

NKORANZA NORTH ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

2009

TABLE OF CONTENT

TABLE OF CONTENT	i
LIST OF TABLES	iii
ACRONYMS	iv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	v

<u>CONTENT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER 1: HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	
1.1 Introduction	2
1.2 Health Indicators	2
1.2.1 Facilities and Staffing Level	2
1.2.2 Top Ten Diseases	3
1.2.3 HIV and AIDS Situation	4
1.2.4 National Health Insurance	5
1.3 Water and Sanitation	6
1.4 Education Indicators	7
1.4.1 Enrolment Level	7
1.4.2 Net Admission Rate and BECE Pass Rate	8
1.4.3 Number and Staffing Level	8
1.4.4 Pupils/Teachers Ratio	9
1.4.5 Gender Parity Index	9
1.4.6 Availability of Furniture	10
1.4.7 School Feeding Programme	10
CHAPTER 2: PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	
2.1 Introduction	12
2.2 Road	12
2.3 Agriculture	13
2.4 Access to Energy	14
CHAPTER 3: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY	
3.1 Introduction	16
3.2 Financing and Budgeting	16
3.3 Empowering Women	17

3.4 Area Councils	18
3.5 Police Citizen Ratio	18
CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	
4.1 Introduction	20
4.2 Analysis	20
4.3 Remarks	22
CHAPTER 5: LINKING BUDGET TO THE ANNUAL PLAN	
5.1 Introduction	23
5.2 Analysis	23
CONCLUSION	24

TABLES

PAGE

1. Number of personnel in Relation to Population	2
2. Top Ten Diseases	3
3. Current HIV and AIDS Situation	4
4. National Health Insurance	5
5. Number Schools	7
6. Total Enrolment by Level of Education	7
7. Net Admission Rate and BECE Pass Rate	8
8. Number and Staffing Level	8
9. Pupils Teacher Ratio	9
10. Gender Parity Index	9
11. Availability of Furniture	9
12. Coverage of School feeding Programme	10
13. Development Projects under human Resource Development	11
14. Nature and Length of Road	12
15. Crop Production	13
16. Development Projects under Private Sector Competitiveness	15
17. Revenue Sources : Internal	16
18. Revenue Sources: External	16
19. Internal Expenditure	17
20. External Pattern	17
21. Development projects under Good Governance and Civic Responsibility	19
22. Actual Spending in Relation to the Thematic Areas	23
23. Budget for the Implementation of the 2009 Annual Action Plan	23

ACRONYMS

APR	– Annual Progress Report
ART	– Anti-Retroviral Therapy
BECE	– Basic Education Certificate Examination
CBRDP	– Community Based Rural Development Programme
CHPS	– Community Health Planning System
DACF	– District Assembly Common Fund
DPCU	– District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
DRMT	– District Response Management Team
GAC	– Ghana AIDS Commission
GPRS II	– Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
HIPC	– Highly Indebted Poor Country
HIV & AIDS	– Human Immune-deficiency Virus & Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome
IGF	– Internally Generated Fund
JHS	– Junior High School
KIVP	– Kumasi Improved Ventilated Pit
MSHAP	– Multi-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Programme
MTDP	– Medium Term Development Plan
NHIS	– National Health Insurance Scheme
NYEP	– National Youth Employment Programme
OPD	– Out Patient Department
PLWHIV	– People Living With HIV
PMTCT	– Parent Mother To Child Transmission
SHS	– Senior High School

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Nkoranza North District Assembly is one of the newly created administrative districts created in 2008 in the Brong Ahafo Region. The District shares boundaries with Kintampo South and Pru Districts to the North, Nkoranza South District to the South, Atebubu Amantin District to the East and Techiman Municipal to the West. It has an estimated population size of 76,145 (2009), with a growth rate of 3.4% and a total land area of about 2,322 sq kilometers. The population structure of the district indicates that 49.5% of the total populations are males while 50.5% are females.

The Annual Progress Report (APR) for the District is a review of the status of actions taken on the implementation of programmes and projects outlined in the 2006-2009 MTDP of the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II) in 2006 prepared by the then Nkoranza District, the Mother District.

DISTRICT GOAL

The goal of the Nkoranza North District is to develop the Human Resource Base of the District and create conducive environment for Private Sector Development with emphasis on Agriculture, Tourism and Agro-processing through active participation of the citizenry in decision making and implementation.

OBJECTIVES OF APR

The objectives of this annual progress report are to:

- Provide information on the progress the District is making through the implementation of the 2006 – 2009 Medium Term Development Plan
- Identify the challenges and constraints that have been hindering the achievement of the set goals and objectives of the District's policy document (MTDP) and the GPRS II
- Put forward plans and strategies to address the issues in order to achieve the set targets

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The major focus of this thematic area of the District Medium Term Development Plan is to improve upon the standard of education and ensure quality health care delivery in the District.

It was realized from the health sector that there are only 4 health facilities with 60 workers but no medical doctor. However, malaria leads the top ten reported OPD cases in the District increased. The reported cases for the disease increased from 13,704 to 15,496 but the percentage decreased from 37.85% to 35.41%. This was attributed to the fact that the District's population increased which accompanied the high cases. This calls for more action to combat the malaria incidence.

The main sources of drinking water in the District include boreholes, dam, streams, rivers, ponds and wells. These sources of water are very often polluted and they are used untreated. There are 63 functioning boreholes and servicing a population of 76,145 (2009) in the District. The ratio of 1 borehole to 1,208 implies that there is the need for more potable water sources in the District. Sanitation in general is very poor. About 30% of the people in the district use public latrines, which are very untidy and inadequate. However, 60% uses the free arrange system to ease themselves.

On education, there are 42 Kindergarten, 47 Primary schools, 20 Junior High Schools (JHS) and 2 Senior High Schools (SHS) in the District. The teacher pupils' ratio of 1:32 at the primary level in the District is less than the national baseline of 1:35. On the other hand, the ratio of 1:35 at the pre-school level is above the standard level of 1:25 and that calls for more teachers at that level. There are 232 trained teachers representing 48.4% of the total teachers in the District while the untrained teachers constitute 51.6%. Again there are inadequate trained teachers comparative to the national standard. The BECE performance was also below the target set for the year and the performance of last year. The District achieved 38.4% instead of the 42.2% baseline set for the 2008/2009 academic year.

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

The focus of the District in this sector is to promote tourism, develop transportation and enhance the use of technology in the agricultural sector to increase productivity and agro-processing in the district. The District cannot boast of any tarred road out of the 387.40km total road network. However, there is 115.30km length of engineered road while 226.10km is unengineered and the length of partially engineered road is 46km. So far, only 35km of the engineered roads has received reshaping representing 30.36% since the inception of the Assembly.

Agriculture is the main occupation in the District with about 82% of the economically active population engaged in this sector. It is realized that yam is the major crop produced in the area. The production of this crop exceeded the target set by 13.20%. This is followed by maize and cassava exceeding its target by

12.25% and 10.93% respectively. So far ten farming cooperative societies have been formed and new technologies have also been introduced to the farmers to improve yields.

On rural electrification, a total of 17 communities have been connected to the national electricity grid. However the number of households connected to electricity currently stands at 11,557.9. The comprehensive plan to resolve the energy problems is to take into consideration the long term objective of ensuring that energy is constantly available to support the activities of the industrial, commerce and service sectors.

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

The broad objective of good governance and civic responsibility is to empower state and non-state entities to participate in the development process and to collaborate in promoting peace and stability in the body politic. This thematic area talks about the finances and budget, women empowerment, the area councils among others.

Disparities among women and men are being reduced as a result of specific interventions at all levels of the economic, political, social and cultural structures. Despite progress made to enhance the capacity of women in politics and decision making, more education to strengthen them need to be carried out. There are now three (3) women representatives at the Assembly.

There are four (4) area councils in the District and have received diverse training with the support of Community Based Development Programme (CBRDP). The area councils are Busunya (the District administrative capital), Dromankese, Yefri and Kranka.

There are only 2 functioning police posts in the District with few personnel. The Police Citizen Ratio in the District is 1:15,229.

The report also analyses the development projects both on-going as well as completed ones executed by the end of the year. It again looks at the link between the annual action plan and the budget, and the achievement of the District.

INTRODUCTION

Nkoranza North District Assembly is one of the newly created Administrative Districts in the Brong Ahafo Region with a total land area of about 2,322 sq kilometres. The District was carved out of the then Nkoranza District Assembly in 2008 and it shares boundaries with Kintampo South and Pru Districts to the North, Nkoranza South District to the South, Atebubu Amantin District to the East and Techiman Municipal to the West. The District has an estimated population size of 76,145 (2009), with a growth rate of 3.4%. The population structure of the district indicates that 49.5% of the total populations are males while 50.5% are females.

The Annual Progress Report (APR) for the District is a review of the status of actions taken on the implementation of programmes and projects outlined in the 2006-2009 Medium Term Development Plan of the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II) prepared by the then Nkoranza District. The report has been compiled from the results of the assessment of a set of indicators which have been adopted for monitoring and evaluating, the achievements of key programmes and projects interventions implemented in 2009.

The objectives of this progress report are to:

- Provide information on the progress the District is making through the implementation of the 2006 – 2009 Medium Term Development Plan.
- Identify the challenges and constraints that have been hindering the achievement of the set goals and objectives of the District's Policy Document (MTDP) and the GPRS II
- Put forward plans and strategies to address the issues in order to achieve the set targets

The goal of the Nkoranza North District is to develop the Human Resource Base of the District and create conducive environment for Private Sector Development with emphasis on Agriculture, Tourism and Agro-processing through active participation of the citizenry in decision making and implementation.

CHAPTER ONE: HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

1.1 Introduction

This chapter of the report assesses progress made towards achieving the set objectives under Human Resource Development, using selected key indicators relevant to the broad thematic area.

The main objective of this thematic area of the District Medium Term Development Plan is to improve upon the standard of education and ensure quality health care delivery in the District.

1.2 Health Indicators

1.2.1 Facilities and Staffing Level

The level and distribution of health care resources is an important indicator for ensuring equity in access to quality health services. The health sector continues to be plagued with shortage of key health professionals and inequitable distribution of the available staff. This is largely due to the migration of health professionals in search of greener pastures in other countries. On the other hand, some health personnel refuse posting to the District on account of deprive and rural nature of the place. This accounts for the huge shortage of health staff.

The District cannot boast of a medical doctor or hospital. However, there are only four (4) Health Centres and a Community Health Planning System (CHPS). There are about 60 workers in these institutions. The breakdown of the work force is as follows:

Medical Assistants – 2

Midwives – 3

Public Health Nurse – 1

Community Health Nurses – 13

Health Extension Workers – 16

Ward Assistants – 3

Enrolled Nurse – 1

Health Aid – 1

Technical Officers – 3

Field Technicians – 2

Watchmen – 5

Labourers – 3

Driver – 1

The remaining 6 are administrative staff including the District Director of Health Services. Comparing health workers to the population of the District raises a lot of concerns. The relation is shown in the table below.

Table 1: Personnel Population Ratio

Indicators	No. Of Persons	District Baseline (2009)
Medical Assistant – Population Ratio	2	1:38,073
Nurses – Population Ratio	37	1:2,058

Source: District Health Service (Nkoranza North)

The table above shows that 1 medical Assistant is to take care of 38,073 people in the District while a nurse is to take care of 2,058 people. The inadequate staff and facilities is a serious constraint in the health delivery system in the District. This often compels the health directorate to refer most cases to the St. Theresa's Hospital in Nkoranza.

1.2.2 Top Ten Diseases (2008 – 2009)

The top ten reported outpatient department cases in the District are indicated in the table below. Considering the population and the available Health facilities and staff, there is much evidenced that, access to health services by the people is low. Hence, the top ten cases recorded in 2008 revealed that 13,704, which is 37.85% of the total OPD records had malaria as the most reported case as at the end of the year compared to 35.41% in 2009. This means that, malaria prevalence is on the decrease. However, the absolute population who reported the case increased from 13,704 in 2008 to 15,496 (2009) as a result of increase in

population. This calls for pragmatic measures to address the situation. The table below shows the top ten reported cases in the various health facilities in the District.

Table 2: Top Ten Cases of OPD Attendance January-December 2008 – 2009

No	2008			2009		
	CASES	ABSOLUTE	%	CASES	ABSOLUTE	%
1	Malaria	13,704	37.85%	Malaria	15,496	35.41%
2	URTI	4,022	11.11%	URTI	4,714	10.77%
3	Rheumatism	3,352	9.26%	Rheumatism	2,881	6.58%
4	Skin diseases	2,098	5.79%	Skin Diseases	1,862	4.25%
5	Intestinal worms	1,344	3.71%	Intestinal worms	1,401	3.20%
6	Acute Eye Infection	937	2.59%	Home Accidents	646	1.48%
7	Diarrhoea	393	1.09%	Acute Eye Infection	628	1.44%
8	Home Accident	387	1.06%	Diarrhoea	479	1.09%
9	Chicken Pox	170	0.47%	Hypertension	97	0.23%
10	Hypertension	89	0.25%	Chicken Pox	62	0.14%
	Others	9,712	26.82%	Others	15,496	35.41%
	TOTAL	36,208	100%	TOTAL	43,762	100%

Source: Ghana Health Service (Nkoranza North)

It is realized from the table that most of the cases reported in 2008 reduced in percentage in 2009. However, home accidents recorded an increase from 1.06% in 2008 to 1.48% (2009).

On the other hand, other diseases recorded in 2009 were more than those recorded in 2008. This can be attributed to the fact that more people joined the National Health Insurance Scheme while others gained education on health care.

1.2.3 HIV and AIDS Situation

Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II) recognises the serious threat posed by HIV/AIDS to the socio-economic development of the country through its potential impact on human capital development, productivity, and social service delivery. There is progress towards the policy objective of curbing and controlling the spread of HIV and AIDS infection, and achieving the Millennium Development Goal of combating HIV and AIDS, Malaria prevalence 2015.

Prevention and Behavioural Change Communication; Treatment Care and Support are the key strategies for controlling and curbing the HIV and AIDS epidemic in the District. Preventing new HIV infection, particularly among the youth is critical for managing the menace and knowing your status also helps manage the situation.

Table 3: Current HIV and AIDS Situation

	NO. TESTED		NO. POSITIVE	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Clinical Cases	0	106	0	27
Blood Donors	0	48	0	3
CT	0	37	0	1
PMTCT	0	566	0	11
Know Your Status	0	461	0	0
TOTAL	0	1218	0	42

Source: Ghana Health Service (Nkoranza)

The District Health Directorate could not separate the HIV and AIDS cases from the Mother District. This resulted in the zeros as indicated for 2008. However, 2009 revealed 3.45% (42 people) being positive out of the 1,218 people tested. Clinical cases which recorded the 64.29% representing 27 people emerged as the highest for the year in view. This is followed by Parent Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) which is 26.19% of the total positive cases. Know your status recorded no cases by the end of the year. This was due to the fact that no one attended the facilities to know the status. There is still the need to put in pragmatic measures to curtail and reverse the situation.

The programmes undertaken to control and reduce the situation are as follows:

Coordination and Management

- Stakeholder meetings to formulate strategies in combating the menace were organized
- Activities of organizations implementing HIV and AIDS Programmes were coordinated

Treatment, Care and Support

- Nutritional supplement and medications were given to PLWHIV
- Training was conducted for care givers

Prevention and Behavioural Change and Communication

- Voluntary counselling and treatment services were made available;
- Students were sensitised on Sexual Reproductive Health
- Condoms were distributed communities sensitised on the proper use
- House to house education on the disease

1.2.4 National Health Insurance Scheme

The main focus of the National Health Insurance Scheme is to remove financial barriers and make health care and nutritional services accessible to all particularly the poor and vulnerable sections of the population.

Available data indicates that the proportion of the population registered under the scheme increased from 13.53% to 33.39% in 2008 and 2009 respectively.

The Table summarizes information on category of clients of the NHIS. It indicates a significant growth in the proportion of registered members exempted from payment under the NHIS. There was a modest decrease in the percentage of indigents registered (from 3.75% in 2008 to 0.26% in 2009).

Table 4: NHIS Registration Coverage

Category	2008 Registrants			2009 Registrants		
	Number	as % of Registered	as % of population	Number	as % of registered	as % of population
Total Registered						
Total Membership	31,540	-	44.6	42,720		58.6
Informal Sector	12,129	38.5	17.1	16,243	38.0	22.3
SSNIT contributors	922	2.9	1.3	815	1.9	1.1
Categories of exempted persons						
SSNIT pensioners	64	0.2	0.1	402	0.9	0.6
Children under 18yrs	16,375	51.9	23.1	18,333	42.9	25.2
Pregnant Women	-	-	-	1,517	3.6	2.1
Aged: 70 and over	1,838	5.8	2.6	2,994	7.0	4.1
Indigents	213	0.7	0.3	2,417	5.7	3.3
Total Exempt						
Total ID Card bearers	31,540	100	44.6	39,846	93.3	54.7

Source: Nkoranza Mutual Health Insurance Scheme (2009)

1.3 Water and Sanitation

Inadequate access to safe water and sanitation is a perennial problem in rural and urban areas of the country. Poor access to safe water and lack of adequate environmental sanitation lead to poor health and low productivity, which in turn deepens poverty. Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II) has therefore prioritised access to safe water and environmental sanitation as strategic policy areas to be tackled in its efforts to develop the human resources of the country.

The main sources of drinking water in the District include boreholes, dam, streams, rivers, ponds and wells. These sources of water are very often polluted and they are used untreated.

There are 63 boreholes functioning and serving a population of 76,145 (2009) in the District while 36 are not functioning. The absence and limited boreholes in most of the communities result in the use of other unhygienic water sources such as streams, rivers, among others in the district. The high rate of water related diseases as shown in the top ten diseases is partly as a result of the use of contaminated drinking water. The ratio of 1 borehole to 1,208 people implies limited access to potable water and which called for the provision of at least more point sources to improve the situation.

Sanitation situation is generally poor across the District with only 30% of the population having access to public latrines. Those who use water closet, KVIP and other forms of toilet facilities are less than 10% with the rest resorting to free range system. However, efforts are being made by the District Assembly to provide KVIP toilets in some of the communities such as Busunya and Yefri to improve the situation.

1.4 Educational Indicators

1.4.1 Enrolment Level

There are 42 Kindergarten, 47 Primary schools, 20 Junior High Schools (JHS) and 2 Senior High Schools (SHS) in the district. Table 6 shows the present schools' enrolment at the various levels as at 2008/2009 academic year.

Table 5: Number Of Schools: Existing and Expected (2009)

School Type Level	Eligible Pop. Of School Going Age	Existing No. Of Schools	Expected No. Of Schools
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PRIMARY	13,720	47	10
JHS	8,633	20	12
SHS	6,747	2	-
TOTAL	29,100	69	22

Source: Ghana Education Service (Nkoranza North)

The eligible population of school going age are the population who are suppose The table reveals that there are a lot of Primary and Junior High Schools which need to be put up to meet the increasing population of students in the District. An additional 22 schools need to be put up comprising of 10 Primary Schools and 12 JHS.

The enrolment rate generated from enrolment level measures the number of persons who are suppose to be in school and are in school. Enrolment level at the pre-school level increased from 6,570 in 2008 to 7,157 in 2009, with 8.9% percentage change. With the exception of the Junior High School which recorded a drop in the enrolment level, the rest experienced an increase as compared to the previous year. It is realized that only 53.1% of the population who are suppose to be in school are in school whiles the rest are engaged in other economic activities.

Table 6: Total Enrolment by Levels of education (2009)

LEVEL	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL
	Enrolment	%	Enrolment	%	
Pre-School	1,960	46.96%	2,214	53.04%	4,174
Primary	4,281	51.28%	4,067	48.72%	8,348
Junior High	1,207	57.72%	884	42.28%	2,091
Senior High	499	59.83%	335	40.17%	834
TOTAL	7,947	51.45%	7,500	48.55%	15,447

Source: Ghana Education Service (Nkoranza North)

1.4.2 Net Admission Rate (NAR) & BECE Pass Rate

The NAR measures the total numbers of pupils/students who are admitted at the various levels of education in relation to the population who are suppose to be in school. There was an increase in the NAR from 35.2% in 2007/2008 to 38.9% in 2008/2009 academic years.

The Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) is administered at the end of the basic education cycle to assess the eligibility of pupils to progress on to second cycle education. An aggregate grade between 6 and 30 is required to enable pupils to enter second cycle education. The BECE Pass Rate did not experience any change and even worse compared to last academic year.

Table 7: Net Admission Rate and BECE Pass Rate

Indicator	NATIONAL BASELINE(2008)	DISTRICT BASELINE (2008/2009)	DISTRICT ACHIEVE-MENTS (2008/2009)
Net Admission Rate	26.2%	35.2%	38.9%
BECE Pass Rate	-	42.2%	38.4%

Source: Ghana Education Service, (Nkoranza North)

1.4.3 Number and Staffing Level in Schools

The quality of teaching and learning depends largely on the proportion of the untrained teachers among the teaching staff. Increases in enrolment as a result of provision of the capitation grant to all basic schools, and also the introduction of the school feeding programme in selected schools in relation to the performance of the District at the BECE have undoubtedly intensified the demand for trained teachers.

The Table indicates that there is inadequate supply of trained teachers in basic schools- with only about 3 in kindergarten, 121 in primary and 130 in Junior High. There was also a decline in the number of trained teachers at the various levels in 2009, with the exception of the Primary level. This calls for renewed emphasis on teacher recruitment, training and deployment.

Table 8: Number and Staffing Levels (2009)

LEVEL	TEACHERS			SCHOOL ENROLMENT
	TRAINED	UNTRAINED	TOTAL	
Senior High School	11	5	16	216
Junior High School	83	13	96	1879
Primary	122	111	232	7821
Pre-School	16	118	134	4308
TOTAL	232	247	479	14,224
%	48.4%	51.6%	100%	

Source: Ghana Education Service (Nkoranza)

1.4.4 Pupils/Teacher Ratio (PTR)

The PTR is a key input indicator used as proxy for assessing the quality of education. The associated policy objective is to achieve a national PTR of 35:1 at the primary level and 25:1 at the J.H.S level, as these levels are expected to be optimal for ensuring quality education.

The Table below shows even worse situation in 2008/2009 as compared to the previous academic year of 2007/2008 for pre-school and primary levels. However, the ratio of 20:1 at the Junior High School indicates an underutilisation of the teachers at that level.

Table 9: Pupils Teacher Ratio at the various levels of education

Levels	NATIONAL BASELINE (2009)	DISTRICT ACHIEVEMENT (2008/2009)
Pre-School	25:1	34:1
Primary	35:1	32:1
Junior High	-	20:1
Senior High		25:1

Source: Ghana Education Service (Nkoranza North)

1.4.5 Gender Parity Index

The goal of ensuring parity in basic education has a targeted Gender Parity Index of 1:1 for all levels of basic education by year 2009. This target is in conformation with the third (3rd) goal of the Millennium Development Goal. The Gender Parity Index measures the ratio of boys and girls enrolment rates, the balance of parity being 1.

The Table indicates that gender parity grew at all levels of education between 2008 and 2009. This was the result of various enrolment drives implemented, including the introduction of the Capitation Grant Scheme and School Feeding Programme.

Table 10: Gender Parity Index at the Levels of Education

GENDER PARITY INDEX	BASELINE(2009)	ACHIEVEMENT(2009)
Pre-school	1.02	0.98
Primary	0.91	0.92

Junior High	0.77	0.79
Senior High	0.53	0.68

1.4.6 Availability of Furniture

Any policy recommendation which is aspiring to increase enrolment level should as well incorporate the provision of furniture to commensurate with the intended total enrolment.

The table shows an increase in the total number of furniture from 7,864 in 2007/2008 to 9,208 in 2008/2009.

Table 11: Total Number of Furniture at the various levels

LEVEL OF SCHOOL	DISTRICT BASELINE (2008/2009)	DISTRICT (2008/2009)
Kindergarten	697	685
Primary School	4,892	6,144
Junior High School	1,369	1,451
Senior High School	906	928
TOTAL	7,864	9,208

Source: Ghana Education Service (Nkoranza North)

1.4.7 School Feeding Programme

The objectives of the school feeding programme are to enhance school enrolment; encourage attendance; ensure retention; and improve the nutritional and health status of children. The amount of money disbursed is GH¢259,227.00 in 2007/2008 academic years. However, the disbursement for 2008/2009 academic year is GH¢304,647.20. The number of schools which benefited from on-site feeding for the year 2008/2009 was the same (24) as the 2007/2008 academic year. On the other hand, the level of enrolment increased from 5,859 in 2007/2008 to 6,513 in 2008/2009 academic years.

Table 12: Coverage of the School Feeding Program and the amount disbursed

Indicator	2007/2008	2008/2009	Percentage change
Amount (GH¢)	259,227.00	304,647.20	14.91%
No. of schools covered	24	24	-

Enrolment	5,859	6,513	10.04%
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Table 13: Development Projects under Human Resource Development

Project Title	Location	Sector	Contractor	Initial Contract Sum	Date awarded	Date commenced	Payment to Date	Expected Date of Completion	Outstanding Payment	% of work done	Source of Funding	Remarks
1. Completion of 1 No. teacher's accommodation block	Busunya	Min. of Education	M/S Interbergamo Const. Works	24,900.00	May 2004		GH¢ 15,558.20	September 2004	GH¢ 9,341.80	80%	HIPC	Internal works, and Painting
2. Construction and completion of 1 NO. 6-unit classroom block with office, store, four seater K.V.I.P. Toilet with urinal	Tanfiano	Min. of Education	M/S Appikub Construction Ltd.	GH¢ 85,121.84	15 Oct. 2007	October 2007	GH¢ 22,129.87	15 April 2007	GH¢ 62,991.97	51%	DACF	Gable level
3. Const. and completion of 1 NO. 3-unit classroom block with Computer Laboratory	Busunya Sec. School	Min. of Education	M/S Tripoli Enterprise	GH¢ 65,050.79	15 Oct. 2007	October 2007	GH¢ 11,000.00	15 March, 2008	GH¢ 54,050.79	34%	DACF	Gable Level
4. Const. and completion of 1 NO. 6-unit classroom block with office, store, four seater K.V.I.P. Toilet with urinal	Boama	Min. Of Education	M/S Musco Asante Ltd.	GH¢ 86,363.19	15 Oct. 2007	November 2007	GH¢ 4,000.00	15 OCT. 2007	GH¢ 82,363.19	80%	DACF	Gable Level
5. Construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block	Timiabu	Min. of Education	Community (Self Help)	GH¢ 15,000.00	May 2008	May 2008	GH¢ 15,000.00	-	-	100%	CBRDP	Completed

6. Drilling of 2 No. Boreholes	Yefri, Pinihini	Water and Sanitation	M/S Trust Water Ltd.	GH¢ 15,000.00	12 th May 2008	August 2008	GH¢ 9,800.00	26 th June 2008	GH¢ 5,200.00	50%	CBRDP	On-going
7. Construction and completion of 1 No 12 seater Aqua Privy public Toilet	Yefri	Water and Sanitation	M/S Kwahen and Sons Limited	GH¢ 23,675.67	9 th Sept. 2008	15 th Sept. 2008	-	November 2008	GH¢ 23,675.67	20%	DACF	On-going
8. Construction and completion of 1 No 12 seater Aqua Privy public Toilet	Busunya	Water and Sanitation	M/S P. Solomon Construction Works	GH¢ 23,142.02	9 th Sept. 2008	15 th Sept. 2008	-	November 2008	GH¢ 23,142.02	5%	DACF	On-going
9. Siting, drilling and construction of 1No. Borehole with concrete pad and care taker training	Busunya	Water and Sanitation	M/S Gasaba Enterprise	GH¢ 9,789.35	October 2009	October 2009	GH¢ 5,000.00	December 2009	GH¢ 4,789.35	70%	DACF	On-going
10. Construction and completion of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office and Store	Sikaa	Min. Of Education	M/S Maasim Constrade Services	GH¢ 51,201.73	October 2009	October 2009	GH¢ 19,000.00	January 2010	GH¢ 32,201.73	60%	CBRDP	Gable Level

CHAPTER TWO: PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS

2.1 Introduction

Private Sector Competitiveness is one of the thematic areas of the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II) and being the engine of growth as indicated in the policy document, it is also a priority of the Nkoranza North District Assembly. The focus of the District in this sector is to promote tourism, develop transportation and enhance technology in the agricultural sector to facilitate the increase in productivity and agro-processing in the district.

The District Medium Term Development Plan showed more programmes and projects to accelerate development in the sector. In order to measure these programmes and projects, there are key indicators to monitor progress towards the achievement of the stated objectives. The following are some of the indicators to monitor progress of work in the sector.

- Number of communities with access to electricity
- Length of road rehabilitated/upgraded to link farming communities to marketing centres
- Percentage increase in crop yields
- Number of farmers using improved technologies

2.2 Road

In order for the roads in the District to be more accessible especially in the rainy season and also facilitate the productivity in agriculture and agro-industry, there is the need to improve and maintain road transport infrastructure, and rehabilitate farm-to-market roads in the District. Due to this, the District Assembly has reshaped 35km length of engineered roads representing only 30.4% since the inception of the District.

The District cannot boast of any tarred road out of the total 387.40km road network. Out of this network, 115.30km length is engineered; 226.10km is un-engineered whilst 46km is partially engineered.

Table 14: Nature and Length of Road in the District (2009)

NATURE OF ROAD	Length of Roads	Achievement	% Change
Engineered Roads	115.30km	35km	30.36%
Non Engineered Roads	226.10km	-	-

Partially Engineered Roads	46.00km	-	-
TOTAL	387.40km		

Source: Depart of Feeder Roads (Nkoranza)

2.3 Agriculture

Agriculture is the main occupation in the District with about 82% of the economically active population engaged in the sector. In view of this, the District Assembly has prioritized the agric sector to enhance the standard of living of the people. Again, efforts are being made to create a strong linkage between roads and agriculture modernisation. The agricultural sector has the potential to lead the district and the economy at large to achieve the Millennium Development Goal.

Available estimates on crop production shows a higher achievement during the year under review. So far ten farming groups have been formed and given training and are being prepared for credit facilities. New technologies have also been introduced to the farmers to improve yields.

One problem that is hampering the growth of the agric sector is low level of the extension services due part to inadequate number of motorbikes and the frequent breakdown of the existing ones. This greatly affected extension services delivery during the period

Table 15: Crop Production in the District

ITEMS	BASELINE (Metric Tons) – 2009	ACHIEVEMENT (2009)	
		ABSOLUTE	%
❖ Maize	26,726	30,000	112.25%
❖ Cassava	90,150	100,000	110.93%
❖ Cocoyam	4,750	4,250	89.47%
❖ Plantain	4,150	4,000	96.39%
❖ Groundnut	924	900	97.40%
❖ Yam	123,676	140,000	113.20%
❖ Cowpea	428	500	116.82%
Average		39,950	

Source: Ministry of Agriculture (Nkoranza North)

It is realized from the crop production table that, yam was the leading crop produced in 2009 exceeding the target set for the year by 13.20%. The other highly produced crops included maize, cassava, cocoyam, plantain, and cowpea with maize and cassava exceeding the target by 12.25% and 10.93%

respectively. Cocoyam, Plantain and groundnut did not achieve their target as shown in the crop production table.

2.4 Access to Energy

Within the period under review, a total of 17 communities have been connected to the national electricity grid. However the number of households connected to electricity currently stands at 11,557.9. The comprehensive plan to achieve the energy target should take into consideration the long term objective of ensuring that energy is constantly available to support the activities of the industrial, commercial and service sectors.

Table 16: Development Projects under Private Sector Competitiveness

Project Title	Location	Sector	Contractor	Initial Contract Sum	Date awarded	Date commenced	Payment to Date	Expected Date of Completion	Outstanding Payment	% of work done	Source of Funding	Remark
1. emergency regravelling of 1km length of Road	Medina – Odumase	Min. of Transport (Feeder Roads)	M/S Nabson Ventures	GH¢ 46,000.00	July 2009	July 2009	GH¢ 25,000.00	August 2009	GH¢ 21,000.00	100%	DACF	Completed
2. supply and installation of Electricity Power Extension and Rehabilitation of Street Lights	Busunya, Yefri and Dromankese	Min. Of Energy	M/S Oldys Construction Works Ltd	GH¢ 48,070.80	25 th Sept. 2008	26 th Sept. 2008	GH¢ 19,000.00	1 st November 2008	GH¢ 29,070.80	90%	DACF	On-going
3. supply of 70pcs of 8metres Low Tension Treated Poles	District Wide	Min. Of Energy	M/S Fadason Enterprise	GH¢ 18,900.00	November 2009	November 2009	–	December 2009	GH¢ 18,900.00	100%	DACF	Supplied
4. xtension of electricity to new site, Busunya	Busunya	Min. Of Energy	M/S Abuya Enterprise	GH¢ 36,183.00	November 2009	November 2009	GH¢ 2,000.00	December 2009	GH¢ 34,183.00	80%	DACF	On-going

CHAPTER THREE: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

3.1 Introduction

The broad objective of good governance and civic responsibility is to empower state and non-state entities to participate in the development process and to collaborate in promoting peace and stability in the body politic. The strategy to achieve this objective is to promote effective, responsible and accountable state machinery with improved capacity to engage the productive private sector and civil society in formulating policies and strategies for accelerated growth and poverty reduction and in the implementation of monitoring and evaluation.

3.2 Financing and Budgeting

There are two (2) main sources of revenue for the District. One of the sources is Internally Generated Fund by the District Assembly and the other source which is the main revenue for financing developmental programmes and projects at the local level is the Common Fund from the central government. There are other support from development partners such as Community Based Rural Development Programme who assist the district with programmes and projects and Ghana AIDS Commission for the control of HIV and AIDS. Below is the revenue sources for the year ended 2009.

Table 17: Revenue Sources: Internally Generated Fund

No.	Revenue Head	Budget (2009)	Achievement (2009)	Percentage (%)
1.	Rates	6,165.00	-	-
2.	Lands	11,895.00	4,550.00	38.25%
3.	Fees and Fines	69,047.20	36,474.30	52.83%
4.	Licenses	11,158.60	30,274.00	271.31%
5.	Rent	3,140.00	2,400.00	76.43%
6.	Investments	30,000.00	10,395.87	34.65%
7.	Miscellaneous	4,065.35	22,807.00	561.01%
	Totals	135,471.15	106,901.17	78.91%

Source: District Finance Office (NDA)

Table 18: External Revenue Sources

No.	Revenue Head	Budget Line (2009)	Actual (2009)	Achievement
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1	Common Fund	900,000.00	391,167.25	43.46%
2	M.P's Common Fund	50,000.00	30,765.47	61.53%
3	HIPC Grants	100,000.00	–	–
4	DWST/CWSA Project	15,000.00	–	–
5	CBRDP	200,000.00	20,200.00	10.10%
6	MSHAP	25,000.00	5,152.40	20.61%
	Totals	1,290,000.00	447,285.12	34.67%

The table indicates the distribution for the external sources of funds to the District for development. The DACF is the major source of funding for the implementation of District Development Programmes and Projects.

Expenditure Pattern

Table 19: Internal Expenditure Pattern

No	Expenditure Head	Budget (2009)	Actual (2009)	Achievement
1.	Personal Emolument	157,750.95	10,377.41	6.58%
2	T&T	45,238.06	36,908.85	81.59%
3	General Expenditure	19,266.25	18,348.90	95.24%
4	Maint. REP & REA	5,520.00	509.00	9.22%
5	Miscellaneous Exp.	272,155.09	112,804.28	41.45%
	Total	499,930.35	178,948.44	35.79%

Table 20: External Pattern

No.	Expenditure Head	Budget (2009)	Actual (2009)	Achievement
1	Central Gov't Salaries	–	–	–
2	Common Fund	509,326.56	373,866.33	73.40%
3	M.P's Common Fund	50,000.00	23,696.00	47.39%
4	HIPC Grants	100,000.00	–	–
5	DWST/CWSA	15,000.00	–	–
6	CBRDP	200,000.00	19,490.58	9.75%
7.	MSHAP	25,000.00	5,191.09	20.76%
	Totals	899,326.56	422,244.00	46.95%

3.3 Empowering Women

Disparities among women and men are being reduced as a result of specific interventions at all levels of the economic, political, social and cultural structures. Despite progress made to enhance the capacity of women in politics and decision making, more education to strengthen them need to be carried out.

The number of women at the Assembly level is 3 representing about 10.7%. This critically calls for more support to encourage more women to take up the challenge to participate in the District Assembly election.

3.4 Area Councils

The District has one (1) constituency and for that matter 1 Member of Parliament. There are 19 Electoral Areas and 8 government appointees. There are also four (4) Town/Area Councils in the District and located at Busunya, Dromankese, Yefri and Kranka. Although the structures of the councils are available, only two are actively functioning.

3.5 Police Citizen Ratio

The District currently has a police force of just five (5) with the District Police Command still located at Nkoranza. This number is distributed among 2 communities, Busunya the District capital and Yefri. Therefore, the PCR stands at 1:15,229. The District Assembly has made a number of requests to the Regional Command on a matter of urgency increase the number of police in the District to enhance the security and properties of the people.

Table 21: Development Projects under Good Governance and Civic Responsibility

Project Title	Location	Sector	Contractor	Initial Contract Sum	Date awarded	Date commenced	Payment to Date	Expected Date of Completion	Outstanding Payment	% of work done	Source of Funding	Remark
1. Construction and completion of 1 No 2-Bedroom Semi-Detached Junior Staff Quarters	Busunya	Min. of Local Gov't	M/S Maasim Constrade Services	GH¢ 58,394.27	9 th Sept. 2008	15 th Sept. 2008	GH¢ 19,000.00	December 2008	GH¢ 39,394.27	75%	DACF	Plastering
2. Construction and completion of 1 No 3-Bedroom Semi-Detached Senior Staff Quarters at Busunya	Busunya	Min. of Local Gov't	M/S Appikub Construction Limited	GH¢ 84,135.37	9 th Sept. 2008	September 2008	GH¢ 52,000.00	January 2009	GH¢ 32,135.37	80%	DACF	Plastering and wiring
3. Construction and completion of 1 No District Chief Executive's Bungalow	Busunya	Min. of Local Gov't	M/S Emmanuel Otoo Furniture & Const. Works	GH¢ 99,818.45	9 th Sept. 2008	October 2008	GH¢ 10,000.00	January 2009	GH¢ 89,818.45	15%	DACF	Lintel Level
4. Construction and completion of 1 No District Co-ordinating Director's Bungalow	Busunya	Min. of Local Gov't	M/S Abeiku Construction Limited	GH¢ 87,529.72	9 th Sept. 2008	October 2008	GH¢ 4,000.00	January 2009	GH¢ 83,529.72	15%	DACF	Lintel Level
5. Construction and completion of 1No. Office Annex Administration Block	Busunya	Min. of Local Gov't	M/S Kwafasco Construction Ltd.	GH¢ 125,461.93	December 2009	December 2009	GH¢ 15,000.00	March 2010	GH¢ 110,461.93	5%	DACF	Foundation Level

CHAPTER FOUR: ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

4.1 Introduction

This section of the report covers all on-going as well as completed projects executed in the Nkoranza North District by the end of the year, 2009 (January – December, 2009).

4.2 Analysis

Location

In general, projects were sparsely distributed geographically and sectorially. However, most of the projects skewed to Human Resource Development at the expense of Private Sector Development, and Good Governance and Civic Responsibility. Out of the 19 projects (both inherited and new) under execution in the District, 52.6% are located in the District Capital, Busunya and 47.4% of the projects spread out in the rest of the District. Each of the four (4) Area Councils in the District is a beneficiary of the projects under execution. However, 68.4% of the projects were located in the Sub-District capital while the remaining 31.6% were distributed in the rural communities. This implies that the District intends to develop the sub-district and its environs. This indicates the equitable distribution of projects in the district.

Types of Project

The allocation of the 19 projects under implementation is shown below according to the various sectors as follows;

<u>SECTOR</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE (%)</u>
Education	6	31.58%
Water and Sanitation	4	21.05%
Energy	3	15.79%
Residential/Office Accommodation	5	26.32%
Road	1	5.26%
TOTAL	19	100.00%

Education attracted most of the projects executed followed by residential/office accommodation among the sectors at 31.58% and 26.32% respectively. This implies that more attention is put on residential accommodation and education as compared to the other sectors. This is to provide good governance and improve upon teaching and learning base of the District.

Source of Funding

Projects under execution were funded by three main sources. These are:

a. DACF	78.95%
b. HIPC	5.26%
c. CBRDP	15.79%

DACF was the main source of funding for development projects in the District (78.95%)

Contract Sums/Scales

The range of contract sums and scales of projects under execution were as follows.

1. GH¢0 - 10,000 - Small scale (-)
2. GH¢10,001 – 50,000 - Medium scale (52.63%)
3. GH¢50,001-200,000 - Large scale (47.37%)
4. GH¢200,001+ - Very large scale (-)

Payments

The total contract sum of 19 projects under implementation amounted to One Million and Three Thousand, Seven Hundred and Thirty Eight Ghana Cedis Thirteen Pesewas (GH¢1,003,738.13). Out of this, a sum of Two Hundred and Forty Seven Thousand Four Hundred and Eighty – Eight Ghana Cedis Seven Pesewas (GH¢247,488.07) have been paid to contractors representing 24.66% of the total

contract sum and a total of Seven Hundred and Fifty Six Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Ghana Cedis Six Pesewas (GH¢756,250.06) representing 75.34% of the contract sum were outstanding.

Stage of Completion

The stages of completion of works on the projects in the district were as follows:

Completed	3	15.79%
On-going	16	84.21%

The on-going projects are at the following levels for completion; plastering, lintel, gable, wiring, and foundation

Pace of Work

Out of the 84.21% on-going projects within the district, 63.16% of them got delayed more than 1 year whilst 15.79% delayed below 3 months. From the 19 projects under execution in the district, only 3 representing 15.79% of the total projects have been completed.

4.3 Remarks

In all, 12 projects have been delayed in their levels of execution due to irregularities and delay in the release of funds especially the District Assembly Common Fund.

One other critical factor which has a direct bearing on the early or otherwise execution of projects is the bad road network in the District. With the upgrading of the feeder roads, it is highly anticipated that projects monitoring will become easier than before. Contractors will also have easy access to site, which will in turn facilitate early completion of projects.

CHAPTER FIVE: LINKING BUDGET TO THE ANNUAL PLAN

5.1 Introduction

This section analyses the extent to which the 2009 budget is linked to the annual action plan in the three thematic areas of the GPRS II. Financing the plan from the budgetary resources requires a close alignment of allocation of resources with the thematic areas of the GPRS II so as to ensure consistencies in the distribution of total budgetary allocations and actual spending by thematic areas of the GPRS II.

Table 22: Actual Spending in relation to the Thematic Areas

THEMATIC AREA	AMOUNT (GH¢)
Private Sector Competitiveness	86,000.00
Human Resource Development	201,488.07
Good Governance and Civic Responsibility	200,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	487,488.07

Table 23: Budget for the Implementation of the 2009 Annual Action Plan

THEMATIC AREA	AMOUNT (GH¢)		TOTAL
	INTERNAL (DACF)	EXTERNAL (DONORS, etc.)	
Private Sector Competitiveness	201,500.00	162,000.00	363,500.00
Human Resource Development	665,700.00	1,127,000.00	1,792,700.00
Good Governance and Civic Responsibility	601,000.00	20,000.00	621,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	1,468,200.00	1,309,000.00	2,777,200.00

5.2 Analysis

It can be seen from the above tables that, the actual spending according to the thematic areas in 2009 far below what was budgeted for during the beginning of the year. From the figures the actual spending and the budget allocation show a deviation of about 82.45%. This implies that, out of an amount of GH¢2,777,200.00 budgeted in respect of the thematic area, only GH¢487,488 representing 18.55% was actually spent.

The Assembly's inability to stay on course as far as expenditure in the thematic areas is concerned has a huge implication for quality education, access to safe drinking water, and health facilities among others.

Indeed, the reason for that fall was as a result of delay and irregular release of the District Assembly Common Fund and other funds in 2009, only 6.8% of DACF and 26.64% CBRDP Funds were received respectively.

CONCLUSION

The 2009 annual progress report of the Nkoranza North District was guided by the three thematic areas of the 2006–2009 Policy Document, Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II). The report captured the new projects awarded on contract within the year and roll over projects from the Mother District. Reports from other decentralised departments are also included to have a District Wide situation.

In all, the various sectors were catered for in the budget and the accommodation situation which is more needed as a newly created district took the lion share of the newly awarded projects for the year.

Most of the inherited projects were found to be in the Human Resource Development thematic area and the educational sector to be specific. This is in line with the District agenda of improving the standard of education.

The District benefited from Community Based Rural Development Project (CBRDP) as source of funding for some of the projects for the year aside the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) and the Internally Generated Fund (IGF).

In conclusion, most of the projects awarded within the year are still on-going and about 15.79% are completed. All the inherited projects are still on-going.

EMMANUEL BOATENG

(DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER)