

BOLE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

2009 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This document seeks to elaborate on the various development projects, programmes and activities undertaken during the period under review, funds allocated for the implementation of these projects/programmes, disbursement or otherwise of these funds, the status of projects/programmes being implemented, the activities undertaken during the implementation of projects and the difficulties realized during the implementation of these projects/programmes. Since projects implemented have their origin from the DMTDP (and the Annual Action Plan for that matter) the status of implementation of this document is also being assessed.

This document also seeks to assess developments under the three thematic areas such as in the Private sector competitiveness, Human Resource Development and Good Governance and Civic Responsibility using various indicators. Key issues addressed over the period and those yet to be addressed and recommendations that may be useful in tackling any unresolved problems have all been examined. An analysis of various of various indicators is also made to further assess progress or otherwise with regards to some of the sectors of the local economy is also provided.

Focus is also given to critical development and poverty issues in the District and how these have been tackled during the year under review.

Since M&E are two important areas that need to be given the desired attention for the successful implementation of all activities and for the realization of project objectives as desired, this aspect has been highlighted including how these were done i.e. the methodology, difficulties encountered in the process of conducting the M&E activities.

This aspect of this document forms the introductory chapter which further shows how important these activities are in the implementation of projects/programmes.

In sum this document is an attempt to make an overview of all the developmental activities that has taken place using available resources in the year 2009.

1.2 THE KEY M&E OBJECTIVES FOR THE YEAR UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Below are the objectives to be realized in the execution of our M&E activities with regards to the implementation of projects/programmes implemented during the year under consideration.

1. To assess the level of execution of all projects/programmes executed during the year under consideration.
2. To determine input – output purpose and relationships in the execution of projects/programmes.
3. To determine factors and intervening variables impeding progress of work on plan implementation.
4. To promote improved and efficient implementation of plans and projects/programmes.

1.3 PROCESSES INVOLVED AND DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN THE ATTEMPT TO REALIZING THESE OBJECTIVES

a). PROCESSES INVOLVED

1. The compilation of the list of projects/programmes to be implemented in the year under review- from the annual action plans (2008), derived from the DMTDP (2006-2008)
2. Knowing in advance the various agencies responsible for plan implementation
3. The preparation of a plan for the M&E activities.
4. Identification of the necessary logistics required – fuel, vehicle, paper, files, pens, pencils etc.
5. Identification of areas of investigation – what to look for, the methodology to use e.g. interaction with people on the ground etc.
6. Making enquires and visiting project sites in times of variations in input – output expectations
7. Periodic visits to project sites and work in progress sections during the project Implementation process.

b). DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

8. Inadequate funds and logistics for implementing M&E activities
9. During the rainy season some areas become inaccessible thereby making M&E activities difficult to implement.

1.4 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DMTDP

Over the period for the implementation of the DMTDP (2006-2009) about 65% of projects/programmes stipulated were implemented. Infrastructural Development was an area of focus as can be observed in the various constructional works comprising of mostly Educational and Health infrastructure.

However much more could have been accomplished but due to certain circumstances beyond the control of the D/A, some of these include the uncontrollable deductions/purchases from above, delays in the release of the DACF – to date the last quarter for 2009 is yet to be received and then political interference in activities of the D/A as was observed some few years ago. Some of our Development partners have not also provided the necessary funds in good time as expected of them, all of which brought about delays and stagnation in the implementation of some of the projects/programmes – NORPREP stipulated for implementation in 2009

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 M&E ACTIVITIES REPORT

As will be stated in the next chapter M&E activities have not been an easy task in terms of implementation due to lack of funds and logistics for the exercise, and so not much has been accomplished in this regard. Indeed until funds are readily available and necessary logistics provided this aspect of work cannot be accomplished.

2.2 PROGRAMME/PROJECTS STATUS FOR THE YEAR

a.) D/A PROGRAMMES - COMMON FUND

No	Project Name	Location	Name of Contractor	Date of commencement	Date of completion	Estimated Budget	Amount paid to date	Remarks.
1.	Support to Tertiary students	Dist.Wide	DCD	01/01/09	31/12/09	10,563	5,085	Not all students were paid
2.	Support to NID	Dist.Wide	DDHS	01/01/09	31/12/09	-	-	-
3.	Sports & Culture.	Dist.Wide	DDED	01/01/09	31/12/09	-	-	-
4.	Support to teacher trainees	Dist.Wide	DDDE	01/01/09	31/12/09	13,435	6,000	Insufficient funds
5	Best Teacher award	Dist. Wide	DDDE	01/01/09	31/12/09	87,234	5,300	Insufficient funds
6	My first day	Dist. wide	DDDE	Sept. 09	Sept. 09	2,734	1,915	Insufficient funds
7	UTDBE students	Dist. wide	DDDE	01/01/09	31/12/09	11,345	5,600	Insufficient funds
8.	Support of Health Trainees	Dist.Wide	DDHS	01/01/09	31/12/09	4,823	2,400	Insufficient funds
9.	Independence day celebration	Dist.Wide	DCD	20/02/09	08/03/09	5,000	5,000	accomplished
10	HIV/AIDS programme	Dist.Wide	DCD	01/01/09	31/12/09	3,527	2,225	Insufficient funds
11	Farmers day celebration	District Wide	DDA	15/10/09	15/11/09	12,421	10,175	Insufficient funds
12	National Youth Employment	District	NYEP	11/01/09	31/12/09	521,345	303,724.64	Insufficient

	Programme	Wide						funds
13	Establishment & strengthening of sub District structure	District Wide	DCD	01/07/09	31/12/09	-	-	-
14	Construction of National Health Insurance Office at Bole.	Bole	Alhaji M.Salifu Ent.	28/03/08	-	43,900.00	18,150.00	Roofed
14	Construction of a center for people with disabilities.	Bole	Zathod Ent.	28/03/08	-	40,000.00	20,800.00	Roofed
15	Construction of community center at Bole.	Bole	Zebia Ent.	28/03/08	-	150,000.00	51,666.20	Gabel level
16	Rehabilitation of Police station at Bamboi	Bamboi	Kofi Iddi and sons	23/03/08	-	20,000.00	10,475.00	Gabel level
DWAP PROJECTS IMPLEMENTTED								
No	Project Name	Location	Name of Contractor	Date of commencement	Date of completion	Contract sum	Amount paid to date	Remarks.
17	Construction of One No. 3 unit classroom block, store, office and 4 No. seater KVIP	Manful	M/S MADABU ENTERPRISE	28/07/09	16/12/09	43,120	38,808	Project completed & handed over
18	Construction of One No. 3 unit classroom block, store, office and 4 No. seater KVIP	Kakiasi	M/S CONGOLEE ENTERPRISE	24/07/09	06/01/10	43,220	38,899.50	Project completed & handed over
19	Construction of 1 No. Teachers Quarters	Teslima	MS COUNTRYWI DE CO. LTD	13/08/09	05/02/10	41,005	38,565.75	Project completed & handed over
20	Construction of 1 No. CHPS compound	Chache	BAWRE ENT. LTD.	27/07/09	06/01/10	31,150	27,700.10	Project completed

								& handed over
21	Supply of 120 dual desks to 2 schools	Bole	ABDUL HAMED ENT. LTD.	27/07/09	02/09/09	7,000	7,000	Project completed & handed over

d.) **NORPREP PROJECTS. - ON GOING**

No	Project Name	Location	Name of Contractor	Date of commencement	Date of completion	Contract sum	Amount paid to date	Remarks.
22	The construction and furnishing of 1No, Nurses Quarters	Mankuma	LAHAD Co. LTD	18/12/09	-	54,762.00	30,274.00	Roofing almost completed
23	The construction and furnishing of 1No, Nurses Quarters	Mandari	ZAKMANT Co. LTD	18/12/09	-	54239.00	23,778.00	Block work almost completed.

e.) **COMMUNITY BASED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (CBRDP) - ON GOING**

No	Project Name	Location	Name of Contractor	Date of commencement	Date of completion	Contract sum	Amount paid to date	Remarks.
	The construction of 1No. 3 unit classroom block, office. Store 4 seater kvip and Urinal	Doli	Alhaji Moro Man Blessing Co. LTD	18/12/09	-	43,429.00	20,383.20	Plastering in progress
	The construction of 1No. 3 unit classroom block, office. Store 4 seater kvip and Urinal	Seripe	Abuduhamed Ent.	18/12/09	-	43,417.00	18,583.00	Roofing in progress
	The construction and furnishing of 1No. Teachers quarters at Bamboi	Bamboi	Dotdent Co. Ltd.	18/12/09	-	48,634.00	7,305.10	Block work completed

f. SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME.

No	Project Name	Location	Name of Contractor	Date of commencement	Date of completion	Contract sum	Amount paid to date	Remarks.
1.	Babator Primary	Babator	Margaret Tina	Nov. 2009	April, 2010	-	1,824	Food items supplied
2	Wakawaka primary		Abiba Kassim	Nov. 2009	April, 2010	-	2,436	Food items supplied
3	Gbampe Primary	Gbampe	Hawa	Nov. 2009	April, 2010	-	1,296	Food items supplied
4	Gbenfu Primary	Gbenfu	Hajia Hawa A.	Nov. 2009	April, 2010	-	1,824	Food items supplied
5	Maluwe Primary	Maluwe	Alidu Amina	Nov. 2009	April, 2010	-	5,100	Food items supplied
6	Jentige Primary	Jentige	Amadu Abiba	Nov. 2009	April, 2010	-	2,484	Food items supplied
7	Banda Nkwanta Primary	Banda Nkwanta	Larbi Yirenyma	Nov. 2009	April, 2010	-	2508	Food items supplied
8	Sonyor Primary	Sonyor	Joseph Kupu	Nov. 2009	April, 2010	-	4485	Food items supplied

2.3 UPDATE ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS

AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Crop	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>Maize</i>	3,017.5	1,567.9	2,755.3	5,623.30
<i>Rice</i>	932.1	1,279.5	1,349.4	2,565.00
<i>Millet</i>	3,961.4	193.4	1,204.9	1,897.80
<i>Sorghum</i>	7,615.7	1,062.6	2,967.3	4,016.60
<i>Cassava</i>	22,925.0	7,803.3	36,335.8	128,221.90
<i>Yam</i>	41,045.7	49,719.6	48,640.5	74,352.80
<i>Groundnut</i>	2,175.2	1,103.1	2,341.1	3,915.50

<i>Cowpea</i>	266.5	60.8	323.2	258.80
<i>Bambara bean</i>	497.6	591.2	637.7	3,328.30

From the data provided above it can be observed that the yield from crops such as Maize, rice, Sorghum, Cassava, Yam, Groundnuts and Bambara beans have very much encouraging which is indicative that the weather had been very favorable for Agricultural productivity except for cowpea been which yielded far less than last years output. It is likely that with good average prizes incomes of farmers might have risen proportionately in the year under consideration which will serve to motivate them to produce more in the coming season.

Generally crop production for last year has been good, apart from a few cases that recorded some shortfalls in production when compared to what pertained last, surpluses in some cases is a likely occurrence.

Focusing on Agro processing is a sure way of creating an additional market for these products and a source of employment generation which can absorb many of the unemployed in the District.

LIVESTOCK/POULTRY

SPECIE	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>Cattle</i>	6,766	8,241	9,592	12,119
<i>Sheep</i>	6,399	9,544	8,883	13,644
<i>Goats</i>	8,691	14,620	11,054	13,268
<i>Pigs</i>	4,317	6,779	5,196	5,812
<i>Horses</i>	0	0	0	1
<i>Donkeys</i>	5	9	6	7
<i>Cats</i>	1,238	1,434	1,090	1,359
<i>Dogs</i>	1,828	2,654	1,878	3,090
<i>Poultry</i>	35,941	57,699	52,663	48,249
<i>Rabbits</i>	8	13	20	114

From the data provided above apart from poultry, horses and Donkeys all others have recorded a significant increase in population. With regards to cattle the influx of Fulani Herdsmen and their cattle has been felt this year than last year, there has been many cases of their cattle destroying farms throughout the District and such cases brought before both the Police and Traditional Authorities for settlement.

In a few cases some Fulani herdsmen were shot dead as a result of such occurrences leading to revenge attacks by the Fulanis in such communities.

But with a favorable climate and vegetation the influx of the Fulani of Fulani Herdsmen and their cattle is likely to continue in the future. There is therefore the need for harmony and peaceful co existence with the indigenes. The Traditional Authorities have a major role to play since it is well known that they serve as hosts to the Fulanis and their cattle which is not surprising since they are the land owners.

The nomadic livestyle of the Fulanis has not served to provide a ready solution to this problem more so when on a yearly basis new fulanis appear in their numbers with their cattle to take advantage of the water and the vegetation that is readily available in the District. Secondly it does not allow for the growth and development of the sector.

However since this is a yearly occurrence there is the need to find an amicable solution to this problem if conflict is to be avoided on a permanent basis.

REPORT ON DISTRICT CORE INDICATORS

	PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS	2006 INDICATOR LEVEL	2007 INDICATOR LEVEL	2008 INDICATOR LEVEL	2009 INDICATOR LEVEL
2	Proportion/length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated - Trunk roads(in kms) - Urban roads(in kms) - Feeder roads(in kms)	20 - -	35 - -	40 - 13.5	48 - -
3	% of households covered with electricity supply	18%	18%	25%	25%
4	Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated /restored a) Forest b) Mining c) Dry and wetlands	150ha.planted & maintained - -	240ha. Planted & Maintained - -	150ha.planted & maintained. - -	60 ha of industrial plantation established & 100ha of old plantation maintained - -
5	% increase in Tourist arrivals	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
6	Teledensity/Penetration	45%	68%	80%	80%

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT					
7	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate(% of adult population, 15-49yrs. HIV positive.	3.1%	2.7%	2.7%	3.0%
8	Maternal Mortality ratio(Number of deaths due to pregnancy and child birth per 100,000 livebirths	0.9%	1.8%	0.09%	0.0002% (only 2 reported)
9	Under 5 mortality rate(Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%
10	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%

REPORTED MALARIA CASES

INDICATORS	2007		2008		2009	
	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS
Malaria in children under five years/10,000 population	3,123	24	5,344	15	14,727	30
Above five years With Malaria	8,156	14	12,448	23	28,414	18
TOTAL MALARIA	11,279	38	17,792	38	43,141	48

HUMAN RESOURCE DEV'T

11	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	66.5%	70.2%	70.1	69%
12	% of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, kvip, household	1.3%	4.1%	3.2%	3.1%

	latrine)				
13	Gross enrolment rate(indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling regardless of age as a proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group. - primary - JHS - SHS Net admission rate in Primary schools (indicates primary one enrolment of pupils aged 6yrs. - Primary -JHS	56% 22% 16% 70 1	60% 26% 18% 71 3	62% 29% 17% 86 3	63% 32% 18% 77 3
14	Gender parity index (Ratio between girls and boys enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00) - Primary - JHS	0.85 0.63	0.86 0.72	0.88 0.73	0.89 0.70
15	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training.	24%	20%	19%	22%
	GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY				
18	% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (how much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget.)	18 %	17%	19%	17%
19	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women, and men)	Children -1 Women - 4 Men - 0	Children- 2 Women- 5 Men - 0	Children- 1 Women- 6 Men - 0	Children- 1 Women - 4 Men - 0
20	Police citizen ratio	45:66,000	45: 75,000	46:85,000	44:85,337

2.4 SOME ANALYSIS ON THE DATA PROVIDED ABOVE

HEALTH.

- HIV/AIDS reported cases are on the rise, and it's known to the Health authorities that not all infected people are on the drugs, even some of those on the drugs are not also consistent with the usage of the retroviral drugs. Some infected people do not also report early enough until the disease begins to weaken them.
- On maternal mortality Ratio: the figures are falling steadily due to education and sensitization of the women in the communities. Only two reported cases were obtained in 2009, if this trend continues there is the possibility of preventing the occurrence of maternal mortality entirely.
- Under five deaths as a result of malaria is on the increase despite the various interventions in place. There is the need to re examine the various interventions measures and more effective methods identified.
 - Environmental cleanliness also needs to be stressed, the prevention of stagnant waters in the communities etc.
 - Many more WATSANS shall be formed and trained in the communities in the next few years to assist in community education on the
The need for good hygiene practices, environmental cleanliness and good water management practices etc

On statistics given by the health sector, public education and sensitization of people in the communities has played a major role in bringing about the positive results shown; the community health staffs on the field have been instrumental in bringing about the desired effect. It is expected that figures will continually fall in the future , in the case of the HIV/AIDS this has to do with attitudinal change which is the best approach to curbing the increasing rise in figures.

EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) – The trend still remains the same, but with a comparatively little improvement in the figures obtained. A high percentage rate is recorded at the basic level which gradually diminishes as one progresses to the higher levels as shown in the data provided.

This may be as a result of several factors some of which may be ignorance, illiteracy, poverty, preference of education for the boy child broken homes etc. The same reasons may be applicable in the results indicated for the GPI- Gender parity index.

However the school feeding programme and the Capitation Grant has had a positive impact on enrolment at the basic school level – enrolment increased in the eight schools benefiting from the school feeding programme has increased significantly..

However education and sensitization will still be recommended as necessary to bring about the desired results at the higher levels i.e JHS and SHS..

WATER AND SANITATION.

There has not been a significant increase in available water facilities in 2009. With an increasing population, the percentage of the populace with a sustainable access to safe water sources has declined. Donor support is very crucial in this sector if the coverage is to increase and living conditions of the people improved.

In- migration of non indigenes from other parts of the country, majority of whom are from the UW/R and neighbouring La Cote D'voire who are basically farmers is on the increase with the periodic influx of Fulani Herdsmen and their cattle serve to put pressure on the few facilities in the communities.

With regards to sanitation facilities the situation is rather very different since facilities available are grossly inadequate; the free range method of defecation is very common in many of the communities, solid waste management has not also been given the desired attention due to the demands of this sector.

Zoomlion a sanitation agency is presently doing well with regards to sanitation issues but much more is expected from them. Emphasis shall be given to the provision of household latrines on a cost sharing basis (as stipulated in our next MTDP 2010-2013) instead of providing more KVIPs in the communities which are usually not well maintained and managed leading to the abandoning of such facilities a few months after their provision.

SECURITY

There are only 44 Police Personnel in a District with a population of about 85,462 which is grossly inadequate if crime and security issues are to be well managed in the District. In recent times the influx of Fulani Herdsmen and their cattle and the Galamsey activities taking place at Kui, Dakrupe and other communities has brought about the influx of criminals with illegal weapons who occasionally attack, maim or kill unarmed individuals. A case of such has been reported to the Police and is presently been arraigned before the magistrate court.

FORESTRY

There have been some positive developments in terms of reforestation of degraded areas over the years under consideration; many hectares of degraded areas have been planted with teak trees. Since bush burning is very common in the district this specie of trees are known to be resistant in a way to the effects of bush fires and are thus more suitable.

With the introduction of the Black Volta river basin project this year it is expected that the degraded areas along the black Volta river basin shall be planted with trees and grasses to protect the river basin and also improve the flow of water in the river. This reforestation programme shall serve to check on the degradation of land area along the river banks of the Black Volta River.

MINING.

Mining activities are currently going on in some parts of the district, however since this is been done illegally studies have not been conducted as to what percentage of the total land area of the District has been degraded as a result of mining activities.

In recent times the D/A has taken steps to intervene in these areas considering the security implications of such areas. Steps are being taken to encourage the illegal miners to get registered and licensed with the Minerals Commission so as to make their operations legitimate. The D/A is presently facilitating the process.

ROADS

- a.) Feeder roads – Not much has been accomplished in this area since the amount of work to be executed each year depends on the number of projects approved from the Ministry of Roads and Transport, Accra, it is expected that more projects shall be approved for implementation this year.
- b.) Urban roads – No projects has been executed in this area.
- c.) Trunk/Highways – Over the past few years the Bole Bamboi Highway has been under construction and work is presently going on progressively, it is expected that work on the Trunk road shall be completed in a few months. Much of the work has already been accomplished.

GOOD GOVERNANCE.

In terms of abuses of men, women and children, the problem is not so severe in the District. However the major area here is in the abuse of women and probably children. Abuse of men is rather not common as can be observed from the data provided.

With regards to D/A expenditures, expenditures outside the annual budget are on the increase this has come about as a result of a number of factors some of which include unforeseen circumstances that require urgent attention a good example is in the maintenance of law and order and unforeseen circumstances that require that the D/A takes an action to rectify the situation.

2.5 AMOUNT OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNER AND NGO FUNDS CONTRIBUTION TO DMTDP IMPLEMENTATION

A) FUNDING SOURCES

SOURCE	2006	2007	2008	2009	TOTAL
<i>DACF</i>	444,039.01	444,274.18	331,057.74	898,596.18	2,117,967.11
<i>IGF</i>	40,936.88	63,706.28	111,317.71	121,031.27	333,990.14
<i>HIPC FUNDS</i>	56,000	76,000	40,000	27,738.00	199,738
<i>GoG GRANTS</i>	46,252.97GHC	82,409.99GHC	98,469.80GHC	-	227,132.76
<i>DONOR GRANTS</i>	129,453.05	27,540.17	489,939.64	Details below.	1,012,112.97

DONOR GRANTS

No.	DONOR	GRANT RECEIVED
1.	DWAP	193,020.79
2.	NORPREP	19,662.24
3.	HIPC	27,738.00
4.	CBRDP	29,099.71
5.	NYEP	6,769.48
6.	SCHOOL FEEDING	65,984.12
7	M. SHARP	3,243.53
8	DISTRICT DEV'T FUND (DDF)	19,662.24
	TOTAL	365,180.11

On the release of the above mentioned funding sources their release is not often timely, which leads to delays in the implementation of most of the projects intended for implementation.

On the issue of generating funds locally steps are being taken to increase locally generated funds for development of the District, some of these include widening of the tax net, monitoring of the collectors to ensure that the work is properly done and the allocation of some of the revenue areas to the area councils for collection.

However there are still some challenges in the revenue collection, some of which include the reluctance of the people to pay property tax, basic rate etc.

It is however hoped that through education/sensitization things could gradually change.

UPDATE ON DISBURSEMENTS FROM FUNDING SOURCES

AREA OF DISBURSMENT.	2006	2007	2008	2009
Administration	7,011.53	8,110.89	14,096.02	42,397.36
Service	-	-	-	-
Investment	708,929.10	735,939.07	1,061,104.86	-
Special Projects	161,192.59	245,837.15	353,889.31	1,313,851.04
Miscellaneous	5,426.09	28,605.45	8,514.10	22,051.46
Total Expenditure	882,559.31	1,018,490.56	1,437,604.29	1,378,299.86

With the comparatively low locally generated revenue and Common Fund allocation not much financial resources is available for the Development of the District considering the many expenditure areas that keep increasing on a yearly bases.

With regards to utilization of funds in accordance with the budget, this is usually the case however in times of unexpected occurrences there are sometimes some variations for example with regards security issues etc as mentioned above, all these serve to make compliance to the budget difficult.

2.6 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

The National Youth Employment Programme: - The programme has been beneficial to the youth since it served to keep some of the youth employed; in areas such as in Education and Health where inadequacy of staff has been paramount for some time no, the scheme has been useful in filling part of this gap.

However since its inception in March, 2006 only 200 youths have been employed into various sectors, there has not been an increase in recruitment into the scheme over the years to cater for many more of the youth who finish school and have nothing do.

In recent times steps are being advanced to recruit youths into the security services such as in community police, prisons, immigration and fire service and to terminate the services of the first batch of employees under the scheme to enable fresh applicants to apply since they have served for more than two years now allowed for.

On the issue of unemployment amongst the majority of the people in the working age group in the District, the Rural Enterprise Project has played a major role in skill acquisition such as in training people in soap making, batik tye and dye bee keeping etc.

However some short comings have in recent times been realized amongst which is the initial capital to start with, with regards to those who have already completed their training and now want to start a business, some of the youth who also want to take advantage of the scheme are not able to pay their part to the costs of the training.

MOFA in the District has also provided assistance to youths who are into dry season irrigation farming; MOFA through the intervention measures of Technoserve and the FAO has provided some basic infrastructure, seeds SOKA pumps etc to farmers. Currently dry season irrigation farming is going on at Seripe, Nsunua, Bamboi, Zampe, Kuripe and Pagapaga. Technoserve provided 30 Soka pumps which are yet to be distributed, 16 wells have been dug and lined and the seven pumps and pipes provided by FAO are currently been fully put to use.

For this farming season the Block farming programme shall be introduced in the District, this is expected to create employment opportunities for many of the youth since large tracks of land shall be put into the cultivation of maize and rice.

Incentives for Business Development in the District: - The Rural Enterprise Project has also been supportive to many small scale business enterprises in the District (even though the demand driven approach is been applied in their operations) it ;has provided managerial training to many small scale businesses, it has also linked such businesses to financial institutions from which they were able to access some credit facilities to enable them grow and develop.

Special challenges with implementation of the District M&E PLAN:-

Even though M&E are two major activities that need to be done in the implementation of projects/programmes and after project implementation, this exercise has not been given the desired attention due to lack of funds and the necessary logistics.

The capitation grant implementation in the District: - The implementation of the Capitation Grant in the District has been a success and has brought about some benefits which hitherto were not available. Firstly it brought about increase in enrolment and attendance at the basic school level, it enabled Head teachers to be able to take direct charge of school maintenance(in terms of minor damages), it also helped to reduce poverty.

With about 50% increase in the capitation grant (as announced by the present Government) it is expected that much more can be achieved from this facility.

The school feeding Programme implementation: - With the inception of this present Government the number of schools benefiting from this programme increased from two to eight, this has served to increase the impact brought about by the implementation of the programme in the District.

Apart from increase in enrolment figures, the nutritional requirements of school children has also been enhanced thereby facilitating the proper growth and development of pupils at the basic level

Land under irrigation (especially for districts with a long dry season)

There has been a considerable amount of dry season farming in some parts of the District – some of these include Seripe, Nsunua, Bamboi, Zampe, Koriye and Pagapaga. There has been some interventions in this area from Technoserve (Ghana) in the past and then from FAO during the drought in 2007 when inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, agro chemicals and motorized pumps were supplied to farmers.

Even though there is great potential for dry season irrigation farming most of the farmers lack credit facilities to enable them cultivate large hectares of land. The construction of Dams for dry season farming is an area that needs to be considered in the future to enable farmers and some of the unemployed keep busy all year round.

2.7 EVALUATION AND PARTICIPATORY M&E

Participatory approaches has always been encouraged in the performance of M&E activities in the District, and this usually includes representatives from beneficiary communities, the implementing agencies, the members of the DPCU, leadership of the area council in which project/programme are located etc.

It will however be emphasized here that for Evaluation and Participatory M & E to be effective there is the need for adequate funds and logistics for the monitoring team to be able to do their work effectively and in good time for the right results.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 THE WAY FORWARD

KEY DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN THE BOLE DISTRICT.

- Unemployment
- Environmental degradation & Sanitation problem
- Inadequate Teachers (acute shortage of Teachers in the District.)
- Malaria-Number one killer disease.
- Inadequate connectivity to electricity supply in the communities
- Inadequate financial resources – funding
- Armed robbery cases- security
- Poor nature of the feeder roads in the District.
- Low productivity from the Agricultural sector
- Inadequate potable water supply
- Poor management of waste
- Lack of market for farm produce/and poor pricing during the harvesting period
- Poor road network connecting most of the communities
- Lack of credit facilities at favorable terms for majority of the small scale businesses
- The invasion of some parts of the District and communities along the Black Volta River by black flies or Oncho flies.
Etc.

KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED / BEING ADDRESSED

a.) UNEMPLOYMENT

Some progress has been made in the area of providing employable skills to the unemployed people in the District. Firstly is the Youth employment programme which has provided employment to about 200 mainly youths, and these are engaged in Education, Health, Sanitation, youth interested in going into Agriculture some farm inputs such as fertilizer have been made available to them.

Another area is in the training of youths in the acquisition of employable skills, The Rural Enterprise Project in the District has trained 50 youths in bee keeping, 60 mainly women in soap making, 60 women in batik tie dye making etc. and provided training in managerial skills for small and medium scale business operators. The project has also been able to link its clients to credit offering financial institutions to enable them grow their businesses.

With regards to seasonal unemployment MOFA in collaboration with Technoserve and FAO has played a major role in organizing and farmers and providing them with skills and inputs to enable them undertake dry season irrigation farming which is serving to minimize the

migration of youths to the southern sector of the country. Wells have been dug and lined and 30 Soka pumps have been acquired but yet to be distributed to communities, FAO provided 7 mechanized pumps in 2007 which are currently in use

b.) **MALARIA**

On Malaria interventions involving preventive and curative measures (Roll back Malaria programme) have been put in place to control the situation, some of these include the distribution of Treated Mosquito nets to pregnant and lactating mothers District wide. The community Health Nurses who are in the communities have also been instrumental in educating and sensitizing community people on the importance of maintaining a clean environment and the prevention of stagnant waters around their houses to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

However in recent times not much has come out of these interventions, malaria cases are still high and an increased number of deaths was recorded for children under five in 2009, and still accounts for more than 50% of OPD attendance at health facilities across the District. This is indicative of the gravity of the problem, and much more needs to be done to salvage the situation. The situation is likely to be the same in many other Districts across the country.

c.) **ELECTRICITY**

On Electricity supply much has been done in the attempt to providing electricity to many more communities in the District. Five more communities – Mankuma, Mandari, Tinga, Banda Nkwanta and Maluwe have been selected under the self help Electrification programme(under the Rural Electrification Programme)

500 electricity poles have also been delivered and are been distributed to the communities and contract awarded for work to commence. Presently a Chinese Electrification Company is in the District working on this electrification project, it is hoped that many more communities shall benefit from this project which is very much desirable as a way of promoting rural industries and other small scale businesses in the communities.

It will also serve as a means through which Government Policies and programmes can reach the people at the grassroots – TV.

d.) **SECURITY**

On Security some measures have been put in place to curb the incidence of armed robbery on the Bole Bamboi highway. The District Security council is continuously monitoring the situation on the ground, and the regular security patrols have helped to ward off potential armed robbers. The District Assembly has also constructed a police station at Tinga (between Bole and Bamboi) to help fight the incidence of this armed robbery. Much has already been said on security in the earlier pages.

e.) **SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS**

On the acute shortage of Teachers in the District measures are been taken to increase the number of trained Teachers in the District, the District Assembly has for sometime now found it necessary to support student Teachers trainees at various colleges with the hope that when they complete they will come to render their services in the District, EQUALL a reputable NGO has also been supportive in the training of

non professional teachers until they moved out of the District last year. IBIS another reputable NGO has also been supportive in the Educational sector. The DA policy of supporting 60 teacher trainees every year for the next five years is on course. It is hoped that things will begin to change beginning from this year all things being equal.

f.) **CHIEFTANCY AND LAND DISPUTES**: - Even though a very delicate area in terms of resolution the DISEC has played a significant role in preventing such disputes from going out of hand while emphasizing on the need to carefully and amicably resolve such issues. Some of the cases are before the judicial committee of the Northern Regional House of Chiefs for settlement.

It can however be said that the District is relatively peaceful and such cases are very much minimal and well managed. A condition very much necessary for investors to come in and commence their businesses.

g.) **INADEQUATE FINANCIAL RESOURCES IN THE DISTRICT**. : - The IGF in the District is quite low which has brought about a multiplier adverse effect on the overall Developmental effort in the District. Suitable measures have been put in place to check this problem, some of these include the widening of the tax net presently been covered, the sensitization and education of the people on the need to regularly pay their taxes, the need to effectively ensure that the right charges are collected and to properly monitor the revenue collectors.

The opening of many more markets in the District is also been considered as a way of boosting economic activities in the District and also create more avenues for revenue mobilization.

Steps are also been taken to mobilize revenue from the buying and selling in the Mining communities of Kui, Dakrupe and other areas

Unfortunately the many deductions at source from the DACF has also served to make the implementation of many aspects of Annual Action Plans difficult since not much reaches the D/A after these deductions.

ISSUES YET TO BE ADDRESSED.

a.) **ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION & SANITATION PROBLEM**

The issue of the illegal mining activities taking place at Kablima and Kui in the Maluwe and Tinga A/C respectively, even though brisk activities are taking place in these areas no revenue is generated because of the illegal nature of these activities. This matter requires urgent action at a higher level to formalize their activities, there after revenue collection could commence on the Gold business.

In recent times the D/A has sensitized and educated the people in these communities of the need to get registered and certificated to make their operations legal and more acceptable. The D/A is also ready to facilitate the process on behalf of the people in these areas.

Another area is in the commercial production of fuel wood (firewood and charcoal) in the District without a programme in place for reforestation. It is hoped that the forestation programme of Government shall be implemented to the letter and introduced in the District so that with the support of the Forestry Commission(FC) in the District and in collaboration with the D/A the project can take off in earnest.

The problem of polythene materials which are used in all communities for various purposes but are not decomposable when disposed off is another area which needs to be mentioned. Recycling of the polythene is a better option.

Illegal chain saw operators in the District also serve to hasten the rate of environmental degradation through their activities. The FC in the District has played a major role in curbing this menace, it has also planted various specie of trees at various communities across the District especially in the degraded areas.

Management of human excreta is an area that is also of concern, the free range method of disposal of this waste is very common in the communities. The many KVIPs provided in the various communities have not served the purpose for which they have been provided. A new approach is being suggested – the provision of household latrines for households on a cost sharing basis, about 600 of these have been suggested for this year, it is hoped that this may be a starting point to changing the situation.

b.) **The poor nature of the feeder roads in the District** is another area that is beyond the District Assembly and that require urgent attention so as to open up the rural areas of the District.

c.) **The reforestation of the degraded areas** and in the encroached areas of the various forest reserves in the District.

d.) **The invasion of some communities along the Black Volta river by black flies** which make economic activities difficult, and which can cause river blindness and other diseases. This menace is now attaining enormous proportions, there is the need for an urgent action to be taken to prevent the people in the affected communities from contracting sicknesses/diseases. This problem seem to be above the capacity of the District Health Directorate.

3.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering all the above developmental issues that need urgent attention the following recommendations have been suggested for consideration and approval:-

- a.) The urgent need to put measures in place to check on the environmental degradation, some of these could be
 - Controlling and regulating the illegal mining activities
 - Commencing a reforestation programme in the District
 - Commencing a project that will recycle plastic/polythene materials

- Commencing an alternative livelihood programme backed by the provision of financial resources for people presently in the Wood fuel business (charcoal and firewood producers)
- b.) Allocating more resources (approval of projects submitted) to the Feeder roads department for the implementation of District plans for the sector.
- c.) Regular spraying of communities along the Black Volta River throughout the year.
- d.) The Mandatory deductions from the DACF should be stopped to enable DAs have enough resources at their disposal and thus allow them to prioritize their needs more effectively.
- e.) The formalization of all mining activities in the District to enhance revenue mobilization in those area.
- f.) A body be set up and resourced (and in collaboration with the Forestry commission) to undertake a forestation programme.
- g.) An alternative livelihood programme be established and resources provided to support the programme for all those presently engaged in fuel wood production
- g.) CIDA projects not yet in the District such as the CIFS project be extended to the District to assist in the development of rural Agriculture.
- h.) The tarring of the Fulfulso – Damongo – Sawla road to facilitate easy movement of both goods and people from this part of the country.