

**REPUBLIC OF GHANA**

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
AND RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT**

**BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

**2017 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

**JANUARY, 2018**

<b>TABLE OF CONTENT</b>	<b>Page</b>
List of abbreviation	
Executive Summary .....	1.
<b>CHAPTER ONE</b> .....	<b>2</b>
Introduction.....	2
Purpose for M&E for the year 2016 .....	2
Processes Involved and Difficulties Encountered.....	3
Status of Implementation of Medium term Development Plan – 2014-2017.....	4
<b>CHAPTER TWO</b> .....	<b>9.</b>
Monitoring And Evaluation Activities Report.....	9
Programme/Project Status for the year.....	9-18
Update on Receipts From Funding Sources.....	19
Update on Disbursement.....	20
Update on Indicator and Targets.....	22
Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues.....	25
Academic Performance .....	25
Capitation Grant.....	26
Community Based Training .....	27
Agriculture .....	29
Health Education and Screening of Food Vendors .....	30
School Feeding Programme.....	31
National Health Insurance.....	32
Health .....	33
Capacity Building Programme .....	36
Evaluation and Participatory Monitory and Evaluation.....	36
<b>CHAPTER THREE</b> .....	<b>38</b>
The Way Forward.....	38
Issue Addressed and Those yet to be Addressed .....	38
Recommendations.....	38

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
LI	Legislative Instrument
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
RPCU	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit
M/E	Monitoring and Evaluation
JICA	Japanese International Co-operation Agency
GETFUND	Ghana Education Trust Fund
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
CBRDP	Community Based Rural Development Project
DPCU	District Planning And Co-ordinating Unit
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
MOFA	Ministry Of Food And Agriculture
GHS	Ghana Health Service.
GES	Ghana Education Service
MCA	Millennium Challenge Accounts
GPRS II	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy II
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination.
GSGDA II	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The production of this document - Annual Progress Report (APR) is based on the assessment of progress made in the implementation of projects and programmes outlined in the Medium Term Development Plan for the period 2017.

The Annual Progress Report for the period (i.e. 2017) has been prepared from the assessment of the status of indicators and targets for monitoring and evaluating the achievements and impact of the major projects and programme interventions under taken during the period under review.

The objectives of the Annual Progress Report for the year 2017 are to:

- Provide a single source of information on progress the District is making through the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan.
- Identify the gaps and attempt to assign reasons that hindered the smooth achievement of the objectives of the MTDP.
- Propose recommendations for addressing the shortcomings.

The Annual progress Report (2017) submitted by the Birim North District Assembly is divided into three chapters.

The first chapter presents the purpose of the M & E for the year, 2017, processes involved and difficulties encountered in the preparation of the document and status of implementation of the DMTDP (2014 - 2017).

Chapter two deals with the programmes and projects status for the year, update on disbursements from funding sources, update on indicators and targets, update on critical Development and Poverty Issues, and Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation.

Chapter three covers key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed and recommendations.

## CHAPTER ONE

### **1.0 Introduction**

The Birim North District was carved out of the former Birim District Council in 1987 as part of the government's decentralization programme to promote effective decentralized governance and speed up the development of the area. It has New Abirem as its capital. After Akyemansa District was carved out of the Birim North District, its estimated total land area reduced significantly from 1270 square kilometres to 550 square kilometres. The population of Birim North District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 78,907 representing 3.0 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 50.2 percent and females represent 49.8 percent. The projected population for 2017 is 91,402.

The District exists to improve upon the living conditions of the people through the mobilization of human, material and financial resources in the provision of basic amenities, infrastructure and essential facilities for human subsistence.

To really understand and break the poverty cycle or under development which pertains to the District, it is important to identify and critically study the physical environment within which the people live, as it contributes to a great extent the kind of economic activities and occupations present in the area and subsequently incomes and social services.

The output of the study resulted in identifying the sort of projects and programmes earmarked for implementation of the MTDP during the period, 2017.

### **1.1 Purpose of M& E for the year 2017.**

The main objectives of the Monitoring and Evaluation is to institute an effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of programmes and projects in the District, and generate timely report to N.D.P.C. and other stakeholders through the R. P. C. U. resulting in the District Annual Progress Report for the year 2017.

The Monitoring and Evaluation exercise is to provide a flexible guide to the steps used to document MTDP activities and how to measure progress towards the achievement of MTDP goal and objectives.

In addition, the process provides a clear picture of the MTDP M & E Mechanism and detailed information on how specific activities and outputs will be monitored and evaluated to provide clear understanding, and lessons learnt from the project implementation

## ***1.2 Processes involved and difficulties encountered***

Information used in the preparation of this report was mainly from primary and secondary sources. In an attempt to develop having in mind the limited resources available to the District Assembly; efforts were made to have other development partners as collaborators in the provision of information. Such institutions include:

1. Central Government
2. GETFUND
3. NEWMONT
4. WaterAid
5. OLIVES
6. ISODEC

The secondary sources of information were obtained from reports covering these projects and first hand information obtained from the project site.

During the process of the preparation of the District's Annual Progress Reports, specifically during data collection, the difficulty was the high level of illiteracy among the local communities who happens to be the beneficiaries who could not appreciate the issues at stake.

There was also an issue of financial commitment to ensure that projects and programmes are monitored and well executed to standards.

This brings to question the frequency of visits paid to project sites by the Monitoring Team as vehicles for the monitoring activities were broken down. During the period under review, it became clear that MMDAs are not much enthused about allocating resources to undertake M and E activities. The DPCU has office secretariat of its own and the Development Planning Officer serves as the secretary. There is no indication of budgetary allocation to the secretariat. This makes team members not to receive any type of incentives which demoralize members in the performance of their duties.

The leadership style at the public service is functioning effectively while the political support is forthcoming in the form of co-operation and encouragement.

Furthermore, there is no specific project vehicle assigned to the secretariat which makes their operations difficult. The main challenge of the secretariat is logistic coupled with low morale of DPCU members.

### ***1.3 Status of implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2014 - 2017)***

A thorough review of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2014 - 2017) was undertaken by the DPCU members. The process fell in line with the end of year Review of Annual Review as indicated in the table below in relation to the five thematic areas

The process revealed that projects which were to be funded by the District Assembly and could not be implemented were due to lack of funds. Those to be funded through other interventions the District Assembly did not have much control on their activities were also due to funds. For instance, projects and programmes implemented by GETFUND, Feeder Roads and others could not be controlled and directed.

**Table 1: Performance review of 2014 – 2017 MTDP**

Year	Implemented	Ongoing	Not implemented	Total number of projects & programmes
2014 – 2017	179	84	114	377

Source: DPCU, 2017

**TABLE 2: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION****THEMATIC AREA 1: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY- 2017**

<b>NO</b>	<b>PROGRAMME</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>	<b>REASONS FOR NOT ACHIEVING OBJECTIVE.</b>
1	Construction of 1No. Practical room for Vocational / technical school at Afosu	Funds provided	100%	
2	Construction of 1No. Vocational/technical training school at Afosu I	Funds provided	100%	
3	Construction of 1No. Vocational/technical training school at Afosu II	Funds provided	95%	
4	1No.Walling / fencing project of Abirem/Afosu SHS I	Funds provided		
5	1No.Walling / fencing project of Abirem/Afosu SHS II	Contract awarded		Delay in the release of funds
6	Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block at Afosu Islamic			
7	Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block at Asawase			
8	Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block at Abenaso			
9	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block at Akrofonso	Funds provided		
10	Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block at Sakapia			
11	Construction of 1No. 5bedroom teachers quarters at Adausena			
12	Construction of 1No. 5bedroom teachers quarters at Hweakwae			
13	Construction of CHPS compound at Old Abirem			
14	Construction of CHPS compound at Kyenkyenku			
15	Rehabilitation of District Health Administration block at New Abirem			
16	Rehabilitation of District Assembly block (Old & New) at New Abirem			

**THEMATIC AREA 2: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR - 2017**

<b>NO</b>	<b>PROGRAMME</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>	<b>REASONS FOR NOT ACHIEVING OBJECTIVE.</b>
1	Paving of lorry park at New Abirem	Funds provided	100%	
2	Construction of 1No. 30-unit market store (phase II) at New Abirem	Contract awarded		Delay in release of funds.
3	Construction of 1No. 4-unit offices and 1No. 3-unit travelers shed at New Abirem	Contract awarded	90%	Delay in release of funds.
4	Construction of a ware house	Contract awarded	15%	Delay in release of funds.

**THEMATIC AREA 3: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT - 2017**

<b>NO</b>	<b>PROGRAMME</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>	<b>REASONS FOR NOT ACHIEVING OBJECTIVE.</b>
1	Agric support funds, New Abirem.	Funds provided.	100%	

**THEMATIC AREA 4: TRANSPARENT & ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE - 2017**

NO.	PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENT	REASONS FOR NOT ACHIEVING OBJECTIVE
1	Valuation of properties in the district.	Inception stage	10%.	Delay in the release of funds.
2	Supply and installation of generator at BNDA	Provide funds	100%	
3	Rehabilitation of DCD's bungalow	Funds provided.	100%	

**THEMATIC AREA 5: INFRASTRUCTURE & HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT - 2017**

NO.	PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENT	REASONS FOR NOT ACHIEVING OBJECTIVE
1	Street Naming & Property Addressing Exercise	Funds provided	100%	
2	Construction of U – Drain (Phase I)	Funds provided	100%	
3	Construction of U – Drain (Phase II)			
4	Spot improvement (Ntronang junction – township 5.1km)			
5	Spot improvement (Akoase junction – township 3.1km)			
6	Construction of culverts & filling (Ntronang - Asawase 6.5km)			

**Table 3: Proportion of the DMTDP implemented**

Indicators	2017	2016	2015	2014
Proportion of the annual action plans implemented by the end of the year	37	55	41	46
Proportion of the overall medium term development plan implemented by the end of the year	37	55	41	46

## CHAPTER TWO

### ***2.0 Monitoring And Evaluation Activities Report***

#### ***2.1 Programme And Project Status For The Year***

Specific interventions have been adopted under the Medium Term Development Plan to ensure maximum implementation of the plan. Priority projects have been proposed for Socio-Economic Development of the District taking into cognizance the potentials and opportunities that abound in the District to enable the plan enjoy support with available human and financial resources.

The District has also assigned to itself the co-ordination, implementation and supervisory role. It must also be noted that it may not be possible to adhere strictly to the implementation schedule proposed for the various programmes and projects as a result of scarce resources.

The effective implementation of the plan during the year under review called for an approach that sort to optimize utilization of available resources both internally and externally. Consequently, the table below indicates the implementation strategy through:

- The mobilization of local resources.
- Partnership with external agencies.
- Judicious use of available resources and cohesive institutional linkages and net working.

Table 4: Project and Programme Register

Item	Projects description	Location	Contractor / Consultant	Contract sum (GH¢)	Source of funding	Date of award	Date started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date (GH¢)	Outstanding balance (GH¢)	Implementation status (%)	Remarks
<i>Thematic Area of Policy Framework: Human Development, Employment &amp; Productivity</i>												
1	1No. Vocational / technical training school	Afosu	M/S Broad Water	470,378.15	DDF		5/7/2012	6/1/2013	376,079.33	94,298.82	100%	Completed
2	Construction of 1No. Practical room for Voc / Tech School	Afosu	M/S Pristen Consult	181,757.39	DDF		5/7/2012	6/1/2013	174,294.19	7,463.20	95%	On going
3	1No. Voc./tech training (phase 2)	Afosu	M/S Broad Water	514,147.55	DDF		08/07/2014	22/09/2015	326,166.25	293,334.50	95%	On-going
4	1No. Walling/ fencing project of Abirem/ Afosu SHS	Abirem/ Afosu SHS	M/S Nana Bofo Kesse Ventures	193,542.50	DACF	05/11/2015	30/10/2015	30/2/2013	145,494.40	33,048.10	100%	Completed
5	Construction of fence wall (Phase II)	New Abirem / Afosu SHS	M/S Nana Bofo Kesse Ventures	384,000.00	IGF	29/11/2016	09/01/2017	31/07/2017	85,971.93	298,028.07	30%	On-going
6	Const. of 6-unit classroom Block, Office etc.	Afosu Islamic school	M/S Alhaji & Madina Company Ltd.	270,650.015	DDF		13/07/2015	12/02/2011	262,716.78	7,933.37	99%	On-going
7	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit classroom block with ancillary facility	Asawase	M/S Nafak Company Ltd.	470,214.14	IGF	25/11/2016	09/01/2017	31/07/2017	235,532.12	234,682.02	65%	On-going
8	Const. of 1No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Sakapia	M/S Jo-Geolit	489,978.46	DACF	5/08/2017	13/09/2017	30/05/2018	48,997.84	440,980.62	65%	On-going

Table 4: Project and Programme Register

Item	Projects description	Location	Contractor / Consultant	Contract sum (GH¢)	Source of funding	Date of award	Date started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date (GH¢)	Outstanding balance (GH¢)	Implementation status (%)	Remarks
<i>Thematic Area of Policy Framework: Human Development, Employment &amp; Productivity</i>												
9	Const. of 1No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary	Abenaso	M/S Ampaabeed	494,407.00	DACF	21/08/2017	31/08/2017	30/05/2018	49,440.71	444,966.29	15%	Ongoing
10	Const. of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary	Akrofonso	M/S Nafak Company Ltd.	270,000.00	DACF	21/08/2017	28/09/2017	30/05/2018	27,000.00	243,000.00	15%	On-going
11	Construction of 1No. 5bedroom teachers quarters	Adausena	M/S Alhaji & Madina Company Ltd.	505,242.78	IGF	19/12/2016	09/01/2017	31/07/2017	125,746.41	379,496.37	50%	On-going
12	Construction of 1No. 5bedroom teachers quarters	Hweakwae	M/S Kete Mo Kose	484,242.78	IGF	19/12/2016	09/01/2017	31/07/2017	72,636.41	411,606.37	50%	On-going
13	Const. of CHPS compound	Kyenkyenku	M/S Sareco Ent.	168,405.30	DACF	20/08/2015	15/09/2015	15/03/2016	160,494.00	7,911.30	100%	Completed
14	Construction of CHPS compound	Old Abirem	M/S Ako Nana Const. Works	301,463.00	IGF	19/12/2017	09/01/2017	31/07/2017	135,219.00	166,244.00	50%	On-gong
15	Rehabilitation of District Assembly block	New Abirem	M/S Maxfoss Const. Ltd.	149,314.00	DACF		30/01/2016	30/07/2016	50,000.00		70%	On-going
16	Rehabilitation of health administration block	New Abirem	M/S Prestige Nhyira Company Ltd.	151,375.35	IGF	29/11/2016	09/01/2017	31/05/2017	48,555.00	102,820.35	50%	On-going

Table 4: Project and Programme Register

Item	Projects description	Location	Contractor / Consultant	Contract sum (GH¢)	Source of funding	Date of award	Date started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date (GH¢)	Outstanding balance (GH¢)	Implementation status (%)	Remarks
<i>Thematic Area of Policy Framework: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</i>												
17	Const. of 1No. 1Storey, 30-Unit Market Stores (Phase 2)	New Abirem	Ike-Boa Company Ltd.	539,987.28	IGF/ DACF/ DDF	25/11/2016	09/01/2017	31/07/2017	40,000.00		50%	On-going
18	Paving of lorry park	New Abirem	M/S Palm Tree Cont. Ltd.	682,069.57	DACF/ IGF	15/10/2015	30/02/2016	30/06/2016	318,206.95		100%	Completed
19	Const. of ware house	New Abirem	M/S Nana Boafo Kesse	111,664.35	DACF	5/11/2015	30/01/2016	30/07/2016	16,749.65		15%	On-going
20	Const. of 1No. 4-unit offices and 1No. 3-unit travelers shed	New Abirem	Alhaji & Madina	170,017.49	DACF	20/08/2015	03/09/2015	02/03/2016	111,745.74		50%	On-going
<i>Thematic Area of Policy Framework: Transparent &amp; Accountable Governance</i>												
21	Supply and installation of generator at BNDA	BNDA, New Abirem	Ako Nana Const. Works	76,375.00	DACF	17/12/2015	24/12/2015	23/01/2016	55,000.00		100%	Completed
22	Rehabilitation of DCD's bungalow	New Abirem	Alhaji & Madina Company Ltd.	64,351.00	IGF				45,000.00		80%	On-going
<i>Thematic Area of Policy Framework: Infrastructure &amp; Human Settlement Development</i>												
23	Const. of U-drain	Ntronang	Eye Kristo Adom Ent.	732,129.50	DACF/ IGF	25/11/2016	19/01/2016	18/07/2016	471,000.00		100%	Completed
24	Construction of "U" drain (Phase 2)	Ntronang	Eye Kristo Adom Ent.	442,921.50	IGF/ DACF/ DDF	25/11/2016	09/01/2017	31/07/2017	-		50%	On-going

Table 4: Project and Programme Register

Item	Projects description	Location	Contractor / Consultant	Contract sum (GH¢)	Source of funding	Date of award	Date started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date (GH¢)	Outstanding balance (GH¢)	Implementation status (%)	Remarks
<i>Thematic Area of Policy Framework: Infrastructure &amp; Human Settlement Development</i>												
25	Spot improvement (Ntronang junction – township 5.1km)	Ntronang	Eye Kristo Adom Ent.	507,334.80	IGF	21/08/2017	15/10/2017	15/01/2018	-	507,334.80	75%	On-going
26	Spot improvement (Akoase junction – township 3.1km)	Akoase	Asankare	498,109.52	IGF	21/08/2017	15/10/2017	15/01/2018	-	498,109.52		On-going
27	Construction of culvert & filling (Ntronang – Asawase - 6.5km)	Asawase	Tops Const. Ltd.	530,036.11	IGF	21/08/2017	15/10/2017	15/01/2018	290,000.00		100%	On-going

## 2.2 Update on Receipts from Funding Sources

The District Assembly obtains its revenue for development from different sources. These include among others, the District's Internally Generated Fund (IGF), the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) and the District Development Facility (DDF). The releases from the HIPC Fund, Government of Ghana Grants and Donor Grants are project specific.

Table 5 shows a trend analysis of updates on revenue sources.

Table 5: Update on revenue sources

Expenditure item	Baseline 2013	Target 2017	Actual 2017	Target 2016	Actual 2016	Target 2015	Actual 2015	Target 2014	Actual 2014
IGF	351,179.13	2,511,890.00	1,531,852.91	2,371,700.00	2,313,891.76	448,430.00	587,178.35	344,210.00	301,851.89
DACF	734,747.50	1,760,000.00	1,364,832.99	1,755,000.00	1,882,446.02	1,700,000.00	1,940,480.42	1,683,388.64	786,627.09
MP'S CF	110,412.98	120,000.00	112,761.39	120,000.00	273,187.13	110,000.00	115,732.18	108,460.00	103,256.67
PWDs CF	44,174.73	95,000.00	5,000.00	50,000.00	92,337.66	45,000.00	40,843.77	44,200.00	16,554.53
MSHAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSFP	313,935.20	-	-	287,034.80	-	420,000.00	220,766.00	352,500.00	417,272.00
SRWSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DDF	275,920.00	650,000.00	-	536,962.15	544,154.00	600,000.00	316,784.00	568,754.00	587,684.29
GSOP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNFPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UDG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEAP	-	91,200.00	20,928.00	91,200.00	22,788	-	3,798.00	-	-
Total	1,830,369.54	5,228,090.00	3,035,375.29	5,211,896.95	5,128,804.57	3,323,430.00	3,225,582.72	3,101,512.64	2,213,246.47

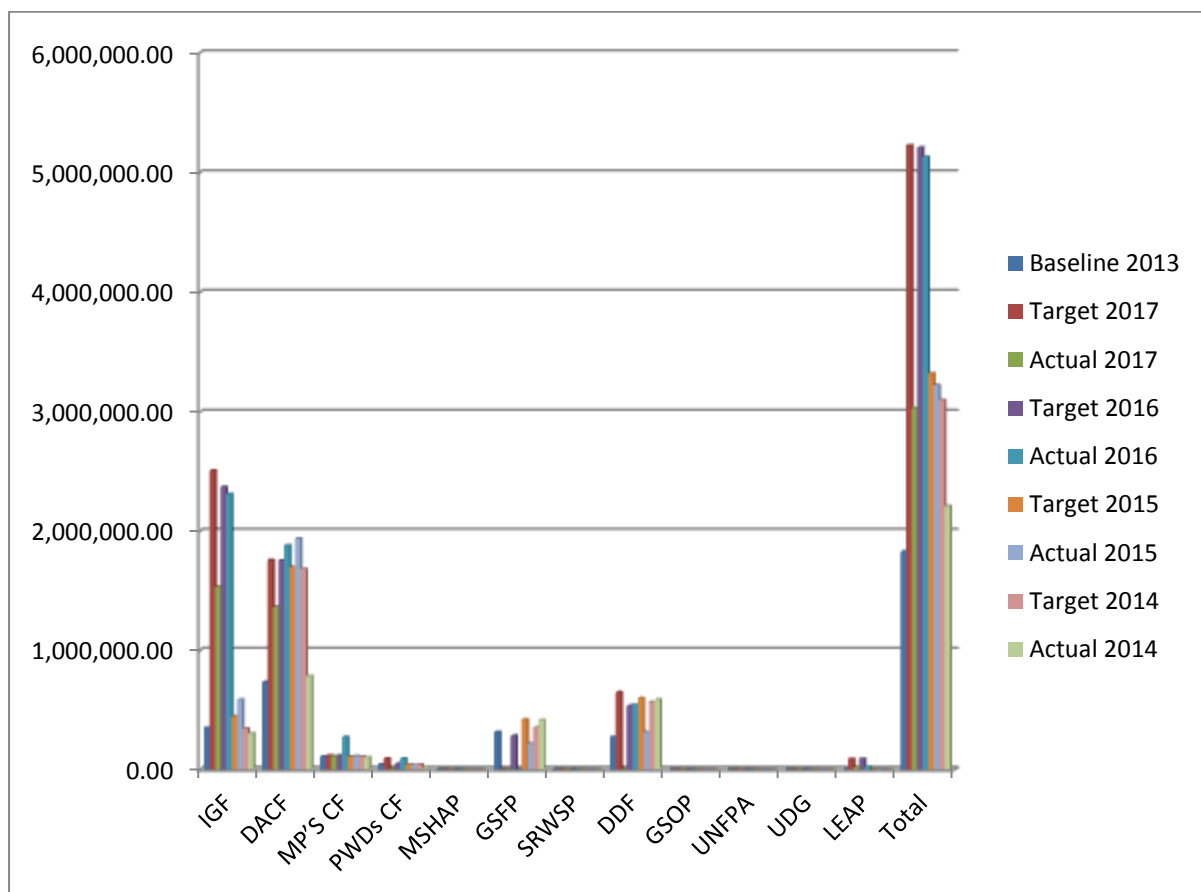
Source: BNDA Finance Office, Jan. 2018

### 2.2.1 Efforts to Generate Funds

In spite of the comparatively low numerical strength of revenue collectors, targets and collection points had been allotted to the staff with the view to holding them accountable. The Administration also serves demand notices on business entities to compel them honour their tax obligations.

- (a) The Assembly losses revenue from landed property
  - (i) Because the rates applied are unassessed. However, the Assembly has put in measures do valuation on all landed properties.

Fig. 1: Update on revenue sources



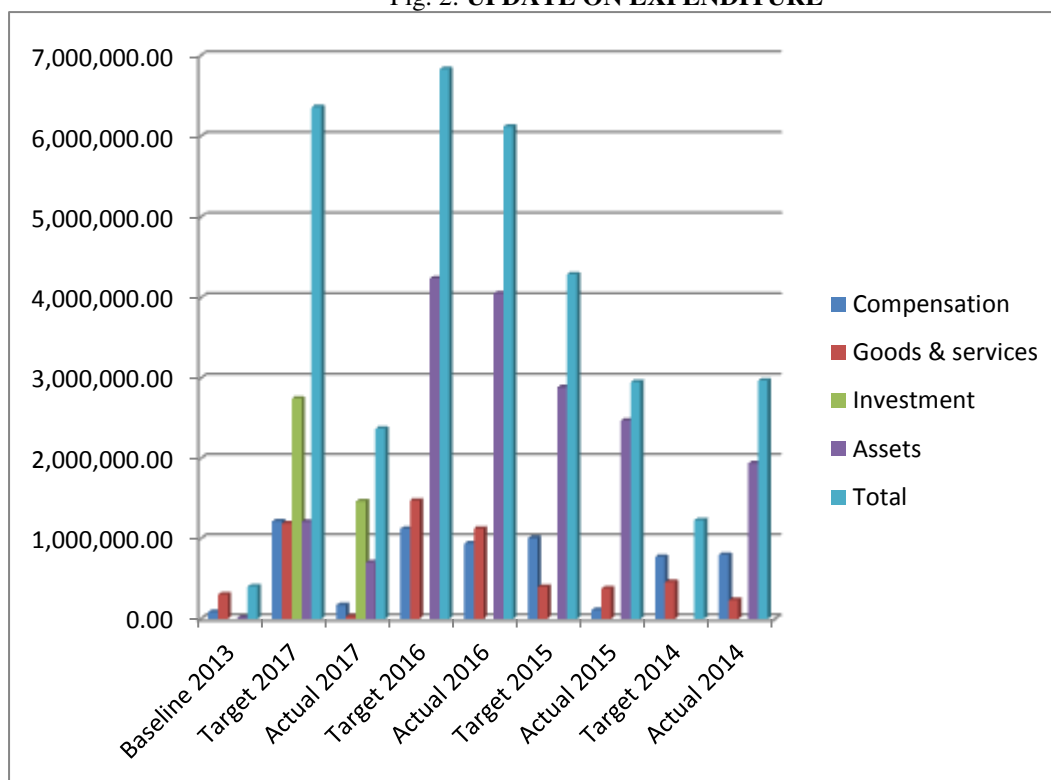
## 2.3 Update on Expenditure

**Table 6: Update on expenditure**

Expenditure item	Baseline 2013	Target 2017	Actual 2017	Target 2016	Actual 2016	Target 2015	Actual 2015	Target 2014	Actual 2014
Compensation	85,500.00	1,216,400.00	169,583.64	1,119,803.05	940,388.11	1,006,500.00	107,872.68	770,711.28	799,545.89
Goods & services	301,410.00	1,188,850.00	28,872.09	1,473,600.00	1,124,619.14	397,700.00	376,976.67	459,200.00	232,749.38
Investment		2,745,200.00	1,464,818.29						
Assets	17,800.00	1,212,000.00	705,000.00	4,237,696.95	4,053,345.77	2,886,608.64	2,470,083.20		1,937,449.53
Total	404,710.00	6,362,450.00	2,368,274.02	6,831,100.00	6,118,353.02	4,290,808.64	2,954,932.55	1,229,911.28	2,969,744.80

Source: BNDA Finance Office, Jan. 2018

Fig. 2: UPDATE ON EXPENDITURE



## 2.4 Update of Indicators and Targets

Preparation of the Medium Term Development Plan involved the gathering of inputs from stakeholders which were specific on their inputs, outputs and outcomes. As a result, certain information was to be stated to guide the implementations along the path of project implementation.

One of the most critical aspects in preparing the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan was to define the most appropriate indicators and setting targets that are achievable and directly related to the MTDP goal and objectives.

Indicators are needed to measure the processes of achieving our objectives while targets are the sign post that will lead us to the stated goal of achievement.

The DPCU met to develop and define some core indicators for monitoring the implementation of the MTDP (2014-2017). These indicators which were District or local specifics were determined through participatory and collaborative process. The team was guided by the principle of importance to ensure that each indicator was specific, measurable, attainable, reliable and time-bound as indicated in the information that follows.

As presented in the table below, the indicators are categorized into output and disaggregated into specific items. In the Monitoring Process, all stakeholders were involved in the exercise by the use of questionnaires, focus group discussions, interviews, observations, etc.

The stakeholders were members of the DPCU, Assembly members, CBOs, CSOs, Development Partners and Traditional Authorities.

To ensure that the process is continuing, the monitoring exercise was undertaken every quarter.

At the end of the exercise it was realized that the indicators developed were able to measure the various Thematic Areas and results could be quantifiable. The level of resources needed for the exercise could be affordable while at the same time the indicators will be reliable during the planned period.

**UPDATE ON CORE DISTRICT INDICATORS AND TARGETS CATEGORISED BY  
GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA II THEMATIC AREAS.**

**TABLE 7: PERFORMANCE OF CORE INDICATORS AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL**

	Indicator (Categorised by GSGDA II Thematic Areas)	Baseline (2013)	Target 2017	Actual 2017	Target 2016	Actual 2016	Target 2015	Actual 2015	Target 2014	Actual 2014
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS</b>										
1	Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish (%)									
	Maize	1.7Mt/Ha	1.65Mt/Ha	1.55Mt/Ha	1.6Mt/Ha	1.5Mt/Ha	1.4Mt/Ha	1.25Mt/Ha	1.20Mt/Ha	1.20Mt/Ha
	Cassava	13.8Mt/Ha	12Mt/Ha	11Mt/Ha	10Mt/Ha	9.6Mt/Ha	9Mt/Ha	8Mt/Ha	8Mt/Ha	7.5Mt/Ha
	Oil Palm	12Mt/Ha	11Mt/Ha	10Mt/Ha	9.5Mt/Ha	9.8Mt/Ha	9.7Mt/Ha	9.5Mt/Ha	9Mt/Ha	8Mt/Ha
2	Proportion / length of roads maintained / rehabilitated									
	Trunk Roads (in km)	72.1km	72.1km	0	72.1km	0	72.1km	0	72.1km	0
	Feeder Roads (in km)	568km	568km	0	568km	42km	568km	0	568km	0
3	% of change in number of households with access to electricity	-	100%	12.3%	100%	11.6%	100%	8.5%	100%	-
4	Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated / restored									
	a. Forest	18,000	18,000	74	18,000	74	18,000	74	18,000	74
	b. Mining	569	569	74	569	74	569	74	569	74
	c. Dry and Wet lands	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Change in tourist arrivals (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	Teledensity / Penetration rate:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**TABLE 7: PERFORMANCE OF CORE INDICATORS AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL**

	Indicator (Categorised by GSGDA II Thematic Areas)	Baseline (2013)	Target 2017	Actual 2017	Target 2016	Actual 2016	Target 2015	Actual 2015	Target 2014	Actual 2014
<b>HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT</b>										
7	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15 – 49 yrs. HIV positive)	3.7	-	-	-	2.6	-	2.7	-	3.7
8	Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	1/100,000	0	4/100,000	0	3/100,000	0	4/100,000	0	3/100,000
9	Under five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1,000 live births)	16/1,000	0	12/1,000	0	16/1,000	0	11/1,000	0	6/1,000
10	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	35%	100%	65%	100%	55%	100%	45%	100%	40%
12	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)	20%	100%	55%	100%	45%	100%	35%	100%	30%

**TABLE 7: PERFORMANCE OF CORE INDICATORS AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL**

	Indicator (Categorised by GSGDA II Thematic Areas)	Baseline (2013)	Target 2017	Actual 2017	Target 2016	Actual 2016	Target 2015	Actual 2015	Target 2014	Actual 2014
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS</b>										
1 3	a. Gross Enrolment  Primary JHS SHS									
		91.8%	86.6%	89.0%	85.4%	89.4%	105.8%	92.4%	71.7%	92.7%
		66.9%	66.8%	73.7%	67.8%	72.0%	84.9%	76.0%	52.8%	75.0%
		30.2%	40.1%	35.2%	25.4%	35.3%	35.4%	31.0%	33.3%	33.5%
	b. Net Admission Rate in primary schools	30.3%	22.8%	26.4%	12.6%	25.1%	14.8%	15.1%	34.8%	24.8%
1 4	Gender Parity Index Primary JHS SHS									
		0.96	1.0	0.95	1.0	0.99	1.0	0.96	1.0	0.97
		0.98	1.0	1.02	1.0	1.01	1.0	0.99	1.0	0.99
		1.01	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.98	1.0	0.97
1 5	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills / apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	-	34	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY</b>										
1 6	Total amount of internally generated revenue	-	2,511,8 90.00	1,531,8 52.91	6,770, 700.00	2,310,8 91.75	1,466,4 30.00	563,53 3.49	-	-
1 7	Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contributed to DMTDP implementation	-	500,000 .00	500,000 .00	400,00 0.00	400,00 0.00	300,000 .00	300,00 0.00	250,000 .00	250,000 .00
1 8	% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1 9	Number of reported cases of abuse Children Women Men	-	0	17	0	14	0	11	0	6
2 0	Police citizen ratio	1:3,001	1:500	1:2,948	1:500	1:2,88 7	1:500	1:2,82 7	1:500	1:2,959

## 2.3 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues in 2017

**TABLE 8: UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES IN 2017**

Critical development & poverty issues	Allocation GH¢	Actual receipts GH¢	No. of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actual
Ghana School Feeding Programme	-	-	-	-
Capitation Grants	179,483.01	179,483.01	17,665 pupils	17,665 pupils
National Health Insurance Scheme	-	-	-	-
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	20,928.00	20,928.00	1,030	43
National Youth Employment Program	-	7,000.00	34	20
One District One Factory Programme	-	-	1	-
One Village One Dam Programme	-	-	-	-
One Constituency One Million Dollars Programme	-	-	-	-
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	-	67,410.00	235	131
Free SHS Programme	-	-	-	-
National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Implementation of Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

### 2.5.1. Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) Performance

During the 2017 fiscal year, the Birim North District Education Directorate prepared all basic schools in the district to join the nation in the 2017 West African Examination Council's (WAEC) Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE). A total number of one thousand, four hundred and twenty-seven (1,427) students comprising of seven hundred and fifteen (715) males and seven hundred and twelve (712) females took part in the exams at five (5) exams centres in the district. Sixteen (16) students were absent during the exams period.

A two day community durbar on teenage pregnancy was organized in Amenam and Afosu communities to help curb the rampant teenage pregnancy in the district. During the year under review, the district cultural festival took place at the New Abirem cluster of schools on 15<sup>th</sup> June, 2017. The zonal cultural festival was also held from 16<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> June, 2017 at the various circuit centres to select district contingent to represent the district at the regional inter basic school cultural festival. Ten (10) contingent and Eighty nine artiste were selected to represent the district at the regional inter basic school cultural festival. However, the regional inter basic school cultural festival was not organised in the 2017 fiscal year.

### **2.5.2 Capitation Grant**

During the 2017 fiscal year, the sum of GH¢ 179,483.01 was received as capitation grant. This represent an immense increase of 649.8% from the previous figure of GH¢ 23,938.50.

**TABLE 9: EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AND PUPILS ENROLMENT**

SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT							
	PUBLIC	ENROLMENT			PRIVATE	ENROLMENT		
		TOTAL	M	F		TOTAL	M	F
K.G	59	3202	1615	1587	29	1427	769	658
PRIMARY	61	9021	4616	4405	29	2830	1440	1390
J.H.S	48	3808	1961	1847	13	733	382	351
S.H.S	2	1513	731	782	1	86	48	38
VOCATIONAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TECHNICAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>17544</b>	<b>8923</b>	<b>8621</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>5076</b>	<b>2639</b>	<b>2437</b>

Source: G.E.S office, New Abirem, Jan., 2018

Analysis of the above table indicates that, out of the Two Hundred and Forty Two (242) schools in the District, the public schools constitute One Hundred and Seventy (170) representing about 70.2% whiles the private schools constitute Seventy Two (72) representing about 29.8%. Comparatively, enrolment at both facilities had been encouraging even though the public schools still have the highest proportion of enrolments in the District that is Seventeen Thousand Five Hundred and Forty Four (17,544) constituting about 77.6% whiles the private represent 22.4% school enrolment of Five Thousand and Seventy Six (5,076). Both facilities have the dominating trend of male pupil than the female with the exception of the Senior High of the public school which has the female pupil dominating with Seven Hundred and Eighty Two (782) against Seven Hundred and Thirty One (731) males. This makes Birim North District different from other districts in the country in the sense that more females are being educated at the secondary school levels. This is a good sign for future development in terms of quality of the population as well as reduction in population growth in the district.

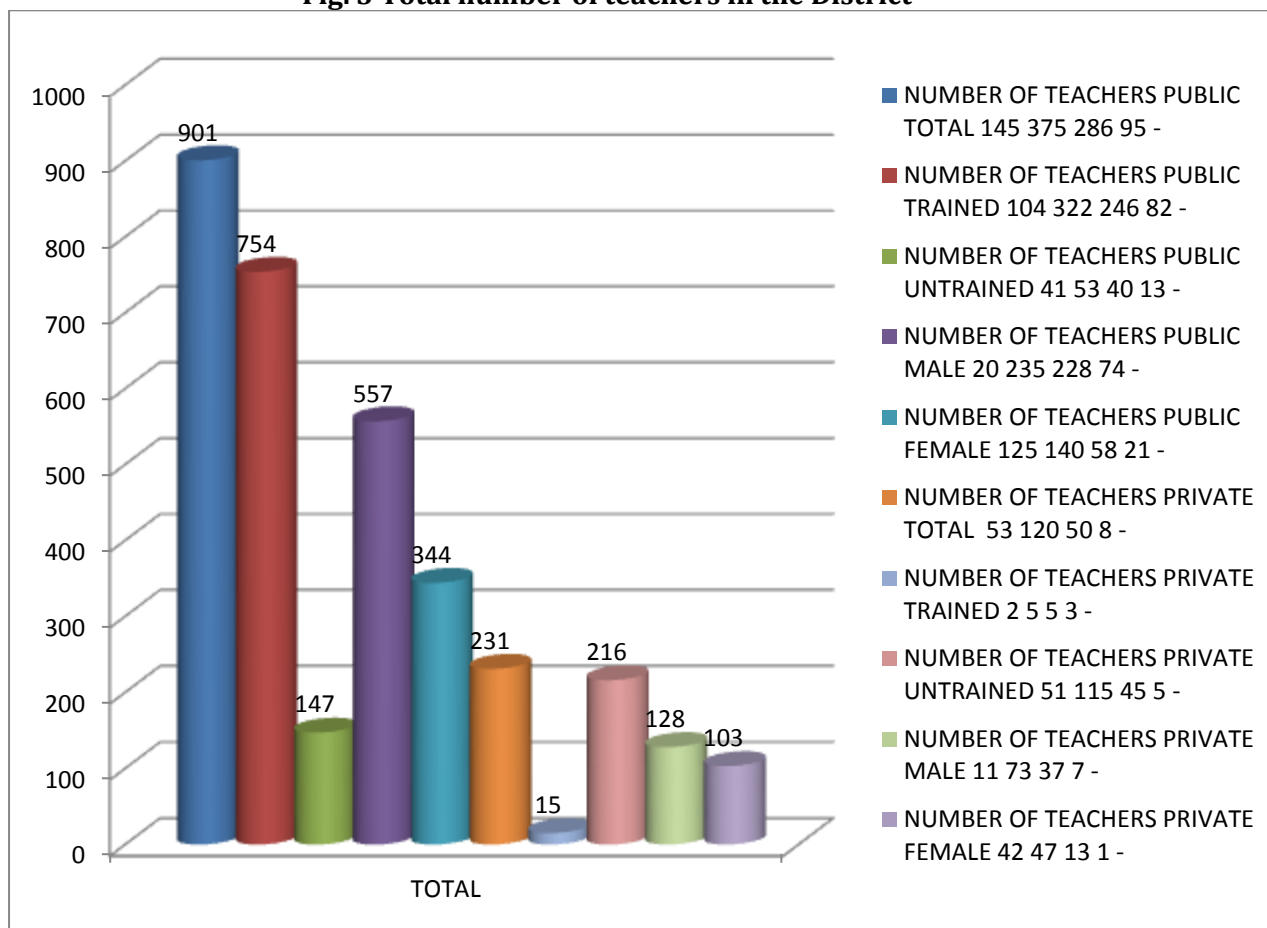
**TABLE 10: TOTAL NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN THE DISTRICT**

SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS									
	PUBLIC					PRIVATE				
	TOTAL	TRAINED	UNTRAINED	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	TRAINED	UNTRAINED	MALE	FEMALE
K.G	145	104	41	20	125	53	2	51	11	42
PRIMARY	375	322	53	235	140	120	5	115	73	47
J.H.S	286	246	40	228	58	50	5	45	37	13
S.H.S	95	82	13	74	21	8	3	5	7	1
T.V.E.T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>103</b>

Source: G.E.S office, New Abirem, Jan., 2018

Analysis of the above table indicates that, Birim North have One Thousand One Hundred and Thirty Two (1132) total number of teachers in the District. Out of that, 67.9% of the teachers are trained while 32.1% are untrained. Male teachers are also seen dominating about 60.5% as against 39.5% female teachers.

**Fig. 3 Total number of teachers in the District**



## Comparative analysis of Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE)

Summary of BECE results	2015	2016	2017
Number of schools registered	59	59	59
Number of candidates registered	1239	1334	1427
Number of candidates present	1230	1317	1411
Number of candidates absent	9	15	16
Number of candidates passed (6-36)	1196	1303	1400
Number of candidates failed (37+)	34	14	11
Percentage passed	97.2	98.9	99.2
Percentage failed	2.8	1.1	0.8
Number of schools that obtained 100%	47	54	54
Number of schools that obtained zero percent	0	0	0

Source: G.E.S office, New Abirem, Jan., 2018

The table above indicates that there has been a consistent increase in the percentage pass rate for the District in three consecutive years. Of the total 59 schools that registered 54 of them obtained 100% with no school recording zero percent. With a total of 1411 pupils that sat for the examination, 1400 had aggregate between (6-36). This achievement could be attributed to the collective effort of all stakeholders in education sector in the district.

### 2.5.3 Business Advisory Centre

The Business Advisory Centre (BAC) being the implementation wing of the Rural Enterprises Programme (REP) in the district has an overall goal of improving the livelihoods and incomes of rural poor Micro and Small Entrepreneurs. Again, it acts as a conduit to promote REP's objective of increasing the number of rural Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) that generates profit, growth and employment opportunities. In advancing these objectives, the BAC facilitates the needed interventions that are focused on building the capacities through training programmes that empower and encourages MSEs to start, improve and grow their businesses profitably. It also actively supports participation of MSEs in the formation and growth of Local Business Association (LBA) in the District.

During the 2017 fiscal year, the main activities that took place by the BAC unit were pig farming, soap & detergent production, business counselling and monitoring & evaluation.

### **Basic Community Based Training (CBT) in Pig Farming**

The BAC unit organised a two weeks (10 days) Community Based Training in Pig farming for Pig farmers and potential pig farmers in Amuana Praso, Mpintimpi and Bedanagya communities in the district. A total of twenty seven (27) people participated out of which 24 were males and 3 were females. Participants were taken through good production methods, reproduction and signs of heat, fattening of young ones to target good sales, improved methods of pig sty constructions, feed types, feed formulation and feeding regimes, diseases and pest control and management among others. At the end of the training participants were given a boar (male pig) and gilt (female pig) for rearing. Participants were very grateful to the unit as the training would serve as additional source of income to them.

### **Basic Community Based Training (CBT) in Soap and Detergent Production**

The BAC unit organised a 5 days training for Abenaso community and 6 days training for Okuapemman Citizenship Fellowship of New Abirem in soap and detergent production. In all, a total of Forty two (42) people benefited from the training out of which 33 were females and 9 males. Participants were guided through the steps in production of high quality soaps. Varieties of soap including Bar, Mini Bar, Lux, Brilliant and BF soaps were produced. In addition, liquid soap and parazone were produced. Furthermore, good packaging, storage methods and simple ways of keeping business records were also demonstrated.

### **Business Counselling and Monitoring**

The Birim North District Business Advisory Centre during the year under review continued to pursue activities to support its clients with the view of improving the livelihoods and incomes of rural poor micro and small entrepreneurs in the district. Clients from various communities were monitored and counselled to help build and sustain their business.

Other clients also visited the office for diverse information relating to their business. However, the broken down of the monitoring vehicle is hampering the monitoring activities of the unit.

## 2.5.4. Planting for food and jobs

As part of government's effort to ensure food security and emergency preparedness, the government flashy programme dumb "Planting for food and jobs" started during the beginning of the year. During the first quarter of the year, a five member committee was tasked to drive the programme.

**Table 11: Planting for food and jobs**

Inputs	Quantity received	No. of Beneficiary		Actual acreage cultivated	Estimated acreage for cultivation
		Male	Female		
Maize seed	45.6	111	16	229 acres	400 acres
NPK fertilizer	378				
UREA fertilizer	182				

Source: DAD, New Abirem, Jan., 2018

### Fall Army Worm

During the 2017 fiscal year, the Fall Army Worm infestation affected a lot of farms in the district. During the second quarter of the year (major season), a committee was set up to control the spread of the pest. Pesticides were distributed to affected farmers. A total of 586.5 acreage of land was affected. Out of that, 466 acreage of land was sprayed for 423 farmers leaving a gap of 120.5 acreage of land unsprayed. However, the gap could be lesser because some of the farmers sprayed their farms without recourse to the unit. In the third quarter of the year under review, the Fall Army Worm infestation was still causing harm to maize fields (minor season). The agric department received another 105litres of pesticide to spray 210 acres of farm land. However, a total of 126 acres of farm land was sprayed for 32 farmers.

### Agric Extension Services

During the year under review, as part of the extension delivery strategy of the agric department, extension officers continued their home and farm visit activities to educate farmers on improved cultural practices to promote food production. A total of six hundred and twenty four (624) farmers were visited and educated on improved cultural practices to promote food production. Additionally, farmers were also educated on the awareness of bush fire and its prevention.

### Shade trees

During the year under review, the agric department in order to encourage tree planting in the district supplied One thousand seven hundred and thirteen (1,713) shade trees to thirty three

(33) Basic and Junior High Schools in the district. Additionally, over three hundred (300) tree seedlings were distributed to interested community members in the district.

### **Mushroom production (Training of trainees)**

To ensure all year round Mushroom production, the agric unit in the first quarter of the 2017 fiscal year acquired Mushroom spores (seeds) to be extracted for spawning (planting). During the second quarter of the year, the agric department took trainees through Mushroom inoculation, Spawning, Sterilization and Substrate preparation. The training was successful and the department has bags which are in the cropping stage and in due course, the unit would establish one Mushroom production centre in the district to help train farmers.

### **Poultry**

During the year under review, the District Agricultural Directorate took delivery of four thousand (4,000) day old cockerels to be raised to support poultry production in the district. Out of the four thousand (4,000) day old cockerels raised, a total of three thousand and eighty three (3,083) day old cockerels were distributed to one hundred and thirty nine (139) farmers in nine (9) communities (New Abirem, Afosu, Mamanso, Ntronang, Ahausena, Amanfrom, Kuntense, Attah Ne Attah and Okaikrom) within the district and seven (7) communities (Nkawkaw, Ofoase, Asikamu, Subi, Asuom, Kofi Nimo and Chia) outside the district. Out of the One hundred and thirty nine (139) beneficiaries, One hundred and twelve (112) beneficiaries were from the district whiles the remaining Twenty seven (27) beneficiaries were outside the district.

**Table 12: Veterinary activities**

		<b>Dog</b>	<b>Cat</b>	
1.	Rabies vaccination	40	-	
		<b>Sheep</b>	<b>Goat</b>	<b>Dog</b>
2.	PPR vaccination	319	425	-
3.	De-worming	429	381	-
4.	Castration	4	28	6

Source: DAD, New Abirem, Jan., 2018

## **Women In Agricultural Development (WIAD)**

Women In Agricultural Development is a unit under the District Agriculture Directorate which help women in agriculture activities. The unit also encourages women into agriculture activities such as production, marketing, packaging and handling of post harvest issues among others. During the 2017 fiscal year, WIAD trained people in Cassava value addition. Cassava is a produce which value can be added to change its form for acceptability and consumption by the populace within the Birim North District. Farmers in four (4) (Ntronang, Adjikpo, Akoase and Tenkyemso) communities were trained on six subjects on value addition of cassava. Participants were guided through the steps in production of quality Cassava flour, Cassava chips making, Tapioka preparation, Gari fortified with Soya Beans (Soya Gari), Gari fortified with Potato and Gari fortified with Ginger. Farmers were also taken through the hygienic ways of handling food before and after processing. In all, forty eight (48) farmers benefited from the training. Fifteen (15) of the beneficiaries farmers were males whiles thirty three (33) were females.

### ***2.5.5 District's Farmers Day Celebration***

As part of efforts to encourage farmers to produce more in order to boost Agricultural productivity and ensure food security, the District joined the Nation on the celebration of the National Farmers Day on Friday, the 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2017 on the theme “***Farming for Food and Jobs***”. The 33<sup>rd</sup> National Farmers’ Day was held at Kumasi in the Ashanti Region. The Eastern Region joined the nation in the celebration at Kumasi whiles the Birim North District observed the celebration at Asuabena.

The well attended ceremony saw the award of Twenty (20) gallant farmers in the District comprising of three (3) females and seventeen (17) males in the various categories of crop production, small ruminant and poultry rearing. The overall best farmer in the Birim North District for the year ending 2017 was Mr. Daniel Sarpong from Pankese. He has 83 acres of cropped production land comprising of 53 acres for Cocoa, 11 acres for Oil Palm, 4 acres for Citrus, 4 acres for Cassava, 2 acres for Cocoyam, 4 acres for Plantain and 5 acres for Maize. In the area of small ruminants and poultry, he has 25 Goats and 300 poultry birds.

The ceremony had support from many institutions like Newmont Golden Ridge Limited, a mining company in the district. The company donated various items which include a tricycle,

a table top fridge, some pieces of cutlasses, wax prints, bicycles and knapsack sprayers to the Assembly in support of the celebration. Other institutions such as OLIVES (an NGO in the district), GRIG, Mponua Rural Bank and other individuals supported the occasion in diverse ways.

The occasion was also used to educate farmers on the new government agricultural initiative that is “Planting for Food and Job”. Farmers were encouraged to patronise the agricultural inputs provided by the government to increase production for self sufficiency of food production in the country.

### **2.5.6 Screening of Food and Drinks Vendors**

During the year under review, the District Environmental Health Unit in collaboration with the Ghana Health Services undertook the above exercise for all food and drink vendors in line with the Assembly’s Policy on preventive health care. A total of Two Thousand Five Hundred (2,500) vendors were educated and screened for communicable diseases. A careful look at the figure indicates that, there is a drastic increase of 70.8% in the number of screened vendors using 2016 figure of 1,464 as the base year.

### **2.5.7 School Feeding Programme**

The school feeding programme covered eleven (11) schools for the year under review with a total school population of 3,885. The schools currently benefiting from the programme are:

**TABLE 13: SCHOOLS BENEFITING FROM THE SFP**

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	ENROLMENT		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Nwinso Methodist Primary	132	141	273
2	Nwinso Methodist KG	57	49	106
3	Ntronang Presby Prim & KG	242	251	493
4	Ntronang R/C Prim. B & KG2	116	98	214
5	Ntronang R/C Prim. A & KG1	145	139	284
6	Nkwarteng Presby Prim. A	134	109	243
7	Nkwarteng Presby Prim. B	202	217	419
8	Mamanso Islamic Primary	161	147	308
9	Okaikrom Presby Prim. Sch.	61	67	128
10	Amoa Presby Prim. & KG	104	75	179
11	Praso Kuma Presby Prim.	139	107	246
12	Old Abirem Anglican Basic sch.	287	266	553
13	Afosu Islamic Basic School	87	72	159
14	Hweakae R/C Primary	156	124	280
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,023</b>	<b>1,862</b>	<b>3,885</b>

Source: Desk Officer, BNDA, New Abirem, Jan., 2018

## ***2.5.8 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Expansion Programme***

Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme is a social cash transfer programme that provides cash and health insurance to the extremely poor households across the country with the aim of alleviating short-term poverty whiles encouraging long-term human capital development. This programme is administered by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and managed by the Department of Social Development. During the 2017 fiscal year, the Birim North office of the Department of Social Development under the above programme disbursed the sum of Twenty Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty Eight Ghana Cedis (GH¢ 20,928.00) among Forty Four (44) households in eleven communities within the District.

## ***2.5.9 District National Health Insurance Scheme***

**TABLE 14: CATEGORY OF BIRIM NORTH NHIS FOR THE YEAR 2017**

CATEGORIES	DISAGGREGATION		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
SSNIT CONTRIBUTORS	1,275	954	<b>2,229</b>
FULL PREMIUM	4,059	8,215	<b>12,274</b>
PENSIONEERS	30	10	<b>40</b>
UNDER 18 YEARS	12,883	13,460	<b>26,343</b>
ABOVE 70 YEARS BUT NOT PENSIONEERS	1,004	1,580	<b>2,584</b>
PREGNANT WOMEN		1,860	<b>1,860</b>
INDIGENT	3,532	3,630	<b>7,162</b>
<b>TOTAL CONTRIBUTORS</b>	<b>22,783</b>	<b>29,709</b>	<b>52,492</b>

Source: Birim North NHIS office, New Abirem, Jan., 2018

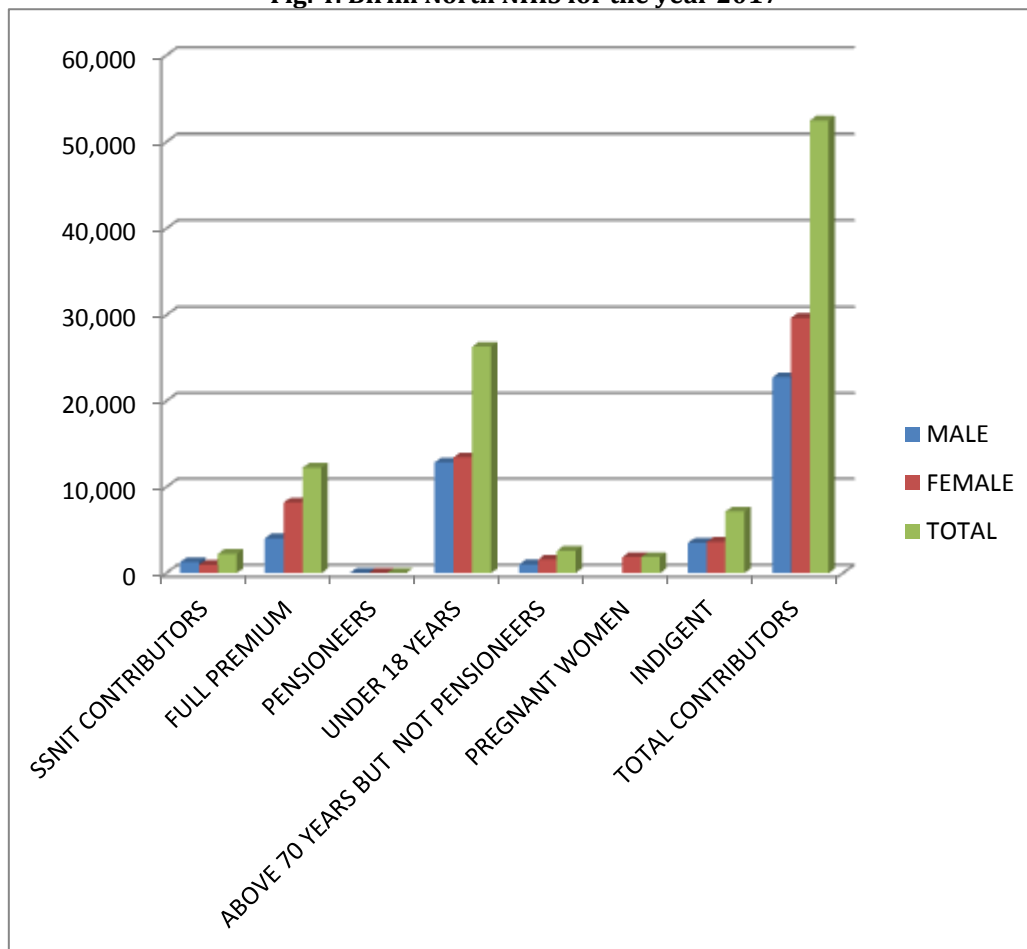
Analysis of the above table indicates that, the District Health Insurance Scheme continuous to increase as more clients develop interest in registration coupled with sustained public education and issuance of instant membership cards even though the membership.

During the 2017 fiscal year, the Birim North District National Health Insurance Scheme took service delivery to the doorstep of the subscribers. The office embarked on community registration in fourteen (14) communities in the district out of which a total of eight thousand and seventy six (8,076) were registered. A special registration exercise was also embarked at Amuana Praso in the year under review which also saw a total of One thousand and forty two (1,042) people being registered. In addition, eight thousand seven hundred and eighty four (8,784) LEAP beneficiaries were also registered during the year under review.

The main challenge of the unit is the unavailability of network during the outreach programmes in some communities in the district. The unit sought to seek financial support

from the District Assembly to help intensify their outreach programme of taking service delivery to the doorsteps of their subscribers.

**Fig. 4: Birim North NHIS for the year 2017**



### **2.5.10 HEALTH**

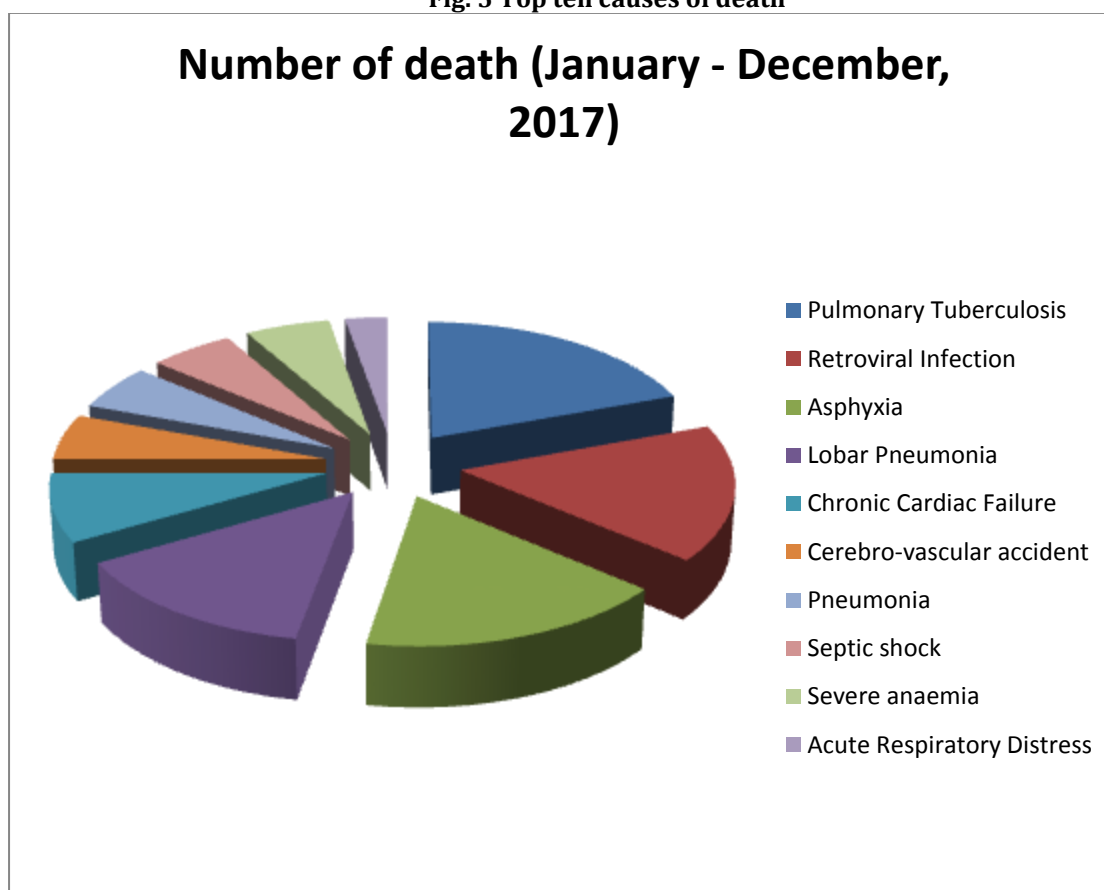
In line with the vision to ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all at all ages in line with SDG 3, the Assembly is supporting the District Health Administration to undertake preventive and curative disease control programmes such as National Immunisation Days (NID), community based surveillance and control of neglected tropical and emerging diseases.

**TABLE 15: TOP TEN CAUSES OF DEATH, 2017**

Disease	Number of death (January - December, 2017)	%
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	19.4
Retroviral Infection	6	16.6
Asphyxia	6	16.6
Lobar Pneumonia	5	13.8
Chronic Cardiac Failure	3	8.3
Cerebro-vascular accident	2	5.6
Pneumonia	2	5.6
Septic shock	2	5.6
Severe anaemia	2	5.5
Acute Respiratory Distress	1	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Birim North-DHD, New Abirem, Jan., 2018

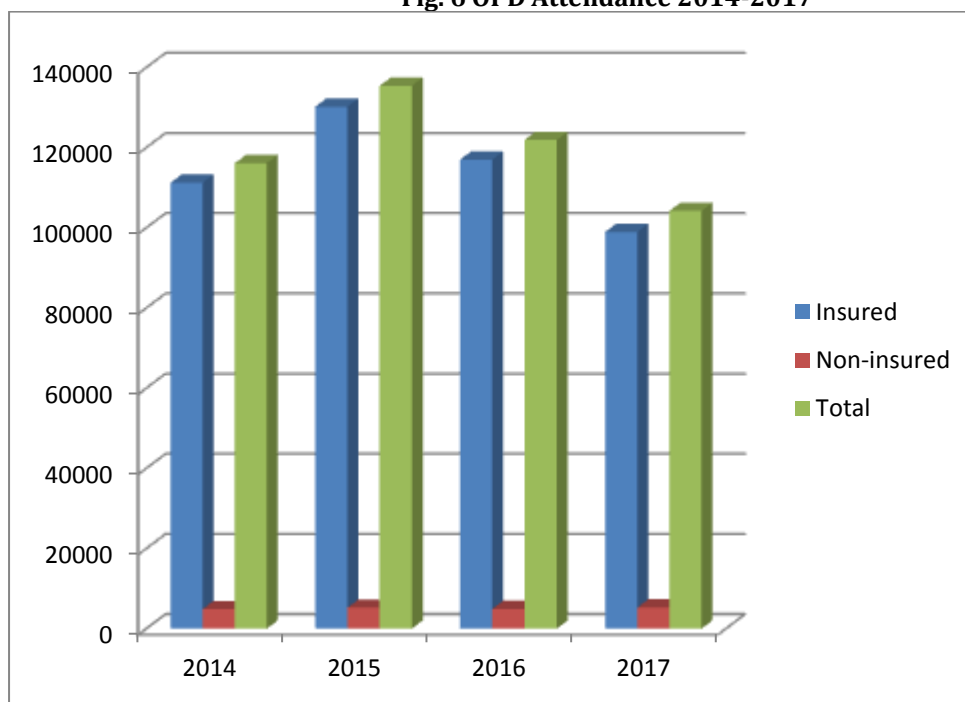
**Fig. 5 Top ten causes of death**



**TABLE 16: OPD Attendance 2014-2017**

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017
Insured	111 216	130187	116995	98951
Non-insured	4860	5215	4895	5247
<b>Total</b>	<b>116,076</b>	<b>135,402</b>	<b>121,890</b>	<b>104,198</b>

**Fig. 6 OPD Attendance 2014-2017**



**TABLE 17: TOP TEN CASES AT OPD – 2014-2017**

No.	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Diseases	No. of Cases	Diseases	No. of Cases	Diseases	No. of Cases	Diseases	No. of Cases
1	Malaria	30007	Malaria	49292	Malaria	40808	Malaria	35809
2	URTI	12931	URTI	25277	URTI	25065	URTI	22772
3	ROJP	7709	ROJP	11476	ROJP	11763	Anaemia	8567
4	Anaemia	4856	Anaemia	9760	Anaemia	7796	Intestinal Worm	4854
5	Skin Diseases	4192	Intestinal Worms	4855	Intestinal Worms	5667	Diarrhoea Diseases	4787
6	Intestinal worms	3364	Diarrhoea diseases	4775	Skin Diseases	5177	Skin Diseases	4353
7	AUTI	2208	Skin Diseases	4578	Diarrhoea Diseases	4179	AUTI	2705
8	Hypertension	1327	Diarrhoea	2585	AUTI	2734	Ulcers	1167
9	AEI	1074	AUTI	1135	AEI	1259	Typhoid Fever	946
10	Typhoid Fever	895	Otitis Media	1100	Ulcers	1186	Hypertension	895

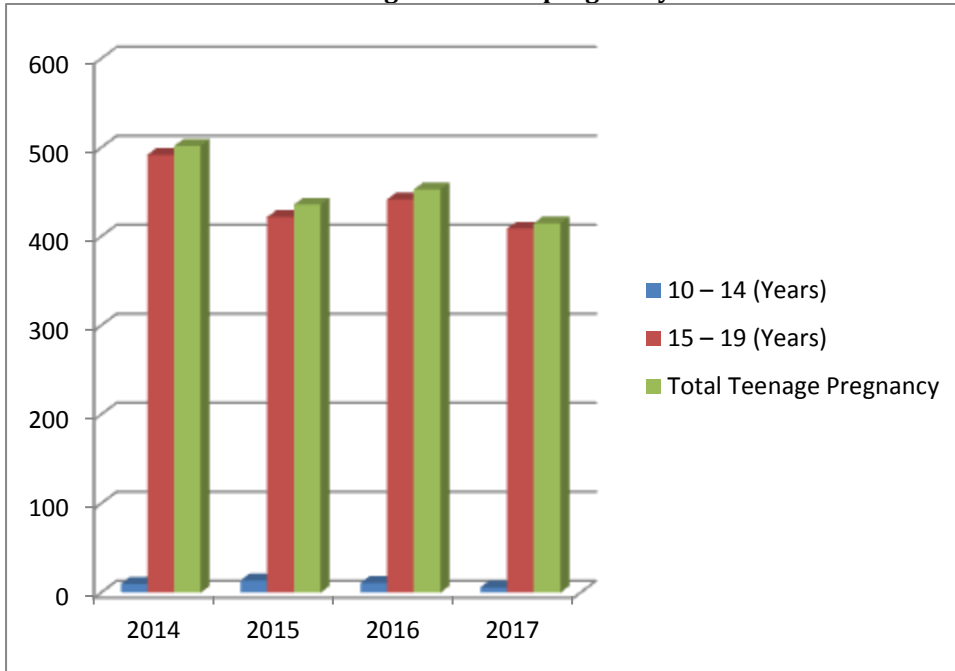
**TABLE 18: TREND OF PREGNANCY IN THE DISTRICT**

Indicator/Period	2014	2015	2016	2017
10 – 14 (Years)	10	14	11	6
15 – 19 (Years)	492	422	442	409
<b>Total Teenage Pregnancy</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>415</b>

Source: BNDA Health Directorate, 2018 Annual Report

From the table above, it shows that there is a problem in the district that needs a radical and aggressive programme by the assembly and all stakeholders in the district. There is the need for bye-laws to check wake keepings and other social gatherings in the night like jams etc to prevent the children especially girls from going out in the night. Besides, parental controls programme by NCCE should be done in all communities to drum home the need for education. More income generating activities should be done by the Assembly to reduce the level of poverty in the district.

**Fig. 7 Trend of pregnancy in the District**



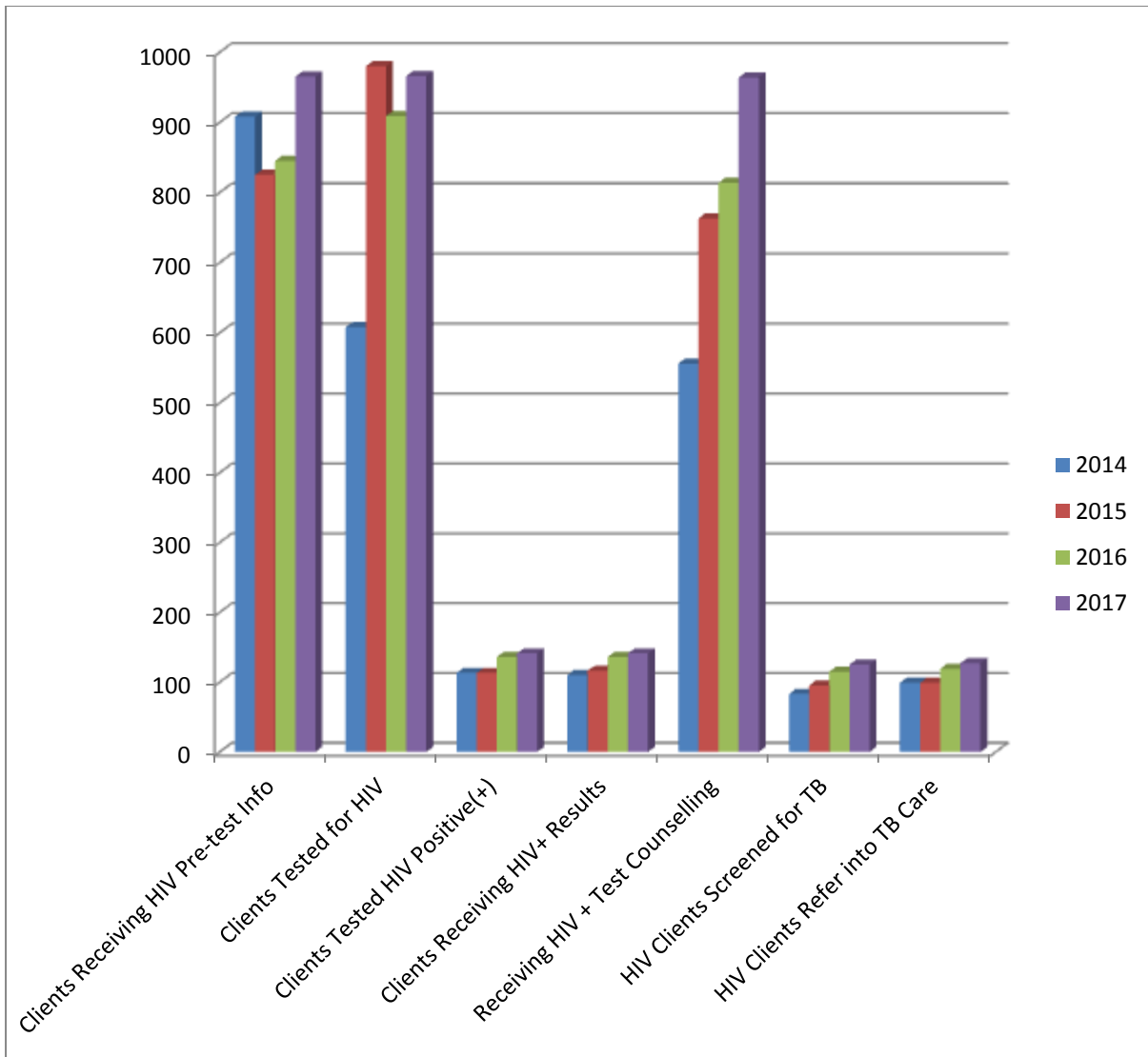
**Table 19: Deliveries**

Indicator		2014	2015	2016	2017
Deliveries	Supervised	1422	1535	1554	1584
	TBA	334	189	187	158
	Total	1756	1724	1741	1742
Live Births		1429	1536	1550	1589
Still Births	Fresh	9	14	6	10
	Macerated	13	18	20	16
	Total	22	32	26	26
Maternal Deaths		3	4	3	4
Neonatal Deaths		11	4	5	
PNC Registrants		2149	1720	1724	1744

**TABLE 20: HIV Testing and Counselling for 2014 - 2017**

<b>Indicator/Year</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Clients Receiving HIV Pre-test Info	908	825	845	965
Clients Tested for HIV	608	980	909	966
Clients Tested HIV Positive(+)	113	113	136	141
Clients Receiving HIV+ Results	110	116	136	141
Receiving HIV + Test Counselling	556	763	814	964
HIV Clients Screened for TB	83	95	115	125
HIV Clients Refer into TB Care	99	99	119	127

**Fig. 8 HIV Testing and Counselling for 2014 - 2017**



### **2.5.11 World AIDS Day Celebration**

The Birim North District Assembly in collaboration with the District Health Directorate celebrated the 2017 world AIDS day on the 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2017. Education on HIV/AIDS was given at Asuabena community where the National Farmers Day celebration was held. Both female & male condoms and leaflets were distributed during the celebration.

## 2.5.12 Evaluation And Participatory Monitoring And Evaluation

**TABLE 21: UPDATE ON EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED**

Name of the evaluation	Policy / programme / project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
Performance review of MTDP	2014-2017 MTDP	DPCU	Field data collection, validation & review of departmental reports	Overall performance of MTDP is encouraging	Ongoing projects to be reviewed and reprioritised and included in the MTDP 2018-2021

One of the key feature of the District development efforts which have been missing as a linkage is the strong commitment to conduct vigorous impact evaluations.

Mid-term, annual and terminal evaluation of the DMTDP would be conducted. DPCU will also assess the performance of all projects and programmes when completed to ascertain if the interventions had achieved its original objectives and assess the overall changes caused by the interventions.

The DPCU will also need to examine the relevance of the development effectiveness of all projects with reference to the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework-2014-2017. These evaluations will serve to improve management and provide experience for effective programme design and implementation.

The DPCU in addition can also commission other studies. For instance, the evaluation will determine whether the provision of potable water has resulted in reduction in water borne diseases or the provision of education infrastructure has affected BECE results positively.

Evaluation is the periodic assessment and review of the extent to which the goal and objectives of an activity has been accomplished. Evaluation can be done at the end of a phase or at the end of the entire project.

To obtain a firsthand information on the success or otherwise of the project, the beneficiary communities must be encouraged to do their own evaluation.

The general aim of any evaluation is always to learn from experience in order to apply the lessons learned to improve programme planning and implementation and to replicate successful programmes.

In order to know the perceptions and benefits of the interventions, it is appropriate to undertake participatory M and E especially among the poor and the vulnerable in society to see whether their expectations have been met. This method will be effective if only there is effective education and awareness creation among the beneficiaries and to involve them in the selection of indicators to monitor. The basis of participatory M and E is to promote partnerships between the District Assembly, NGOs, CBOs and the local communities.

Where NGOs/CBOs are active in the District, they could be engaged by the District Assembly to provide training, capacity building and strengthening of local counterparts in participatory M and E methods.

The DPCU will rely on tools and methodologies for social analysis and participatory impact assessment such as

- Citizen report cards
- Community score cards
- Focus group discussion
- Participatory expenditure tracking of social service expenditure
- Tracking of social services expenditure

**TABLE 22: UPDATE ON PM&E CONDUCTED**

Name of the PM & E Tool	Policy / programme / project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
Site meeting & inspection	All physical projects	DPCU, contractors, Assembly members and other stakeholders	Inspection & Meeting	Delay in the release of funds	Timely release of funds
Monitoring visit	Ongoing and completed projects and programme	DPCU, contractors, Beneficiaries	Observation	All completed projects are in use	Establishment of Facility Management Committee at the local levels to ensure sustainability.

## CHAPTER THREE

### ***3.0 The Way Forward***

#### ***3.1 Issues Addressed And Those Yet To Be Addressed***

Examination of events which took place and their resultant effects within the reporting period includes:

1. Public education on payment of revenue was high.
2. Public education on malaria, HIV/AIDS, cholera and Ebola.
3. More efforts in the management of sanitation.
4. Provision of educational infrastructure including Institutional latrines and hand washing facilities.
5. Provision of potable water facilities for needy communities increased.
6. Strong collaboration between the District Assembly and its development partners.
7. Public education on building regulations.

#### ***3.2 Street Naming and Property Addressing (SNPA) Exercise***

The Department of Town and Country Planning has the mandate to plan, manage and promote harmonious, sustainable and cost effective development of human settlements in the country and in accordance with sound environmental and planning principles. During the 2017 fiscal year, immense improvement was made in the implementation of the Street Naming and Property Addressing (SNPA) exercise. The department of Town and Country Planning digitised parcels in New Abirem and further digitised and named all identified streets in the district capital. Property stencilling and numbering was also completed in New Abirem whiles property and business data collection was also completed in the 2017 fiscal year. Afukruwa and Abohema Extension Local plans were prepared whiles all spatial sectoral maps for incorporation in the District Medium Term Plan 2018 – 2021 were all prepared. There was in house capacity training on ARC Geographical Information Systems application for the technical staffs of the department.

### ***3.3 Recommendations***

- (a) The capacity of the District Assembly particularly in the area of planning, financial management, procurement and Monitoring and Evaluation skills should be enhanced by training programme and refresher courses.
- (b) Internal revenue mobilization and generation should be stepped up with the involvement of internal auditors and other stakeholders.
- (c) There should be continuous revenue sources identification through data collection and updating of information. The resultant indicators will assist in the setting up of revenue and development targets for the District.
- (d) The eminent halt in the implementation of fiscal decentralization and the operationalisation of the composite budget is a course to worry about.
- (e) The guidelines for utilization of DACF which restricts the District in its usage of the funds should be made flexible to allow Assemblies to allocate more resources to sectors where most needed.
- (f) The high incidence of unauthorized deductions at the DACF secretariat should also be halted and applied only with the agreed consent of the Assemblies.
- (g) Under the school feeding programme, there should be adequate supervision.