



TOLON-KUMBUNGU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

**DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
(APR) AND MONITORING & EVALUATION
PLANS FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1ST
2009 TO DECEMBER 31ST 2009.**

DATE: MARCH 2010

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDs -Acquire Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBOs- Community Based Organizations
DA-District Assembly
DACF-District Assembly Common Fund
DCE-District Chief Executive
DPCU-District Planning and Coordinating Unit
DPDT-District Project Delivery Team
DMTDP-District Medium Term Development Plan
DWAP-District wide Assistance Project
EPA-Environmental Protection Agency
EU-European Union
GES-Ghana Education Service
GHS-Ghana Health Service
GPRS-Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GWEP-Guinea worm Eradication Project
HIV-Human Immune virus
ICT- Internet Connectivity Technology
IGF-Internal Generated Fund
M & E-Monitoring and Evaluation
MMDA's-Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs-Millennium Development Goals
MoFA- Ministry of Food and Agric
NDPC-National Development Planning Commission
NEPAD-New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO- Non Governmental Organizations
PRA-Participatory Rural Appraisal
PTA-Parent Teachers Associations
PCU-Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit
SME's-Small and Medium Enterprise
WATSAN-Water and Sanitation

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

The stakeholder analysis is the starting point of the participatory work and social assessments. It is used to develop an understanding of the power relationships, influence, and concerns of various interest groups involved in the activities of the District Assembly and to determine who should participate in what activity, when and how.

The District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) is to identify and also classify all organizations and various groups of people by their level of involvement in issues and strategies that are connected with development and the reduction of poverty in the district. This will ensure sustainability in terms of capacity building utilization, dissemination and then the demand for the results of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).

The district assembly has identified the following key Monitoring and Evaluation stakeholders.

1. Assembly members and community members
2. Civil society groups e, NGOs and CBOs
3. Various media houses
4. Research officers
5. Partners in development e.g. UNICEF, EU, DWAP, CBRDP, NORPREP etc.
6. Traditional and religious leaders.

The District Assembly believes that participation of all these key stakeholders will provide the needed information to assess the current project situation, identify project trends and patterns, keep project activities on schedule, and measure progress in anticipation of the expected outcomes.

1.2 M&E CONDITIONS AND CAPACITIES

In order for the district based monitoring and evaluation to be effective, it is essential that all stakeholders have the requisite knowledge and skills and be included in participatory monitoring and evaluation. Where such skills are lacking, there is the need for capacity building. The district assembly has assessed the capacity of the district to develop and also implement the monitoring and evaluation plan. The District Assembly will involve all the stakeholders in the district in the monitoring and evaluation process. The District Assembly has an approved District Medium Term Development Plan(DMTDP) and the requisite human resource to conduct monitoring and evaluation. The assembly has an adequate office space to accommodate the various departments and staff, and showcase a good leadership style as the leadership delegate duties to the appropriate departments and allow every staff to carry on his/her duties effectively.

The District Assembly is constrained in terms of monitoring the implementation of the DMTDP. Some of the constrains are listed below;

- Inadequate means of transport
- Late release of project funds
- Inadequate requisite staff
- Inadequate logistics e.g. computers, printers etc.
- Inadequate skills of area councils and unit committee members.

The District Planning and Coordinating Unit plans to organize training on M&E and Participatory Rural Appraisal(PRA) tools for the Area Councils and Unit Committee members at least twice (2) every year.

2. REPORT ON THE CORE DISTRICT INDICATORS.

	Indicator (Categorised by GPRS II Thematic Areas)	Target 2010	(2007)	(2008)	(2009)
	PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS				
1.	Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish	0.65 0.85 0.75 0.30 0.25 0.25 0.18	Maize =0.35 Rice(mille d)=0.6 Cassava =0.52 Yam =0.45 Pineapple =0.10 Pawpaw =0.07 Mango = 0.07 Banana = 0.05	0.42 1.26 0.66 0.55 0.12 0.08 0.09 0.07	0.52 1.56 0.76 0.65 0.14 0.09 0.10 0.09
2.	Proportion/length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated - Trunk Roads (in km) - Urban Roads (in km) - Feeder Roads (in km)	16,000 7000 35,000	12,127 2,972 17,117	12,454 3,764 18,423	13,260 5,173 26,913
3.	% change in number of households with access to electricity		1,313,825		Increase by 12%
4.	Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored: a. Forest b. Mining c. Dry and wetland	35,000 ha	10,000 ha (Govt/Private) -Small scale: 205 ha -Large scalene	11,435ha	20,000 ha
5.	% increase in tourist arrivals	25%	10%	14%	16%
6.	Tele Density/Penetration rate:	45%	15% Fixed Line 1.7% Mobile 13.3%	30%	35%

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT					
7.	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)	2%	3.4%	3.2%	2.4%
8.	Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	90	214	194	202
9.	Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	45	111	95	100
10	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	3%	2.8%	2.5%	2.9%
11	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water sources ¹	70%	57%	60%	64%
12	% of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	35%	25%	27%	32%
13	a. Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling- regardless of age- as proportion of the number children in the relevant age group) - Primary - JSS - SSS b. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (Indicates Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)	93% 53% 12%	67.3% 37.4% 7.8%	74.4% 43.3% 7.6%	83.8% 47.85% 7.75%
14	Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	KG 1.25 Primary 0.87 JSS 0.87 SSS .65 TVET 35.6%	KG 0.98 Primary 0.70 JSS 0.70 SSS 0.57 TVET 85.90%	KG 1.00 Primary 0.78 JSS 0.65 SSS 0.58 TVET 31.4%	KG 1.24 Primary 0.77 JSS 0.67 SSS .63 TVET 34.6%
15	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training				

¹ CWSA defines access to safe water to include the following elements:

1. Ensuring that each person in a community served has access to no less than 20 litres of water per day
2. Ensure that walking distance to a water facility does not exceed 500 meters from the furthest house in the community
3. That each sprout of borehole or pipe system must serve no more than 300 persons and 150 for a hand dug well
4. The water system is owned and managed by the community
5. Water facility must provide all year round potable water to community members

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY					
16	Total amount of internally generated revenue				
17	Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation				
18	% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget?)				
19	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)				
20	Police citizen ratio		1:925	1:500	1:550 (UN Ratio)

2.1 DATA COLLECTION COLLATION AND ANALYSIS

The District Assembly plans to get a list of projects that are on-going in the District. All the projects undertaken by the District Assembly itself, by NGOs and other organizations will be covered. The list of projects would be updated regularly to include details of each activity, cost, and level of project, location, funding agency and the project duration.

The District Assembly would also collate M&E data in the district in order to analyze and report to the appropriate authorities e.g. (NDPC, RPCU). The M&E data would be analyzed and interpreted to highlight key areas of concern for development and poverty reduction in the district. The procedure for data collection and analysis and sources would be indicated. The data would be analyzed systematically to study trends and subsequently incorporated in the district action plan. The District Assembly would use both primary and secondary sources in its data collection and analysis thus; it would include both qualitative and quantitative data.

2.2 DATA ANALYSIS

The District Assembly would collate M&E data in the district in order to analyze and report to the appropriate organizations e.g. NDPC and RPCU. The District Assembly would analyze and interpret the M&E data in order to highlight key areas of concern for development and poverty reduction in the district. The M&E data would be analyzed in a manner that would reflect the true state of each project. The District Assembly would also focus on identifying the linkages between

the DMTDP and the GPRS. The key areas of concern would be good governance, private sector development and human resource development.

2.3 REPORTING

The District Assembly plans to undertake participatory M&E and for that matter all the key stakeholders would be involved in the monitoring and evaluation process. The District Assembly would ensure that key findings and observations of each monitoring exercise is communicated to the communities involved and the project actors. The key findings and observation would also be reported to the Hon. DCE and Hon. Assembly members.

2.4 DISSEMINATION

M&E of the DMTDP would be done by various stakeholders and for that matter need to get reports as regards the progress of projects. The District Assembly would make available copies of the various reports to the project actors e.g. NDPC, RPCU, communities involved and other stakeholders. Symposia would be organized to disseminate key findings and observations to stakeholders and subsequently forward the reports to them. Other dissemination strategies among others include; radio announcements and broadcasting, organization of community meetings, meeting with traditional and religious leaders to disseminate information at the local level.

The District Assembly believes that the dissemination demonstrates it's commitment at reducing poverty in the District and also ensuring transparency and accountability. It would also serve as a morale booster for stakeholders to continue to support the development interventions that arise from the M&E exercise.

The District Assembly has an already existing in-build mechanism for providing feedback so that steps could be taken to remedy the mistakes of the past when making future decisions.

2.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

MONITORING & EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS (PLAN) IS DONE BASED ON THE DMTDP OF GPRS II

GPRS II THEMES/PILLARS	DMTDP Objective (s)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
1.GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY	To create an enabling environment for Development with women population in a conflict free environment.	Increased % of communities /enterprise initiating projects with women and the vulnerable group's participation in a conflict free environment.
	To increase women participation and decision making by 25% by Dec. 2010	25% increase in women participation by 2010.
	To ensure a % increase through effective and efficient monitoring measure to improve revenue (IGF) situation in the District.	-% increase in revenue generated annually -%of DA spending on counterpart funding
2.HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	To increase management efficiency by 40% annually	No of schools with functioning management schemes increased by 40%.
	To carry out vocational training for all registered unemployed youth by Dec. 2010.	No of registered unemployed youth trained, equipped and employed by December 2010.
	To reduce child and maternal morbidity and mortality by 35 to 10 per 1000 respectively	-% of child and maternal morbidity and mortality in the District reduced by 35 to 10 per 1000.
3. PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS	Build the capacity of 20 SMEs to function effectively by 2010	20 No of SME's networked by 2010.
	To identify, organize and train 40 women groups in income generating ventures in the district by 2010	40 No of women groups trained and linked to financial institutions for support by 2010
	To develop 20 infrastructure sites for increased gainful employment by Dec.2010.	20 No of infrastructure developed by 2010.

The District Assembly has put in place the M&E Team comprising members of the DPCU tasked with the responsibility to undertake regular monitoring exercise of all the Assembly policies, plans, programs, projects and activities.

This is done with a comprehensive annual work plan designed to guide members of the team. Monitoring and Evaluation of the DA cannot be done without its accompanying expenditure. The District Assembly does not have a separate M&E budget but its budget has been incorporated in the District Assembly's Common Fund, supplementary Budget estimates. Even though, it has been incorporated in the District Assembly's Common Fund budget it is woefully inadequate and cannot adequately support the M&E exercise. The District Assembly would ensure that preparation of the M&E budget is participatory so as to bring relevant expenditure on board. Following is the budget for M & E for DACF projects and other related projects of the Assembly under consideration.

BUDGET FOR MONITORING & EVALUATION OF PROJECTS

Description of expenditure	No. of persons	No. of days	Daily rate/unit cost	Amount GHC
Fuel for vehicle	8gls	6times(every quarter)	5.00	240.00
Per diem	10	6times(every quarter)	15	900.00
Stationery	-	-	-	300.00
Water	-	-	-	50.00
Total				1490.00
Contingency (10%)	-	-	-	149.00
Total Grand				1639.00

2.6 DEVELOPMENT EVALUATION

The DPCU would conduct formative evaluations to assess the activities or functions during the implementation so as to make recommendations for improving project implementation. It would also conduct summative evaluations to assess the positive and negative impacts and examine the

effectiveness of the project to guard against executions of future projects and programs. The district assembly would also carry out final evaluation to verify whether or not the various projects have met their goals or have addressed the priority needs of the target communities. Findings from the evaluations would guide the DPCU in improving future activities and intervention strategies. Some of the key methodologies that would be used include;

- ❖ Rapid appraisal methods e.g. group discussions, community group interview, direct observation etc
- ❖ Participatory methods e.g. participatory M&E, beneficiary assessment, stakeholder analysis etc
- ❖ Formal surveys e.g. living standard measurement surveys, client satisfaction etc.

2.7 PARTICIPATORY M&E

In terms of participatory monitoring and evaluation, the District Assembly plans to involve all the stakeholders at different levels working together to identify problems, collect and analyze information, and generate recommendations. With this, the district assembly can promote partnership between the District Assembly, NGOs, CBOs and communities.

3. REPORT ON FUNDING BY SOURCES (GHC).

DISTRICT- TOLON/KUMBUNGU DISTRICT

YEAR/QUARTER	2007	2008	2009	TOTAL GHC
	Amount GHC	Amount GHC	Amount GHC	
DACF 1ST Quarter	239,717.00	305,866.45	419,733.28	965,316.73
2ND Quarter	197,866.00	302,493.75	409,184.36	909,544.11
3RD Quarter	227,605.46	341,556.35	-	569,161.81
4th Quarter	241,144.00	414,975.00	-	656,119.00
IGF Jan		852.80	7,594.10	8,446.90

Feb		888.50	11,319.00	12,207.50
Mar		1244.85	2,350.00	3,594.85
Apr		4,168.20	9,19.30	5,087.50
May			1,818.40	1,818.40
June			13,058.00	13,058.00
July			1,514.50	1,514.50
Aug			10,576.30	10,576.30
Sept		11,033.70	9,22.10	11,955.80
Oct		-	6,554.30	6,554.30
Nov		-	11,707.30	11,707.30
Dec		-	2,069.90	2,069.90
HIPC FUNDS	292,000	-	-	-
GOG GRANTS	83,258.66	98,342.12		
DONOR GRANTS	210,223.18	311,193.58	748,840.94	1270257.70
TOTAL REVENUE				

COMMENTS

▪ **RELEASES OF FUNDS**

Late release of funds has affected most development projects in the district. Sometimes, other concerns have to do with the deductions of the DACF. The deductions of 2008 1st and 2nd quarter is a case as GHC172,696.83 and 247,612.05 all sum up to **GHC420,308.88**.

The deductions at source deprive the District Assembly to implement current developmental plans and needed funds at the local level. It is recommended that to ensure MMDA's not to continue to accumulate debt such deductions should be decentralized as more debts means availability of fewer funds to implementation of planned development programs. In percentage wise the deductions rose from 24% in 2006 to 40% in 2007 and to 64% in 2008. Why that sudden increase in 2008 and what is so special in 2008 measures need to put in place to address this issues.

▪ **EFFORTS TO GENERATE REVENUE**

A lot of public education has been done at the community level to sensitize people on the need to pay taxes. There has been an increase in the number of tax collectors in the district.

At Assembly meetings, measures have been proposed by Hon. Assembly Members aimed at improving revenue collection in the District. Measures have also been proposed to get stakeholders spearhead this exercise in the District.

▪ **OTHER CHALLENGES WITH REGARDS TO GENERATING FUNDS.**

- Inadequate revenue data
- Inadequate M & E of the activities of revenue collectors
- Inadequate motivation for revenue collectors
- Unwillingness of some community members to pay their taxes.
- High poverty level of the people in the District.
- Inadequate vehicular support for supervision, monitoring and evaluation.
- Inadequate logistical support.

4. REPORT ON DISBURSEMENTS

DISTRICT- TOLON-KUMBUNGU DISTRICT

SECTOR/YEAR	2007	2008	2009	TOTAL
ADMINISTRATION EDUCATION	35%	40%	20%	95%
SERVICE	75%	70%	45%	190%
INVESTMENT	-	-	-	
SPECIAL PROJECTS	-	-	-	
MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE				

- **ADEQUACY OF FUNDS**

Quite apart, of the meager IGF that is generated internally woefully inadequate for developmental projects. The only source of fund for the District assembly is the common fund (DACF). This has never been adequate for the implementation of the MTDPs of the District.

The intervention of donors has an enormous benefit to the district. They do not necessarily adhere to the MTDPs of the assembly as they promote different interests all together.

- **UTILIZATION OF FUNDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BUDGET**

Most funding that comes from the donors is used on the bases of their allocations for activities or projects and is therefore utilized accordingly.

Unlike, the DACF that the Assemblies receive, a lot of deductions are made from source (Common fund Secretariat) and fund not used according to the plans and budget prepared by the District assemblies. The outstanding payments of District Assemblies not excluding Tolon Kumbungu would not allow the proper utilization of funds according to our yearly plans.

- **OTHER CHALLENGES WITH REGARDS TO DISBURSEMENTS**

Deductions most often throw overboard the developmental and plan of the District Assembly. Most plans are always drawn from budget expectations but not adhered to when deductions are too much.

DWAP MANAGEMENT COMPARED WITH DACF.

The District Wide Assistance Project (DWAP) a Government of Ghana (GoG) Canadian governmental development program assistance that provides grants to MMDA's to meet cost of some priority projects of the Districts, Tolon-Kumbungu not an exception. It is better managed than Common fund in most MMDA's. This is as a result of the strict supervision, timely and regular release of funds from the secretariat. The DACF can also be successful if the required attention and timely disbursement is adhered to.

In the 2009 the DWAP gave support to three major project which are completed and in use thus: Construction of 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Buiyili, Construction of 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Chanshegu and the Construction of 1 No. 2-Unit Accommodation for District Director of Health service at Tolon.

LOCAL SERVICE DELIVERY PROJECT

The then Transport Sector Project System (TSPS) now Local Service Delivery and Governance Project (LSD&GP). In 2009, undertook 4No. Spot improvement of feeder roads in four Communities and Capacity Building on ICT, procurement and financial management.

Quite apart, the above trainings in 2009 has also supported Spot improvements of feeder road Gbanjong Junction-Gbanjong feeder road, Kukuo nayili- Junction – Kukuo feeder road and Chanshegu junction- Zagwua feeder road.

COMMUNITY BASED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (CBRDP)

The only significant activity that took place in 2009 was the Block Grant for the Construction of 1 No. 3Unit Classroom Block at Bontanga. The furnishing of Health centre at Gburumani which is now in use. The Construction of a vacated road project in 2007 at Lingbunga -Zantani is ongoing earmarked to consider linking Wala.The Construction of Lingbunga-Wala-Zantani road. Trainer of Trainers capacity Building to members of the DPCU on monitoring and evaluation and module I of the CBRDP project thus roles and responsibilities Area Councils.

INTEGRATED WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT (I-WASH)

The Construction of 6 No. 4 Unit KVIP in six (6) selected Schools which is completed and in use. The Construction of Household Latrine to eradicate open defecation in selected Communities. The connection of Tali, Gbanjong, Tingoli and Darsuyili and a number of Communities especially Guinea worm endemic Communities to the Tamale water systems. Assistance to the DPCU financially to embark on Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects undertaken by I-wash and other projects by the District Assembly. The project also assisted the District Assembly with a TOYOTA 4x4 wheel drive in the year 2009.

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND (DA CF)

The District Assembly common in 2009 is Rehabilitating the Conference Hall which is 90% completed. Acquisition of a Grader for spot improvement of feeder roads. Construction of the District Chief Executive Accommodation and Acquisition of 4x4 Pick up for official runnings. Renovation of Quarters for the Police in Tolon.

EU-MICROPROJECT

Even though, the Project has come to a standstill in 2009 a number of interventions were undertaken. It was 2008 projects that were rolled into 2009 as all the projects were completed and in use. The projects that were undertaken included the Construction of 3Unit Classroom Block and ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP at Tolon E/A Primary. The Construction of 3Unit Classroom Block & ancillary facilities and the Construction of 2 No. Culverts at Kpleying.

5. REPORT ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

5.1 NATIONAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (NYEP)

In year 2009 there was a change and shift in paradigm in the Political history of Ghana. Not much change and recruitment had been done as far as NYEP is concern. A change of the District Coordinator and the Zoomloin Coordinator and two additional staff but plans are underway v to

recruit more people to benefit from this program. The following still stands as people engaged in the program:

Position/Designation of staff.	Number of People
Health Extension officers	84
Community Teaching Assistants	237
Youth in Agro-Business	1559 acres for 1500 people
Supporting staff and Co-coordinator	4
Under internship staff	11
Dam guards	2
Youth in afforestation	-
Community Protection Unit	-
Information Communication Technology	-

Quite apart and from the above, the NYEP has the following challenges:

- Inadequate funding
- Lack of inputs and equipments in the Agric sector
- Inadequate monitoring of service providers
- Poor attendance and performance of service providers
- Irregularity of service providers takes home/salary/allowance.
- Inadequate logistics

5.2 GHANA SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM (GSFP)

The year 2009 new Schools were engaged and roped in to benefit from the program. The GSFP has made significant gains in the education sector in the District. Enrollment figures in schools have increased tremendously at all levels even though other factors might account for the increase.

Enrollment in the 2001/2002 at the Kindergarten level increased from 500 to 3,260 by 2008/2009. At Primary School level enrollment increased from 35,000 in 2008/2009 to 40,000.

The SFP covered two (2) Schools as at 2008, and six (6) at 2009 with a total allocation of Seventy-six Thousand Seventy-five Ghana cedis twenty-pesewas (GHC76, 075.20). The Schools that now benefit are situated at Grumani, Kpalung, Gbulagu, Satani, Kanfeihiyili and Tibung. The total estimated pupils benefiting from the program is about 1282 for the period 2009.

Caterers are engaged for cooking, where pupils are entitled to one hot meal a day with an egg or a meat and a fruit. Funding is sourced from the Ghana School Feeding Program headquartered in Accra through the District sub-consolidated account. This is then transferred to the SFP accounts and disbursement made to caterers.

The program aside its success has the following challenges:

- Kitchen structures not constructed
- Irregular transfer of funds
- Lack of proper update of increased enrollment
- Administrative expense for M & E is not allocated.
- Undue political interference.

5.3 GUINEA WORM INFESTATION

The guinea worm situation has seen a drastic change from Jan 2008 to Dec 2009. The intervention of the I-wash a Unicef sponsored Project where 95% standard was set for the Tolon-Kumbungu District. The effort of DPDT in it implements put the District above 100%. As at Dec 2009 the District had only 6 cases if compared to 2008 the effort can be seen to be marvelous. This is as a result of connecting Communities to Tamale water systems, provision of mechanized water systems constant monitoring of Guinea worm issues District wide.

5.4 MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Problem	Causes	Mitigating factors
Bush burning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hunting • Smokers • Charcoal burning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitise people to put off Cigarette before throwing it away • Encourage people to plant more trees. • Introduction of grass cutter rearing as alternative to hunting. • Anti bush fire campaigns
Sand winning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non existence of policy guidelines • Inadequate enforcement of bye-laws • Lack of clear property rights over land • Source of livelihood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To draw guidelines to regulate the winning of sand. • To ensure the enforcement of bye laws in the communities on environmental management. • Introduction of fines on sand winning
Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement of heavy equipments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulate the activities of fish farmers

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untarred roads • Inadequate supervision and monitoring of the activities of fish farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce polluter pay policy in the District.
Burial of the Dead at homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-cultural beliefs • Inadequate knowledge of the harm to the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate people on the negative effects burial of the dead has especially to the underground water.
Charcoal burning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate income • Lack of alternative cooking stoves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the income of the Communities especially women folks. • Introduction of wood lots • Introduction of energy efficient cooking stove
Desertification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cutting down of trees • Inadequate tree planting exercise • Introduction of chain saw to the District • Harvesting of fuel wood • Annual bush burning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To educate Communities to embark on tree planting exercise.

5.5 REVENUE PERFORMANCE OF THE ASSEMBLY

The District in the past years always comes out with strategies to improve revenue mobilization but no action has been executed. The 2009 saw a drastic measure where the Assembly embarked on monitoring and supervision of the major revenue point at Dallun area where sand winning is done. From the monitoring a lot of discrepancies led to the District instituting a revenue check point to the Bontanga area and there has been a geo-metric increases in the revenue for the 2009 to date.

Notwithstanding the above, it is disheartening to state that the revenue performance at Market centers and other sources in the District not the best. A number of factors have been identified as the main causes and drastic measures would be taken to address them. The monitoring team would take into account issues discussed by the Finance and Administration Sub-committee to find a lasting solution to the lost revenue in the District. It is my hope that all stakeholders in the revenue mobilization effort of the Assembly will cooperate and put hands on check to enable the Assembly improves upon the revenue situation this year.

5.6 SECURITY SITUATION OF THE DISTRICT

The District for some time now has been enjoying relative peace and security. Indeed, peace and security are necessary ingredients for development and we must work together towards ensuring an ever lasting peace and security of the District. For the period 2009, there was no significant disturbance in the District as far as peace and harmony was concern. Related to the security issue is that the Assembly is working hard towards ensuring the completion of the two police stations in

Tolon and Nyankpala respectively before the end of this year. The effort in 2008 in the completion of the Police station has been fruitful as the Nyankpala police station is now completed and operational by 2009. Efforts are now being made on the completion of the Tolon and Kumbungu police stations respectively.

5.7 WATER AND SANITATION

The District on its own and with support from development partners held sensitization workshop on the eradication of open defecation and free ranging. The evacuation of refuse and disposal of liquid waste clean-up campaigns District wide is helping.

With support from the I-wash project activities and filters are provided to Guinea worm endemic Communities to purify their water bodies before drinking and fight of the worm.

5.8 NORTHERN REGION POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAM (NORPREP)

For 2009, the Construction of 45 No Boreholes had started in selected Communities. This is still on-going. Some of the Communities has low level water table and hard to hit water.

5.9 MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

The Millennium Development Authority as at 2009 has Constructed 6 No 3 Unit Classroom Block with ancilliary facilities for Six (6) schools in the District. The Schools include Garizegu, Nawaria, Gbanjogla, Kanfeihiyili, Yipelgu and Golinga. Additional 1 No 3 Unit classroom Block at Zantani has been renovated.

5.11 HIV AND AIDS

In 2009, much was not done on awareness on the disease due to delay in the release of funds and the DACF allocation not provided for the M-shap Project as spelt out in the guidelines for the utilization of the DACF. Only one activity could be implemented from the 2009 proposal. A total amount of Two Thousand five hundred Ghana (2500.00) cedis only was received which was inadequate for the implementation of activities in the proposal.

Currently the Assembly has on file 25 existing people living with HIV/AIDS who rare registered in the District but there are some who have refuse to disclose their identity.

The other half of the funding has always not been provided by the M-shap secretariat coupled with delay of the Common fund for the counterpart funding.

Notwithstanding about seventy-percent (70%) of the people in the District are beginning to understand that HIV and AIDS is a real disease but there is still some effort to make as stigmatization still plays a role.

CONCLUSION

It is the District's fervent hope that the key objectives of the work plan would be realized considering the pledges made by the various sectors of the District Assembly issues would be looked at.

Again the pledge that there would be an upward revision of standards in 2010 calls for an interest and practical commitment to increasing productivity and development of socio-economic activities in the district. This would go a long way to improving the Internally Generated Fund (IGF) of the Assembly hence, a cause for hope.

TOLON/KUMBUNGU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

*In case of reply the number and date
of this letter should be quoted*

Office of the District Administration
PO. Box TN1Tolon
Tel 071 91211

Our Ref. No TKDA/DPCU//08



25/ 03/ 2010

Your Ref. No

REPUBLIC OF GHANA

SUBMISSION OF 2009 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT AND MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLANS

The District assembly wish to submit to the Regional Economic Planning & Coordinating Unit (RPCU) the Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) plans and the Annual Progress Reports (APR) for the period 1st January to 31st December 2009.

Please attach is the report for your consideration and further action.

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**FOR: DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
ABDUL-AZIZ TOYIBU
(ASSISTANT DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER)**

**THE HON. REGIONAL MINISTER
NORTHERN REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL
P. O. BOX TL 100
TAMALE N/R**

**THE DIRECTOR GENERAL
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION (NDPC)
ACCRA.**

**ATTN:
REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING OFFICER
REGIONAL PLANNING AND COORDINATING UNIT
REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL
TAMALE**