

# **BUILSA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**



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

## **ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR 2014**

**PREPARED BY:  
MUNICIPAL PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT  
JULY 2015**

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## **Acronyms**

1. RCC-Regional Co-ordinating Council
2. CWSA- Community Water and Sanitation Agency
3. WFP-World Food Programme
4. GSOP- Ghana Social Opportunities Project
5. DDF- District Development Facility
6. DACF- District Assembly Common Fund
7. APR- Annual Progress Report
8. GSGDA 11- Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda 2
9. ASDR- Age Specific Death Rate
10. SSS-Senior Secondary School
11. SHS-Senior High School
12. CAAP- Composite Annual Action Plan
13. DMTDP- District Medium Term Development Plan
14. DPCU- District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
15. MMDAs-Metropolitan/Municipal/ District Assembly's
16. RPCU-Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit
17. MLGRD- Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
18. NDPC- National Development Planning Council
19. M&E- Monitoring and Evaluation
20. FOAT- Functional Organizational Assessment Tool
21. DA- District Assembly

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The report is on the annual performance of the Builsa North District Assembly's 2014 Annual Action Plan derived from the 2014 – 2017 Medium Term Development Plan under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II Policy Framework.

The report contains a comparative analysis of the performance of the District on some core National indicators as well as some district Specific indicators with reference to the level of their achievement in 2013.

Most of the development programmes, projects and activities were successfully completed while others were at various stages of implementation.

The Assembly continued its collaboration with the decentralized departments and its development partners such as the Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC), CWSA, WFP, GSOP, DDF Secretariat and Non-Governmental Organizations. Other collaborating partners were the Traditional Authorities, Security Agencies and all Party Operatives in the District, among others. The support from all these bodies contributed immensely to the overall development of the District.

The main challenge of the District Assembly was funding that resulted from the delay in the quarterly releases of the DACF as well as the inability to mobilise enough Internally Generated Funds.



## **Physical Features**

### **Climatic Conditions**

The District has mean monthly temperatures ranging between 21.9<sup>0</sup> C and 34.1<sup>0</sup> C. The highest temperatures are recorded in March and this can rise to 45<sup>0</sup> C, whereas the lowest temperatures are recorded in January. The dry season is characterized by dry harmattan winds

There is only one rainy season, which builds up gradually from little rains in April to a maximum in August-September, and then declines sharply coming to a complete halt in mid-October when the dry season sets in. Rainfalls are very torrential and range between 85mm and 1,150mm p.a.

### **Relief and Geology**

The topography of the District is undulating and sloppy; ranging from 200 to 300 metres above sea level. These are found in the Northern part of the District particularly around Bachonsa and Chuchuliga zones. In the valleys of Sissili, Kulpawn, Besibeli, Tono, Asibelika and the Azimzim, the slopes are gentler and range from 150 metres to 200 metres above sea level.

### **Political Administration**

The General Assembly is the highest administrative and legislative body in the District with a membership of forty-four (44) comprising thirty-one (31) elected members and thirteen (13) appointed members. In all, out of the total number of forty four (44) Honorable Assembly Members of the General Assembly, six (6) are women and thirty nine (38) are men.

There are five (5) Town/ Area Councils with 31 Electoral Areas in the District namely Sandema and Wiaga Town Councils, The rest are Chuchuliga Area Council, Siniensi Area Council and Kadema Area Council. All the Sub-District Structures have been inaugurated with executives duly elected.

In terms of office accommodation, the offices of Siniensi and Kadema can be used currently for official work without major renovation. The two offices will however require furnishing before they can be put to use. The offices of Sandema Town Council and Chuchuliga Area Council have been allocated to the Ghana Police Service. As a result of this situation, the District is planning to construct two council offices for the two Councils. The Wiaga Town Council office will however require major renovation and furnishing.

### **Demographic Characteristics**

#### **Population Size and Distribution by locality**

The table below shows that the total population of the Builsa North District according to the 2010 population and housing census was 56,477 constituting about 27,792 males and 28,685 females.

The table further indicated that 5,955 of the total population reside in the urban areas whilst 50,522 dwelled in the rural setting.

Table 1: Population Size and Distribution by locality

Age Group	Sex			Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
All Ages	56,477	27,792	28,685	5,955	50,522

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Household Population Size and Distribution

The average household size of the District is 5.2 persons and this compares favorably with the national figure of 5.1 persons for Rural Savanna areas.

The Household sizes in the relatively larger communities are smaller e.g. Sandema 4.3, and Wiaga 4.1 persons per household.

### Fertility

This is the number of children born alive by women during their reproductive life time. The 2010 Population and Housing Census has data on females aged 12 years and older. Table 2 shows that the total fertility rate for Builsa North District is 3.6 which is greater than the regional rate of 3.4. Builsa South District recorded the highest total fertility rate of 4.3 in the region.

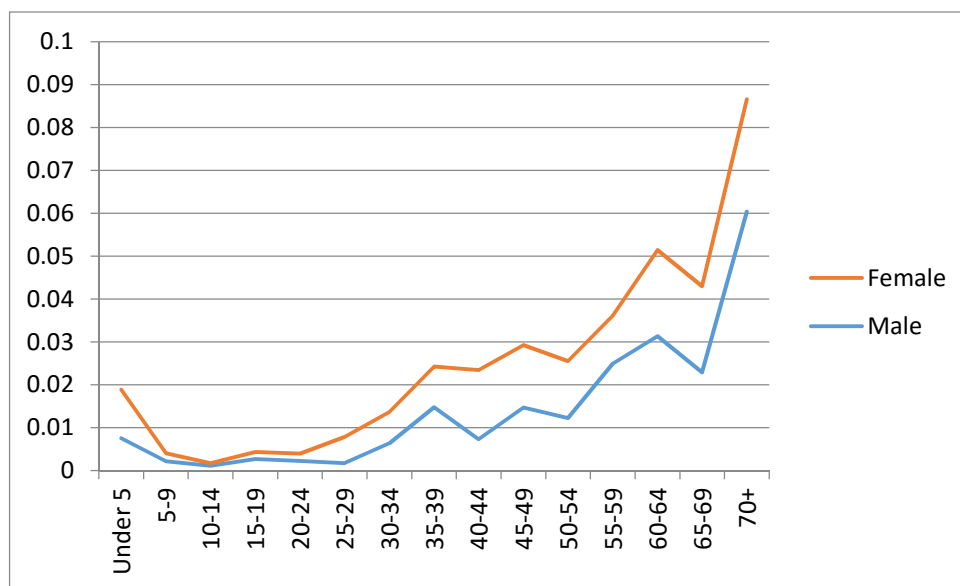
### Mortality

This is one of the components of population characteristics. It is a key determinant factor of population growth and reflects the health status of a population.

#### Age-specific death rate (ASDR)

This is the number of deaths recorded in a specified age group per 1,000 of the population of that age group. Figure 1 shows the ASDR for males and females in the district. From the figure below, the ASDR is greater for males than for females. The ASDR for males and females aged 65-69 is approximately 0.9 and 0.6 respectively. The ASDR for both sexes for age groups such as 25-29, 20-24 15-19, 10-14 and 5-9 are almost the same whilst others like 65-69 and 70 plus are extremely high. The figure indicates that the ASDR for females (0.02) aged 5-9 is higher than for males (0.01) within the same age group.

**Figure 1: Reported age specific death rates by Sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Religious Affiliation

Table 2 shows the population of Builsa North District by religion and sex. It shows that 17.4 percent of the population in the district are Catholics, Traditionalist (36.0%) and Islam constitute 12.8 percent. The population of persons with no religion represents 2.2 percent; protestant (Anglican, Lutheran etc.) constitutes 8.4 percent, Pentecostal 16.9 percent and other Christians 4.5percent.

The table also show that 40.2 percent of the male population are Traditionalist compared to 31.8 percent of the female population. The percentage of male population in Islam is 13.0 as against 12.7 percent of the female population.

**Table 2: Population by religion and sex**

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	56,477	100.0	27,792	100.0	28,685	100.0
No Religion						

	1,227	2.2	673	2.4	554	1.9
Catholic	9,821	17.4	4,432	15.9	5,389	18.8
Protestant(Anglican Lutheran etc.)	4,759	8.4	2,126	7.6	2,633	9.2
Pentecostal/Charismatic	9,552	16.9	4,225	15.2	5,327	18.6
Other Christians	2,552	4.5	1,081	3.9	1,471	5.1
Islam	7,247	12.8	3,610	13.0	3,637	12.7
Traditionalist	20,312	36.0	11,183	40.2	9,129	31.8
Other (Specify)	1,007	1.8	462	1.7	545	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Literacy and Education

This refers to the ability to read and write in any language with understanding. The ability to read and write is a key factor for access and utilization of information to enhance socio-economic development.

Table 3 indicate the population of the Builsa North District aged 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status. From the table, the population of persons aged 11 years and older who are none-literates are 19,939 and literates constitute 19,535.

The data also show that the population of people who are literates in English only is 67.2 percent and literates in English and Ghanaian language only being 28.7 percent.

The population of persons who are male literates constitute 10,278 and females being 9,257. The percentage of males and females who are literates in English only is 64.9 and 69.8 respectively. It is also clear that 30.5 percent of males are literates in English and Ghanaian languages as against 26.7 percent females.

**Table 3: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status**

	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language	Other
<b>Both sexes</b>									
<b>Total</b>	19,939	19,535	100	67.2	3.7	28.7	0.2	0.2	0.0
11-14	550	4,740	100	80.1	3.3	16.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
15-19	960	5,455	100	74.6	3.1	22.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
20-24	1,451	3,071	100	61.4	2.8	35.5	0.2	0.1	0.0
25-29	1,811	1,873	100	56.1	3.9	39.1	0.5	0.3	0.0
30-34	2,107	1,240	100	54.8	3.6	41.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
35-39	2,161	842	100	53.6	6.3	39.3	0.1	0.7	0.0
40-44	2,015	574	100	53.5	4.7	39.7	0.7	1.4	0.0

45-49	1,590	463	100	46.9	7.8	44.1	1.1	0.2	0.0
50-54	1,456	419	100	54.2	3.6	41.5	0.2	0.5	0.0
55-59	950	279	100	45.2	5.7	48.4	0.0	0.7	0.0
60-64	1,111	212	100	50.0	5.7	43.9	0.0	0.5	0.0
65+	3,777	367	100	57.5	6.5	35.7	0.0	0.3	0.0
<b>Male</b>		-							
<b>Total</b>	8,647	10,278	100	64.9	4.0	30.5	0.3	0.3	0.0
11-14	350	2,367	100	79.5	3.8	16.3	0.3	0.2	0.0
15-19	559	2,803	100	74.0	3.2	22.4	0.2	0.2	0.0
20-24	654	1,586	100	59.5	2.5	37.6	0.1	0.2	0.0
25-29	728	974	100	53.6	3.7	41.8	0.5	0.4	0.0
30-34	899	679	100	52.3	3.4	43.9	0.4	0.0	0.0
35-39	938	485	100	47.4	7.4	43.7	0.2	1.2	0.0
40-44	893	330	100	51.5	7.0	39.4	0.9	1.2	0.0
45-49	705	247	100	41.3	10.1	47.0	1.2	0.4	0.0
50-54	642	254	100	52.8	4.3	41.7	0.4	0.8	0.0
55-59	407	194	100	44.3	6.2	49.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
60-64	426	148	100	45.9	6.8	46.6	0.0	0.7	0.0
65+	1,446	211	100	50.2	8.1	41.2	0.0	0.5	0.0
<b>Female</b>		-							
<b>Total</b>	11,292	9,257	100	69.8	3.3	26.7	0.2	0.1	0.0
11-14	200	2,373	100	80.8	2.9	16.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
15-19	401	2,652	100	75.3	3.0	21.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
20-24	797	1,485	100	63.4	3.2	33.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
25-29	1,083	899	100	58.8	4.1	36.3	0.6	0.2	0.0
30-34	1,208	561	100	57.9	3.9	38.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-39	1,223	357	100	61.9	4.8	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44	1,122	244	100	56.1	1.6	40.2	0.4	1.6	0.0
45-49	885	216	100	53.2	5.1	40.7	0.9	0.0	0.0
50-54	814	165	100	56.4	2.4	41.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	543	85	100	47.1	4.7	47.1	0.0	1.2	0.0
60-64	685	64	100	59.4	3.1	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	2,331	156	100	67.3	4.5	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Past school attendance

Table 4 show the distribution of past school attendance for persons aged 3 years and older by sex and highest level of school attended. From the table about 36.1 percent of total population aged 3 years and older in Builsa North District have had primary education, followed by JSS/JHS (19.1%), SSS/SHS (17.2%) and middle school education (9.7%).

The table also indicates that with those ever attended school, the proportion of males with primary education is 35.4 percent whilst that of females is 36.8 percent. The proportion of males with JSS/JHS is 14.9 percent whereas that for females is 23.7 percent. The proportion of males

and females who have middle school education are 11.1 percent and 8.1 percent respectively. The proportion of females who ever attended SSS/SHS is greater (17.7 %) than males (16.7 %). The proportion of males ever attended tertiary education is 10.7 percent which is about twice the proportion of females who ever had tertiary education (4.8 percent).

### Current school attendance school

Table 4 shows the distribution of persons 3 years and older who are in school at the time of the census by sex and level of education. From Table 3.9, a total of 21,247 persons aged 3 years and older are attending school. Of those attending school, more than half (51.5 percent) are in primary school, followed by those in JSS/JHS (18.5 percent) and those in nursery (11.3 percent).

**Table 4: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex**

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	21,247	100.0	11,096	100.0	10,151	100.0	8,660	100.0	4,542	100.0	4,118	100.0
Nursery	2,407	11.3	1,296	11.7	1,111	10.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	1,805	8.5	938	8.5	867	8.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	10,947	51.5	5,741	51.7	5,206	51.3	3,122	36.1	1,608	35.4	1,514	36.8
JSS/JHS	3,923	18.5	1,953	17.6	1,970	19.4	1,651	19.1	675	14.9	976	23.7
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	840	9.7	506	11.1	334	8.1
SSS/SHS	1,699	8.0	889	8.0	810	8.0	1,487	17.2	760	16.7	727	17.7
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	212	2.4	127	2.8	85	2.1
Vocational/ Technical/Commercial	159	0.7	105	0.9	54	0.5	300	3.5	182	4.0	118	2.9
Post middle/ secondary certificate	92	0.4	48	0.4	44	0.4	365	4.2	197	4.3	168	4.1
Tertiary	215	1.0	126	1.1	89	0.9	683	7.9	487	10.7	196	4.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

### Economic Activity Status by Age-group

Table 5 below shows the economic activity status of persons aged 15 years and older by sex in the Builsa North District. From the table, the total population of persons aged 15 years and older by economic activity status is 34,184. The table indicate that the proportion of economically active population aged 15 years and older is 71.9 percent whilst that of the economically inactive group is 28.1 percent.

### Economically Active Population by Age-group

Table 5 shows that the proportion of persons aged 15 years and older who are economically active is 71.9 percent. The table further indicate that many more males (75.3%) than females (68.9%) belong to the economically active population. The proportion of males who are employed is 97.1 percent and females constitute 96.6 percent. The proportion of the population who are unemployed in the Builsa North District is 3.2 percent. Those who are employed and worked for at least an hour in the last 7 days preceding census night is 94.2 percent and those who did not work but had job to go back is 5.2 percent.

**Table 5: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex**

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	34,184	100.0	16,208	100.0	17,976	100.0
<b>Economically active</b>	24,591	71.9	12,208	75.3	12,383	68.9
<b>Employed</b>	23,812	96.8	11,856	97.1	11,956	96.6
<i>Worked</i>	22,438	94.2	11,199	94.5	11,239	94.0
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,246	5.2	588	5.0	658	5.5
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	128	0.5	69	0.6	59	0.5
<b>Unemployed</b>	779	3.2	352	2.9	427	3.4
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	344	44.2	140	39.8	204	47.8
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	435	55.8	212	60.2	223	52.2
<b>Economically not active</b>	9,593	28.1	4,000	24.7	5,593	31.1
Did home duties (household chore)	2,642	27.5	679	17.0	1,963	35.1
Full time education	4,272	44.5	2,346	58.7	1,926	34.4
Pensioner/Retired	147	1.5	106	2.7	41	0.7
Disabled/Sick	631	6.6	297	7.4	334	6.0
Too old/young	1,509	15.7	398	10.0	1,111	19.9
Other	392	4.1	174	4.4	218	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## Economically Not Active Population by Age-group

Table 6 also shows the distribution of the population aged 15 years and older in the Builsa North District who is economically not active by age group and sex. The table indicates that the proportion of the population aged 15-19 years who are economically not active is 28.1 percent found in Builsa North District. The proportion of males aged 65 and plus years who are not economically active is 42.7 percent. The proportions of females aged 15-19 years who are economically not active constitute 60.8 percent.

**Table 6: Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status**

Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both sexes</b>								
Total	34,184	100.0	23,812	69.7	779	2.3	9,593	28.1
15 - 19	6,415	100.0	2,429	37.9	84	1.3	3,902	60.8
20 - 24	4,522	100.0	2,677	59.2	203	4.5	1,642	36.3
25 - 29	3,684	100.0	2,885	78.3	194	5.3	605	16.4
30 - 34	3,347	100.0	2,898	86.6	105	3.1	344	10.3
35 - 39	3,003	100.0	2,727	90.8	41	1.4	235	7.8
40 - 44	2,589	100.0	2,345	90.6	45	1.7	199	7.7
45 - 49	2,053	100.0	1,843	89.8	23	1.1	187	9.1
50 - 54	1,875	100.0	1,637	87.3	16	0.9	222	11.8
55 - 59	1,229	100.0	1,052	85.6	13	1.1	164	13.3
60 - 64	1,323	100.0	965	72.9	34	2.6	324	24.5
65+	4,144	100.0	2,354	56.8	21	0.5	1,769	42.7
<b>Male</b>								
Total	16,208	100.0	11,856	69.7	352	2.3	4,000	28.1
15 - 19	3,362	100.0	1,393	37.9	34	1.3	1,935	60.8
20 - 24	2,240	100.0	1,350	59.2	84	4.5	806	36.3
25 - 29	1,702	100.0	1,359	78.3	106	5.3	237	16.4
30 - 34	1,578	100.0	1,420	86.6	49	3.1	109	10.3
35 - 39	1,423	100.0	1,331	90.8	15	1.4	77	7.8
40 - 44	1,223	100.0	1,146	90.6	17	1.7	60	7.7
45 - 49	952	100.0	885	89.8	10	1.1	57	9.1
50 - 54	896	100.0	821	87.3	7	0.9	68	11.8
55 - 59	601	100.0	540	85.6	8	1.1	53	13.3
60 - 64	574	100.0	479	72.9	14	2.6	81	24.5
65+	1,657	100.0	1,132	56.8	8	0.5	517	42.7
<b>Female</b>								
Total	17,976	100.0	11,956	69.7	427	2.3	5,593	28.1
15 - 19	3,053	100.0	1,036	37.9	50	1.3	1,967	60.8
20 - 24	2,282	100.0	1,327	59.2	119	4.5	836	36.3
25 - 29	1,982	100.0	1,526	78.3	88	5.3	368	16.4
30 - 34	1,769	100.0	1,478	86.6	56	3.1	235	10.3
35 - 39	1,580	100.0	1,396	90.8	26	1.4	158	7.8
40 - 44	1,366	100.0	1,199	90.6	28	1.7	139	7.7
45 - 49	1,101	100.0	958	89.8	13	1.1	130	9.1
50 - 54	979	100.0	816	87.3	9	0.9	154	11.8
55 - 59	628	100.0	512	85.6	5	1.1	111	13.3
60 - 64	749	100.0	486	72.9	20	2.6	243	24.5
65+	2,487	100.0	1,222	56.8	13	0.5	1,252	42.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## Occupation

Table 7 contains data on occupation which shows that 69.8 percent of employed population aged 15 years and older are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 10.2 percent are service and sales workers, 8.7 percent are craft and related trades workers and, 4.1 percent are professionals.

The proportion of employed males aged 15 years and older who are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers constituted the largest population of 77.6percent and Technicians and associate professionals are the least with 0.9 percent. For employed females aged 15 years and older, skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers form the majority with 62.2 percent and the plant and machine operators and assemblers were the least with 0.6 percent.

**Table 7: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex**

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,812	100.0	11,856	100.0	11,956	100.0
Managers	302	1.3	114	1.0	188	1.6
Professionals	977	4.1	566	4.8	411	3.4
Technicians and associate professionals	189	0.8	102	0.9	87	0.7
Clerical support workers	183	0.8	116	1.0	67	0.6
Service and sales workers	2,434	10.2	540	4.6	1,894	15.8
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	16,630	69.8	9,197	77.6	7,433	62.2
Craft and related trades workers	2,082	8.7	653	5.5	1,429	12.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	309	1.3	238	2.0	71	0.6
Elementary occupations	705	3.0	329	2.8	376	3.1
Other occupations	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## Industry

Table 8 shows the proportions of employed males and females in the various industries in Builsa North District. The agriculture, forestry and the fishing industry employed about 63.9percent of the work force aged 15 years and older. This is followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry employing about 8.5 percent.

The information and communication, financial and insurance activities and arts entertainment and recreation are the industries with the least percentage of 0.1 percent each.

The proportion of employed male population aged 15 years and older in agriculture, forestry and fishing is 70.0 percent, 4.3 percent in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, 2.7 percent in manufacturing and 1.3 percent in transportation and storage. The percentage of females in agriculture, forestry and fishing is 57.9 percent.

**Table 8: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex**

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,812	100.0	11,856	100.0	11,956	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	15,214	63.9	8,297	70.0	6,917	57.9
Mining and quarrying	146	0.6	85	0.7	61	0.5
Manufacturing	1,442	6.1	319	2.7	1,123	9.4
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	45	0.2	28	0.2	17	0.1
Construction	232	1.0	218	1.8	14	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,031	8.5	515	4.3	1,516	12.7
Transportation and storage	167	0.7	159	1.3	8	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	746	3.1	56	0.5	690	5.8
Information and communication	15	0.1	11	0.1	4	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	30	0.1	24	0.2	6	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	63	0.3	29	0.2	34	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	95	0.4	70	0.6	25	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	344	1.4	270	2.3	74	0.6
Education	886	3.7	512	4.3	374	3.1
Human health and social work activities	296	1.2	148	1.2	148	1.2
Arts entertainment and recreation	12	0.1	12	0.1	0	0.0
Other service activities	396	1.7	174	1.5	222	1.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	1,649	6.9	927	7.8	722	6.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

**Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census**

## Employment Status

Table 9 shows information on employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The table shows that about 65.4 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are self-employed without employee(s), contributing family workers is 20.4 percent and those who are employees in the various sectors constitute 9.0 percent.

The percentage of males and females aged 15 years and older who are self employed with employee(s) are 11.4 percent and 6.6 percent respectively.

**Table 9: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex**

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,812	100.0	11,856	100.0	11,956	100.0
Employee	2,141	9.0	1,355	11.4	786	6.6
Self employed without employee(s)	15,573	65.4	7,998	67.5	7,575	63.4
Self employed with employee(s)	539	2.3	274	2.3	265	2.2
Casual worker	298	1.3	155	1.3	143	1.2
Contributing family worker	4,851	20.4	1,934	16.3	2,917	24.4
Apprentice	221	0.9	57	0.5	164	1.4

Domestic employee (House help)	165	0.7	74	0.6	91	0.8
Other	24	0.1	9	0.1	15	0.1

**Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census**

## Employment Sector

Table 10 presents information on employed population aged 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. The table indicates that 91.6 percent of the employed population aged 15 years and older work in the private informal sector.

The proportion of employed male population aged 15 years and older in the public sector (Government) is 8.6 percent which is higher than the female population of 4.9 percent. The proportion of employed female population aged 15 years and older in the private informal sector is 93.7 percent which is more than their male counterparts with 89.5 percent.

**Table 10: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex**

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,812	100.0	11,856	100.0	11,956	100.0
Public (Government)	1,608	6.8	1,019	8.6	589	4.9
Private Formal	291	1.2	170	1.4	121	1.0
Private Informal	21,813	91.6	10,613	89.5	11,200	93.7
Semi-Public/Parastatal	18	0.1	11	0.1	7	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	81	0.3	43	0.4	38	0.3
Other International Organizations	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0

**Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census**

## **Status of the implementation of the MTDP under the GSGDA II**

The preparation of the 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan started in 2013 and the draft document completed in 2014 under the guidance of the National Development Commission and the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit. Three documents guided the preparation of the DMTDP namely: Draft Guidelines on steps in the preparation of the 2014-2017 MTDP, Draft National Policy Development Framework under the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) Guidelines as well as the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA II). The first Composite Annual Action Plan (CAAP) of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan of the Builsa North District Assembly was adopted by the General Assembly in the last quarter of 2013 and implemented in 2014. Four quarterly, a mid and an end of year plan review workshops were conducted for the 2014 Annual Action Plan. Development programmes, projects and activities of the 2014 CAAP were at various levels of implementation by the close of the year. On-going development programmes, projects and activities were rolled-over into the CAAP for 2015.

## **Purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation for 2014**

The 2014 Annual Progress Report is the first of its kind on the implementation of the Builsa North District Assembly's Medium-Term Development Plan (2014 - 2017). The main purpose of the report is to assess the progress made in the implementation of development programmes, projects and activities for the year 2014 based on an assessment of the indicators and targets adopted for monitoring and evaluating the achievements and impacts of interventions made during the period.

## **Processes involved and difficulties encountered**

Two key process activities were undertaken.

As much data that could be obtained from existing Departments of the Assembly and other development stakeholders and partners operating in the district was collated, processed and analyzed. This was done on a sector basis with the primary aim of measuring achievement of performance indicators and targets and identifying challenges that affected their achievement

After the compilation by the District Planning Coordinating Unit, a performance review was organized during which validation was done.

The main challenges encountered in undertaking the two process activities included:

- Inadequate vehicle for DPCU to carry out monitoring and evaluation activities. The vehicle ear-marked for DPCU to carry out monitoring and evaluation is single-cabin pick-up which needs major repair works.
- Late release of funds to carry out DPCU activities. This was as a result of undue delays in releasing funds from the Finance Department of the Assembly which affected timely organization and implementation of DPCU activities.
- Low motivation of DPCU members. This was as a result of the lukewarm attitude of management to adequately resource the DPCU secretariat with the needed logistics as well as provide the required incentives for DPCU members to adequately perform their functions. This could be attributed partly to the low level of importance attached to DPCU functions especially in relation to monitoring and evaluation.
- Difficulty in getting information on some of the indicators as a result of a combination of factors ranging from capacity, logistics and funding challenges. This made it difficult for the DPCU secretariat to obtain data on some core indicators from most Departments of the Assembly as well as other agencies in the District.

## CHAPTER TWO

### MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

#### Programme/Project/Activity Status for 2014

Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance

Activity	Status (%)	Remarks
Organize 2No. District Review Workshops of the 2014 Annual Action Plan	100%	Successfully carried out
Monitor physical development projects	100%	All development projects/programmes were thoroughly monitored
Overhaul Official Vehicles of the Assembly	50%	Insufficient funds impeded the activity
Procure logistics/equipment for DPCU. (1No ,binding machine/materials, carpets curtains and 3No table-top refrigerators )	25%	The irregular flow of the DACF
Provide financial support for the celebration of Feok Festival	100%	The festival was successfully celebrated
Continuation of the construction of the District Assembly's Office Complex	35%	Irregular flow of the DACF
Provision for contingencies	45%	Inadequate funds
Provide funds for the activities of District Fire Service	45%	Irregular flow of the DACF
Procure 100 No. electric poles for rural electrification project	0%	Competing programmes affected procurement
Procure 1No.Tippe truck for sand and gravel	0%	Irregular flow of the DACF
Provision for capacity building of Assembly's staff	100%	Staff capacities were built
Provision for capacity building of General Assembly members	100%	Assembly members capacities were built
Construct and furnish 1No.Town/Area Council office	0%	Inadequate funds

Furnish Bungalows of staff	45%	Irregular flow of the DACF
Provision for Builsa North MP's Social activities	50%	Irregular flow of the DACF
Provision for Builsa North MP's Development activities	65%	Irregular flow of the DACF
Provision for Administrative expenses	75%	Irregular flow of the DACF
Procure 1no.Hard body Pick- Up Vehicle for Revenue Mobilization	0%	Irregular flow of the DACF
Provision for the activities to be undertaken as precursor of 2015 Composite Budget preparation	100%	The 2015 Composite budget was successfully prepared
Provision for Town/Area Councils' activities	0%	Irregular flow of the DACF
renovate and furnish the District Assembly's Guest House	0%	Irregular flow of the DACF
Construct 1No CHPS Compound at Chiok	0%	Irregular flow of the DACF
Provide counterpart funding of donor projects	55%	Irregular flow of the DACF
Provide internet services at the District Community Information Center (CIC)	0%	Irregular flow of the DACF
Construct 1No. 3 Units Classroom Block at Chuchuliga	0%	Irregular flow of the DACF
Promote access to potable water District-wide	45%	19No. boreholes are under construction

Thematic Area: Human Resource Development

Provide financial support for HIV/AIDS/STIs	100%	Completed but still on-going
Purchase fuel for sanitation tractors	100%	Tractors were fueled
Overhauling of sanitation tracks	100%	The tracks were successfully overhauled
Procuring of sanitation equipment's (rakes, cutlasses) and disinfectants/detergents	100%	The equipments were purchased

Programme Area: Education

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Status (%)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Provision of Ghana School Feeding Programme	100%	Successfully carried out
Provision for District Assembly's support to students	65%	Irregular flow of the DACF
Provision for MP's support to students	75%	Irregular flow of the DACF
Provision for Independence day parade	100%	Successfully done
Provision for my first day at school	100%	Successfully carried out
Provision for District Best Teachers' Award	100%	Successfully carried out
Provision for ADEOP Implementation	0%	Irregular flow of DACF

Programme Area: Environmental Health

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Status (%)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Provide financial assistance for malaria prevention and control	100%	Completed but still on-going
Siphon 11 public toilets, 35 WC and institutional latrines	100%	The toilets and latrines were siphoned
Construction of 6 No concrete platforms for public refuse containers	50%	Insufficient funds
Legally acquire and develop final disposal sites for refuse and liquid waste	100%	Site acquired on the way to Siniensi
Scaling up Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	100%	CLTS activities successfully carried out
Completion of 1 No. Hospital theatre	100%	Completed and in use
Rehabilitation of 2 no. slaughter slabs	100%	Completed and in use
Complete the construction of 1 No. 10 seater KVIP Toilet	100%	Completed and in use
Provision for administrative expenses	100%	Expenses were catered for
Promotion of CLTS in the District	100%	Successfully carried out
Construction of 19 No. boreholes uncompleted district wide	80%	Behind schedule
Construction of 5 No. Latrines district wide	100%	Completed and in use
Data Collection of water and sanitation facilities	100%	Successful
Construction of 1 No. Small Town Water System at Kadema	78%	Behind schedule
Procurement and installation of internet facility for the District Assembly	100%	Completed and in use
Rehabilitation of the District Assembly	0%	Insufficient and irregular flow of funds

Organise 4No. DPCU meetings	100%	Successful
Organise DISEC meetings	100%	Successful
Erection of a police Checkpoint towards Fumbisi	100%	Successful

Thematic Area: Private Sector Competitiveness

Programme Area: Agriculture

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Status (%)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Identify, update and disseminate existing technological packages	100%	Successfully updated and disseminated
Introduce improve varieties(high yielding ,short duration, diseases and pest resistance and nutrient fortified crops	100%	Activity was successfully carried out
Intensify the use of mass media communication systems and electronic media for extension delivery (radio programmes information vans, posters	100%	Activity was successfully carried out
Deliver existing technologies as packages to farmers	100%	Activity was successfully carried out
Provision for administrative expenses	100%	Activity was successfully carried out
Intensify field demonstration /field days/study tour to enhance adoption of improve technologies	85%	Transport was a challenge
Organize farmers day celebration	100%	Very successful

Construction of 2no.dag-out dams and other irrigation facilities in 2no.communities	100%	Completed and in use
Engagement of community facilitators	85%	Some facilitators were engaged
Selection of financial intermediaries	55%	Still on-going
Engagement of consultants for the studies and design of 2no.dams	100%	Activity was carried out
Strengthen surveillance of agriculture input trade and use	87%	Inadequate transport facilities
Promote fortification of staples during processing and link them to Ghana School Feeding Programme	75%	Lack of co-ordination
Educate and train consumers on appropriate food combination of available food to improve nutrition	15%	Inadequate funding
Train and resource extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies	10%	Inadequate funding And logistics
Provision of credit facilities to farmers	85%	Still on-going
Hold semi-annual meetings with private and civil society organization	65%	Inadequate funds
Train farmers on how to assess funds from Banks	90%	Still on-going
	100%	The plants are doing well in all

Plant 5 hectares of state/community reserves in 4no. communities		communities
Create 1.5km of fire/ride in each community	100%	Successfully carried out
Establish/rehabilitate community nurseries in 2no.communities	100%	The nurseries were rehabilitated

### Update on disbursements from funding sources (revenue)

SOURCE	2013	2014
DACF	1,613,412.40	585,401.06
IGF	55,860.87	68,325.43
GOG GRANTS	1,342,382.59	500,986.09
DONOR GRANTS	1,392,539.67	1,154,739.41
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>4,404,195.53</b>	<b>2,309,451.99</b>

#### Release of funds

The Assembly receives external funding for its development agenda mainly from two sources which are classified as Grants (release from GOG) and donor funds.

Releases from Central Government include DACF and MPs Constituency Development. The release of these funds is not regular; as a result the Assembly is not always able to implement projects and programmes outlined in the Annual Action Plan and budget as planned. The challenges are often compounded with statutory deduction and compulsory bulk purchase of items for the Assembly.

Release of funds from the Assembly's Development partners particularly donors is rather regular and timely but meager. The DA has to meet all the cumbersome conditions tied to these donor funds before they are released.

#### Internally Generated Fund (IGF)

Revenue generation has been a major problem to the Assembly over the years. Analysis of the performance of IGF of the Assembly from 2013 to 2014 indicates that the Assembly has not been able to mobilize enough revenue to meet its target.

### **Measures to increase IGF**

The District Assembly carried out the following strategies towards its quest to increase revenue mobilization

- a. Rotating revenue collectors
- b. Establishing a new revenue check point along the Navrongo- Chuchuliga trunk road and
- c. Setting- up a revenue taskforce

### **Challenges of mobilizing IGF**

1. Lack of adequate data on ratable items
2. Immovable properties not valued
3. Low participation of management in revenue mobilization

### **Disbursement of funds (expenditure)**

<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>Administration (T&amp;T etc.)</b>	391,506.54	<b>20,497.62</b>
<b>Social Services</b>	2,864.00	<b>34,162.71</b>
<b>Economic Services</b>	277,482.00	<b>13,666.08</b>
<b>Counterpart funding</b>	<b>91,628.00</b>	<b>5,286.75</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>763,480.54</b>	<b>73,613.16</b>

### **Adequacy and availability of funds**

The inflow of funds to the Assembly has never been sufficient to implement the Annual Action Plans of the Assembly. This often hinders our ability to fully realize the set goals and objectives of the Assembly. The District Assembly's' Common Fund (DACF), which is heavily depended upon for the execution of development programmes, projects and activities is either over-burdened with deductions from source or irregularly released to MMDAs but more often affected by both.

Not much was also achieved in terms of capital projects through the utilization of IGF which has been a major challenge over the years. A greater portion of the IGF mobilized in 2014 was used for recurrent expenditure.

The contribution of development partners such as World Bank, CIDA, CWSA, etc to the socio-economic development of the District cannot be over-emphasized through their support in diverse ways in implementation of the 2014 Annual Action Plan.

### Update on Indicators and Targets

Thematic Area: Private Sector Competitiveness

Programme Area: Agriculture

DMTDP GOAL: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT							
GSGDA II POLICY OBJECTIVE: TO FACILITATE MODERNIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION TO ACHIEVE FOOD SELF SUFFICIENCY.							
Objective 1: To increase the production of maize, Sorghum, rice, groundnut, millet and other crops by 2014.							
Indicators	Indicator type	Baseline 2013	Target 2014	Level of achievement of 2014 target.	Target 2015	Remarks	
Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and poultry.		Yield (mt/ha)	Yield (mt/ha)				
CROPS							
Maize	Output	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.0	1. Rainfall drastically reduced from 932.4mm (2013) to 726.70mm (2014) with draught has affected crop production.	
Rice (milled)		1.8	2.0	1.7	2.0		
Sorghum		0.8	1.4	1.1	1.4		
Millet		0.7	1.4	0.7	1.4		
Groundnut		1.0	1.6	1.3	1.6		

Soya beans		0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	(1,200mm)	
Tomatoes		4.5	4.8	4.5	4.8	2. Cost of farm inputs e.g. fertilizer, agrochemicals etc.	
Onions		3.0	3.6	3.1	3.6		
Pepper		1.7	2.4	1.8	2.4		
Sweet Potato		5.6	6.0	5.6	6.0		3. Low extension coverage due to low Extension staff.(7 AERAs)

Objective 2: To increase livestock production and poultry production from 10% to 15% by 2014.

ANIMALS	Indicator type	Baseline 2013	Target 2014	Level of achievement of 2014 target.	Target 2015	Remarks	
Cattle	Output	36,801	38,641	36,900	38,641	Mortality rates for livestock is low due to veterinary activities.	
Sheep		26,529	27,856	27,080	27,856		
Goat		28,620	30,051	29,850	30,051		
Pigs		1,599	1,679	1,600	1,679	Poultry mortality is very high due to inability of vet. Staff to reach all farmers.	
Local fowls		41,532	43,609	42,124	43,609		
Poultry fowls		32,543	34,170	32,000	34,170		
Guinea fowls		33,416	35,087	33,615	35,087		

Objective.3: To reduce post-harvest losses along the value chain of maize, rice sorghum, groundnut, soya and millet by 2014

Improved Cereal seed quality	Out come	35%	33%	34%	32%	Post-harvest training was organized for 672 NRGP farmers and RSSP FBOs.	
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Objective 4: To increase growth in incomes among smallholder farmers by 10% by 2014

Change in farmers	outcome	n.a	2,500 farmers	672 farmers (40 FBOs) received	500 farmers	MoFA-SRID under the NRGP has	
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income			trained on income generation.	training in income generation. 230 farmers (18 FBOs) received loans for production	received production support.	facilitated 230 farmers (m-163, f-67) to get <b>GHC60,050.00</b> as production loan.  More resources needed to train more farmers on taking Farming as Business.	
Objective.5 To intensify the development of out-grower schemes and FBOs to achieve three-tier FBO structure in the district by 2014.							
	<b>Indicator type.</b>	<b>Baseline 2013</b>	<b>Target 2014</b>	<b>Level of achievement of 2014 target.</b>	<b>Target 2015</b>	<b>Remarks</b>	
Increased number of secondary FBOs.	output	42 Prim. FBOs and 2 out-grower schemes	100 FBOs and 5 out-grower schemes	73 FBOs Primary and 3 out-grower schemes.	150 FBOs and 8 out-grower schemes.	MoFA, will collaborate with ADVANCE, Dept. of Cooperatives (DOC) to formally register individuals and FBOs.	
Objective 6: To increase access to inputs and equipment services for increased agricultural productivity by the private sector by 2014.							
Increased access to inputs and equipment	Outcome	n.a	35%	230 farmers received 850 bags of fertilizer for increased production under the NRGF.	1000 farmers	Formation of more FBOs and linkage to collaborators like ADVANCE for equipment support.	
Objective 7 To establish joint platforms for collaboration between MoFA and other partners by end of 2014							
	Input	45%	50%	The Dept. Collaborated	100%	There was effective collaboration	

Enhanced collaboration between partners.				with DA, PAS, BASIC NEEDS, ADVANCE, WFP, ADRO, SNV and SARI.		between the Dept. of Agric. and other collaborators. Funding rather was a challenge.	
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A clear analysis of the pattern of rainfall in 2014 shows that rainfall could not reach the 1,200mm expectation. Farmers were advised to resort to dry season farming alongside other livelihood options as a food security measure.

Even though the environment was dry, there was still water for livestock watering due to improved preservation of water in dams and dug-outs.

Most of the dams and dug-outs in the District need de-silting and other maintenance work to be able to contain more water for improved crop and livestock production especially during the dry season. From the table crop production and yields generally reduced drastically due to poor rains. Rainfall reduced from **932.4mm** (2013) to **726.70mm** (2014). However, livestock production increased tremendously due to the services of veterinary officers making mortality rates low.

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Programme Area: Health

DMTDP GOAL: PREVENTION OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY BY PROVIDING QUALITY AND ACCESSIBLE HEALTH CARE TO ALL PEOPLE						
GSGDA II POLICY OBJECTIVE:						
Indicators	Indicator type	Baseline 2013	Target 2014	Level of Achievement of 2014 Target	Target 2015	Remarks
Objective 1: Intensify prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyles						
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive) Absolute figures	Outcome	68	68	0	60	Change of behavior had been slow
Objective 2.1: Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal child and adolescent health services						

Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	Outcome	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	Education, distribution of LLINs, timely case management
Objective 2.2: Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal child and adolescent health services						
Under-five mortality rate (No. of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	Outcome	36.7	0.1	0.35	0.1	Not seeking Health care early is a challenge
Objective 2.3: Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal child and adolescent health services						
Maternal Mortality ratio (No. of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	Outcome	211.6/100,000	251.6/100,000	-40	0/100,000	West Mamprusi and Builsa South districts contributed to rise of maternal deaths
Neonatal deaths	Outcome	20	14	13	10	Emergency obstetric and neonatal care

The table above gives a summary of the activities, achievements and challenges of the health sector in the Builsa District for the period January to December 2014. It covers broad areas notably; disease surveillance, reproductive and child health, clinical and support services as well as special programmes such as CHPS and NHIS.

The Department in its quest to intensify prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyles in the Builsa North District, HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive) Absolute figures still remain at 68 in 2014 as was recorded in 2013. This is a clear indication that Change of behavior had been slow among the people.

During the period in question the district carried out improve access to quality maternal, neonatal child and adolescent health services (Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population) which had a positive result from 0.8 in 2013 to 0.5 in 2014. This was achieved through education, distribution of LLINs and timely case management.

The mortality rate in children under-five (No. of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births) also reduced from 36.7 in 2013 to 0.35 in 2014. However, the tendency to seek early health care still remains a major challenge.

The Service also recorded the lowest Neonatal deaths from 20 in 2013 to 13 in 2014 as a result of the timely and emergency obstetric and neonatal care rendered by the sector.

**THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT**

DMTDP GOAL: Enhance the capacity of society to prevent and manage disasters to improve the livelihood of the poor and vulnerable in the communities							
GSGDA II POLICY OBJECTIVE: Effective disaster management, social mobilisation and employment generation in the Builsa North District							
<b>Objective 1:</b> Prevention of disaster in the Builsa North District							
INDICATORS	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2013	TARGET 2014	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT OF 2014 TARGET	TARGET 2015	RESPONSIBILITY	REMARKS
Number of Disaster committee meetings held	Out put	1	1	0	2	NADMO/District Assembly	Insufficient Funds
Number of Public Education programmes through radio Community durbars on the causes and prevention of Bush Fires and CSM	Out put	2	3	2	4	NADMO/District Assembly	Insufficient Funds

Number of workshop organize to review disaster preparedness plan	Out put	2	4	0	4	D/A, GNFS Zoomlion Env.t Dep't	Insufficie nt Funds
Number of pre-flood clean-up exercise organize to distil choked drains and gutters and Radio discussions	Out put	3	3	1	4	D/A, GNFS Zoomlion Env.t Dep't	Insufficie nt Funds
Number of Public Education on climate change at Radio stations and community durbars	Out put	3	4	1	5	NADMO, District Assembly	Insufficie nt Funds
Number of Visits to flood prone areas to carry out needs and damage assessment and distribution of relief items	Out put	4	4	0	4	District Assembly, NADMO	Insufficie nt Funds and Lack of relief items
Number of Training for Disaster Volunteer Groups in Disaster	Out put	5	5	0	5	District Assembly, NADMO	Insufficie nt Funds

management							
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THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

<b>DMTDP GOAL: :</b> Enhance the Capacity of Society to improve the livelihood of the Poor and vulnerable in the Communities							
GSGDA II POLICY OBJECTIVE: Build the capacity and integrate the Vulnerable, disadvantaged and Socially excluded into mainstream of development.							
<b>OBJECTIVE 1:</b> To promote the capacities and integrate the Vulnerable, disadvantaged and Socially excluded into mainstream of development.							
INDICATORS	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2013	TARGET 2014	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT OF 2014 TARGET	TARGET 2015	REMARKS	
Increase the number of beneficiaries pro –poor HHs on the LEAP programme	Output	738 HHs	1,403 HHs	1, 205 HHs	2,738	Funds were released for the exercise	
Give prompt response to clients complaints	Output	20 complaints	90 complaints	13 complaints	30 complaints	13 out of 14 cases reported were handled successfully	
Monitor standards and activities in day cares	Output	40 day-cares	56 day cares	6 day cares	40 daycares	No fuel for this exercise	
Render Hospital Welfare services to patients in the District hospital	Output	16 patients	50 patients	4 patients	24 patients	Office is under resource to do this especially,	

						financial commitments	
Organise radio programmes on the Children's Act, Act 560 and other social services available to target groups	Output	4	6	1	4	No funds	
Support PWDs with the 2% disability fund	Output	100 PWDs	200 PWDs	88 PWDs	120 PWDs	Fund is often untimely released by GOG	

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT  
PROGRAMME AREA: EDUCATION

DMTDP GOAL						
GSGDA II POLICY OBJECTIVE						
OBJECTIVE 1: Improve equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels [Socio-Humanistic]						
Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2013	Target 2014	Level of achievement	Target 2015	Remarks
GROSS ENROLMENT RATE	KG	152.7%	141.9%	123.5%	155%	
	Primary	109.1%	111.7%	101.3%	125%	
	JHS	85.9%	92.8%	87.5%	92.8%	
	SHS	105.0%	102.5%	103.0%	110%	
GROSS ADMISSION RATE	KG	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Primary	123.3%	125.3%	122.0%	130.5%	
	JHS	92.8%	100.7%	96.6%	98.8%	
	SHS	112.0%	108.0%	108.0%	125%	
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	KG	54	63	54	70	

	Primary	51	60	54	65	
	JHS	28	35	28	38	
	SHS	3	4	3	4	
NET ENROLMENT RATE	KG	50.4%	46.8%	51.5%	55%	
	Primary	65.6%	67.2%	67.5%	70%	
	JHS	42.7%	46.1%	45.8%	50%	
NET ADMISSION RATE	KG	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Primary	49.6%	64.5%	63.5%	70%	
	JHS	5.1%	1.4%	5.1%	6.0	
PUPIL CLASSROOM RATIO	KG	70	49	45	35	
	Primary	35	37	36	35	
	JHS	40	34	35	35	
	SHS	39	29	29	30	
<b>Objective 2: Bridge gender gap in access to education [SH]</b>						
GENDER PARITY INDEX	KG	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Primary	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	JHS	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
				0.95		
	SHS	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	
GIRLS COMPLETION RATE	KG	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Primary	109.0%	110.8%	110.8%	118.8%	
	JHS	72.0%	77.7%	75.5%	80%	
<b>Objective 3: Improve quality of teaching and learning [ED]</b>						
COMPLETION RATE	KG					
	Primary	103.8%	109.4%	105.5%	120%	
	JHS	69.2%	78.7%	74.7%	80%	
	SHS	30.5%	35.0%	33.5%	42%	
PERCENTAGE OF TRAINED TEACHERS	KG	28.0%	60.4%	45.3%	84%	
	Primary	30.7%	43.1%	40.1%	65%	
	JHS	60.0%	72.6%	65.5%	82%	
	SHS	77.1%	80.5%	78.5%	87%	
PUPIL CORE TEXTBOOK RATIO	Primary	3	4	4	6	
	JHS	3	3	3	4	

	SHS	1	3	2	3	
PUPIL TEACHER RATIO	KG	38	36	36	40	
	Primary	28	37	35	35	
	JHS	15	25	25	30	
	SHS	23	27	25	30	
BECE/WASSCE PASS	Primary					
	JHS	16%	60%	65%	80%	
	SHS	58%	79%	63%	85%	
<b>Objective 4: Promote science and technical education at all levels [ED]</b>						
PERCENTAGE OF JHS WITH COMPUTER LAB	JHS	1.0%	13.0%	1%	15%	
NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS WITH EQUIPED LABORATORIES	SHS	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	4%	
<b>Objective 5: Improve management of education service delivery [ECON]</b>						
TIME ON TASK (AVERAGE TEACHER ATTENDANCE)	All BE Schools	78%	90%	90%	95%	
TEACHER ABSENTEEISM	All BE Schools	11%	5%	5%	2%	
PERCENTAGE OF FUNCTIONAL SMCS/PTAs	Primary	78%	89.2%	90%	100%	
	JHS	96%	98.1%	97%		

### **Participatory M&E approaches used and the results**

During the period under review, the participatory approach mainly used was the involvement of all DPCU members during monthly and quarterly monitoring and evaluation of development programmes, projects and activities. During such visits, members interacted with duty bearers, community members and opinion members to solicit their impressions about interventions that were in their localities as well as other development challenges that needed urgent attention.

The involvement of CSOs and NGOs in M&E activities was limited to some specific projects that directly related to them.

The main challenges that confronted participatory M&E were logistical constraints (vehicles, fuel) as well as time constraint (inability to have full complement of DPCU members as well as CSOs and NGOs for scheduled M&E exercises)

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **THE WAY FORWARD**

Moving forward, some key issues needs to be adequately tackled in order to ensure that M&E activities are efficiently and effectively carried out to ensure that the desired results are attained.

#### **Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed**

- **Inadequate Logistics:** There is the need for the DPCU Secretariat to be well equipped and resourced with the necessary logistics in order to function efficiently and effectively. Basic logistics such as photocopier, scanner, projector and its screen, flip chart stand, color printer, binding machine and its accessories are still lacking in the Secretariat. The number of laptop computers is inadequate for the officers of the Secretariat. This greatly affected the productivity especially in meeting deadlines.
- **Low capacity of most DPCU members:** The low capacity levels of most DPCU members in terms of developing, measuring and reporting on performance indicators delayed the preparation of progress report.
- **Transportation:** The non-availability of a dedicated vehicle for M&E activities also needs to be addressed by Management. This hindered the performance of both the core and expanded DPCU in their daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and yearly activities that entails mainly but not limited to field visits, organizing and attending meetings.
- **Funding:** The issue of non-availability and delay in release of funds for the Secretariat of the DPCU to perform its functions adequately and timely is also of great concern. No sub-account has been created purposely to cater for the operations of the DPCU Secretariat. This had an adverse effect on core functions performed by the Secretariat in relation to the number, timing, duration and quality of operations.
- **Adherence to Annual Action Plan and Budget:** just as in previous years, there was not strict adherence to the 2014 Composite Annual Action Plan and Budget. This resulted in the inability of the Assembly to implement all the activities in the plan.

## **Recommendations**

- Implement DPCU activities sub-account creation and make it a Minimum condition in FOAT to ensure compliance/adherence.
- The issuance of the directive from MLGRD to all MMDAs to make available at least one (1) labeled official vehicle (with adequate carrying capacity) for DPCU activities
- MLGRD, NDPC and RPCU should organized generic capacity building trainings for staff of sector departments on basic M&E. The DA should also show adequate commitment to build the capacity of DPCU members by sponsoring them to attend various M&E and other capacity-building programmes.
- MLGRD and NDPC to augment RPCU's quarterly monitoring visits to all MMDAs to assess performance of DPCUs especially in area of monitoring and reporting on performance indicators of both projects and programmes.
- MLGRD to ensure strict adherence to the implementation of the composite plan and budget to prevent unplanned and unbudgeted activities from being implemented.

## **Conclusion**

Though there were varied challenges that impeded the smooth implementation of the 2014 Composite Annual Action Plan, the District achieved at various levels the set targets for the year. However, much progress can be made especially in reporting on most performance indicators if the key issues identified are addressed.