facility record management system	# Health Facilities Done	Done
	Develop Managers capacity to manage information	# Managers Trained	Done
	support training of relevant staff in the DHIMS 2 software data entry processes	# Staff trained	Done
	Engage and orientate TBA's on referral processes and advocate for the quick referral of mothers who are pregnant, in labour and post-natal phase for adequate management at the facilities	# TBA'S Oriented	Done

KEY ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIVITY	EXPECTED OUTPUT	ACTUAL OUTPUT
•To Develop District monitoring and evaluation plan	Undertake operational research in an identified challenging maternal health issues and disseminate findings	Research Done	Not done
	Undertake continuous monitoring and finance tracking of FP and MNCH	# health Facilities Visited	Done
	Provide equipment for neonatal resuscitation	# Equipment Provided	Not done
	Still birth audit	# Meetings Held	Done
Improve on quality of clinical care	Established quality assurance teams in all health facilities	# Established	Not done
	Improve patients and staff safety	Done	Not done
	Improve clinical practice(standard protocols adhered	Done	Done
	Enhance staff knowledge in legal and ethical aspect of practice	# Done	Done
	Improve on laboratory services	Done	Not done
•Establish mental health services in all health facilities	To carry out an outreach activities on mental health	# Done	Started
	Sensitization of community on mental health	#	Started

		Communities visited	
	Orientate staff on mental health	# Staff Oriented	Not done
	To disseminate mental health standard protocols and other Documents	Quantity Disseminated	Not done
To improve F/P contraceptive utilization coverage	Training of staff on logistics management to ensure regular supply and proper maintenance and storage of contraceptives	To increase Family Planning Acceptor Rate from 15% to 20%	Done
	Request for , contraceptives from the regional F/P stores quarterly	Contraceptives requested	Done
	Refresher training for staff on provision of long term F/P methods	# Staff trained	Done
	To train and engage chemical sellers, TBA's and community based agents to provide non-prescriptive F/P commodities	# chemical sellers,TBAs and CBA Trained	Not done
	To undertake monthly supportive supervision on comprehensive FP service provision at all the facilities	# health Facilities Visited	Done
	To Update staff knowledge on family planning methods and procedures including effective counseling	# Staff trained	Done

	Organize refresher training for staff on contraceptive updates	# Staff trained	Done
	Organize community durbars in each of the four (4) sub-districts to sensitize and mobilize clients for especially the long term F/P contraception	# Community Durbar Done	Done
	Advocate and dialogue with men folks, religious and opinion leaders as partners (Mother to mother's advocate group, father to father) in the promotion and practice of family planning.	# advocacy done	Done
	Motivate staff to provide FP services at home and integrate into routine outreach services	# Staff Motivated	Done
	Collaborate with stakeholders and hold quarterly review meetings for service providers	#Meetings Held	Done
Improve ANC Services	Motivate staff to Provide focus antenatal care at the facilities and Share communities to all CHN to register all pregnant women and track their EDD.	# Pregnant women registered	Done
	Undertake home visits to trace defaulters for all routine services under RCH	# defaulters traced	Done
	Collaborate with RING to give food ration and organize food demonstration sessions to pregnant women with inadequate weight determine at ANC.	# Food demonstrations sessions carried out	Done
Improve the nutritional status of Pregnant women	Provide micro-nutrient supplement to pregnant women and organize community sensitization durbars for the leaders and mothers on the need to take the supplements	# prenant women received Routine Drugs	Done

To promote Breastfeeding	Formation of mother to mother support groups	# MTMSG Formed	Done
	IE&C activities on benefits of exclusive breastfeeding	# IE& C Activities Done	Done
	Promote appropriate complementary feeding from 6months to 2years	# Complementary Feeding Done	Done
	Promote growth monitoring activities at both community and institutional level	# Growth Monitoring Done	Done
Micro-nutrient supplementation	Vitamin 'A' supplementation	# Done	Done
	Promotion of iodated salt consumption	# Done	Done
	Training of CBSVs	# Trained	Done
	Enforce post-partum vitamin 'A' supplementation	# Done	Done
Deworming of children (2yrs & above) 6months interval	Train CBAs	# CBAs Trained	Done
	Procure and distribute drugs	Quantity Procured	Done
Improve access to quality Maternal and Child Health services	Training of staff	# CHN's Trained on PMTCT	Done
	Still birth audit	# Midwives trained and using Partograph	Done

	Disseminate standard referral forms, establish directory of critical staff and Improve prompt referral of all pregnant and laboring women for adequate management of anticipated complications	# Pregnant women in labour Referred	Done
	Implement the recommendations in the essential BEMnOC package through review, advocacy and consensus building meetings	To increase the number of health facilities providing BEMnOC	Done
	Collect EMOnC documents and disseminate to all staff	#BEMnOC Documents Disseminated	Done
	Conduct follow up monitoring and supervision after training of midwives in LSS at all levels in the District	# health Facilities Visited	Done
	Conduct follow up monitoring and supervision after training of all the categories of staff at all levels in the District	# Staff supervised	On-going
	To undertake Monitoring and supervisory visits to ensure equipments and supplies are used adequately by the staff	# health Facilities Visited	On-going
	Provide equipments and other consumables for comprehensive care of pregnant women and manage emergencies promptly to avoid perinatal complications or death	# equipments and consumables provided	On-going
	Orientate all staff and implement the facility referral policy	# Staff Oriented	Done

	Train health staff comprising of midwives, CHOs and CHNs and to deal with obstetric emergencies	# staff trained	Done
	Conduct orientation for TBA's and community volunteers on home based life saving	# TBA'S Oriented	Done
	Conduct refresher training for staff on leadership and management, including supervision, coaching and M&E	# trained	On-going
	Undertake supportive supervision of service providers in all the health facilities	# health Facilities Visited	On-going
•Prevention and control of communicable diseases	Improve communicable disease surveillance system	Done	On-going
	Train staff on surveillance	# Staff trained	On-going
	Train CBSVs on surveillance	# CBSVs Trained	On-going
	Provision of community registers for CBSVs	Quantity Procured	On-going
	Hold regular meetings with CBSVs	# Meetings Held	On-going
	Strengthen emergency preparedness and responses	Done	On-going
	Put in place a monitoring system to check epidemic prone conditions	Done	Done
	Orientation of staff on reporting	# Staff Oriented	On-going
	Mini mass immunization	Done	Done
	Mop-ups	Done	Done
	Cold chain management	Done	On-going
	Active case search AFP, TB, etc	# Achieved	On-going
	Train staff on EPI	# Staff trained	On-going

## CHALLENGES

- Inadequate space in our health facilities for quality health care delivery
- Inadequate accommodation for staff
- Huge debt already incurred on service delivery
- Inadequate Transportation- pick-ups and motor bikes, ambulance
- Non-payment of insurance

## **REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH**

Reproductive Health is state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in all matters related to the reproductive system and to its functions and purposes.

Despite all efforts being made to implement effective intervention, the district is faced with several challenges these include: poor emergency obstetric care, inadequate staff especially midwives, poor community participation in health issues, inadequate transport to mention but few.

The district, in year under review declared zero tolerance to maternal death, stakeholders meetings were held with chiefs and opinion leaders to plan to ensure that no maternal death occur in the district. Community durbars were also conducted in most of the communities to sensitize the people.

The district carried out the following activities:

- Monitoring and support visits to almost all facilities in the district
- The use of consulting to tract pregnant women
- Carried out one review meeting with midwives
- Monthly ANC outreach service to all CHPS compound in the district
- Day 1 or 2 and day 6 or 7 PNC services
- Health education and counselling of mothers at static and outreach points
- A refresher training of some staff on PMTCT at the region
- Home Visit
- Refresher training of staff on new-born care at the region
- Refresher training of staff on implanon insertion and removal at the region

## **GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE**

The North Gonja District Education Directorate is one of the newly created districts that were recently established in Ghana with a legislative instrument (LI 2065) of 2012. It was carved out of the West Gonja District and was inaugurated on the 28<sup>th</sup> of June, 2012 with the capital at Daboya.

### **VISION**

The Ghana Education service seeks to create an enabled environment in all educational instruments and management positions that will facilitate effective teaching and learning, and efficiency in management for the attainment of the goals of the district

### **MISSION STATEMENT**

The District Education Directorate drives its mission statement from the national statement of Ghana Education Service, which is *to ensure that Ghanaian children of school going age are provided with quality education and training through effective and efficient management of resources to make education delivery relevant to the human resources needs of the nation.*

Therefore, the directorate seeks to ensure that all children in the district who are of school going age and or out of school are encouraged back to school and provided with the necessary education and training through effective management of resource to make education delivery in the district relevant to the human resource needs of the district and the nation at large

### **Details of school in the district**

KG = 44 (43 Public, 1 private)

Primary Schools = 43

Junior High Schools = 10

Senior High Schools = 2 (1 public, 1 private)

### PROGRESS REPORT ON KEY ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT, 2016

PROGRAMMED/ ACTIVITIES	BASELINE DATA	EXPECTED OUTPUT	ACTUAL OUTPUT	ACTIVITY BUDGETED COST GH¢	IMPLEMEN TATION STATUS	LESSONS / CHALLENGES
Distribution of Free School Uniform		53 Basic Schools	Female-122 Male-687	Government Sponsored	Completed	Fuel for distribution
Provision of Urinals and Toilet	Toilets-4 urinals-4	Lingbinsi SDA JHS, Lingbinsi SDA Pri, Lingbinsi Presby pri, St' Peter's Prim	Toilets-4 urinals- 4	GPEG	Completed	Inadequate number of same facilities
Distribution of free Text books	Maths-2794 English-2925 Science-2553	54 Basic School of 12,431 total pupil population.	Text books 8272	Government Sponsored	Completed	Woefully inadequate textbooks.
Provision of 2-N0. 3-Unit and 6-Unit Classroom Block.	Higher enrolment figures in the schools	Eight (8) Schools needing classroom blocks	Daboya D/A JHS & Lingbinsi SDA prim- 3-unit classroom Taribiat E/A prim-6-unit classroom block	D/A	Completed	Lack of furniture
Orientation for Beginning Teachers		57 Newly posted Teachers from Colleges of Education	46 posted pupils participated	GPEG & Participatory Schools	Completed	Inadequate printing materials and stationery Inadequate finance
Sensitization of SMCs/PTAs executives selected schools	Identify their roles and responsibilities	Executives from selected communities of 120 participants	115 participated	PLAN Gh.	Completed	Inadequate resource
Organization of District Sports Festival		5 to Circuit participated	3 participated	DEO/DA/Participatory Circuit	Completed	Inadequate resources and funds,

## TRADE AND INDUSTRY

### GOAL:

To increase the livelihoods and incomes of the rural poor micro and small entrepreneurs

PROGRAMME ACTIVITY(IES)	BASELINE DATA	EXPECTED OUTPUT	ACTUAL OUTPUT	ACTIVITY BUDGET GH¢	IMPLEMENTATI ON STATUS	LESSONS/CHALLE NGES
Business Development Services (BDS)	239	239	0	88,232.59	Not executed	Funds were not released
Agricultural commodity processing development (ACPID)	109	109	0	25,000.00	Not executed	Funds were not released
Institutional development				3,500.00	25% done	Assembly supported committee meetings
Access to rural finance (ARF)	239	239	118	31,200.00	Ongoing	Lack of financial institutions in the district
Annual REP trade show	6	6	4	REP supported	Done	Means of transporting clients

## KEY ACTIVITIES IDENTIFIED FOR PERFORMANCE DURING THE QUARTER UNDER THE FOLLOWING AREAS

- **Access** -Supervised end of term terminal examination. Meeting with the contractor working on the Daboya Community Day Senior High School.
- **Gender** - Promoted the use of gender clubs and role models.
- **Special Education** -Sensitization of stakeholders in education on inclusive education concepts and disabilities issues. E.g. PTA, Teachers, Students etc.
- **Quality** - Organized district SPAM for stakeholders, Organized information exchange seminar for teachers, Block monitoring to eight circuits
- **Management** – Organized district SPAM for stakeholders

### Challenges

1. Most of the circuit supervisors have no means of transport (motorbikes) and those who have their own motorbikes have often complained of frequent breakdowns.
2. There is also the need to provide officers with lunch to sustain them through the monitoring period.

### MAJOR CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

1. Inadequate office accommodation.
2. Lack of decent furniture for schedule officers of the department.
3. Inadequate textbooks and teachers guide for all levels from Primary to JHS in core and other elective subjects.
4. High level of teenage pregnancy cases among female pupils at the basic schools.
5. Inadequate funds for monitoring and supervision of schools.
6. High Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) as high as 1:120.
7. Inadequate teachers especially in the rural communities.

### THE WAY FORWARD

1. There is the need for District Assembly to support the Education Directorate with fuel to enable Circuit Supervisors and schedule officers to carry out effective monitoring and supervision.
2. Construction of teacher's quarters especially in the rural areas as well as a resource centre.
3. Enrolment drives and sensitization of school communities.
4. Ensure regular supervision and monitoring.
5. Sanctioning of drunken teachers in the basic schools
6. GOG funds should be made available and timely to enhance effective quality education delivery.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **VULNERABILITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION**

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

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme is one of the components of the National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS) which was launched in 2007. Is a cash transfer Programme aimed at empowering the extremely poor, disadvantage, and vulnerable population to improve upon their lives? LEAP is implemented by the Department of Social Development under the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection.

- The LEAP programme is intended to empower households with a combination of cash, conditionalities and subsequently link them to existing social protection interventions in their communities.
- The programme has a potential to increase school enrolment among children in extreme poor households, reduce infant mortality, improve nutrition, ensure birth registration etc.
- Above all the programme is intended to improve the local economy with the enhanced purchasing power of the extreme poor.

In the year 2016, a total amount of GHC103,715.00 out of GHC 119, 100.00 was paid to 313 out of 338 LEAP beneficiaries in 6 communities, namely Daboya, Lingbinsi, Tidrope, Kagbal, Gua and Kito, in the North Gonja district.

#### **ASSISTANACE TO PWDs**

A total amount of GHC 11,400.00 from the disability fund was used to support 30 PWDs consisting 24 males 16 females across the district in the year 2016.

#### **NHIS REGISTRATION FOR LEAP BENEFICIARIES**

In the year 2016, a total of 331 LEAP beneficiaries were registered on NHIS in the 6 beneficiary communities consisting 229 males and 102 females.

#### **VILLAGE SAVINGS AND LOANS ASSOCIATION (VSLA) PERFORMANCE**

During the year, 2016, a number of communities were mobilised and sensitised by the District Assembly with support from Resiliency in Northern Ghana (RING) on the VSLA to mobilise financial resource from women into petty trading.

The table below shows detailed performance of VSLA groups;

<b>NO.</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
1	Communities mobilized	20	
2	Groups formed	41	
3	Loan fund	77,068.10	
4	Social fund	11,687.910	
5	Loan disbursement	35,500	
6	Total number of people reached	1,214	

## PROGRESS REPORT 2016 FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE DEPT

Programme activities	Baseline data	Expected output	Actual output	Activity budget	Implementation status	Lessons/Challenges
Sensitization of community members on child rights & protection issues		Increase enrolment in school, decrease girl child migration, increase birth certificate collection and etc	Parents are aware of the importance of birth certificates, enrolment in schools are actually increased	3,400.00	11 communities were visited and sensitized	Inadequate release of funds to undertake this activity
Formation of women groups to go into village savings and loans association	Five groups were formed in 2015	To increase savings among rural women	Eight groups were formed in six communities and savings are progressively on going		All the eight groups are doing well in respect of their savings	Poor record keeping on the part of the secretaries to the groups.
Training of the groups on financial literacy	All the five groups in 2015, were given financial training	To enable members have fair idea on how to run their small businesses	240 women have been taken through financial literacy training		Groups women have started taking loans and doing their businesses	
Monitoring of VSLA women groups weekly meetings	Monitoring is done on existing 2015 groups	To ensure that proper records are taking and to report to RING monthly through the Savex	All the VSLA groups saving information are reported through the Savex to RING at the end of every month		On-going	Lack of support for internet credit makes the monthly reporting difficult as the officer is force to use his personal monies to finance reporting process

<b>Programme activities</b>	<b>Baseline data</b>	<b>Expected output</b>	<b>Actual output</b>	<b>Activity budget</b>	<b>Implementation status</b>	<b>Lessons/Challenges</b>
Monitoring of LEAP beneficiary communities to find out whether they are actually giving the amount due them by service providers	The programme started in 2008	To enable aged people, get their three-square meals daily	All the beneficiaries now provide themselves with three square meals daily.		On-going	The failure of the machine to capture some beneficiaries finger print is a big challenge
Support to the disabilities through the- disability fund	More than 300 disabilities have benefited from the fund since 2013	To enable them pay their school fees and medical bills and to start their own businesses.	About 300 personnel have been supported		On-going	About 70 of the beneficiaries are now doing their own businesses
Sensitization of community members on the need for peace before, during and after elections	13 communities were sensitized	To do the general election without any violence in any community in the district	No incident of violence in any community in the district			All community members accepted the idea by conducting themselves well during the general elections
Payment of LEAP beneficiaries in all the six beneficiary communities	Started in 2008	339 beneficiaries were enrolled in to the programme	The grand is paid to the beneficiaries every two months and has improved the wellbeing of the aged people.	20,900.00	On-going	There is the need for the programme expansion to cover more communities in the district

<b>Programme activities</b>	<b>Baseline data</b>	<b>Expected output</b>	<b>Actual output</b>	<b>Activity budget</b>	<b>Implementation status</b>	<b>Lessons/Challenges</b>
Sensitization of some selected communities in the three area councils about dangers associated with bush burning.	Started during the four quarter of 2016	To reduce the incidence of bush burning in the district	Bush burning is reduced in some areas in the district		On-going yearly	There is the need for more education on the dangers associated with bush burning

## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SANITATION

Goal: To increase availability access and hygienic utilization of clean environment and improved hygiene in the district.

	PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	BASE LINE DATA	EXPECTED OUTPUT	ACTUAL OUTPUT	ACTIVITY BUDGET	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	LESSONS CHALLENGES
1	Premise, chord bars drinking bar inspections	total no houses district wide-3279	2296	2296		Ongoing	Incorporating 1. CLTS into Esicome 2. Rocky nature of some community
2	Education and creation of public cemeteries	64 communities	Creating of 4 no cemeteries	One cemeteries created		Education on going	How to start burial at new cemeteries
3	Visit the school on education on personal & environmental and sanitation	54 schools	Educate 15 schools	12 schools		Ongoing schools	No means of transport to monitor school Sanitation
4	To organize clean up camping in Daboya and lingbinsi area councils	32 communities	10 communities			ongoing	Low participation of communities members – Inadequate sanitary tools
5	Training and screening of food vendors	District wide	40 no Target	32 train & screen		ongoing	Improvement hygienic practices among food vendors 1. No functional laboratory for proper screening

## **WAY FORWARD FOR 2016**

- Effort to convert casual staff into the mainstream Local Government Staff
- Build the Capacities of Area Councilors and Unit Committee members to be able to mobilize more revenue for the Assembly for socio-economic development
- Build the capacity of Assembly staff to make them more effective and efficient to perform their duties
- Recruit/ train more qualified teachers to add to the existing number to promote effective teaching and learning.
- To solicit support from government to improve road network in the District.
- Solicit for more funds from NGOs for the construction of more school buildings