

BUILSA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

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

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR 2016

**PREPARED BY:
DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report seeks to highlight on the activities that the various decentralized departments in the District were able to carry out within the year 2016. It also seeks to assess the performance of the District as a whole, identify developmental challenges and cart the way forward for the total development of the District.

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 2016.

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 mobilize enough Internally Generated Funds.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

The Annual Progress Report (APR) is a review of the status of implementation of the activities set out in the 2016 Composite Annual Action Plan as derived from the District Medium Term Development Plan under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II(GSGDA II). The report is compiled from the assessment of the indicators adopted for the monitoring and evaluation of the achievements of the activities implemented in the year 2016.

1.1 Background of The District

The Builsa South District was created on 7th June, 2012. It was carved out of the then Builsa District. The district is one of the four that were created in the region in 2012 that brought the total number of districts in the region to thirteen. It has Fumbisi as its administrative capital. The Legislative Instrument that mandated its establishment is the Local Government Act, 1993(Act462) of 2012 (LI 2104).

1.2 Physical Features

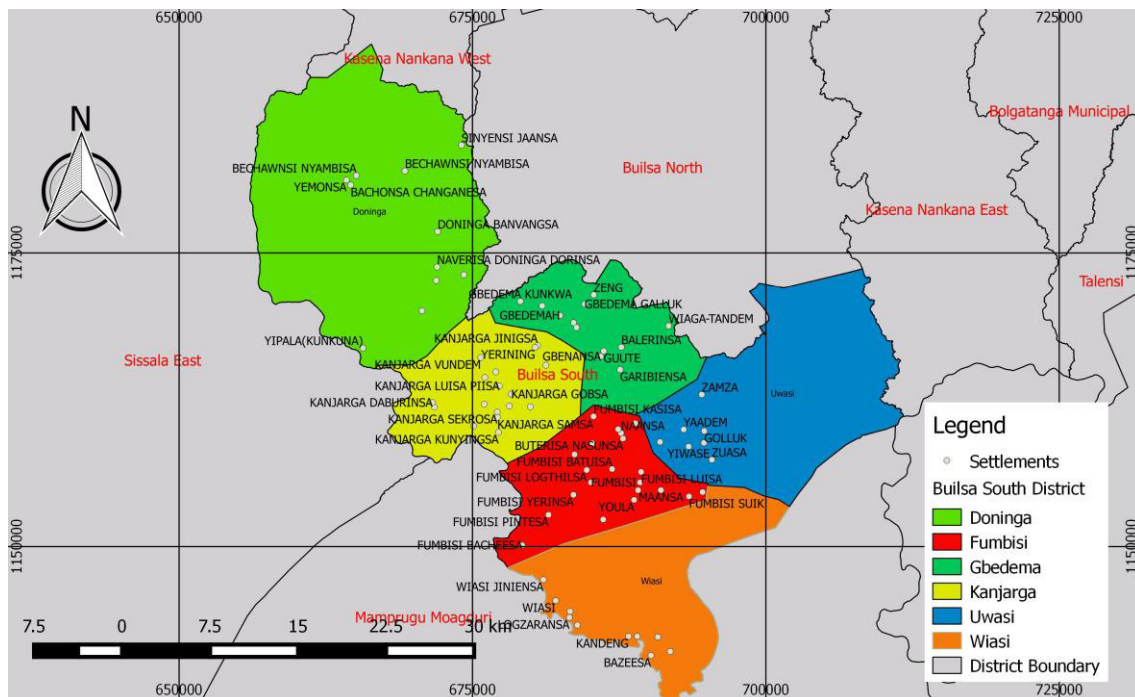
The topography of the area is undulating and slopes ranging from 200 meters to 300 meters, in the western and northern parts of the district particularly around Kaseisa and Doninga zones. In the most popular Fumbisi valleys where farming is done throughout the year, the slopes are gentler and ranges from 150 metres to 200 metres.

1.2.1 Location and Size

Builsa South District lies between longitudes 1° 05' West and 1° 35' West and latitudes 10° 20' North and 10° 50' North of the equator.

The district shares boundaries with the Builsa North district to the north, Mamprugu Moagduri District in the Northern Region to the South, West Mamprusi District to the west, and the Sisala East District in the Upper West Region to the east.

The population of the district according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) is estimated at 34,514 representing, males 49.6 percent and female 50.4 percent.



1.2.2 Relief and Drainage

The topography of the area is undulating and slopes ranging from 200 metres to 300 metres are found in the western and northern part of the district particularly in the valleys of Kulpawn, Besibeli, Asibelika and the Azimzim, the slopes are gentler and range from 150 metres to 200 metres.

Inselbergs and other granitic outcrops occasionally break the monotony of the near flat surfaces. In general the low-lying nature of the land makes greater part of it liable to flooding in years of copious rains.

Like most parts of northern Ghana, a significant portion of the district falls within the Volta basin and is heavily dissected by a number of important tributaries of the White Volta such as the Kulpawn, Asebelika, Belipieni, etc, giving a very high drainage density. Most of these streams are however seasonal and dry up during the extended dry season with an adverse effect on the supply of water for both agricultural and domestic use.

The high drainage density coupled with the low-lying terrain, reduces easy accessibility in the district especially during the rainy season. Between July and September in particular, most rivers and streams overflow their banks, a number of roads, tracks and foot paths are flooded and settlements cut off from the centre.

1.3 Political Administration

1.3.1 The Modern System

The District Assembly has a total membership of thirty (30) Assembly members made up of twenty (20) elected members, ten (10) appointed members, the ex-officio members being the one (1) Member of Parliament and the District Chief Executive. The present Assembly has two (2) female members, one (1) of who are elected and the other one (1) is appointed.

There is one Town Council and four Areas councils in the District which include the Fumbisi Town Council, Kanjarga Area Council, Gdedema Area Council and Doninga Area Council.

The District Assembly has the following departments in place and functioning under the District Co-ordinating Director. The District Directorate of Health Service, the Ghana Education Service (GES), Department of Community Development, Birth and Deaths Registry, District Environmental Health Unit, Department of Agriculture.

The following sub-committees have been constituted and are operational as part of the political and administrative machinery of the district. They are; Finance and Administration sub-committee, Works sub-committee, Justice and Security sub-committee, Development Planning sub-committee, food security sub-committee and social service sub-committee. The other committees in the district are: District Security Council, District Tender Committee, District Tender Review Board, Audit Report Implementation Committee and Statutory Planning Committee.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Economic Activities/Potentials

This section looks at the economic activities carried out in the district. It intends to highlight the opportunities in the various sectors of the district economy. The agricultural sector employs about 96.0 percent of the population. It is well noted as the food basket of the region cultivating crops such as maize, millet, soya beans, beans, groundnut, and rice among others in commercial quantities. The district has vast arable land for investment in agricultural production.

1.5.1 Social Infrastructure

There are a number of social infrastructures that can be found in the district. Some of them are one (1) Senior High School, seventeen (1) Kanjarga community day school (17) Junior High Schools, twenty eight (28) Primary Schools and twenty-seven (27) kindergartens. The district can boast of a health centre and twelve (12) Communities based Health Planning Services (CHPS) compounds. We cannot discuss issues on social infrastructure without mentioning telecommunication facilities. There are communication network in the district which includes MTN, Vodafone, Tigo and Airtel. There is also a Community Bank, GN Bank and a mobile money transfer centres in the district.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

The size, age and the sex distribution of a population are some of the fundamental features for understanding the social and economic implication of fertility, mortality and migration dynamics. The variation overtime in these characteristics gives an insight into the changing phenomenon and highlights the economic challenges in the future. This chapter dedicates its space to the age and sex composition of the Builsa South District.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the Builsa South District has a total population of 36,514. The males constitute 49.6 percent while females constitute 50.4 percent of the entire population of the district. But with projected population of 48,932 (2016) male 24,256, female 24,677.

Table 2.1 presents the population size and distribution in the district. From the table 40.6 percent of the population are those below 15 years and older. The age group 15-19 represents 11.2 percent of the district population males and 5.8 percent females 5.5 percent.

Table 2.1: Population age structure by sex in Builsa South District

Age Group	sex					
	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	36,514	100	18,100	49.6	18,414	50.4
0 - 4	5,187	14.2	2,785	7.6	2,402	6.6
5 - 9	5,185	14.2	2,615	7.2	2,570	7
10 -14	4,471	12.2	2,363	6.5	2,108	5.8
15 - 19	4,098	11.2	2,104	5.8	1,994	5.5
20 - 24	2,659	7.3	1,307	3.6	1,352	3.7
25 - 29	2,476	6.8	1,174	3.2	1,302	3.6
30 - 34	2,107	5.8	997	2.7	1,110	3
35 - 39	1,926	5.3	891	2.4	1,035	2.8
40 - 44	1,759	4.8	795	2.2	964	2.6
45 - 49	1,264	3.5	583	1.6	681	1.9
50 - 54	1,275	3.5	585	1.6	690	1.9
55 - 59	805	2.2	388	1.1	417	1.1
60 - 64	993	2.7	431	1.2	562	1.5
65 - 69	567	1.6	243	0.7	324	0.9
70 - 74	719	2	329	0.9	390	1.1

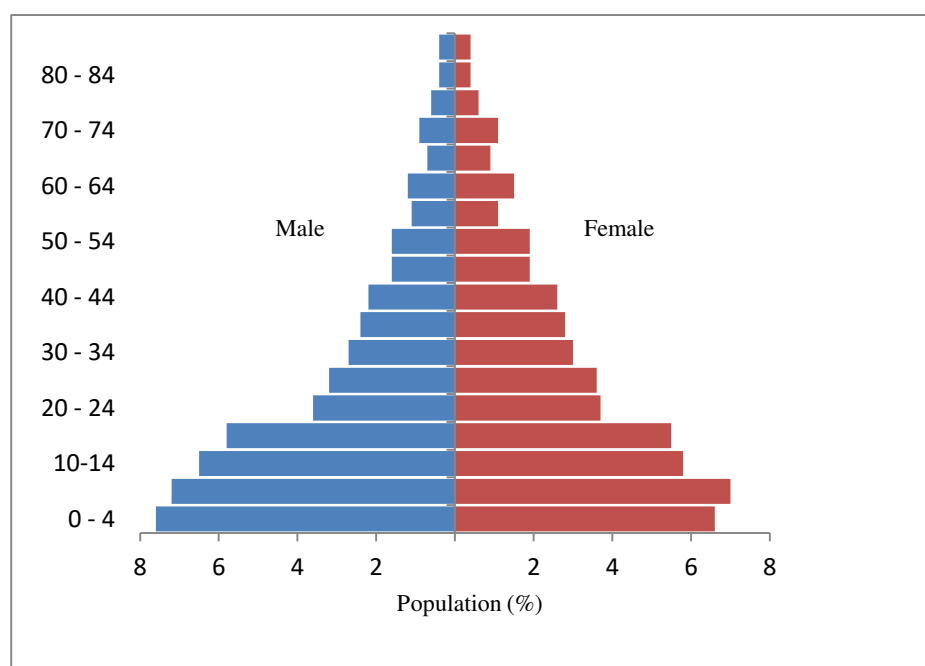
75 - 79	423	1.2	208	0.6	215	0.6
80 - 84	306	0.8	144	0.4	162	0.4
85+	294	0.8	158	0.4	136	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 depicts the age-sex structure of the population in Builsa South District. This age structure is the results of past fertility, mortality and migration in the district. It is in the form of a district pyramid, with broad base and a narrow apex. With increasing age, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for the females, indicating that at older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of females. For the age group 0-4, and 5-9 years has the highest of 14.2 percent each, followed by 10-19 population 23.4 percent. The ages 60-64 years recorded a small percentage of 2.7. Generally, there are more females in the various age groups than males as can be seen in figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population Housing Census

2.3.1 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio in most populations favours males at birth. The average sex ratio at birth in most populations is about 105 to 106, (GSS, 2000). The sex ratio decreases with age as a result of differences in death rates at all ages which favour males. The sex ratio is also influenced by migration patterns. It measured the number of males per 100 females in the

population, the balance of the sexes being 100. From table 2.3 the district has a sex ratio of 98.3 which implies that for every 100 female there are 98 males. The table shows further that population age 0-14 has the highest sex ratio of 109.6 in the district followed by 15-64 having sex ratio of 91.6.

2.3.2 Age Dependency Ratio by Locality

This is defined as the population aged less than 15 years and 65 years and older divided by the population in the 15-64 age group multiplied by 100. Dependency ratio is one of the key indicators of socio-economic development. It relates the number of children (0-14 years old) and older persons (65 years or over) to the working-age population (15-64 years old). It shows the potential effects of changes in age structure for social and economic development, pointing out the level of social support needs. The District has a dependency ratio of 88.6 which means that for every 100 population in the labour force there are 88.6 dependents to be taken care of. Male age dependency ratio of 95.6 is greater than the female ratio of 82.2. This means there are more male dependents in the district than females.

Table 2.3: Age Dependency Ratio by Locality

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	36,514	18,100	18,414	98.3	-	36,514
0-14	14,843	7,763	7,080	109.6	-	14,843
15-64	19,362	9,255	10,107	91.6	-	19,362
65+	2,309	1,082	1,227	88.2	-	2,309
Age-dependency ratio	88.6	95.6	82.2			88.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Migration, Fertility and Mortality

Fertility, mortality and migration are the three dynamics of population change that determine the size, age and sex composition and distribution of the population at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socio-economic development of the district. This section provides analysis of the fertility, mortality and migration patterns in the district.

2.4.3 Migration

Table 2.4: presents information of birth place by duration of residence of migrants in the Builsa South District.

The places of birth and enumeration in a census are important for understanding the internal movements of the population in any given territories. The total migrant's populations in the district is 4,116 out of this, 59.4 of percent were born elsewhere in the region.

31.2 percent of persons were born in the Ashanti region which is the highest followed by Northern Region 23.0 percent. 21.7 percent of the population who were born in Ashanti region have stays for less than one year in Ashanti region. 44.4 percent and 22.2 percent of children age 1-4 and 5-9 were born in the Volta Region, and 21.7 of children age 0-4, were also born in the Volta Region. The highest number of those born in the Ashanti region could be as a result of parents engaging themselves for economic activities with their family members.

Table 2.4 birth place by duration of residence migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	4,116	14.5	17.4	13.2	18.7	36.2
Born elsewhere in the region	2,448	10.5	14.4	11.1	18.3	45.8
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	36	16.7	25.0	5.6	13.9	38.9
Central	37	18.9	13.5	18.9	13.5	35.1
Greater Accra	300	19.3	18.3	17.7	25.3	19.3
Volta	18	11.1	44.4	22.2	16.7	5.6
Eastern	93	36.6	20.4	8.6	22.6	11.8
Ashanti	521	21.7	21.7	19.6	16.9	20.2
Brong Ahafo	60	28.3	13.3	20.0	16.7	21.7
Northern	384	18.5	27.6	12.2	17.7	24.0
Upper East	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper west	133	18.8	14.3	8.3	16.5	42.1
Outside Ghana	86	10.5	26.7	29.1	26.7	7.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population Housing Census

2.4.2 Fertility

Table 2.2 shows reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district in Upper East Region. The total fertility rate is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended child bearing if she were to pass through all her child bearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. The general fertility rate is calculated by dividing the total number of births in a given year by the number of women aged 15 to 49 and multiplying by 1,000. Crude birth rate is the number of births per 1,000 persons in a population over a given period of time (i.e. 1 year). It is a ratio of the number of births to the total population. The total fertility rate for the region is 3.4 with a general fertility 97.5 and crude birth rate of 22.7. The total fertility rate for the district is 4.3 children per woman which is higher than the regional value of 3.4 indicating the district population is growing faster as compared to the region. The district has a crude birth rate of 27.7 which implies that there are 27.7 live births for every 1000 population in the district.

Table 2.2: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district and Upper East Region

	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	*Crude Birth Rate
Upper East	1,046,545	243,377	23,728	3.4	97.5	22.7
Builsa South District	36,514	8,438	1,011	4.3	119.8	27.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population Housing Census

Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years

Table: 2.3 presents female 12 years and older by sex of children ever born and children surviving. The total number of females for all the age categories is 12,533. Children ever born are 37,860 while children surviving are 29,872 which mean there are 7,988 deaths. Generally, the number of male's surviving outweighs that of females. But children surviving are very high even though the survival rate for female children 50.0 percent is slightly higher than male children 49.99 percent. The number of children ever born in both sexes is favorable to males 19,061(50.3%) than females 18,799 (49.7%). The table further indicates that, at age 60+ children ever born are higher (9759) than the various age groups but children surviving is very low (6,573) with a difference of 3,186 persons.

Table: 2.3 Female Population 12 Years Older By Age ,Children Ever Born, Children Surviving And Sex Of Child

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	12,553	37,860	19,061	18,799	29,872	14,934	14,938
12 - 14	1,219	12	5	7	12	5	7
15 - 19	1,994	366	194	172	329	172	157
20 - 24	1,352	1,461	753	708	1,309	658	651
25 - 29	1,302	2,926	1,519	1,407	2,650	1,355	1,295
30 - 34	1,110	4,007	1,969	2,038	3,514	1,711	1,803
35 - 39	1,035	4,506	2,245	2,261	3,938	1,978	1,960
40 - 44	964	4,893	2,451	2,442	3,992	1,999	1,993
45 - 49	681	3,585	1,772	1,813	2,828	1,421	1,407
50 - 54	690	3,897	1,899	1,998	2,952	1,410	1,542
55 - 59	417	2,448	1,213	1,235	1,775	872	903
60 +	1,789	9,759	5,041	4,718	6,573	3,353	3,220

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population Housing Census

2.4.3 Mortality

Data on mortality provides an indication of the health status of the population as well as a measure of the living standard of the people. It also provides information on the potential growth of the population in the future. Table 2.4 shows the total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district and the region. The computed crude death rate for Builsa South District is 9.2 deaths per 1,000 populations in the year preceding the census night. This is quite lower than the regional value of 10.8 deaths per 1,000 populations.

Table:2.4 Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate, by District, Upper East Region

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
Upper East	1,046,545	11,339	10.8

Builsa South

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

The Ghana Statistical Service (2010) defined persons with disability as those who were unable to or restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of malformation. Persons with disability are often regarded less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to their non-disabled counterparts. People With Disabilities (PWDs) face a wide range of life challenges, disabilities no matter what form or type can limit an individual's ability to function to his or her full potential. Despite various summits and conventions, people with disabilities have continued to experience a variety of barriers that their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with persons without disability.

In Ghana, steps have been taken including the establishment of the Disability Fund to ensure the full potentials of people with disabilities for the development of the country.

With appropriate and well meaningfully implemented policies that is being disability friendly; people with disabilities can live a meaningful and dignified life in the Builsa South District while contributing positively to the development of the district. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the data on persons with disability on the following categories using the 2010 population and housing census data; Speech, Hearing, Emotional, Intellectual, Physical, Sight and Others.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that, out of the total number of 36,514 there were 1,104 persons with various form of disability, and this constitute 3.0 percent of the population in the district. However, the proportions vary marginally between male and female. Male population constitutes 2.9 percent and female 3.1 percent in the district. The Builsa south district is a mainly rural communities and all discussion are on that status.

6.3 Type of Disability

Table 6.1 shows the types of disabilities in the Builsa South District during the 2010 Population and Housing Census by sex and locality. Out of the total of 36,514 populations, there are 3.0 percent of people with disability in the district. This is however below the regional figure 3.8 percent.

The table provides the percentage of disabled persons who were affected by the various types of disabilities. The prevalence of sight disability was the highest 39.2 percent followed by hearing disability 21.7 percent, physical 20.0 percent, and emotional disability 15.8 percent, speech disability 12.7 percent and finally intellectual disability 10.1 percent.

6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality

Table 6.1 gives the number and percentage of disabled persons by type of locality. The district has no urban status and discussion will centre on only rural. Out of the total number of 36,514 of the entire population of the district, those with the various kind of disability numbered only 1,104 of the population representing 3.0 percent.

Table:6.1 Population By Type Of Locality, Disability Type And Sex

Disability type/ Type of locality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
Total	36,514	100.0	18,100	100.0	18,414	100.0
No disability	35,410	97.0	17,570	97.1	17,840	96.9
With a disability	1,104	3.0	530	2.9	574	3.1
Sight	433	39.2	203	38.3	230	40.1
Hearing	232	21.0	110	20.8	122	21.3
Speech	140	12.7	86	16.2	54	9.4
Physical	223	20.2	116	21.9	107	18.6
Intellectual	111	10.1	56	10.6	55	9.6
Emotional	174	15.8	95	17.9	79	13.8
Other	152	13.8	73	13.8	79	13.8
Rural						
Total	36,514	100.0	18,100	100.0	18,414	100.0
No disability	35,410	97.0	17,570	97.1	17,840	96.9
With a disability	1,104	3.0	530	2.9	574	3.1
Sight	433	39.2	203	38.3	230	40.1
Hearing	232	21.0	110	20.8	122	21.3
Speech	140	12.7	86	16.2	54	9.4
Physical	223	20.2	116	21.9	107	18.6
Intellectual	111	10.1	56	10.6	55	9.6
Emotional	174	15.8	95	17.9	79	13.8
Other	152	13.8	73	13.8	79	13.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Activity

Table 6.2 gives distribution of population 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. There are 929 persons 15 years and older with disability in the district which represent 4.3 percent. Employed persons 15 years and older with disability constitute 47.2 percent, unemployed has 1.8 percent and economically not active constitutes 50.2 percent of the disabled population in the district. The type of disability that an individual has can affect their likelihood of participating in the labour market. People with emotional and disorder had the highest number of persons employed with a rate of 61.1 percent and 53.8 percent respectfully followed by hearing and 49.2 percent and physical 36.9 percent disorder.

In gender base analysis 42.2 percent of male disabled are economically active as compared to females of 42.4 percent in the district.

Male with disability constitute 55.1 percent employed and 40.4 percent of female with disabilities are employed in the various sectors of the economy. Also 43.3 percent of males are of persons with disability for the economically not active as whiles to 57.6 percent of females.

Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex

	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	21,671	100.0	15,122	69.8	576	2.7	5,973	27.6
No disability	20,742	100.0	14,682	70.8	559	2.7	5,501	26.5
With a disability	929	100.0	440	47.4	17	1.8	472	50.8
Sight	398	100.0	132	33.2	3	0.8	263	66.1
Hearing	195	100.0	96	49.2	2	1.0	97	49.7
Speech	91	100.0	49	53.8	3	3.3	39	42.9
Physical	195	100.0	72	36.9	2	1.0	121	62.1
Intellectual	87	100.0	32	36.8	2	2.3	53	60.9
Emotional	144	100.0	88	61.1	5	3.5	51	35.4
Other	126	100.0	71	56.3	2	1.6	53	42.1
Male								
Total	10,337	100.0	8,037	77.7	213	2.1	2,087	20.2
No disability	9,896	100.0	7,794	78.8	206	2.1	1,896	19.2
With a disability	441	100.0	243	55.1	7	1.6	191	43.3
Sight	184	100.0	76	41.3	2	1.1	106	57.6
Hearing	88	100.0	50	56.8	2	2.3	36	40.9
Speech	59	100.0	28	47.5	3	5.1	28	47.5
Physical	101	100.0	42	41.6	1	1.0	58	57.4
Intellectual	48	100.0	21	43.8	0	0.0	27	56.3
Emotional	76	100.0	46	60.5	0	0.0	30	39.5
Other	60	100.0	39	65.0	0	0.0	21	35.0
Female								
Total	11,334	100.0	7,085	62.5	363	3.2	3,886	34.3
No disability	10,846	100.0	6,888	63.5	353	3.3	3,605	33.2
With a disability	488	100.0	197	40.4	10	2.0	281	57.6
Sight	214	100.0	56	26.2	1	0.5	157	73.4
Hearing	107	100.0	46	43.0	0	0.0	61	57.0
Speech	32	100.0	21	65.6	0	0.0	11	34.4
Physical	94	100.0	30	31.9	1	1.1	63	67.0
Intellectual	39	100.0	11	28.2	2	5.1	26	66.7
Emotional	68	100.0	42	61.8	5	7.4	21	30.9
Other	66	100.0	32	48.5	2	3.0	32	48.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 presents information on population 3 years and older by disability type and level of education. There are 33,520 respondents on disability, education and literacy of which 96.8 percent were without disability and 3.2 percent were with disability. Out of the total population of 1,066 persons with disability 76.0 percent never attended school, 13.1 percent are in primary, and 0.3 percent in SSS/SHS with none having bachelor degree. Those with sight impairment 85.7 percent never attended school, 9.8 percent are in the primary and 0.2 percent attended post-secondary, 0.5 percent who attended the Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD) is in the sight impairment class. Among the educational categories primary has the higher number of persons with disability of 13.1 percent in the district. For information on sex and types of disability refer to appendix table A2.

Table 6.3 Proportion of highest level of education by sex and disability type

	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder - garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Voc/Tech / CommI	Post middle /secondary certificate
Both sexes											
Total	33,520	54.4	4.5	3.3	25.2	6.9	1.0	3.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
No disability	32,454	53.7	4.6	3.4	25.6	7.0	1.0	3.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
With a disability	1,066	76.0	1.6	1.4	13.1	3.1	1.1	2.1	0.3	6.7	0.6
Sight	419	85.7	1.2	0.2	9.8	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Hearing	230	76.5	1.3	0.9	13.9	3.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
Speech	130	62.3	1.5	3.1	21.5	5.4	0.8	3.1	0.0	41.7	1.5
Physical	217	74.2	0.9	1.8	10.1	4.1	0.9	5.5	0.9	24.8	1.4
Intellectual	109	64.2	0.9	0.0	23.9	2.8	2.8	4.6	0.9	64.8	0.0
Emotional	173	69.4	2.9	1.2	14.5	4.0	1.7	4.0	0.6	46.8	0.0
Other	148	70.9	3.4	2.7	13.5	1.4	2.7	4.7	0.0	43.8	0.0
Male											
Total	16,467	54.3	4.6	3.6	25.4	5.9	1.3	3.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
No disability	15,959	53.7	4.7	3.7	25.7	6.0	1.3	3.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
With a disability	508	70.7	1.8	1.2	15.9	3.3	1.4	3.0	0.6	13.8	1.0
Sight	195	81.0	2.1	0.5	13.3	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hearing	108	64.8	2.8	0.9	20.4	3.7	2.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
Speech	80	60.0	1.3	0.0	26.3	3.8	1.3	3.8	0.0	68.1	2.5
Physical	113	63.7	0.0	0.9	15.0	5.3	1.8	8.8	1.8	47.4	2.7
Intellectual	55	58.2	0.0	0.0	21.8	5.5	5.5	7.3	1.8	147.0	0.0
Emotional	95	62.1	4.2	2.1	21.1	3.2	2.1	3.2	1.1	94.5	0.0
Other	70	70.0	2.9	1.4	18.6	0.0	1.4	4.3	0.0	124.1	0.0
Female											
Total	17,053	54.5	4.5	3.1	25.0	7.9	0.7	3.5	0.2	0.4	0.3
No disability	16,495	53.6	4.6	3.1	25.4	8.1	0.6	3.5	0.2	0.5	0.3
With a disability	558	80.8	1.4	1.6	10.6	2.9	0.9	1.3	0.0	12.9	0.2
Sight	224	89.7	0.4	0.0	6.7	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Hearing	122	86.9	0.0	0.8	8.2	3.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Speech	50	66.0	2.0	8.0	14.0	8.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Physical	104	85.6	1.9	2.9	4.8	2.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Intellectual	54	70.4	1.9	0.0	25.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Emotional	78	78.2	1.3	0.0	6.4	5.1	1.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	78	71.8	3.8	3.8	9.0	2.6	3.8	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population Housing Census

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

7.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC is the first time data was collected on agricultural activity in a population census in Ghana (2010 PHC analytical report). Similar to Ghana's economy, Builsa South is regarded as an agrarian district with more than half of the population engaging in agricultural activities. This chapter discusses households in agriculture by size of household and type of locality as well as the various types of farming.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

The 2010 PHC defined agricultural household as one in which at least one person in the household is engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. Households engaging in agriculture accounted for 92.7 percent of the total number of households in the District. The information in Table 7.1 portrays the number of households in agricultural activities by locality.

As expected of a rural locality, almost the whole district is into agricultural activity as their staple economic activity.

From table 7.1, about 98.8 percent of households were engaged in crop farming and 83.7 percent in livestock rearing. Fish farming (aqua-culture) and tree planting are relatively low in the District with proportions below (1.0%).

Table 7.1 Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	6,043	100.0	0	0	6,043	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	5,600	92.7	0	0	5,600	92.7
Crop Farming	5,530	98.8	0	0	5,530	98.8
Tree Planting	15	0.3	0	0	15	0.3
Livestock Rearing	4,685	83.7	0	0	4,685	83.7
Fish Farming	2	0.0	0	0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Generally, livestock is commonly reared in Builsa South District. Table 7.2 shows the types of livestock reared, number of animals as well as number of keepers and average animal per keeper. In all there is a total of 183,687 livestock in the district. Chicken reared represent (66.3%) goat (12.2%), fish farming representing 9.3 percent.

As shown in Table 7.2, out-line of distribution of livestock's and keepers are 13,021 livestock keepers in the District and the average animal per keeper is 14. There are 56 farmers who rear ostrich in the District and each farmer keeps 36 ostriches. The most commonly reared animals are chicken 58,307 (31.7%), guinea fowls 38,110 (21.3%), goat 36,485 (19.9%) and sheep 28,682 (15.6%).

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	183,687	13,021	14
Beehives	317	30	11
Cattle	14,236	1,039	14
Chicken	58,307	3,044	19
Dove	84	9	9
Duck	1,220	106	12
Goat	36,485	3,724	10
Grass-cutter	202	22	9
Guinea fowl	39,110	2,001	20
Ostrich	2,022	56	36
Pig	2,210	207	11
Rabbit	67	9	7
Sheep	28,682	2,652	11
Silk worm	130	3	43
Snail	0	0	0
Turkey	34	6	6
Other	557	111	5
Fish farming	0	0	0
Inland fishing	24	2	12
Marine fishing	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER TWO

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

Programme/Project/Activity Status for 2016

Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance

Activity	Status (%)	Remarks
Providing training/workshops for staff and Assembly members	100%	Programmes successfully carried out
Paying fees for needy but brilliant students	90%	Needy students where supported
servicing and repairing of Assembly vehicles	100%	Assembly Vehicles has repaired
Provision for review of 2015-2016	100%	Successfully carry out
Review of the 2016 AAP as well as organize 4no. quarterely DPCU meetings	100%	Successfully carry out
Provision for furniture and fittings for Assembly complex	0%	Yet to furnish
Collecting data and naming of streets	0%	Not to be executed
Establishing and supporting sub- district structures	50%	Irregular flow of funds
To Equip and furnish the human resource unit	100%	Successfully carry out
procurement of 100 street lamps	100%	Street lamps has procured
To establish district education fund	0%	Not implemented
To undertake environmental related activities	100%	Environmental activities has been carry out
To acquire land for disposal site	60%	Land acquired for disposal
To construct animal pond for stray animals	0%	Not yet implemented
Provision for ex-gratia of Assembly members	100%	Assembly members received ex-gratia

Rehabilitation of pentengsa-Bachiensa FR (5.0)	55%	Project to be completed
Construction of 1No.3units classroom block in Kasiesa	100%	Project completed
Construction of 1No. CHPs compound at Baasa	60%	Irregular flow of funds
Contraction of 1No. 3bedroom Bungalow for Ghana health service	100%	Project completed and hand over
Construction of 1no. CHPS compound at Tuedema	100%	Project completed and hand over
Continue the construction of 1NO CHPS compound in Naadema	100%	Project completed and hand over
Continue the construction of 1NO bungalow for DCE	100%	Construction completed and handed over
Monitoring of DDF projects	100%	Monitoring of projects done
Provision for contingencies	100%	Contingencies were provided
Provision of technical services	100%	Technical service were provided
Renovation of district police post	0%	Project not executed
Construction of 3unit class room block at Weisi Yipaala school	100%	Project completed and handed over
Construction of 3unit class room block at Kanjarga Goaluk.	20%	Work is yet to be completed
Construction of sport playing field	0%	Contingencies were provided
Construction of recreational centre (Jubilee Park)	0%	Contingencies were provided
Construction of 1NO compound house for nurses	0%	Project not executed
Renovation of 3unit class room block for Luisa/Vundema JHS	100%	Project completed
Drilling of boreholes at district wide	100%	Project successfully executed

To construct a drift bridge over river Sissili to link Builsa south district with other surrounding districts	0%	Project yet to be executed
Support to Non-formal education activities	50%	
Establishment of socio-economic database of the District	60%	Project is still no-going
Procurement of 150 No. dual desk furniture for basic schools	0%	Project yet to be executed
Public sensitization on bushfires	100%	Bushfire sensitization carry out
Checking of unauthorized structures on water ways and unapproved sites	100%	Unauthorised structures were checked and relocated
Procurement of relieve items	100%	Relieve items were procured
Train 60 MW/CHN on scaling up FANC in all maternity units	100%	60MW/CHN were trained
Train 80 health workers on ENBC including KMC and resuscitation	100%	80 wealth workers trained on ENBC and KMC
Training of 55 staff, durbars, school health, monitoring and supervision on hand wash	100%	55 staff, durbars, school, health on hand wash
Monitoring and supervision	100%	Monitoring and supervision has been done successfully
To procure tables, chairs, curtains, fan, creation of cubicles for ANC and deliveries	0%	Yet to be executed
Meetings	100%	Meetings were held
Engage women in income generation	100%	Programme carry out successful
Training of 17 CHOs and CHNs on family planning jadelle/ implanon insertion.	100%	17CHOs and CHNs on family planning
Training of 68 service providers on family planning counselling	100%	68 service providers were train on family planning counselling
District level training for 70 service providers in contraceptive forecasting	60%	Programme carry out successful

District level training for 70 service providers on logistics management for FP/MNH	60%	70 service providers has been trained on logistics management
Visit and sensitize thirty (30) homes on hygiene and livelihood programs.	100%	30 house hold sensitized on hygiene and livelihood
Mobilize ten (10) communities to acquire water and sanitation facilities and household latrines.	100%	Mobilization with communities on water, sanitation and household latrines has been carry out
Organize one day orientation workshop for LEAP implementation committee	100%	Programmes was carry out successfully
Make social enquiry or investigate reported family issues.	100%	Family issues investigate
Inspect foster home and day care centres	100%	Activity carry out successfully
Organize hospital welfare services	100%	Activity carry out successfully
Provision for administrative expenses.	100%	Activity carry out successfully
Monitor all child protection teams (CPTS) in the district	100%	Child protection team has been monitor
Organize two days capacity building workshop for PWDs	100%	capacity building workshop has been organized for PWDs
Award best teachers	0%	Yet to be carry out
Award best BECE candidates(6-12)	0%	Yet to be carry out
Cultural activities (Feok Festival)	100%	Cultural activities has been organised
Sporting activities	100%	Sporting activities has been carry out
Writing mock exams for BECE candidates	0%	Not organized
Organizing capacity building for H/T on school management	60%	capacity building for H/T on school management were organized
Provide learning materials for needy students	60%	Irregular flow of funds
Providing of textbooks for KG	100%	KG students were provided with textbooks

My first day at school	100%	Has been carry out successful
Independence day celebration	100%	Independence day were celebrated
Continue the construction of 1NO bungalow for DCD	20%	Project is still on-going
Provision for allowance to Traditional chiefs	100%	Allowances were provided for chiefs
Installation of street light	90%	Project is at its final stage and will complete soon

Thematic Area: Human Resource Development

Programme Area: Education

Activity	Status (%)	Remarks
Provision of Ghana School Feeding Programme	100%	Successfully carried out
Provision for District Assembly's support to students	0%	Irregular flow of the DACF
Provision for MP's support to students	95%	Successfully carried out and still on-going.
Provision for Independence day parade	100%	Successfully done
Provision for my first day at school	60%	Irregular flow of DACF
Provision for District Best Teachers' Award	0%	Irregular flow of DACF
Provision for ADEOP Implementation	30%	Irregular flow of DACF

Programme Area: Environmental Health

Activity	Status (%)	Remarks
Provide financial assistance for malaria prevention and control	100%	Completed but still on-going
Siphon 5public toilets,35WC and institutional latrines	45%	Irregular flow of DACF
Scaling up Community Led Total Sanitation(CLTS)	100%	CLTS activities successfully carried out
Complete the construction of 1No.10seater KVIP Toilet	100%	Completed and in use
Provision for administrative expenses	80%	Irregular flow of DACF
Promotion of CLTS in the District	100%	Successfully carried out
Construction of 11No. boreholes uncompleted district wide	60%	Behind schedule
Data Collection of water and sanitation facilities	100%	Successful
Organize 4No. DPCU meetings	100%	Successful
Organise DISEC meetings	100%	Successful
Erection of a police Checkpoint towards Sandema	100%	Successful

Thematic Area: Private Sector Competitiveness

Programme Area: Agriculture

Activity	Status (%)	Remarks
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	0%	Irregular flow of DACF

systems and electronic media for extension delivery (radio programmes information vans, posters)		
Deliver existing technologies as packages to farmers	100%	Activity was successfully carried out
Provision for administrative expenses	35%	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
rehabilitation of 1no.dag-out dam and other irrigation facilities in 1no.community	100%	Completed and in use
Engagement of community facilitators	70%	Some facilitators were engaged
Selection of financial intermediaries	40%	Still on-going
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	30%	Inadequate funding And logistics
Provision of credit facilities to farmers	80%	Still on-going
Hold semi-annual meetings with private and civil society organization	50%	Inadequate funds
Train farmers on how to assess funds from Banks	90%	Still on-going

Update on disbursements from funding sources (revenue)

SOURCE	2015	2016
DACF	1,910,671.33	1,813,862.50
IGF	126,957.45	83,095.92
GOG GRANTS	45,885.28	444,634.43
DONOR GRANTS	514,201.84	244,223
TOTAL REVENUE	2,597,715.5	2,585,815.85

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 2015 to 2016 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. Setting- up a revenue taskforce

Challenges of mobilizing IGF

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

Disbursement of funds (expenditure)

ACTIVITY	2015	2016
Administration	9,307.69	90,170.51
social services	84,299.35	68,498.42
Economic Services	2,344,981.93	27,7612.0
Counterpart funding	14,215.00	240,3855.85
Total Expenditure	2,452,803.97	2,840,137.58

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 2015 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 2015 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 MODEENIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION TO ACHIEVE FOOD SELF SUFFICIENCY.						
Objective 1: To increase the production of maize, Sorghum, rice, groundnut, millet and other crops by 2016						
Indicators	Indicator type	Baseline 2014	Target 2015	Level of achievement of 2016 target.	Target 2016	Remarks
Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and poultry.		Yield (mt/ha)	Yield (mt/ha)			
CROPS						
Maize	Output	2.3	2.9	2.7	3.0	1. Rainfall drastically reduced from 932.4mm (2015) to 726.70mm (2016) with draught has affected crop production. (1,200mm) 2. Cost of farm inputs e.g. fertilizer, agrochemicals etc. 3. Low extension coverage due to low Extension staff.(7 AERAs)
Rice (milled)		2.0	2.5	1.8	2.0	
Sorghum		0.8	1.5	1.2	1.7	
Millet		1.5	2.5	1.9	2.2	
Groundnut		1.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	
Soya beans		0.5	1.0	0.6	1.0	
Tomatoes		0.2	0.5	0.3	0.8	
Pepper		1.7	2.4	1.9	2.4	
Sweet Potato		1.6	2.0	1.3	2.0	
Objective 2: To increase livestock production and poultry production from 10% to 15% by 2016.						
ANIMALS	Indicator type	Baseline 2014	Target 2015	Level of achievement of 2016 target.	Target 2016	Remarks
Cattle	Output	49,821	63,441	56,340	65,641	Mortality rates for livestock is low due to veterinary activities.
Sheep		36,529	47,856	37,080	47,856	
Goat		28,620	30,051	29,850	30,051	
Pigs		1,600	1,856	1,722	1,950	

Local fowls		41,532	43,609	42,124	43,609	Poultry mortality is very high due to inability of vet. Staff to reach all farmers.	
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 2016							
Improved Cereal seed quality	Out come	36%	34%	30%	31%	Post-harvest training was organized for 820NRGP farmers and RSSP FBOs.	
Objective 4: To increase growth in incomes among smallholder farmers by 10% by 2016							
Change in farmers income	outcome	n.a	2, 2 00 farmers trained on income generation.	900 farmers (42FBOs) received training in income generation. 210 farmers (16 FBOs) received loans for production	500 farmers received production support.	MoFA-SRID under the NRGP has facilitated 249 farmers (m-182, f-67) to get GHC60,050.00 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 2016.							
	Indicator type.	Baseline 2015	Target 2015	Level of achievement of 2016 target.	Target 2016	Remarks	
Increased number of secondary FBOs.	output	30 Prim. FBOs and 2 out-grower schemes	62 FBOs and 5 out-grower schemes	79 FBOs Primary and 3 out-grower schemes.	154 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 2016.							
Increased access to inputs and equipment	Outcome	23%	50%	242 farmers received 50 bags of fertilizer for increased production under the NRGP.	1500 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 2016							
	Input	50%	75%	The Dept.	95%	There was effective	

Enhanced collaboration between partners.				Collaborated with DA, PAS, BASIC NEEDS, ADVANCE, WFP, ADRO, SNV and SARI.		collaboration 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 2015 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** (2015) to **726.70mm** (2016). 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 2014	Target 2015	Level of Achievement of 2016 Target	Target 2016	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	46	46	0	52	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	1	0.5	0.7	0.3	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	39.7	0.3	0.35	0.55	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 Mogudori districts contributed to rise of maternal deaths
Neonatal deaths	Outcome	19	14	13	12	Emergency obstetric and neonatal care

The table above gives a summary of the activities, achievements and challenges of the health sector in the Builsa South District for the period January to December 2015. 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 South District, HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive) Absolute figures still remain at 46 in 2016 as was recorded in 2015. This is a clear indication that Change of behaviour 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 1 in 2015 to 0.5 in 2016. 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 39.7 in 2015 to 0.3 in 2016. However, the tendency to seek early health care still remains a major challenge.

The Service also recorded the lowest Neonatal deaths from 19 in 2015 to 14 in 2016 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 South District							
Objective 1: Prevention of disaster in the Builsa South District							
INDICATORS	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2014	TARGET 2015	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT OF 2015 TARGET	TARGET 2016	RESPONSIBILITY	REMARKS
Number of Disaster committee meetings held	Out put	2	2	1	2	NADMO/District Assembly	Insufficient Funds
Number of Public Education	Out put	2	3	2	4	NADMO/Dist	Insufficie

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

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

DMTDP GOAL: : 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.							
OBJECTIVE 1: To promote the capacities and integrate the Vulnerable, disadvantaged and Socially excluded into mainstream of development.							
INDICATORS	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2014	TARGET 2015	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT OF 2015 TARGET	TARGET 2016	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 2014	Target 2015	Level of achievement 2016	Target 2016	Remarks
GROSS ENROLMENT RATE	KG	50%	70%	62%	85%	
	Primary	55%	75%	65 %	90%	
	JHS	85.9%	92.8%	87.5%	92.8%	
	SHS	60%	80%	65.5%	85.5%	
GROSS ADMISSION RATE	KG	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Primary	40%	65%	50%	75%	
	JHS	92.8%	100%	96.6%	98.8%	
	SHS	60%	85%	75%	90%	
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	KG	34	34	34	40	
	Primary	24	28	28	32	
	JHS	15	15	15	18	
	SHS	1	1	1	2	
NET ENROLMENT RATE	KG	44%	56%	50%	60%	
	Primary	60%	71%	68%	80%	
	JHS	30%	40%	35%	50%	
NET ADMISSION RATE	KG	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Primary	33%	40%	37%	65%	
	JHS	5.9%	6.5%	5.1%	6.0%	
PUPIL CLASSROOM RATIO	KG	50	55	45	30	
	Primary	35	37	36	35	
	JHS	40	34	35	35	

	SHS	50	60	50	45
Objective 2: Bridge gender gap in access to education [SH]					
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
	SHS	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00
GIRLS COMPLETION RATE	KG	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Primary	80%	83%	75%	85%
	JHS	72.0%	77.7%	75.5%	80%
Objective 3: Improve quality of teaching and learning [ED]					
COMPLETION RATE	KG				
	Primary	60%	65%	55%	70%
	JHS	69.2%	78.7%	74.7%	80%
	SHS	88%	90%	88.5%	95%
PERCENTAGE OF TRAINED TEACHERS	KG	24.40%	28.60%	39%	29.80%
	Primary	31.80%	36.80%	39%	41.70%
	JHS	65.60%	66.60%	65%	67.50%
	SHS	70.60%	74.70%	88%	78.70%
PUPIL CORE TEXTBOOK RATIO	Primary	3	3	0.92	3
	JHS	3	3	0.91	5
	SHS	0	1	0	1
PUPIL TEACHER RATIO	KG	67	63	72	73
	Primary	39	39	41	38
	JHS	19	21	17	23
	SHS	25	25	29	25
BECE/WASSCE PASS	Primary				
	JHS	16.30%	23.10%	17%	30%
	SHS	84%	85%	85%	86.10%
Objective 4: Promote science and technical education at all levels [ED]					
PERCENTAGE OF JHS WITH COMPUTER LAB	JHS	1.0%	3%	1%	3%
NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS WITH EQUIPED LABORATORIES	SHS	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2%
Objective 5: Improve management of education service delivery [ECON]					

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 2016 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 2016 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.