

DAFFIAMA-BUSSIE-ISSA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

**2019 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 2019**

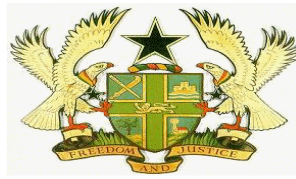
**PREPARED BY DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT
(DPCU)**

FEBRUARY, 2019

DAFFIAMA-BUSSIE-ISSA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

(CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT)

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



Post Office Box 2,
Issa – Wa,
Upper West Region.

YourRef.....

13th February, 2020

.....

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Republic of Ghana

SUBMISSION OF ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF 2019 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

I submit here with attached the Annual Progress Report on the Implementation of 2019 Annual Action Plan for consideration and further action.

Thank you

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Kadiri'.

**ABDUL SALLAM KADIRI
DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR
FOR: DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

**THE DIRECTOR
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION
ACCRA**

Through:

The Hon. Regional Minister
Regional Coordinating Council
Upper West Region-Wa

Cc:

The Regional Economic Planning officer
Regional Coordinating Council
Upper West Region-Wa

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ACRONYMS

AAP	Annual Action Plan
CHPS	Community Health-based Planning Services
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DBIDA	Daffiama-Bussie-Issa District Assembly
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DDF	District Development Facility
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DoA	Department of Agriculture
GES	Ghana Education Service
GH¢	Ghana Cedis
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
JHS	Junior High School
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
M/T	Metric Tons
MP's CF	Member of Parliament's Common Fund
MSHAP	Multi Sectorial HIV/AIDS Project
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NPK	Nitrogen Potassium Calcium
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PFJ	Planting for Food and Jobs
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PWD's CF	People With Disability Common Fund
SRWSP	Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2019 Annual Progress Report of the Daffiama-Bussie-Issa District Assembly presents a summary of the activities and programmes implemented from the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2018-2021 to enhance the living conditions of the people of the District. This report is presented in four chapters. Chapter one gives a background of the District which includes location and size, year of creation, the LI creating the District Vision, Mission as well as population. The chapter also presents the purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation. Summary of achievements of 2019 Action Plan at the end of the year and a proportion of the Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 implemented. It ends with the processes involved in conducting monitoring and evaluation. Chapter two presents the status of projects and programmes as at December 2019, an update on the financial situation of the District taking into consideration funding sources and major expenditure components of the Assembly. The chapter concludes with an update on the twenty core District indicators, their targets and actuals at the end of the year with 2018 as the baseline year. Chapter three presents an update on critical development and poverty issues with a summary on allocations, actual receipts, targets and actual beneficiaries of various social and pro-poor interventions. The chapter concludes with a presentation on evaluations and participatory evaluations of some poverty alleviating programmes. The Chapter four of the Report contains the conclusion and recommendation, challenges and how these challenges can be addressed. This report therefore brings to light the background of the Daffiama-Bussie-Issa District Assembly and the progress made so far at the end of the year 2019

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 BACKGROUND

The Government of Ghana is committed to maintaining a middle income status by ensuring strict adherence to the rule of law, increased productivity, and prudent management, transparent and accountable practices especially within the public sector.

In the pursuit of these, successive governments have initiated many policy frameworks with the most recent one being the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All.

At the District Level, corresponding District Medium Term Development Plans have always been prepared with the aim of actualizing the vision of development as outlined in the national policy document. This is to ensure that better standards of living are achieved for greater number of people.

It is against this background that Government and development partners continually commit significant resources to support a wide range of development interventions that are designed to improve the social, economic, cultural, organizational conditions and spatial arrangements in the country.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Daffiama-Bussie-Issa District Assembly (DBIDA) over the years has made tremendous strides to better the lives of its people through prudent management and transparent practices that are performance driven. In doing this, the Assembly marked out a path through the development of blue prints by way of Medium Term Development Plans (MTDPs) and Annual Action Plans (AAPs). These have guided the Assembly in its deliverables and have resulted in effective and efficient management of resources in the district since its creation in 2012.

In line with this, the District has always sought to report on its performance both on quarterly bases and annually so as to set the pace for the plan preparation for the succeeding year. Therefore, the 2019 Annual Progress report seeks to bring to light the performance during the 2019 fiscal year as well as, setting the pace for plan preparation for the 2020 action plan. It will also guide management in its day-to-day activities as it gives an idea of the current state of the district and ensure that activities and objectives set out in the Daffiama-Bussie-Issa District Medium Term Development Plan for 2018-2021 are achieved.

1.2 GENERAL PROFILE OF THE DAFFIAMA-BUSSIE-ISSA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

The Daffiama-Bussie-Issa District is one of the 11 Districts in the Upper West Region of Ghana with Issa as the District capital. The District was carved out from the then Nadowli District in the year 2012 with the enforcement of the Legislative Instrument (LI) 2100. It covers a total land area of 1,456.16930 Square Kilometers which represents 7% of the total land area of the region. It is bordered to the South by Wa Municipal, to the North by Jirapa and Sissala West District, to the West by Nadowli/Kaleo District and to the East by Wa East District. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the district has a total population of 32,827, out of which 15,971 constituting 49% are males and 16,856 constituting 51% are females with a growth rate of 0.15. The District's share of regional population stands at 4.7%.

The District has Four Traditional Councils which all have paramouncies

The Assembly has:

- ❖ One constituency
- ❖ Three Area Councils
- ❖ Fifteen electoral areas

- ❖ Twenty Three Assembly members

The main problem facing the District relates to the low income generation of the population due to lack of diversified employment opportunities, thus, forcing many people into informal sector activities such as petty trading and agriculture.

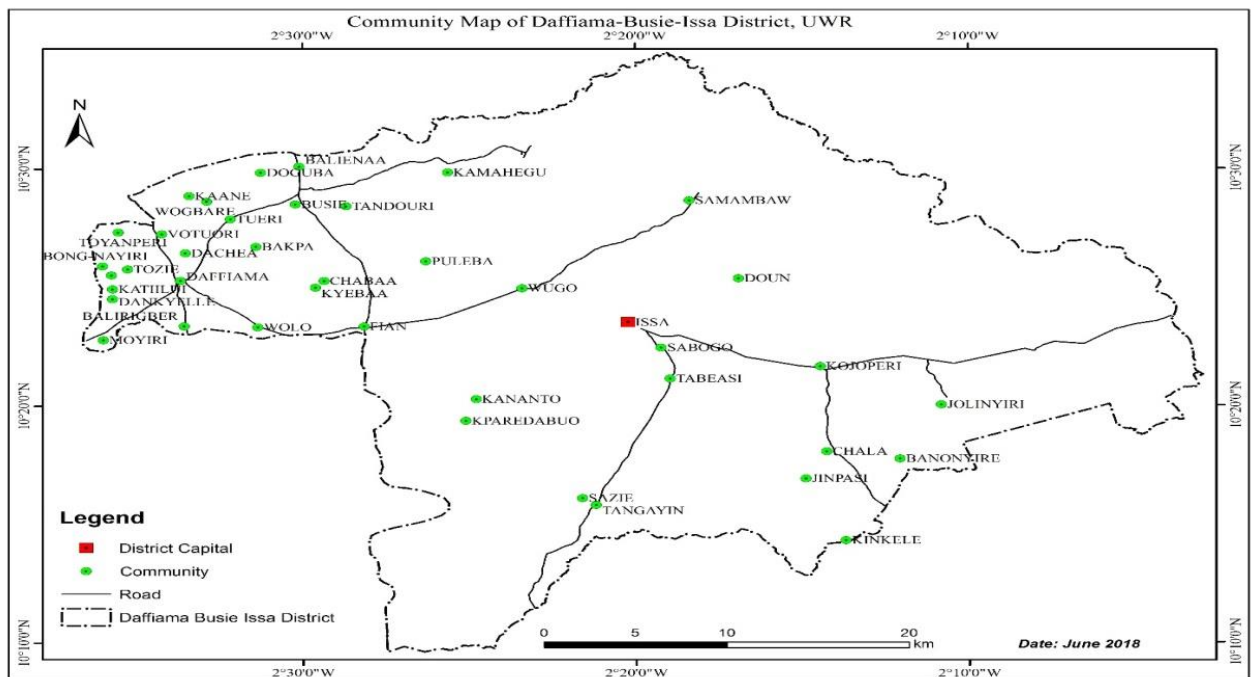
VISION STATEMENT

To be the most peaceful, well organised and highly reputable District in Ghana

MISSION STATEMENT

The Daffiama-Bussie-Issa District Assembly exists to improve the living standards of its people through collaboration with development partners, for the effective implementation of Policies for the mobilization and utilization of both Human and material resources

Community Map of the Daffiama-Bussie-Issa District



1.3 PURPOSE OF THE QUARTERLY MONITORING REPORT

The overall objective of the monitoring report is to provide an update on the progress of the implementation of the 2019 Annual Action Plan (AAP) as well as the MTDP 2018-2021 and the total development of the district as a whole.

The specific areas include:

- To ensure the implementation of planned projects and programmes and ascertain the status of development projects and programmes in the District.
- To enable stakeholders determine through evidence based information, the effects of the various interventions implemented over the medium term and the impact in terms of positively transforming the lives of all beneficiaries in the District.
- To enable the District generate reliable, valid and dependable information to the Region and National authorities to formulate policies and make evidence based decisions to further improve the lives of the people in the District.
- To institute an effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of programmes and projects in the district through systematic monitoring and evaluation of the District Annual Action Plan and the MTDPs.

1.4 PROCESSES INVOLVED IN THE M&E

The Daffiama-Bussie-Issa District Assembly has formed a monitoring team headed by the District Planning Officer which undertakes participatory Monitoring and Evaluation in selected communities in the district. During monitoring and evaluation, the key stakeholders such as chiefs, opinion leaders, Assembly members, and heads of departments, women groups and beneficiary communities are involved. All stakeholders are involved during plan preparation and implementation and at site possession stage. These stakeholders are also invited to participate in agreeing on indicators and preparation of the M&E Plan.

To ensure that M&E activities are participatory, in executing the M&E activities, DPCU members are usually called upon for field visits depending on the nature and type of project and the department or unit directly involved including key community stakeholders such as Chiefs, Women Leaders, Assembly members, unit committee members, traders, women groups, community members and opinion leaders who participated in the preparation of the DMTD Plan. Questionnaire distribution and diagnostic workshops using interface meetings,

focus group discussions were some of the processes adopted in the 3 Area councils to draw the needs, problems and aspirations of the people in the District. Discussions taken are documented and eventually collated into monthly and quarterly and annual monitoring/progress reports.

1.5 CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DMTDP INCLUDING M&E AND HOW THEY ARE ADDRESSED

The main difficulties encountered are:

- Inadequate and untimely release of funds for planned programmes and projects
- Implementation of projects and programmes out of plan.
- Delay in organizing planned visits involving all the M & E team members. The M & E team members are drawn from the membership of the DPCU, Assembly persons and beneficiary Departments and agencies.
- Unavailability of an M & E vehicle. The Assembly has not bought an appropriate M & E vehicle to convey team members (Inadequate logistics).
- Difficulty in Getting feedback from the departments, agencies etc.
- Absence of information on some important indicators.

There is no ready and willing support to M & E activities with funds, vehicle and logistics. The core DPCU led by the planning officer makes field visit and debriefs findings to DCE and DCD regularly. The consultants are encouraged to call monthly site meetings at the various projects sites for the contractors, Assembly person, Assembly representatives and the beneficiary community members. The only means of transport available to the M & E team is a motor bike provided by the Ghana Social Opportunities Project for the monitoring of its projects. In order to get a vehicle for monitoring the planning officer is ask to always put up a request for the release of a vehicle to enable the monitoring team undertakes its quarterly and annual monitoring.

1.6 THE NUMBER OF PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS IN THE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2019

The Daffiama-Bussie-Issa District Assembly's composite Annual Action Plan for 2019 has about 111 programmes and projects to be implemented.

1.6.1 PROPORTION OF DMTDP IMPLEMENTED IN 2019

In the Current Medium Term Development Plan spanning the Period 2018 to 2021, a total of 333 projects and programmes were planned for the period. In the plan, the objective is to implement 111 activities in 2019.

CHAPTER TWO
(M & E ACTIVITIES REPORT)

2.1 PROGRAMME/ PROJECT STATUS

Over the period, various programmes and projects have been implemented in the District with the objective of improving the well-being of the citizenry. To achieve this objective various projects and programs are carved out and targeted with the aim of addressing specific problems in Health, Education, water and sanitation economy, and administration. Within the year under review, the Administrative Sector received the greatest number of programmes and projects in the 2019 implementation year that is 13 programmes and projects representing 26.53% followed by Health with 12 representing 24.48%. This is followed by the Economic sector with 9 representing 18.36%, Education with 8 representing 16.32 and Water and Sanitation 7 representing 14.28%. The table below indicates the individual programmes and projects and the different sectors of the District that they are in.

Table 1 Spread of Programmes and Projects to be implemented in 2019

S/N	Sector	Quantity Completed and on-going	Percentage%	Rank
1	Health	12	24.48	2 nd
2	Education	8	16.32	4 th
3	Environment ,Water and Sanitation Health	7	14.28	5 th
4	Economic (agriculture)	9	18.36	3 rd
5	Administration	13	26.53	1 st
	Total	49	100	

Table 2, Status of Development Projects 2019.

Item	Project Description	Thematic Area of Policy framework	Location	Contractor/Consultant	Contract Sum GHC	Source of Funding	Date Awarded	Start Date	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status (%)	Remarks
1	Rehabilitation of 1-no semi-detached quarters	Infrastructure and human settlement development.	Daffiama	Kaasuma Ent.	62,471.78	DAC F	11 th February, 2013	23 rd February, 2013	11 th June, 2013	23,540.90	38,931.80	Plastering and rendering in progress	Works behind schedule due to non-payment
2	Construction of 1 No. Chief pavilion	Transparent and accountable governance	Daffiama	Lassfor Enterprise	65,805.99	DAC F	11 th February, 2013	17 th February, 2013	11 th June, 2013	27,804.26	38,001.73	30%	Works behind schedule due to non-payment
3	Construction of 1-no 5 unit staff quarters	Infrastructure and human settlement development.	Issa	Rahama co. Ltd.	233,376.02	DAC F	11 th February, 2013	24 th February, 2013	11 th June, 2013	166,820.80	66,555.22	90%	Works behind schedule due to lack of funds
4	Construction of 1NO, Medical Laboratory	Human development productivity and employment	Issa	Messrs Baba Alim Company LTD	177,537.85	DAC F	21 st Nov, 2016	2 nd February 2017	21 st march, 2017	144,247.00	33,290.85	Completed	Good work done
5	Construction of 1no. 3-units classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Human Development Productivity and Employment	Bussie	Nuba-Nia Ent.	166,232.85	DAC F	2 ND March, 2016		2 nd June, 2016	100,250.00	65,982.85	99% Completed	good work done

6	Construction of 1No Medical Doctor's Bungalow	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	Issa	NASHAR D ROYAL LIMITED	200,010.12	DAC F	4 TH AUGUST, 2017	10 th August, 2017	4 th December, 2017	195,900.01	4,110.11	90% completed	
7	Construction 1No. Single Story Girls' Dormitory Block	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	Issa Youth Leadershi p Institute	Dagati Kofi Adams Ent.	962,239.90	GETF UND	1 st June, 2015		15 th December, 2016	844,764.12	117,475.00	Plastering Completed	Behind schedule
8	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	All Saints Basic School Issa	Alhaji Imoru Man Blessing	268,806.46	GETF UND	9 TH August 2016	18 th August 2016	3 rd October, 2017	101,275.79	167,530.70		
9	Construction of 1No. 4-Unit teachers' Quarters	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	All Saints Basic School Issa	Alhaji Imoru Man Blessing	442,091.58	GETF UND	9 TH August 2016	18 th August 2016	3 rd October, 2017	174,052.18	268,039.40		
10	Drilling and Mechanization of 1No. Borehole	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	All Saints Basic School Issa	Kuotome Water Industries	21,516.00	GETF UND	9 TH August 2016	18 th August 2016	3 rd October, 2017				
11	Construction and furnishing of 1No. CHPS Compound	Human Development Productivity and Employment	Pulbaah	Saidmo Realities Ltd	210,373.26	DAC F	12 TH JANUAR Y, 2018	5 TH FEBRUAR Y, 2018	12 TH MAY, 2018	115,000.00	95,373.26	43%	On-going
12	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Human Development Productivity	Kenkele	Ojosco	210,240.36	DAC F	12 TH JANUAR Y, 2018	5 TH FEBRUAR Y, 2018	12 TH MAY, 2018	90,000.00	120,240.36	Completed	

		and Employment											
13	Construction of female ward	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	Issa	M/S Teresil Co. Ltd	291,063. 93	DDF	20 TH JULY, 2018	3 RD AUGUST, 2018	20 TH NOVEM BER, 2018	75,106. 02	215,957.9 1	On-going	
14	Construction of operating theater	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	Issa	Messrs Yaa Hamid Co.Ltd	214,923. 22	DDF	20 TH JULY, 2018	3 RD AUGUST, 2018	20 TH NOVEM BER, 2018	98,998. 70	115,924.5 2	Lintel level	
15	Construction of Male ward	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	Issa	Sandao Co. Ltd	291,063. 93	DAC F	20 TH JULY, 2018	3 RD AUGUST, 2018	20 TH NOVEM BER, 2018	40,000. 00	251,063.9 3	On-going	

2.2 UPDATE ON FUNDING SOURCES

The Daffiama-Bussie-Issa District Assembly since its creation in 2012 has always sourced funds from multiple areas. These funds have mainly been from Central Government and Donor Organizations. Some of the sources of funds from Central Government include; District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF) among others. In addition to these sources, the Assembly in its own capacity has made tremendous efforts at generating funds over the years through internal sources. While Internally Generated Funds (IGF) have not been good as expected, over the period it has shown some significant improvement. This has been particularly so with the institution of revenue mobilization measures aimed at improving IGF generation. The various sources of funds and their performance for the District are indicated in the table below.

Table 3: UPDATE ON REVENUE SOURCES

REVENUE ITEM	Target first quarter	Actual first quarter	Target for 2nd quarter	Actual for 2nd quarter	Target for 3rd quarter	Actual for 3rd quarter	Target for 4th quarter	Actual for 4th quarter
IGF	35,821.76	103,754.50	35,821.86	63,579.20	35,821.76	43,527.97	32,821.76	35,287.06
DACF	741,619.67	495,529.76	741,619.67	307,165.07	741,619.67	293313.95	741,619.67	583615.10
MP's CF	55,842.65	16,123.00	55,842.65	103,061.89	55842.65	70,772.08	55842.65	84,664.62
PWD's CF	39,242.01	33342.08	39,242.01	42,471.09	39,242.01	28,687.26	39242.01	0.00
MSHAP	3,708.09	-	3,708.09	9,424.66	3,708.09	0.00	3,308.09	
SRWSP								
DDF	143,145.50	626,017.92	143,145.50	745,333.00	143,145.50	0.00	143,145.50	0.00
UNICEF (DONOR)	25,000.00	33,257.00	25,000.00	-	25000.00	20.133.00	25,000.00	0.00
CIDA	23,737.37	-	23,737.37	197,350.11	2373737	0.00	23737.37	0.00
TOTAL	1,068,117.05	1,308,023.34						

2.3 UPDATE ON DISBURSEMENTS

Alongside the funding of activities in the district is the disbursement of these funds for various purposes. This is done in connection with meeting the demands of the people as well as fulfilling the mandates of the Assembly as an agent of development. The responsibilities of the Assembly are so numerous that the funds realized usually do not meet the demands or needs of the Assembly. These expenditures though numerous are grouped into four (4) categories. These are Compensation, Goods and Services, Investments and Assets.

Compensation; this involves all payments made to both established and non-established post. It includes payments of salaries and allowances to all employees employed by both government and the local Assembly.

Goods and Services; this component is made up of purchases of all consumables and services rendered to the Assembly. It also includes statutory funds ceded to decentralized departments for their daily administrative work.

Investments; Investment comprises all cost associated with the provision of physical infrastructure. Thus, investments are cost associated with roads, health facilities, educational facilities and all other physical infrastructure. It also includes the cost of heavy duty equipment such as earth moving equipment tractors and graders.

Assets; Assets are all physical properties of the Assembly, including completed physical infrastructure and heavy duty machinery.

CHALLENGES OF REVENUE MOBILIZATION

The district currently faces a number of challenges in relation to funds. These include;

1. Unwillingness on the part of tax payers to pay levies.
2. Low revenue base of the district
3. Lack of trained revenue collectors

MEASURES TO ADDRESS REVENUE CHALLENGES

1. Continuous education of the citizenry on the need to pay their levies
2. Intensification of monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors
3. Reshuffling of revenue staff so as to reduce malfeasance.

Table 4: UPDATE ON EXPENDITURE

EXPENDITURE ITEM	Target for 1st quarter	Actual for 1st quarter	Target for 2nd quarter	Actual for 2nd quarter	Target for 3rd quarter	Actual for 3rd quarter	Target for 4th quarter	Actual for 4th quarter
COMPENSATION	239,079.00	230,019.90	239,079.00	239,079.00	239,079.00	221,972.60	239,079.00	239,079.00
GOODS AND SERVICE	511,085.99	490,276.50	511,085.99	529,363.87	511,085.99	589,161.62	511,085.99	653,285.97
INVESTMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASSETS	554,533.75	723,694.29	554,533.75	208,183.69	554,533.75	272,571.58	554,533.75	340,478.75
TOTALS	1,304,698.74	1,443,990.69	1,304,698.74	976,626.56	1,304,698.74	1,083,705.80	1,304,698.74	1,232,843.72

2.4 OTHER CHALLENGES OF FUND INFLOW AND UTILIZATION

2.4.1 DEDUCTION FROM SOURCE

There are a lot of development challenges that needs to be tackled but funds are always not adequate as huge deductions are being done at source and this puts more pressure on the District to mobilize extra resources internally to augment the external inflows.

2.4.2 UTILIZATION OF FUNDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUDGET

While programmes and projects are usually planned and budgeted for, the situation is not the same when it comes to disbursements. There is therefore the need to strengthen internal control mechanisms so as to follow utilization of funds in accordance with the budget.

2.4.3 CHALLENGES WITH REGARD TO DISBURSEMENTS

Disbursements of funds to the Assemblies do not come as stipulated. At times there are accumulated arrears with a lot of strings attached. Projects and programmes are affected negatively when disbursements to the Assemblies are delayed.

2.5 UPDATE ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Within the 2019 fiscal year, the Daffiama-Bussie-Issa District Assembly has implemented programmes and projects in a bid to improve on the educational, health, nutrition and economic conditions of its citizens. Notwithstanding the financial, vehicular and human capacity challenges that the Assembly faced over the period, a lot was carried out by various sectors of the Assembly to ensure that the living conditions of the people are raised to another level. These achievements are indicated in the table below.

Table 5: PERFORMANCE OF CORE INDICATORS AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL (This Table represents 2019 Annual Indicators).

S/No	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target (2021)	Actual 2021
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
1.	Total Output in Agricultural Production									
	i. Maize	16,718.40	17,415.00	41,488.04	41,500.00	27,878.61	32,060.40			
	ii. Rice (milled)	2,161.44	2,731.82	4,894.08	4,943.02	8,611.79	9,042.38			
	iii. Millet	2,892.50	3,326.38	2,029.91	2,253.20	1,806.62	1,896.95			
	iv. Sorghum	6,306.20	7,690.49	3,055.07	4,154.90	3,703.93	4,000.24			
	v. Cassava	Not applicable								
	vi. Yam	63,977.47	64,592.64	92,620.80	93,176.52	91,897.20	92,623.38			
	vii. Cocoyam	Not applicable								
	viii. Plantain	Not applicable								
	ix. Groundnut	3,563.28	3,673.48	3,320.82	3,486.86	2,893.46	2,951.33			
	x. Cowpea	5,492.62	6,035.85	4,429.66	4,562.55	2,649.11	2,755.04			
	xi. Soybean	627.93	690.04	1,014.77	1,114.22	837.24	1,004.69			
	xii. Cocoa	Not applicable								

	xiii. Shea butter	Not applicable								
	xiv. Oil Palm	Not applicable								
	xv. Cashew nut	Not applicable								
	xvi. Cotton	Not applicable								
	1. Cattle	0	0	25,586.00	27,889.00	25956	26,112			
	2. Sheep			21,127.00	23,662.00	21,953	22,085			
	3. Goat			32,739.00	35,358.00	33,216	33483			
	4. Pig			10,037.00	10,338.00	9867	9946			
	5. Poultry			77,899.00	89,584.00	78,673	79,460			
2.	Percentage of Arable Land under Cultivation			47.56%						
3	Number of New Industries Established									
			1	0	1					
	i. Agriculture		1	0	1					
	ii. Industry		1	0	1					
	iii. Service									
4	Number of New Jobs Created									
	i. Agriculture	0		27						
	ii. Industry	0		9						
	iii. Service	0		132						

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										
5.	Net enrolment ratio									
	i. Kindergarten	106.5	103.5	102.1	108.4	104.7	113.1			
	ii. Primary	94.0	90.6	91.4	92.7	92.9	96.1			
	iii. JHS	37.8	34.4	34.7	32.8	40.6	31.6			
6.	Gender Parity Index									
	i. Kindergarten	1:10	1:8	1:2	1:06	1.10	1.05			
	ii. Primary	1:8	1:8	1:6	1:9	1.03	1.07			
	iii. JHS	1:02	1:02	1.00	0.96	1.02	1.00			
iv. SHS	0.93	0.89	0.83	0.86	0.76	0.83				
7.	Completion rate									
	i. Kindergarten									
	ii. Primary	98.1	95.7	91.3	89.3	94.2	59.0			
	iii. JHS	61.9	61.5	60.7	55.4	68.3	54.7			
iv. SHS	11.6	11.4	11.7	11.1	15.4	11.0				
8.	Number of operational health fac.									
	i. CHPS	13	16	14	26	17	26	-	28	-
	ii. Clinic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	iii. Health centre	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	7	
iv. Hospital	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1		
9.	Proportion of population with valid									

	NHIS card									
	i. Total. (by sex)	21,465	29,905	M-10,160 F-13,727 Total - 23,887	30,662	27,662	35,899			
	ii. Indigents	2,900	5,688	4,648	4,162	5,314	5,985			
	iii. Informal	6,408	8,228	6,928	9,051	7,980	10,167			
	iv. Aged	1,117	1,878	1,369	2,066	1,573	2,165			
	v. Under 18	9,894	11,595	10,695	12,755	10,376	13,310			
	vi. Pregnant women	1,223	1,830	1,483	1,631	1,128	2,619			
10.	Number of births and deaths registered									
	i. Births (sex)	117	1,229	717	1,240					
	ii. Deaths (sex, age group)	0	20	2	25					
11.	Percentage With Sustainable Access To Safe Drinking Water Source	25	55	30	55	29.50	50			
	i. District	67.1	90	76.6	90	88.80	90			
	ii. Urban									
	iii. rural									

12.	Percentage of Population with Access to Improved Sanitation Services									
	i. District	25	55	30	65					
	ii. Urban									
	iii. Rural									
13	Maternal Mortality Ratio (Institutional)	412	0	0	0	0	0	0		
14.	Malaria case fatality (Institutional)									
	i. sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	ii. Age group	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
15.	Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse									
	i. Child Trafficking (sex)	0	0	0	0					
	ii. Child Abuse (sex)	0	0	0	0					
SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT, BUILT ENVIRONMENT										

16.	Percentage Of Road Network In Good Condition									
	i. Total									
	ii. Urban									
	iii. Feeder									
17.	Percentage of Communities Covered By Electricity									
	District	31	50	36	50					
	Rural									
	Urban									
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY										
18.	Reported Cases of Crime									
	i. Men	0	0	0	0					
	ii. Women	0	0	0	0					
	iii. Children	0	0	0	0					
19.	Percentage of Annual Action Plan Implemented	79	95							
20.	Number of Communities affected by Disasters	39	45	35	35					

CHAPTER THREE

UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Social protection programmes have been designed purposely to address critical development and poverty issues by Government to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labor markets, diminishing people's exposure to risks and enhancing their capacity to manage economic and social risk such as unemployment, exclusion, sickness, disability and old age.

Currently, Ghana is implementing eleven social protection programmes of which the Daffiama-Bussie-Issa District is a beneficiary of some of these programmes. These include; National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), Capitation Grant, School Feeding, Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) among others. All these programmes are being implemented by different ministries and coordinated at the local level by various departments. Details of these social interventions and their objectives are indicated below.

3.2 GHANA SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) is a poverty initiative targeted at poor and vulnerable pupils in deprived communities. The objective of the programme is to improve school attendance at the basic level through the provision of one hot meal per day for all pupils in the various beneficiary schools.

3.3 CAPITATION GRANTS

The inability of most parents to afford levies charged in schools made some children of *school-going-age* not enrolled in schools in spite of the *free tuition* in basic schools. It's in the light of this that the MOE set up the **Capitation Grant Scheme** in 2005/2006 and an amount of GH¢ 3.00 was initially paid per head in the Public Basic Schools. The amount has since been revised twice to GH¢ 4.50 and now GH¢ 9.00 per head.

3.4 FREE SHS PROGRAMME

The Free Senior High School Programme instituted in 2017 is a social intervention targeted at all Government/Public Senior High Schools. The objective of the programme is to assist all students who qualify for admission into public Senior High School to rightfully enroll and undergo their education without any financial challenges. The programme was started with first years of the 2017/2018 academic year. Beneficiaries include both day and boarding students of public Senior

High Schools. The boarders are fed three times daily while their day students counterparts receive One Free Hot Meal (lunch) on School Days. Besides its benefit of increasing enrolment in public SHS, it has also removed from parents the financial stress and burden of taking care of their children through SHS.

3.5 NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME (NHIS)

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) has been in operation since the creation of the district in 2012. It is a social intervention programme that seeks to support the poor and vulnerable in seeking health in selected ailments and medications. The Daffiama-Bussie-Issa District Assembly though has manage to construct a Health Insurance Office for the District still has to Depend on its mother District Nadowli- Kaleo for all activities in relation to the National Health Insurance. This therefore poses a challenge in Health insurance renewal as clients have to travel all the way to Nadowli to renew their cards. As reported in the core indicator the District registered a total of twenty-seven thousand, six hundred and sixty-two people of which twelve thousand, five hundred and sixty-three are males and fifteen thousand, and ninety-nine are female. The Scheme however have targeted to register about thirty five thousand, eight hundred and ninety-nine people by the end of 2020 fiscal year.

3.6 LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY (LEAP) PROGRAMME

The Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) programme is a social cash transfer programme that provides cash transfer and health insurance to the extremely poor households in the District. The main aim is to alleviate poverty in the short term and encourage long-term human capital development. Details of the allocations and beneficiaries are indicated in the table below.

3.7 NATIONAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (NYEP)

The National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP) was implemented in the Daffiama-Bussie-Issa district since 2012. The objective of the programme is to provide jobs to teaming unemployed youth in the District and the country at large. It is also aimed at giving the youth prior and basic training in preparation for professional jobs in the areas of health, education, security among others. The programme since its implementation has carried out 9 modules. These included; Youth in Community Policing Personnel , Youth in Prison Service, Youth in Fire Service, E-Health Technicians, Community Health Workers, Youth in Costal Sanitation management, Community Education Teaching Assistants, Youth in Arabic Education and

Environmental Protection Officers. Out of these only three modules are currently in operation; Community Policing Personnel, Youth in Arabic and Youth in Agriculture Extension.

3.8 PLANTING FOR FOOD AND JOBS (PFJ)

Planting for Food and Jobs is an Agriculture social intervention programme aimed at supporting existing and new farmers with farm inputs by absorbing up to 50% of the initial cost of the inputs. The aim is to attract young farmers who usually do not have initial capital to purchase farm inputs for farming. The programme therefore offers farmers the opportunity to source these inputs at a 50% discount while they pay the balance after harvest and sales.

3.9 One Constituency One Million Dollars

The District benefited a number of projects from the above flagship programmes. These projects include:

1. 6No community mechanized solar power water systems
2. 6No community institutional 10 seater WC toilet facilities
3. Construction of 1000metric tonnes grains ware house and ancillary facilities at Bussie
4. Construction of 2No. Teacher accommodation at Jinpensi and Wogu Leggri
5. 1No District Agric office to be constructed at Issa.

Table 6: Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues

No.	Critical Development & Poverty Issue	Allocation (GH¢)	Actual Receipt (GH¢)	No. of Beneficiaries	
				Targets	Actuals
1.	Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)	480,431.40	480,431.40	9,500	8,950
2.	Capitation Grants	12,592		12,592	
3.	Free SHS Programme				
4.	National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)			29,905	27,662
5.	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme	196,872.96	196,872.96	2,616	2,616

No.	Critical Development & Poverty Issue	Allocation (GH¢)	Actual Receipt (GH¢)	No. of Beneficiaries	
				Targets	Actuals
6.	National Youth Employment Programme/NABCO				
7.	Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ)				
	- NPK		17,465 Bags	1,883	1,175
	- Urea		2,625 Bags	1,883	1,175
	- Sulfate of Ammonia		1,580 Bags	1,883	1,175
	- Maize		150 Bags		1,168
	- Soya Beans		45 Bags		3
	- Sorghum		100 Bags		0
	- Rice		30 Bags		4
8.	One district One factory programme	-	-	-	-
9.	One Constituency-One million dollars programme	-	-	-	-
10.	One Village One Dam	-	-	10	7
11.	One District One Wear House	-	-	1	1
12.	Planting For Export and Rural Development	-	-		

3.9 EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In line with the implementation of programmes and projects, some evaluations have been carried out over the period. These were carried at various stages. These evaluations were conducted mostly during the course of implementation of the programmes and at the end of the projects. Details of evaluations conducted, their findings and recommendations on the various programmes and projects are indicated in table 7.

Table 7: Evaluations Conducted Findings and Recommendations

No.	Evaluation	Programme/ Project	Consultant/ Resource Persons	Methodology	Findings	Recommendation
1.	Outcome/impact (course and end of programme) Evaluation	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	Social Welfare Department, UNICEF	Focus Group Discussions, questionnaire & interviews	Improved livelihood, access to free NHIS, ability to enroll children in school and also able to provide decent accommodation for their families	Amount paid to households should be increased
2.	Output (End of Year) evaluation	Sustainable land and Water Management	Planning Officer, Forest commission, Game and Wildlife, Department of Agriculture and the department of Social Welfare and Community Development	Demonstration farm observation, Key participant interview,	Improvement in soil fertility due good agronomic practices such creation of bounds on farm land.	Project should be extended to cover more communities

3.10 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION (PM&E)

Participatory monitoring and evaluation is a process where primary stakeholders actively participate in tracking progress towards the achievement of jointly agreed results to draw actionable conclusions. Usually in this assessment process, the beneficiaries through coaching and training are shown various forms by which they can assess their performance while also grading themselves alongside. Details of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluations conducted in the cause of programmes and projects implementation are indicated in the table below

Table 8: Update on PM&E Conducted

No.	Name of PM&E Tool	Programme/ Project	Consultant	Methodology	Findings	Recommendations
1.	Transect walk	Sustainable land and water management program	Planning Officer, Forest commission, Game and Wildlife, Department of Agriculture and the department of Social	Tours, field visit, Farm visit	Increased rate in adoption of improved technology	Intensify demonstration
2.	Stakeholder analysis	Planting for food and jobs	Director of Agriculture, Extension officer, Livestock Officer, Crops Officer	Simple random sampling, weighing	Increase in the yield of rice 2,161.44mt to 2,731.82mt	Intensify the use of fertilizer
3.	Stakeholder analysis	Disaster risk reduction	Health Directorate, Assembly members, Opinion leaders, NADMO	Demonstration, interview, meetings	Disaster reduced	More funds should be allocated for the programme

CHAPTER FOUR

KEY ISSUES AND THE WAY FORWARD

4.1 INTRODUCTION

It is without doubt that in carrying out any intervention or development agenda, various challenges will be encountered. However, the success of any action will more often than not depend on the ability of one to identify the challenges for which measures can be taken to mitigate the identified challenges. Below are some challenges identified in the implementation the Annual Action Plan of 2019 so far and ways outlined to overcome the identified challenges in the near future.

4.2 KEY ISSUES

Notwithstanding the successes achieved in the implementation of the programmes and projects under the various Development Dimensions in the AAP, a number of challenges were encountered in the course of these implementations. While some of these challenges were department specific, others were more general, affecting a number of the decentralized departments. Some of the challenges encountered include;

1. Late release of statutory funds from Central Government.
2. Inadequate agriculture extension officers
3. Inadequate funds to carry out field visits, home visits and hold regular departmental meetings.
4. Inadequate logistics for effective and efficient service delivery
5. Practice of open defecation especially on unauthorized places.
6. Poor road network linking communities
7. Lack of some key departments of the Assembly such as the Physical Planning Department.
8. Inadequate residential accommodation for District officers.

4.3 KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED

With all these challenges enumerated above, the only way the District Assembly can make tremendous strides is by taking measures that will address the above challenges. To address the challenges, the following measures have been under taken;

1. Intensification of the implementation of the Community Led Total Sanitation in a bid to curb the open defecation menace.
2. Opening up roads in some communities to facilitate movement to those communities.
3. Construction of residential accommodation for staff

4.4 KEY ISSUES YET TO BE ADDRESSED

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

1. Inadequate means of transport to facilitate field visits by field officers.
2. Inadequate office accommodation for some departments
3. Inadequate residential accommodation for District officers.

4.5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The Daffiama-Bussie-Issa District Assembly continues to make progress in the provision of services, socio-economic and other facilities to address the needs of the people. However increasing urbanization has increase pressure on existing facilities. It is also becoming more difficult for development to keep pace with the level of demands for basic services and facilities from the communities. The problem is exacerbated by dividing financial resources, inadequate human capacity (in terms of skills and members) and limited material resources (vehicles, electronic devices for data collection and others).

It is anticipated that the MLG and RD, the Local Government Service, and other stakeholders will collaborate with development partners including the private sector and local communities to mobilize resource for investment in strategic intervention in the subsequent years. This approach will in consonance with the concept of sustainable development and also enhanced quality of life of the people.