

KARAGA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR 2020

DISTRICT PLANNING AND COORDINATING UNIT

JANUARY, 2021

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Karaga District Assembly has made significant strides since its creation in 2014 to better the lives of its citizens in line with its mandate through prudent management and accountable practices. In furtherance of this objective, the Assembly has over the years prepared District Medium Term Development Plans (MTDPs) and Annual Action Plans (AAPs). These plans have guided the Assembly in its quest to deliver results in effective and efficient manner. The current Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) is based on the Policy Framework 'Agenda for Jobs' and has the following pillars:

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- Ghana's Role in International Affairs

The preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of these plans are usually carried out in a very transparent manner through the rigorous participatory mechanisms embedded in the process, the results of which are reported in the form of progress reports. This Annual Progress Report covers the period January to December 2020. It is an assessment of the implementation of the District Annual Action Plan for 2020 as well as the Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021)

The composite Annual Action Plan for the year 2020 sought among other issues to address the socio- economic infrastructure gap, enhance quality service delivery across all sectors, reduce sanitation related morbidity and mortality, protect and improve on the environment and natural resources, improve the business and investment climate and increase job opportunities for the youth as well as enhance transparency and accountable governance. The report contains key Monitoring and Evaluation activities for the year under review, performance update of agreed indicators, implementation challenges, updates of key poverty issues in the District, the way forward and recommendations among others

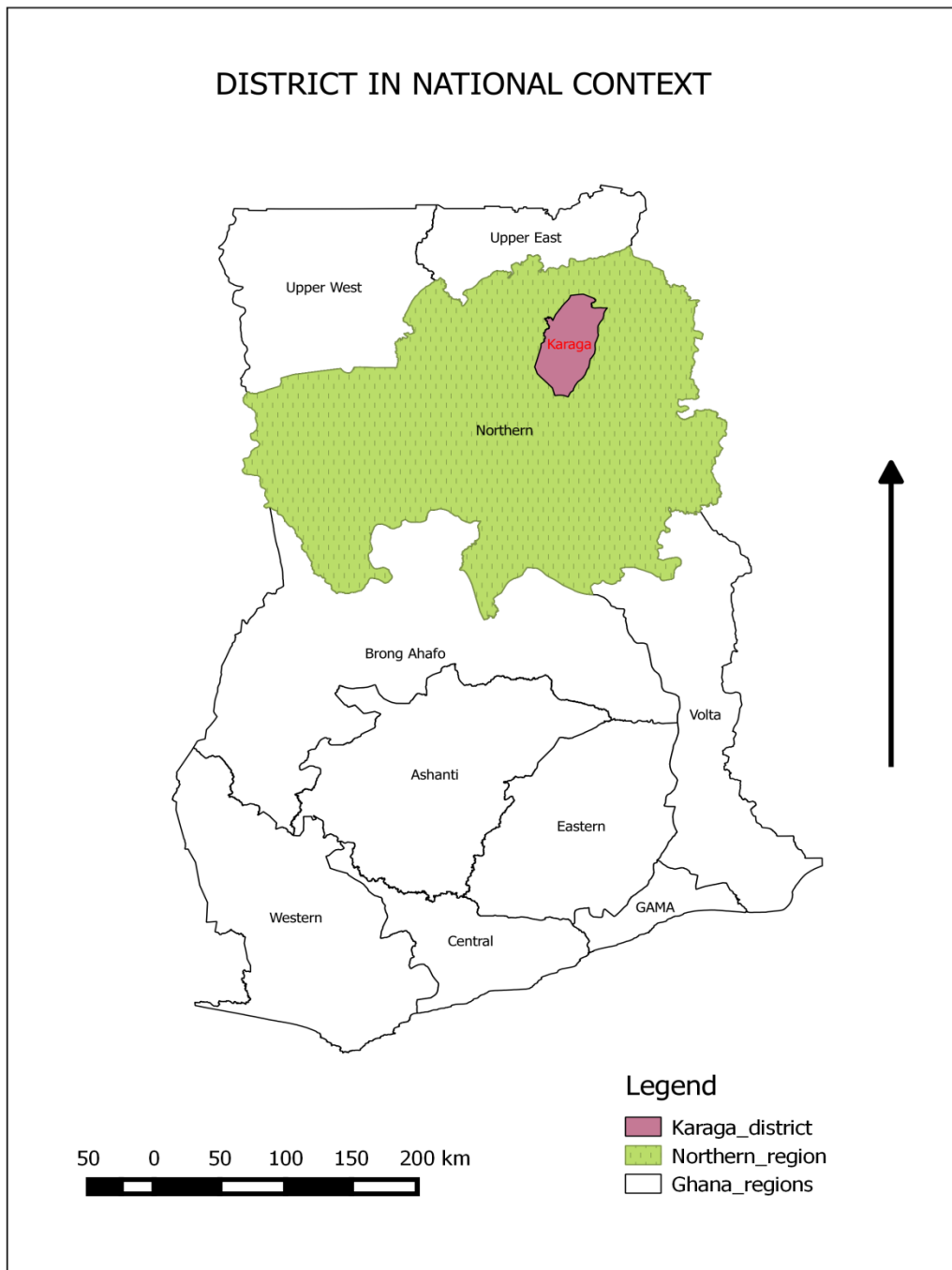
1.2 Brief District Profile

1.2.1 Location and Size

The District is located in the North-Eastern part of the Northern Region, roughly between latitudes 9°30' South and 10°30' North and longitudes 0° East and 45' West. It has a total area of 3,119.3 Kilometers square. It shares boundaries with four districts in the Northern Region,

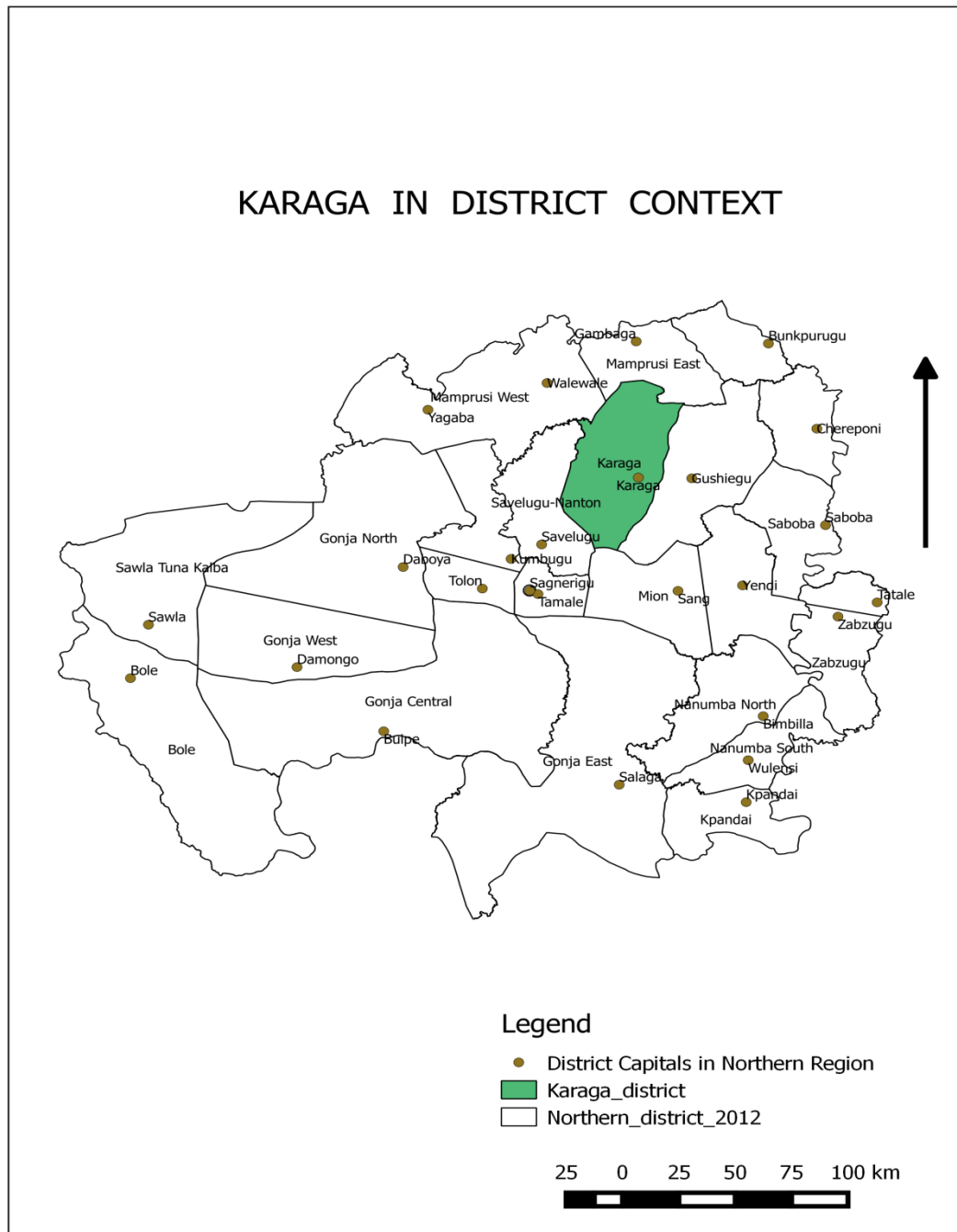
West and East Mamprusi to the North, Savelugu/Nanton to the West and Gushegu to the South and East. Karaga the district capital is 24km from Gushegu and 94km from Tamale, the Regional Capital.

Figure 1.1: District in the National Context



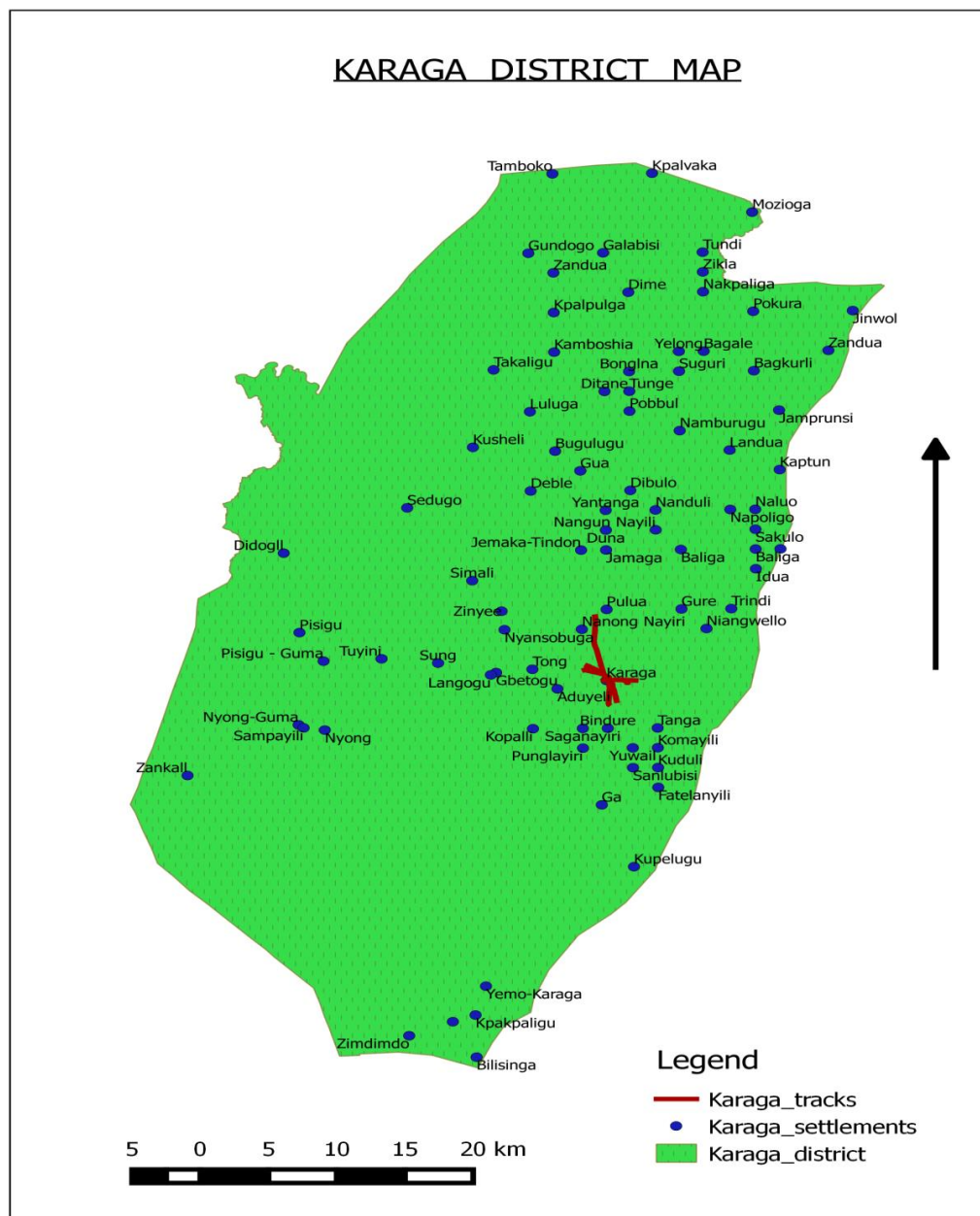
Source: Town and Country Planning Department, 2017

Figure 1.2: District in the Regional context



Source: Town and Country Planning Department, 2017

Figure 1.33: The District Map



Source: Town and Country Planning Department, 2017

1.2.2 Topography and Drainage

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

All the streams can be described as intermittent. The Nasia reduces in volume during the long dry season whereas all other streams dry up completely. In the rainy season however, all the rivers bounce back to “life”. It increases in volume and flood the immediate land thereby cutting off most communities during the period. Most roads are also rendered unmottorable and extension of development projects seizes. Development projects can only be implemented during the dry season.

1.2.3 Climate

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

1.2.4 Vegetation

The vegetation is a typical guinea savannah type, characterized by tall grasses interspersed with drought resistant trees such as the Shea and dawadawa. These trees are major economic trees which generate income for the people in the district. The tall grasses are also used in roofing and other art works.

1.2.5 Soil

The District lies entirely within the voltaian sand stone basin dominated by sandstones, shales, silt stones and minor lime stones. The northern tip of the district is underlain by lower voltain, which consist of rocks, dominated by shales and sandstones. The soils are mainly

savannah ochrosols, ground water laterites formed over granite and volcanic shales. Small areas of savannah ochrosols with some lithosols and brunosols are very low. The laterites are similar in acidity and nutrient level to the ochrosols, but are poorer in physical properties, with substantial amounts of concretionary gravel layers near the top horizons and more suited for road and other constructional works than supporting plant roots systems. Despite gentle slopes, the soils are highly vulnerable to sheet erosion and in some areas, gully erosion also occurs. This condition occurs primarily because of the annual burning of the natural vegetation, leaving the soils exposed to the normally high intensity rains (up to 200mm per hour) at the beginning of the rainy season. The continuous erosion over many years has removed most of the top soils and depleted or destroyed its organic matter content. This situation does not allow the soil fauna to thrive and keep the top soil layers open and enable healthy plant roots to develop. It results in serious compaction, with considerable reduction in rainfall infiltration rate.

When the soil is affected by erosion and fertility reduced, it still has some potential for agriculture if their available nutrients are managed sensibly, including appropriate supplementation measures to restore a better soil water infiltration rate. It also depends on the extent to which the recurring annual bush fires is managed and the extent of rainfall surface retention to facilitate increase in the amount that gets to the plant rooting zones, to the level of the soil water holding capacity.

1.2.6 Population and Settlement:

The population of the district was estimated at 77,706 according to the 2010 PHC at with a growth rate of 2.7%. The sex composition of the district shows that females constitute 51.71% of the population while males form 48.3%. A projected population for 2020 is 104,578 with 52,883, females and 48,909 males. The poverty prevalence of 18.3%, households with moderate or severe hunger is 9.2% the total population of the poor is 15,700 with a poverty depth of 5.5%.

There are 167 communities in the district. The largest household size in the Northern Region (PHC 2010) is in Karaga (11.1). Considering that household sizes are larger in rural than in urban areas, the average household size for the district is approximately 8 persons. There are about 12,676 households in the District.

Over 70% of the settlement in the district has population of less than 800. Karaga the district capital is the only settlement with a population of over 10,000. The population of Karaga constitutes about 20.4% of the district population. Only eleven communities have populations of more than 1000 people. All these settlements are found to the western section of the district along the Karaga-Sung-Pishigu and Sung-Tanchigu roads. These are the more accessible areas.

1.3 PURPOSE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION FOR 2020

The purpose and objectives were;

- To assess the progress being made in the implementation of development projects and programmes in the District.
- To provide stakeholders with information to enable them assess the effects of the various interventions implemented during the period under the review on the lives of people in the District.
- To generate reliable, valid and dependable data to the regional and national authorities to formulate policies and make evidence-based decisions to improve the lives of the people in the country.
- To institute an effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of programmes and projects in the district through systematic monitoring and evaluation of the District Annual Action Plan

1.4 SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DMTDP

The District chalked some successes during the implementation of the 2018- 2021 Medium Term Plan. This has translated into improvement in its service delivery in in areas of educational, health, roads, energy, and water and sanitation infrastructure. The District has translated into improvement in key indicators such as reduction in malaria cases, maternal and child morbidity and mortality, increased in school enrolment, performance in the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE), water and sanitation coverage, yields in major crops and livestock and employment opportunities. The District recorded no maternal death in 2020 and malaria fatality of 0. % of under five children. The district also assisted 70 PWDs in income generating activities, the district has a total of 81% water coverage with 152 in use, 10 mechanized bore holes. The district has initiated 24 physical projects in the year under review

1.4.1 Proportion of Annual Action Plan Implemented

The Assembly's monitoring and Evaluation (M &E) plan is premised on enhancing Efficiency, Effectiveness and Value for money in project implementation. An assessment of the 2020 Annual Action Plan indicates that 90% of the programmes and projects was completed, 10% on-going whilst 5% had not stated.

1.4.2 Proportion of DMTDP Implemented DURING the Period

An examination of the Plan shows that and on the average, 90% of the 2018-2021 MTDP have been implemented as at the end of December, 2020

Table 1.1: Proportion of DMTDP and Annual Action Plan Implemented in 2018

Indicators	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
1. proportion of the annual action plan implemented by the end of the year				95	91	91	91		
a. percentage completed		90	80	70		70	70		
b. percentage of ongoing interventions		10	8	20		20	20		
c. percentage of interventions abandoned		0	0	0		0	0		
d. proportion of interventions yet to start		0	12	10		10	10		
2. proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented		25	20	20			30		

1.5 CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

However, these successes were achieved in the face of some challenges. Among others were delay and inadequate releases of the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), inadequate logistics supplies e.g. fuel for monitoring and evaluation of Schools, Inadequate/poor school staffing, slow change in attitudes towards good sanitation, erratic rainfall, declining soil fertility, inadequate AEAs/veterinary officers etc.

Also, following are the challenges encountered in the year under review with respect to the implementation of the Annual Action Plan (2019) and the District Medium Term Development Plan.

- Untimely provision of information by some of the Decentralized Departments.
- Incompatible reporting formats by some Departments of the Assembly
- Low capacity of DPCU
- Low motivation of DPCU members
- Inadequate Municipal Disaggregated Data
- Lack of feedback from the submitted report has resulted in a situation where not much Seriousness/importance is attached to the exercise.
- Lack of cooperation on the part of some of the stakeholders
- Low Community Participation in the development process
- Inadequate funds for Monitoring and Evaluation activities
- Low capacity of some contractors

PROCESSES INVOLVED

Several processes were adopted during the implementation of the MTDP (2018-2021) to monitor and evaluate programmes /project implementation. The summary of these activities are indicated below.

Monitoring

- Involvement of key stakeholders in designing the checklist
- Frequent quarterly meetings by DPCU members
- Regular site meetings involving key stakeholders
- Regular composite monitoring by Development Planning Sub-committee and other committees of the Assembly
- Quarterly monitoring by RCC, the Local Government Ministry, DACF Team, etc.
- Quarterly report and feedback mechanisms by the Assembly and other stakeholders
- Quarterly reports by decentralized departments/units

Evaluation

Evaluation of the MTDP was carried out as follows:

- Mid-year reviews of programmes and projects
- Annual reviews
- Mid-term review of selected projects
- quarterly reviews by DPCU

The Annual Progress report is also prepared through information from the field visit of the District Monitoring team and other field officers. Stakeholders review meetings were also organized for all departments, agencies and Civil Society Organizations in the District to present the Annual reports. All these have been collated into a report by the District Planning Coordinating.

CHAPTER TWO

M & E ACTIVITIES REPORT

2.1 Programme/ Project Status

During the period under review, various programmes and projects were planned for implementation with the object of improving the living conditions of the citizenry. In order to achieve this objective various projects and programs were tailored towards addressing specific challenges in education, economy, health, administration, water and sanitation among others

Within the year, the Education sector received the greatest number of projects of 35 (24%). This is followed by the Economic sector with 32 (22%), Governance 30 (20%), Health 27 (18%) and Water and Sanitation 24 (16%). Table 2.1 below indicates the number of projects and the respective sectors of the economy.

It is significant to realize improvement in investments in the various sectors. This doubtlessly has the potential of improving the living standards of the people if such efforts are sustained. It is important therefore for all stake holders to work toward ensuring the effective implementation of the plans but also to sustainability of these efforts for a reasonable time period. The spread of projects is indicated in table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1: Projects Planned and Executed

SECTOR	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Projects Planned	Projects Executed	Projects Planned	Projects Executed	Projects Planned	Projects Executed	Projects Planned	Projects Executed
Education	35	32	28	15	27	15	25	0
Health	27	23	25	5	20	5	20	0
Water and Sanitation	24	20	22	15	30	25	20	0
Agriculture/ Market	32	28	26	25	25	21	25	0
Governance/Administration	30	27	30	20	27	25	25	0
TOTAL	148	130	131	75	129	86	115	0

M&E ACTIVITES REPORT FOR THE YEAR

DESCRIPT ION	PROJECT LOCATION	EXECUTING FIRM	AWARD DATE	START DATE	END DATE	COST GH¢	PAYMENT	OUT STANDING PAYMENT S	FUNDIN G	STATUS
Drilling and Constructio n of 12No. Mechanized Boreholes	District Wide	Waterside (GH)Ltd	11/12/20 19	16/12/20 19	16/06/20 20	359,832. 50	323,849.25	35,983.25	Petroleu m Commiss ion	Completed
Renovation of Assambly Block (Phase)1	Karaga	Chasey Premium Ent	11/12/20 19	16/12/20 19	16/06/20 20	243,228. 00	76,881.52	166,346.48	DACF	Completed
Constructio n and furnishing of CHPS Compound	Namang	AP Pampam Co. Ltd	2/8/2019	22/08/20 19	22/01/20 20	220,187. 64	198,168.88	22,018.76	DPAT I	Completed
Constructio n of 1No. 3 Unit Classroom block with ancillary facilities	Karaga Girls JHS	Mohaf Co. Ltd	2/8/2019	22/08/20 19	22/01/20 20	220,365. 93	89,589.15	130,776.78	DPAT I	On-going
Completion of 1No. 10	Karaga Hospital	Maskis Co. Ltd	2/8/2019	22/08/20 19	22/01/20 20	195,800. 10	176,220.09	19,580.01	DPAT I	Completed

Unit Nurses Quarters										
Construction of 1No. 3 Unit Classroom block with ancillary facilities	Nyong Nayili Waterjeep E/A Primary School	MS Madubi Enterprise	21/08/2020	10/9/2020	9/3/2021	200,343.70	30,051.56	170,292.14	DPAT II	Completed
Reshaping of Shebo-Nyengblo-Tulinga Feeder Road (4.60km)	Shebo-Nyengblo-Tulinga	Tifla Business Ventures	21/08/2020	10/9/2020	9/3/2021	106,359.40	106,359.40	0	DPAT II	Completed
Rehabilitation of 4No. Assembly Staff Accommodation	Karaga	Tifla Business Ventures	21/08/2020	10/9/2020	9/1/2021	169,598.12	152,638.31	16,959.81	DACF	Completed
Supply of 300No. Wooden Dual Desk Furniture for Basic Schools	Nyong Nayili Waterjeep E/A Primary School	Tifla Business Ventures	21/08/2020	10/9/2020	9/12/2020	92,339.50	92,339.50	0	DPAT II	Completed
Supply of Low Tension	Shebo and Zorgu	Simli M. Awal Enterprise	16/06/2020	6/7/2020	5/8/2020	82,400.00	82,400.00	0	DACF	Completed

Poles to 2 Communities										
Supply of Mechanized Boreholes Parts to 3 Communities for repairs	Kpasung, Kpasablo and Nakundugu	Tifla Business Ventures	24/04/2020	15/05/2020	14/06/2020	92,545.50	92,545.50	0	DACF	Completed
Supply of Building Materials to some selected schools on Self Help Initiative	Namburugu, Bagli, Kambonsiya	Tifla Business Ventures	27/01/2020	14/02/2020	13/03/2020	93,086.25	50,000.00	43,086.25	DACF	Completed
Construction and furnishing of CHPS Compound	Langogu	Ajanda and Sons Co. Ltd	2/8/2019	10/9/2020	9/3/2021	200,343.70	30,051.56	170,292.14	DPAT II	Completed

2.1 UPDATE ON FUNDING SOURCES

Karaga District as an Assembly has multiple sources of funds. These sources include Central Government and Donor Organizations. Some of the funds from Central Government include; District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF) among others. Additionally, the Assembly have been making efforts at generating funds over the years through internal sources. While Internally Generated Funds (IGF) have not been as expected, over the period efforts are being made to improve same. Various revenue improvement efforts are being instituted aimed at improving IGF generation. The various sources of funds of the District.

EXPENDITURE ITEM	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
IGF	97,392.53	120,000.00	62,210.08	120,000.00	452687 .31		82,618.7 0		
DACF	2,652,206.16	2,974,421.00	1,453,382.98	3,726,874.86	130733 6.44		1,865,26 1.38		
MP's CF	125, 345.52	280,000.00	312,132.16	150,000.00	379,40 7.68		321,412. 27		
PWDs CF	53,044,12	54,000.00	59,488.42	200,000.00	134871 .22		133,146. 16		

MSHAP	13,261.03	13,328.00	14,872.11	17,418.94	12351.23		7,708.38		
GSFP	-	-	-	700,000.00					
SRWSP	-	-	-	-					
DDF	55,438.00	1,102,610.00	736,416.00	1,762,990.32	1122497.64		883,204.03		
GSOP	-	-	-	-					
UNFPA	-	-	-	-					
UDG	-	-	-	-					
LEAP	-	-	-	-					
OTHERS	1,438,750.00	2,849,745.00	1,188,991.59	2,089,036.08	2518020.56		2,346,285.32		
TOTAL	4,257,047.72	7,394,104.00	3,824,934.34	8,356,220.20	6220759.73		5,639,636.24		

UPDATE ON EXPENDITURE

Karaga district is disburse funds for various purposes. This is done in line with the laid down processes aim at meeting the development needs of the citizenry in order to fulfil the mandate of the Assembly as development authority. The responsibilities of the Assembly are so many that the funds realized usually do not meet the needs of the Assembly. These expenditures though numerous are grouped into four (4) categories. These are Compensation, Goods and Services, Investments and Assets as shown in table 2

Update on Expenditure

EXPENDITURE ITEM	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
COMPENSATION		1,341,355	1,209,011.19		1472012.55		2,150.183. 67		
GOODS AND SERVICE		1702704.18	1087,702.91		2919420.33		2.059,876. 90		
INVESTMENT/ ASSETS		1,601,750.00	1787,982.21		1008950.20		1,932,283. 44		
OTHERS		4,212,466.57	1084711.13						
TOTAL		8858275.75	5,169,407.44		5400383.08		6,142,344. 01		

Update on Development Indicators and Targets

Performance of Core Indicators at the District Level

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
1.	Total output in agricultural production			10,532.						
	i. Maize	10,031	10,500	55	10,600		10,700	9,600	10,800	
	ii. Rice (milled),	2902.5	3050	2989	3050		3100	3000	3200	
	iii. Millet	4,540	4,800	4,767	4,900		5,000	4000	5,100	
	iv. Sorghum			5,177.6						
	v. Cassava	5,312	5,500	0	5,600		5,700	3000	5,800	
	vi. Yam			11,161.						
	vii. Cocoyam	10,943	11,000	86	11,100		11,200	8000	11,300	
	viii. Plantain			26,671.						
	ix. Groundnut	26,149	26,500	98	26,600		26,700	27000	26,800	
	x. Cowpea									
	xi. Soybean									
	xii. Cocoa							8000		
	xiii. Shea butter	11,525	11,700	8,400	11,800		11,900	9000	12,000	
	xiv. Oil palm			4,379.5						
	xv. Cashew nut	4,171	4,300	5	4,271		4,571	0	4,471	

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
	xvi. Cotton			9,013.2						
	xvii. Cattle	8,584	8,700	0	8,684		8,784	11,000	8,884	
	xviii. Sheep							12000		
	xix. Goat							10000		
	xx. Pig									
	xxi. Poultry									
		6,000	7,000	6,189	6,500		6,800	4000	7,000	
		5,000	6,000	5,155	5,500		5,800	5000	6,000	
		7,000	8,000	7,310	7,500		7,800		8,000	
		20,000	25,000	20,690	20,800		30,000		30,200	
2.	Percentage of arable land under cultivation		25%	30%	33%	36%		39%		
3.	Number of new industries established		5	8	5	8		10		
	i. Agriculture,									
	ii. Industry,									
	iii. Service									
4.	Number of new jobs created		1718	2000	1850	200		2500	3000	
	iv. Agriculture									
	v. Industry									
	vi. Service									
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT									
5.	Net enrolment ratio		103.8	97.8	97.1	100	98.1	80		
	i. Kindergarten		87.8	94.6	79.0	100	82.0	70		
	ii. Primary		35.1	35.5	34.3	45	42.0	50		
	iii. JHS									
6.	Gender Parity Index		0.95		0.93		0.94			
	i. Kindergarten		0.89		0.95		0.83			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Actual 1 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
	ii. Primary		0.76		0.96		0.83			
	iii. JHS		0.76		0.73		0.73			
	iv. SHS									
7.	Completion rate		103%		81.7%	100%				
	i. Kindergarten		105%		101.4%	100%				
	ii. Primary		41%		80.2%	100%				
	iii. JHS									
	iv. SHS									
8.	Number of operational health facilities		19	33	19	33	19	39	0	
	i. CHP Compound		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	ii. Clinic		2	2	2	4	2	4	0	
	iii. Health Centre		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	iv. Hospital									
9.	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card									
	i. Total (by sex)									
	ii. Indigents									
	iii. Informal									
	iv. Aged									
	v. Under 18years									
	vi. Pregnant women									
10.	Number of births and deaths registered									
	i. Birth (sex)									
	ii. Death (sex, age group)									
11.										
			182	20	10	20				

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources¹ i. District ii. Urban iii. Rural		7	0	0					
12.	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services i. District ii. Urban iii. Rural									
			20,131	20,498	8,771		10,500			
13.	Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)				127/100	79/100,000				
14.	Malaria case fatality (Institutional) i. Sex ii. Age group									
15.	Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse i. Child trafficking (sex) ii. Child abuse (sex)		0	3	0	10	6			
Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment										

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

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
16.	Percentage of road network in good condition									
	Total									
	Urban		16	132	0		0			
	Feeder		253	100	66		5			
17.	Percentage of communities covered by electricity									
	District		26	15		15 (5 ONGIONG)	70	50		
	Urban		7	10		0				
18.	Reported cases of crime									
	i. Men,		37			52				
	ii. Women		1			6				
	iii. Children		0			5				
19.	Percentage of annual action plan implemented							90		
20.	Number of communities affected by disaster		15	12		9		15		
	i. Bushfire		22	54		35		3		
	ii. Floods									

UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues in 2020

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocation GH¢	Actual receipt GH¢	No of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
Ghana School Feeding Programme	0	0	9,000	8,000
Capitation Grants	101,649.46	101,649.46	22,484	22484
National Health Insurance Scheme	0	0	50,200	25,600
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	N/A	N/A	3000	1500
National Youth Employment Program	0	0	350	250
One District-One Factory Programme	0	0		
One Village-One Dam Programme	0	0	28,000	28,000
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme			7,200	5,100
Free SHS Programme			1,901	1,750
National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP)	-	-	-	-
Implementation of Infrastructural for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
Modernizing agriculture in ghana			40,100	28,300

Update on Evaluations Conducted

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/programme/ project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
Process Evaluation	Mid-Year Review on the implementation of the 2020 Composite Annual Action Plan	District Planning and Coordinating Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Implementation Reports • Design and use of data collection templates • Power point presentations by decentralized departments • Stake holder Discussions, • Identification of key issues • Drawing of lessons and best practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of donor and statutory funds affected the speedy implementation of programmes and projects • Inadequate furniture in basic schools across the district • Poor road network and inaccessibility of large parts of the district affected the implementation of the plan • High incidence of maternal deaths being reported in the district • Infrastructure deficit in education, health, agric, water and sanitation etc. • Inability of the Assembly to mobilize more internally generated funds • Inadequate inter-sectorial collaboration and coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for the Assembly to strengthen its revenue mobilization capacity to generate more revenue for its development • More stake holder engagements for the public to appreciate the challenges of the Assembly and buy into its work • Strengthen the infrastructure and human resource base of the district hospital • Ensure the effective operation of the Town and Area Councils • Improve inter-sectorial collaboration and coordination

Update on Evaluations Conducted

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/programme/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
Ex-anti evaluation on physical projects	Needs assessment of communities on physical projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 1No 3-unit classroom blocks • Construction of 1No CHPS Compound • Construction of 1No 8km road • Completion of Karaga Girls Model JHS 	District Planning and Coordinating Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field visits to prospective communities • DPCU Meetings to discuss field reports • Other stake holder engagements (Assembly persons) • Prioritization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate classroom blocks in many of the communities in the district • Inadequate furniture in the schools • Inadequate infrastructure in many of the designated CHPS Zones resulting in the use of makeshift facilities to dispense treatments at the zones • Poor road network in the district • Inadequate inter-sectorial collaboration. It was discovered that the road that was being packaged by the Assembly has been awarded by the department of feed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of the 1No 3-unit classroom blocks at Karaga • The CHPS Compound should at Gundogu • The 1No 8km road should be constructed to other deprived areas of the district • Strengthen monitoring to ensure project completes in time • Assembly strengthen the DPCU to conduct proper assessments before projects are executed to ensure

				roads at the regional without notice to the Assembly	interventions meets the needs and aspirations of the people
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Update on PM&E Conducted

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/programme/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
Community Score Card	Construction of 1No 3-unit classroom Karaga	Empowerment for Life-Local Non-Governmental Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of stakeholders (District Level) on the processes involved and tool to be used • Selection of the project to be monitored through consensus • Sensitization of the community members on the processes and the tool involve • Selection, formation and training of community monitoring team on the use of the community score card • Development of the score card indicators/questionnaire and agreement on the scoring criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Selection was participatory as it was requested by the Assembly and found expression in the Annual Plan of the Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District should enhance the participatory through effective engagement of the people on proposed capital projects

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The indicators/questionnaire covers all aspects of the project life cycle (initiation, design, procurement, execution, monitoring and evaluation) 		
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Update on PM&E Conducted

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/programme/ project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation of stakeholders (District and community level) on the indicators and the scoring criteria Monitoring of the community people and scoring the performance of all aspects of the project based on the indicators/questionnaire Civil Society Organization (Empowerment for Life) engaging the District Assembly and scoring the performance of the District and the contractor based on the indicators/questionnaire Interface meeting for the community and the District Assembly to discuss and agree on the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Though documentations of the Assembly indicated compliance to all rules and regulations the Community members, except the Assemblyman did not know how the contractor was selected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Even though the Assemblyman may not be a member of the entity committee he could be invited to tender committee meeting for observation Assembly persons should

			most realistic and appropriate scores for all the indicators/questionnaire		brief community members after such meetings
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Update on PM&E Conducted

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/programe/ project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District forum to disseminate the results of the monitoring process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress of work was satisfactory to community stakeholders. Even though the project was handed over at the time of filing the report, the contractor has met the times lines Citizens perception of the project was highly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is the need for District Assembly to publish its monitoring reports

				positive as one that meets the aspirations of the people	
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CHAPTER FOUR

THE WAY FORWARD INTRODUCTION

Every developmental effort is associated in one way or the other with challenges of varying degrees. The extent and quality of the management regime put forward for these challenges determine the success of the intervention. Below are some challenges identified in the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan and measures outlined to overcome the identified challenges in the near future.

KEY ISSUES

In spite of the successes achieved in the implementation of the programmes and projects a number of challenges were encountered in the course of these implementations. Some of the challenges encountered include;

1. Late release of statutory funds from Central Government.
2. Inadequate agriculture extension officers
3. Inadequate funds to carry out field visits, home visits and hold regular departmental meetings.
4. Inadequate logistics for effective and efficient service delivery
5. Practice of open defecation especially on refuse dumps and unauthorized places.
6. Poor road network linking communities
7. Inadequate residential accommodation for District officers.

KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED

With these challenges in place the Karaga District Assembly can make tremendous strides by taking measures that will address the above challenges. To address the challenges, the following measures have been taken;

1. Allocation of IGF to facilitate meetings and provide logistics for office work.
2. Reactivation of the Town/Area Councils to increase revenue
3. Building the capacity of area councils to collect more revenue
4. Support the implementation of the Community Led Total Sanitation to enable the district attain district wide ODF
5. Opening up roads in some communities to facilitate movement to those communities.
6. Construction of teachers quarters to improve accommodation of teachers
7. Construction of nurses quarters to improve accommodation
8. Drilling of boreholes to improve water situation

KEY ISSUES YET TO BE ADDRESSED

While some measures have been taken to address the challenges currently being faced by the District in its smooth running, a couple of these key issues are yet to be addressed. Some of the issues yet to be addressed include the following;

1. Inadequate staffing for some critical departments eg extension officers
2. Inadequate means of transport to facilitate field visits by field officers.
3. Inadequate office accommodation for some departments
4. Inadequate residential accommodation for District officers.
5. Inadequate inter-sectorial collaboration and corporation
6. Poor records resulting in poor data management

APENDIX



1 NO NURSES QUARTERS AT KARAGA HOSPITAL



COMPLETED CHPS COMPUND AT NAMANG



RESHAPING OF NYANGBOLO -TULINGA – SHEBO FEDER ROAD



SUPPLY OF 300 DUAL DESK TO SELECTED SCHOOLS



ASSEMBLY BLOCK RENOVATED PHASE1



STAFF BUNGALOW RENOVATED