

TAIN DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

# 2020 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

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*PREPARED BY DPCU*

*2/17/2020*

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## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER

#### 1.1 Status of Implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan

The District Assembly as part of the process to improving the living standard of the people prepared the District Medium Term Development Plan which incorporates all the needs and aspirations of the people in the District. The implementation of the Development Plan was monitored to make sure the needs of the populace were being met and whether there was efficient and judicious use of resources. Every quarter, the DPCU monitors the implementation of activities in order to track progress in meeting the targets. Furthermore, there is a performance review annually by the DPCU to assess the performance of the development indicators that have been selected to measure the extent of development in the various sectors of the District.

**Table 1: Status of Implementation of Tain District MTDP**

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Actual
	2019	2020	2020
<b>Proportion of the Annual Action Plans Implemented by the end of the year</b>			
a. Percentage completed	59%	100%	70%
b. Percentage of ongoing interventions	36%	0	50%
c. Percentage of interventions yet to start	10%	0	5%
<b>Proportion of the overall Medium Term Development Plan Implemented</b>	30%	70%	60%

**Source: Departmental Annual Progress Reports, Tain District Assembly, 2020**

The above Table shows the progress made in the implementation of the Composite Annual Action Plan which directly has a direct bearing in terms of achieving the goals and objectives of District Medium Term Development Plan.

Out of the total number of Activities captured in the Composite Annual Action Plan for 2020, 70percent of them were able to be completed whilst 50percent of them are ongoing interventions which have been rolled over to 2021. Inadequate funds are the major albatross around the neck of the Departments as far as executing their Action Plans are concerned.

**Table 2: Details on the Annual Action Plan Implemented**

S/N	Development Dimension	2019	2020	
		Baseline	Plan	Executed
1.	Economic Development	20%	100%	30%
2.	Social Development	50%	100%	80%
3.	Environment, Infrastructure, Human Settlement	40%	100%	50%
4	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	5%	40%	10%
5	Ghana's Role in International Affairs	0	20%	0

**Source: Departmental Annual Progress Reports 2020.**

## **1.2 Purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation for 2020**

This Annual Progress Report (APR) is a review of the status of actions taken on the implementation of programmes and projects outlined in the 2018-2021 MTDP of the National Medium Term Development Framework (NMTDF 2018-2021) and Development Agenda(GSGDA) in 2013. The report had been compiled from the result of the assessment of a set of indicators, triggers and targets which had been adopted for monitoring and evaluating the achievements of key programmes and projects interventions implemented in 2020. The objectives of the Monitoring and Evaluation are to:

- To Identify weaknesses that are likely to hinder the achievement of the goal and objectives of the DMTDP (2018-2021)
- To ensure accountability of the resources used and the results obtained
- To take informed decisions on the future of projects and provide opportunities for stakeholder feedback

## **1.3 Processes Involved in Conducting Monitoring and Evaluation**

The participatory approach was adopted in undertaking monitoring and Evaluation and this included the involvement of key stakeholders such as chiefs, opinion leaders, Assembly Members and Heads of Departments, Women Groups during the exercise.

Every quarter, the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) members together with other stakeholders monitor the implementation of activities in order to track progress in achieving the targets. Furthermore, there is a performance review annually by stakeholders to assess the performance of the development indicators that have been selected to measure the extent of development in the various sectors of the District.

During the review process which was done by the DPCU in early part of 2021, the actual performance was compared to the targets that were set in 2020 to ascertain whether there were achievements or otherwise.

Questionnaire distribution and diagnostic workshops using interface meetings, focus group discussions were some of the participatory processes adopted.

#### **1.4 Difficulties Encountered in Implementing, Monitoring and Evaluating the Plan**

During the implementation, monitoring and evaluating of the Plan, the following challenges were encountered:

- Low statistical capacity of departments and agencies
- Inadequate logistics to undertake monitoring and evaluation
- Absence of robust Database systems at the departmental levels
- Inconsistencies in data collected from the departments for the same variables for the same period
- Inadequate financial resources to undertake regular and systematic studies

## CHAPTER TWO MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

### 2.1 Programme or Project Status for the Year 2020

#### Location

The projects were distributed in areas of Education, Health, Security, Energy, Local Government, Water and Sanitation and Commerce. Out of the 28 projects in the District, 32% representing 9 projects were located in the District Capital, Nsawkaw and 68% representing 19 projects were spread out in the rest of the District. Of all the projects, 77% were located in urban areas in the District; namely Nsawkaw, Badu, Menji, Debibi, Yabraso and the rest, 23% located in the rural areas. This indicates the equitable distribution of projects in the district.

#### Types of Projects

The distribution of the 28 projects awarded on contract according to sectors was as follows;

**Table 1: Distribution of projects**

<b>SECTOR</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Health</b>	5	18
<b>Education</b>	7	25
<b>Security</b>	5	18
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	2	7
<b>Energy</b>	2	7
<b>Commerce</b>	3	11
<b>Local Government</b>	2	7
<b>ICT</b>	2	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	28	100

Distinctively, of all the total number of Twenty-Eight (28) projects awarded on contract, Education (25%), Health (18%), Security (18%) and Commerce (11%) attracted a relatively significant number of projects. However, Education had higher proportion of projects. This implies that more attention was put on Education and Health as compared to the other sectors. This was done to uplift the quality of teaching and learning which will improve on the human resource base and also ensuring quality health care access and utilization in the district.

#### Source of Funding

Projects under execution were funded by:

DACF	72%
DDF	14%
MP/CF	7%
GetFund	7%

This implies that DACF was the major source of funding for development projects in the district (72%)

### **Contract Sums/Scales**

The range of contract sums and scales of projects under execution were as follows.

- |                       |                    |       |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------|
| 1. GH ₵0 - 10,000     | - Small scale      | (0%)  |
| 2. GH₵10,001 – 50,000 | - Medium scale     | (11%) |
| 3. GH₵50,001-200,000  | - Large scale      | (36%) |
| 4. GH₵200,001+        | - Very large scale | (53%) |

### **Payments**

The total contract sum of 28 projects being funded by the District Assembly and under implementation amounted to Seven Million, Four Hundred and Forty-Six Thousand, Two Hundred Ghana Cedis, and Thirty Pesewas (**GHC7,446,200.30**). Out of this, a sum of Three Million, One Hundred and Sixteen Thousand, Four Hundred and Ninety-Three Ghana Cedis, Eighteen Pesewas (**GHC3,116,493.18**) has been paid to contractors representing 42% of the total contract sum of projects. Four Million, Three Hundred and Twenty-Nine Thousand Seven Hundred and Seven Ghana Cedis, Twelve Pesewas (**GHC4,329,707.12**), representing 58% of the contract sum was outstanding.

### **Stage of Completion**

The stages of completion of works on the projects in the district were as follows:

Completed	11	39%
On-going	17	61%

### **Pace of Work**

Out of the 17 on-going projects within the district, Seven (7), representing 41% of them are at the completing stage. From the 28 projects executed in the district, none of them has been suspended and 11 of them representing 39% have been completed.

**Remarks**

The irregular flow of DACF is a major cause in the delays of projects.

**Table 2: Development Projects Under Social Development**

No.	Project Title	Location	Sector	Contractor	Initial Contract Sum(GHc)	Date awarded	Date commenced	Payment to Date(GHc)	Expected Date of Completion	Outstanding Payment (GHc)	% of work done	Source of Funding	Remark
1	Const. of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with ICT	Nkona	Educ	Sabonsu Const wks	157,077.86	10/4/14	24/4/14	120,916.39	24/8/14	36,161.47	100%	DACF	Completed
2	Const. of 1no. CHPS Compound	Akore	Health	ENSPAT Wrks	180,520.00	8/10/15	22/10/15	165,000.00	22/02/16	15,520.00	100%	DACF	Completed
3	Const. of 1no. CHPS Compound	Yabraso	Health	Sabonsu Const Wrks	171,648.14	8/10/15	22/10/15	126,147.16	22/02/16	25,502.98	100%	DACF	Completed
4	Const. of 1no. 6-unit classroom block	Nsawkaw SHS	Edu	Hazbuk Comp Ltd	250,157.50	8/10/15	22/10/15	188,599.84	22/02/16	61,557.66	73%	DACF	Rendering Level
5	Const. of 1no. 3-unit classroom block	Kwametenten L/A JHS	Educ	Mukwano Golden ENt	174,084.00	23/2/16	8/03/16	144,285.00	23/06/16	29,799.00	100%	DACF	Completed
6	Const of 1no. CHPS Compound	Atomfourso	Health	Enspat Works	209,988.00	23/2/16	8/03/16	173,100.00	23/06/16	36,888.00	80%	DACF	Roofed and Plastered
7	Const of 1no. CHPS Compound	Tainso-Seikwa	Health	Enspat Works	200,957.00	23/2/16	8/03/16	55,000.00	23/06/16	145,957.00	50%	DACF	On going
8	Const of 1no. Police Post	Debibi	Security	Enspat wks	199,350.50	23/2/16	8/03/16	60,000.00	23/06/16	139,350.50	70%	DACF	On going
9	Const. of 1no. Maternity Ward and Nurses quarters	Badu health centre	Health	Andy Pea Ventures	279,994.80	11/10/17	17/10/17	86,000.00	11/01/18	193,994.80	100%	MP/CF	Completed



10	Const of 30no. Market stalls	Nsawkaw	Commerce	Sabonsu Wks	171,755.00	23/2/16	8/03/16	142,094.28	23/06/16	29,660.72	100%	DDF	Completed
11	Construction of District Police Command	Nsawkaw	Security	AndyPea Ventures	426,711.55	11/11/19	15/12/19	384,040.04	11/3/2020	42,671.15	100%	DDF	Completed
12	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block at Agyawiam D/A Primary School	Agyawiam	Education	Cimatron Company Ltd	449,017.65	24/12/19	-	-	-	449,017.65	60%	GETFund	Ongoing, Lintel
13	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block at Bepoyase D/A JHS	Bepoyase	Education	100% Company Ltd	274,852.73	24/12/19	-	-	-	274852.73	70%	GETFund	Ongoing, Roofed
14	Construction of 1No. 2-Unit Kindergarten (KG) Classroom Block at Menji	Menji	Education	Angel Gabby's Enterprise	205,000.00	11/12/19	-	-	-	205,000.00	20%	DACF	Ongoing Sub-structure works
15	Construction of 1No. 2-Unit Kindergarten (KG) Classroom Block at Presby School	Nsawkaw	Education	Angel Gabby's Enterprise	205,000.00	11/12/19	-	-	-	205,000.00	20%	DACF	Ongoing Sub-structure works

	Nsawkaw												
16	Construction of 2No. 20-Unit Market Stalls at Nsawkaw	Nsawkaw	Commerce	Mukwano Golden	441,020.20	11/12/19	-	-	-	441,020.20	Site yet to be handed over	DACF	Ongoing
17	Construction of 1No. Fire Service Station at Nsawkaw	Nsawkaw	Security	Mukwano Golden	195,000.00	11/12/19	-	-	-	195,000.00	Site handed over	DACF	Ongoing

**Table 3: Development Projects under Environment, Infrastructure, Human Settlement**

No.	Project Title	Location	Sector	Contractor	Initial Contract Sum(GHc)	Date awarded	Date commenced	Payment to Date(GHc)	Expected Date of Completion	Outstanding Payment (GHc)	% of work done	Source of Funding	Remark
1	Const. of 1no. 20-seater Acqua-privy	Brodi	Water and Sanitation	ANDY-PEA VENTURES	190,962.60	11/10/17		40,000.00		150,962.60	60%	MP	On-going
2	Maintenance of 542 Streetlights	District wide	Energy	Small London Woks	37,940.00	29/1/18	29/1/18	35,810.81	29/4/18	2,129.19	100%	DACF	Completed
3	Supply of Street Light Equipment	District-wide	Energy	GATKOM CO.LTD	306,020.00	/09/17		125,000.00		181,020.00	100%	DACF	Completed
4	Creation of website and database software	District-wide	ICT	SIIT Systems	20,000.00	19/04/18		10,000.00		10,000.00	100%	DACF	Completed

**Table 4: Development Projects under Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability**

No	Project Title	Location	Sector	Contractor	Initial Contract Sum	Date awarded	Date commenced	Payment to Date	Expected Date of Completion	Outstanding Payment	% of work done	Source of Funding	Remark
1	Const. of 1No. 3-Storey Admin. Block	Nsawkaw	Local Gov't	Integrity Const. Ltd	1,069,029.00	14 <sup>th</sup> Nov, 2011	28 <sup>th</sup> Nov, 2011	879,800.00	28 <sup>th</sup> Nov, 2012	189,229.00	95%	DACF	Painted
2	Construction of police post	Menji	Security	M/S Enspat Const Ltd	152,539.37	24/6/15	25/6/15	130,985.43	25/10/15	21,553.94	100%	DDF	Completed
3	Supply and installation of ICT Network System for the Adm Block	Nsawkaw	ICT	Proph XP	49,588.15	31/10/11	7/11/11	42,627.50	28/4/12	6,960.65	60%	DACF	Ongoing
4	Furnishing of Central Administration Block	Nsawkaw	Local Gov't	Mukwano Golden Ent	169,030.00	11/10/17	17/10/17	154,500.00		14,530.00	80%	DACF	Ongoing
5	Construction of Police Station	Seikwa	Security	Sabonsu Const. Ltd	499,172.05	6/11/20	27/11/20	-	27/03/21	499,172.05	20%	DACF-RFG	Ongoing

6	Drilling and Mechanisation of 10 boreholes	District wide	Water and sanitation	VNT Company Ltd	409,206.00	6/11/20	Yet to start	-	-	409,206.00	-	DACF-RFG	Yet to start
7	Construction and laying of pavement blocks at Badu Maize Market	Badu	Commerce	Design Engineering & More	350,578.20			52,586.73		297991.47		DDF	Ongoing

### NON PHYSICAL PROJECTS

**Table 5: Poverty Reduction Programmes and Other Interventions**

NO.	PROJECT /PROGRAMME	LOCATION	TARGET GROUP	TOTAL AMOUNT/COST	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	STATUS/Date of implementation	REMARKS
2	School Feeding Programme	31 Communities 35 Schools	School pupils	GHC 1 Per Pupils (11,279)	MOGCSP		On-going
4	Capitation Grant	District wide	-	-	MOE	-	On-going

**Table 6: Programme Register**

No.	Planned activities	Location	Development Dimension	Cost GH¢	Date started	Date ended	Status Implementation	No. of Beneficiaries		
								Male	Female	Total
1.	Organize 12 District monthly technical review/ management meetings for technical staff annually.	Nsawkaw		2,250.00	Jan, 2020	31/12/2020	100%	23	3	26
2.	Collect 12 monthly average prices of food commodities from three markets in all 4 quarters annually.	Nsawkaw, Badu & Seikwa		465.30	Jan, 2020	31/12/2020	100%	-	-	-
3.	Organize four (4) training sessions for 100 women in Gender Mainstreaming in all 4 quarters 2020.	Kwame Brentim		750.00	Jan, 2020	31/12/2020	30%	10	13	253
4.	Organize four (4) training sessions for 100 Women & Physically Challenged Youth in Soya Food Fortification in all 4 quarters annually.	Yabraso		750.00	Jan, 2020	31/12/2020	45%	0	42	42
5.	Organize four (4) training sessions for 100 Women & Physically Challenged Youth in cassava processing into gari in all 4 quarters	Nsawkaw		790.00	Jan, 2020	31/12/2020	35%	5	20	25

	annually.									
6.	Organize 4 training sessions for 100 Youth in Beekeeping on improved beekeeping and honey harvesting techniques in 1st & 4th quarters 2020.	Nsawkaw		2720.00	Jan, 2020	31/12/2020	35%	15	13	28
7.	Organize 4 training sessions for 200 farmers on crop value chain and post harvest technologies in all 4 quarters annually.	District wide		1,250.00	Jan, 2020	31/12/2020	95%	95	98	193
8.	Hold 2 training sessions for 200 women farmers on pepper post harvest management/technology in the 3rd & 4th quarters 2020.	Yabraso, Tainso & Debibi		3,000.00	Jan, 2020	31/12/2020	70%	15	125	130
9.	Sensitize and train 500 farmers in 25 communities on PFJ and FAW programme each year.	District wide		140.00	Jan, 2020	31/12/2020	40%	101	75	176
10.	Organize 4 training sessions for 20 FBOs in 20 communities on group strengthening and dynamics in all 4 quarters of the year.	District wide		570.40	Jan, 2020	31/12/2020	65%	185	120	305
11.	Premises inspection	District		-	Jan,	31/12/2	100	-	-	-

		wide			2020	0				
12.	Arrest of stray animals	District wide		-	Jan, 2020	31/12/20	100	-	-	-
13.	Sensitisation of food vendors on hygiene	District wide		-	Jan, 2020	31/12/20	100	40	120	160
14.	Routine cleaning of public places	District wide		-	Jan, 2020	31/12/20	100	-	-	-
15.	Waste disposal and Management	District wide	-	-	Jan, 2020	31/12/20	100	-	-	-
16.	COVID-19 fumigation and disinfection	District wide		-	10/2020	31/12/20	100	-	-	-
17.	Regular Monitoring and Supervision	All JHS and SHS			10/2020	31/12/20	Ongoing	-	-	-
18.	Distribution of PPEs to Schools	All JHS and SHS	-	-	10/2020	31/12/20	Ongoing	-	-	-

**Table 7: Other Interventions for 2020**

No.	Project Title	Location	Date Commence	Source of Funding	Remark
1	Incubation to Entrepreneurship Project (I-2-E) which is creating jobs for the unemployed youth and women	District Wide	2019 – 2022	EU - ACDEP	Ongoing

**Table 8: UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES IN 4<sup>TH</sup> QUARTER, 2020**

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocation GH¢	Actual Receipt GH¢	No. of Beneficiaries	
			Target	Actual
One Village One Dam		N/A	N/A	N/A
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	534.00	534.00	200	151

## 2.2 Update on Funding Sources and Disbursement

The sources of funding for the Tain District Assembly to a large extent are from the Central Government. The District Assembly's revenue source solely and apparently depend on District Assembly Common Fund and District Development Facility for its developmental projects as the IGF collected is inadequate to meet its recurrent expenditure thus, making it difficult for the Assembly to use part of the IGF to undertake its developmental projects.

**Table 9: Update on Revenue Sources**

S/N	SOURCE	2020		2019 BASELINE	
		TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL
1	GOG	55,097.62	9561.55	97,557.00	83,479.90
2	IGF	283,156.00	270,818.91	249,879.00	224,930.00
3	DACF	2,400,141.84	1,929,097.54	2,298,954.39	1,327,912.22
4	MP CF/HIPC (SIF)	158,251.10	379,674.68	350,319.02	332,132.16
5	DACF-RFG	700,706.00	930,839.38	700,706.00	625,140.00
6	M-SHAP	40,000.00	10,475.21	20,000.00	12,960.70
7	PWD	79,126.00	178,058.56	300,000.00	245,166.91
8	GOG SALARIES	2,140,315.03	1,947,633.03	2,632,715.00	2,539,123.01
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,856,793.59</b>	<b>5,656,158.86</b>	<b>6,650,130.41</b>	<b>5,390,844.90</b>

**Source: District Financial Report, 2020**



**Table 10: Update on Expenditure**

S/N	SOURCE	2020		2019	
		TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL
1	GOG	80,097.62	12,264.00	97,557.00	89,350.76
2	IGF	283,156.00	266,517.26	249,879.00	217,362.39
3	DACF	2,416,394.00	1,227,145.67	2,298,954.39	1,618,519.91
4	MP CF/HIPC (SIF)	98,899.35	412,500.01	350,319.02	307,545.86
5	DACF-RFG	700706.00	631,693.64	700,706.00	409,808.60
6	M-SHAP	40,100.00	10,267.08	20,000.00	12,868.47
7	PWD	496,126.00	199,265.73	300,000.00	244,821.25
8	GOG SALARIES	2,140,315.03	1,947,633.03	2,632,715.00	2,539,123.01
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,255,794.00</b>	<b>4,707,340.42</b>	<b>6,650,130.41</b>	<b>5,419,400.19</b>

**Source: District Financial Report, 2020**

The analysis is to give a gist of the financial performance of Tain District Assembly for the year ended December 31, 2020. In doing so, comparison is made to 2020 performance and 2019 performance. The objective is to give management the basis for any decision or strategy that may be necessary to improve upon the financial performance of the Assembly.

#### **A. INTERNALLY-GENERATED FUND (IGF)-RECEIPTS:**

The budgeted figure for IGF for 2020 was **GH¢283,156.00**, however, an amount of **GH¢270,818.91** was collected. This represented **95.6%** of the budgeted figure. Though we could not achieve our target, it is noteworthy that, there was an improvement in the revenue collected as compared to the previous year 2019.

This relatively good performance can be attributed to dedication, commitment and sense of duty on the part of collectors as well as supervision, monitoring and motivation provided by management. However, there is more room for improvement and therefore management would put adequate measures to improve the performance for the year 2021 especially the first quarter of the year where the cashew production would be booming. Again a revenue improvement action plan (RIAP) for 2021 has also been drawn which identifies new strategies for revenue mobilisation for 2021. All these factors would contribute to an improvement of the IGF collection for this year and beyond.

#### **B. INTERNALLY-GENERATED FUND (IGF) EXPENDITURE:**

The 2020 Annual budgeted IGF expenditure of the Assembly stands at **GH¢283,156.00**. Actual expenditure for the year under review was **GH¢266,517.26**. This represents IGF utilization of **94.12%**. This means that, expenditure was kept within budget limits. This can also be attributed to expenditure controls and financial discipline instituted by management.

#### **C. DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND (DACF):**

The DACF targeted allocation for 2020 was **GH¢2,400,141.84**. However, an amount of **GH¢1,929,097.54** was representing **80.37%**. Though the total estimated figure for 2019 were not received, it is however better than 2019 where **57.30%** were received. This means that there has been improvement of releases of DACF for 2020.

These releases helped the Assembly to undertake developments projects and programmes. Again it helped the Assembly to pay some of its indebtedness. Details of the total indebtedness of the Assembly, total payments up to date and its outstanding balance are attached to this report.

#### **D. PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITY FUND (PLWD)**

An amount of **GHC 178,058.56** was received for the activities targeted at PLWDS in 2020. Based on the proper database of PLWDs in the district, funds received were used to assist them to engage in profitable economic activities.

#### **E. DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND –RESPONSIVE FACTOR GRANT (DACF-RFG):**

The targeted amount for DACF-RFG for the year 2020 was **GH¢700,706.00**. It is important to note that an amount of **GH¢930,839.38** which was more than the expected amount was received.

#### **F. M-SHAP**

This account takes care of the **0.5%** of the Assembly Common Fund earmarked to take care of people living with HIV/AIDS and other related programmes that would help to create awareness of the disease and its abstinences. At the end of the year, a total amount of **GH¢10,475.21** was received against a budget of **GH¢ 40,000.00** representing **26.19%**.

#### **G. GOG (DECENTRIALISED DEPARTMENTS)/ DONOR:**

The amount received for the year 2020 made up of government of Ghana subventions to the Assembly's departments for goods and services amounted to **GH¢9561.55** as against the expected amount of **GH¢ 55097.62**. All these monies have been spent in the interest of the Assembly and also what they have been earmarked for.

**CONCLUSION:**

One can say that there has been improvement of revenue during 2020 both in IGF and Grants from Government and other donor agencies. It is our hope that efforts would be made to do more in subsequent years.

## 2.3 Update on Indicators and Targets

This is where the identified development indicators were reviewed in order to measure the performance of the District. The actual performance is compared with the set target to see if progress was made and to find ways of achieving the set target in the future.

**Table 11: Educational Indicators**

<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>				
<b><u>Net Enrolment Ratio</u></b>	<b>Baseline 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>
Kindergarten	96%	86%	88%	89%
Primary	89%	91%	99%	100%
JHS	68%	73%	79%	85%
SHS	61%	63%	65%	67%
<b><u>Gender Parity Index</u></b>				
Kindergarten	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.97
Primary	1.01	1.03	1.04	1.04
JHS	0.76	0.76	0.78	0.79
SHS	1.02	0.98	0.94	0.90
<b><u>Completion Rate</u></b>				
Kindergarten	88%	94%	97%	100%
Primary	86%	94%	95%	99%
JHS	89%	92%	95%	96%
SHS	63%	74%	75%	77%

**SOURCE: GES ANNUAL REPORT 2020**

### NET ENROLMENT RATE (NER)

Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is the enrolment of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. The purpose is to show the extent of coverage in a given level of education of children and youths belonging to the official age group corresponding to the given level of education whilst the enrolment rate, generated from enrolment level measures the number of persons who are supposed to be in school and are in school.

From Table 11 above, it can be seen that the set targets for NER for each level of education for the academic years 2019/2020 and 2019/2021 were exceeded. All the levels of education experienced an increase in Net Enrolment. The set target for NER for the Kindergarten, Primary, JHS and SHS were 86%, 91%, 73% and 63% respectively whereas the actual

achievements for same levels were 88%, 99%, 79%, 65% respectively. This was as a result of the general increase in the number of pupils/students in the various levels of education.

### GENDER PARITY INDEX

The GPI measures progress towards gender parity in education participation and/or learning opportunities available for women in relation to those available to men. It also reflects the level of women's empowerment in society.

The objective of ensuring parity in basic education has a targeted Gender Parity Index of 1 for all levels of basic education by year 2020. The Gender Parity Index measures the ratio between boys' and girls' enrolment rates, the balance of parity being 1.

Table 11 indicates that targets for Primary and Junior High levels for 2020 were exceeded on gender parity whereas the Kindergarten and Senior High levels of education came close to their targets but could not achieve it. Parity index of more than 1.0 indicates greater number of males than females and vice-versa. This was the result of various factors such as migration of the female pupils to towns and cities like Kumasi and Techiman for greener pastures and early marriage among the females.

There should be girl-child sensitization programmes to encourage the girls to be in school.

### COMPLETION RATE

Total number of new entrants to the first grade of primary in a given year, regardless of age, who are expected to graduate from the last grade of primary education, regardless of repetition, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official graduation age from primary education in the same year. From Table 11, the results indicates that at all levels of education in the district there was an improve completion rate. All the levels exceeded their set target, which shows that greater percentage of pupils/students who start from the beginning of each level of education completes successfully.

Table 12: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>					
	<b>Indicator (Categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)</b>	<b>Baseline 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>
13	Maternal mortality ratio ( Institutional )	165/100000	0	0	<140
14	Malaria case fatality in children under 5years/ 10,000 population	0.003	0.10	0.09	<0.57
16	<b>Percentage of road network in good condition</b>				
	Total	90km	120km	100km	130km
	Urban	50km	50km	50km	50km
	Feeder	40km	70km	50km	80km
17	<b>Percentage of communities covered by electricity</b>				
	District	88%	95%	94%	95%
	Rural	50%	60%	60%	80%
	Urban	95%	100%	100%	100%
18	<b>Reported cases of crime</b>				
	Men	4	3	4	-
	Women	7	3	6	-
	Children	5	2	4	-
20	<b>Number of communities affected by disaster</b>				
	Bushfire	17	3	10	3
	Floods	3	1	2	-

The Table 12 above highlights maternal mortality and malaria fatality cases in the District in 2020, this is very important because such useful pieces of information help policy makers and other stakeholders to take informed decisions to ensure quality health care in the District.

Against this premise, data from the Table 12 above shows a steady progress in the reduction of still birth rate from 11 to 6, malaria case fatality in children under five years from 0.006 to 0.0009, whilst infant mortality recorded (5) from 1 for the previous year. However, maternal

mortality ratio data indicates 0 people per 100,000 live birth cases in 2020 compared with the 43 for previous year. The implication is that more efforts still need to be made to bring more pregnant women to the hospital for supervised delivery to reduce the ratios. At the same time, putting sustainable measures in place to maintain and further improve on these indicators that will meet our targets.

### **Security**

The district continues to witness matters of great concern to security and other crime related issues. The Ghana police service is making efforts towards ensuring an appreciable reduction in security and crime related issues. However the proportionate reduction in security and crime related matters is marginal especially domestic violence related crimes.

Also, Table 12 above shows the type and number of cases which were reported within the year 2020. Comparison was then made with the previous years to see how things have improved. Assault cases were on the rise and mostly women reported crime cases after assault as compared to the men and children.

### **Transportation and Road Network**

In order to integrate the rural economies with the urban economy and facilitate the productivity in agriculture and agro-industry, it was found worthwhile to improve the overall maintenance of the transport infrastructure and the rehabilitation of farm-to-market roads in the district. Table 12 shows an improvement in roads in the urban areas of the District. However, a lot more needs to be done to improve the road network of the rural areas.

### **2.3 Health Indicators**

Accessibility to health facilities and strength of health personnel vis-à-vis the population is of immense significance in assessing the capacity to perform in terms of disease outbreaks and quality health delivery. Table 13 below, indicates the number of operational health facilities and proportion of population with valid NHIS Cards

**Table 13: HEALTH INDICATORS**

<b>Number of Operational health facilities</b>	<b>Baseline 2018</b>	<b>Target 2019</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>
CHP Compound	6	12	6	12
Clinic	1	3	1	3
Health Centre	4	7	4	7
Hospital	1	1	1	2
<b>Proportion of Population with valid NHIS Cards</b>	33.4%			
Total (by sex)				
Male	37.7	42.3	41.3	43
Female	62.3	57.7	58.7	57
Indigents	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.8
Informal	44.2	45.3	33.8	46
Aged	10	10.6	5.2	10.8
Under 18 years	32.1	57	52.7	57
Pregnant women	6.8	6.9	4.5	6.9
<b>Percentage of Population with Sustainable access to safe drinking water sources</b>				
District	70%	80%	75%	90%
Urban	15%	20%	18%	25%
Rural	55%	60%	57%	65%
<b>Proportion of Population with access to improved sanitation services</b>				
District	50%	87%	79%	87%
Urban	25%	64%	60%	64%
Rural	25%	44%	40%	44%

**NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE**

National Health Insurance Scheme Act 650 of 2003 provides for the establishment of a National Health Insurance Scheme with the main objective of removing financial barriers



which limits access to health care and nutritional services, particularly by the poor and vulnerable in society.

The Health Insurance Scheme is a pro-poor intervention policy for the poor and vulnerable in the society to have access to health care services and utilization of health facilities.

From Table 13 above, the data indicates that the proportion of the population in the Tain District with valid NHIS card stands at 33.4 percent. There was a significant increase in the proportion of males (41.3%) in 2019 as compared to the previous year 2018 which had 37.7% of the proportion of the population having valid NHIS cards being males. However, females still dominate with 58.7%. The data implies an apparent disparity that exists between female and male registration coverage for health insurance in the district, and thus requires necessary measures such as advocacy and education to bridge the sex-gap coverage that will ensure gender balance.

#### CHALLENGES:

- i. Intermittent network failures
- ii. Rented Office accommodation not up to standard for proper operations
- iii. No official vehicle to enhance their operations and movements

#### WATER AND SANITATION

Poor access to safe water and lack of adequate environmental sanitation lead to poor health outcomes and low productivity, which in turn deepens poverty. GSGDA has therefore prioritised access to safe water and environmental sanitation as strategic policy areas to be tackled in its efforts to develop the human resources of the country. Safe sanitation consists of those who use KVIP and Water closet in their households, either shared or unshared.

Table 13 shows the percentage of households with access to potable water and safe sanitation in the District which are 75% and 79% respectively. This shows that access to safe water and sanitation had improved in the district compared to the previous year, 2019.

#### **2.4 Agriculture Indicators**

The economic programme of the district development plan seeks to improve upon the local economy by harnessing the available local resources and attracting both private and public investment into the district. As an agrarian district, programmes such fertilizer subsidy, modern crops and grains farming and high yielding seeds distribution were made to improve

upon the farming practices in the district towards increasing productivity. Table 14 below shows the crop and animal production level in the district for 2020.

## CROP AND ANIMAL PRODUCTION LEVEL IN 2019

**Table 14: CHANGE IN YIELD OF SELECTED CROPS & ANIMALS**

Indicator		Baseline 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021
<b>TOTAL OUT PUT IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>					
i.	Maize	5,203.0	5,723.3	5,892	6,295.6
ii.	Cassava	135,075.0	148582.5	1266210	163440.8
iii.	Cocoyam	260.0	286	348	314.6
iv.	Plantain	7,572.5	8,329.8	7,572	9162.7
v.	Groundnut	900	990	720	1089
vi.	Pepper	607.6	650.0	570	600
vii.	Yam	102073.8	112281.2	102,425	123509.3
viii.	Cowpea	532.4	585.6	501	644.1
ix.	Cashew	110376	140580	163527	180985
x.	Cattle	1,075	1180	1075	1285
xi.	Sheep	9625	9806	9,625	9987
xii.	Goat	11418	12002	11,418	12,586
xiii.	Pig	1,628	1,644	1,628	1,660
xiv.	Poultry	57410	57,809	57,410	58208
Percentage of arable land under cultivation	Fisheries Cat fish	300fingerlings	7,700fgl		15,000fingerlings
	Tilapia	2495fingerlings	11,000Fgl		20000fingerlings
	Maize	10.6%	11.6%	10.6%	12.60%
	Cassava	40.5%	43.5%	40.5%	46.50%
	Cocoyam	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	Plantain	5.2%	5.6%	5.2%	6.0%
	Groundnut	2.7%	2.9%	2.7%	3.1%
	Pepper	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%
	Yam	27.0%	20.9%	27.0%	14.8%
	Cowpea Cashew	2.0% 9.9%	2.1% 11.0%	2.0% 9.9%	2.2% 12.10%
<b>Number of new Jobs Created</b>					
iv.	Agriculture	35	70	120	200
v.	Industry	150	500	420	600
vi.	Service	120	200	162	300

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## CROP PRODUCTION LEVEL

From Table 14 above, it can be seen that among the tuber crops, cassava (1266210 MT) enjoyed the highest production followed by yam (102,425 MT) in 2020. However, compared with their yield in the previous year (2019), one could see a downward trend in yield for these crops. It noteworthy also that figures for tree crops such as cashew is increasing especially from 110376 MT in 2019 to 163527 MT in 2020, exceeding the set target of 140580 MT for the district in that same year. This implies that, more farmers in the district are now giving more attention to cashew production in the district. This can also be attributed to the effort of the Tain District Assembly through the District Directorate of Agriculture to help make the Tain District a cashew production hub in the country by supplying thousands of cashew seedlings other services to the cashew farmers in partnership with other Non-Governmental Organisations such as Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA).

## ANIMAL PRODUCTION LEVEL

On animal production, it can be seen from Table 14 that the production levels of the major livestock such as cattle, sheep, goat and pig stagnated when figures for 2019 and 2020 are compared. They all maintained their production figures of 1075, 9625, 11418, and 1628 respectively. This shows that more effort needs to be put in place by all stakeholders to assist such farmers to do more.

### **2.5 Number of Jobs Created**

In Ghana Small Scale Industries (SSIs) represent about 90% of all economic activities. However, one of the major problems affecting the growth is poor access to financial resources in spite of the existence of various financial sources.

The results show the number of unemployed youth who were given training in employable skills and the type of training received. From Table 14, a total of 702 youth were taken through various forms of training by the BAC/NBSSI for 2020 with the help of organizations such as ACDEP through the Incubation to Entrepreneurship (I-2-E) Project.

Out of the total number trained, 368 were males with the remaining number (334) being females. Beneficiaries received training in areas such as soap making, beads making, fish farming, poultry farming, livestock rearing, rabbit rearing and bee keeping among others. Also the following activities were undertaken;

- Business development services such as Basic community based skills training in soap making, cassava processing, pre and post-harvest management of cashew (crop drying)mushroom cultivation, beekeeping, pito brewing among others
- Other business management training activities such as entrepreneurship, financial management, Good customer relations, small business management etc
- Business counseling services were also conducted at clients working premises ensuring the necessary advice are given to help businesses grow and expand

- Training activities for Master craft persons were also undertaken such as Technical skills training in carpentry and joinery, welding and fabrication, electrical, auto mechanics among others to help improve their working skills and abilities

## 2.6 Women Empowerment

Women in decision making has being a perennial problem not only in Ghana but the world at large after the 1992 Beijing conference, specific interventions at all level had been put in place to increase the participation of women in decision-making.

Disparities among women and men are widening despite specific interventions at all levels of the economic, political, social and cultural structures. Despite progress made to broaden the space for women in politics and decision making, a lot more needs to be done. The percentage of women represented at both the General Assembly and Unit Committee levels leaves much to be desired. **Only 9.2% of the Assembly Members were women while at the unit committee level six out of 100 were women.**

## 2.7 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

Poverty defies geographical consanguinity but the kind in Africa is of great magnitude both in its spread and destitute dimension. In other places, any manifestation of poverty is a challenge to move forward but in Africa, the reverse is the case. Hence various programmes and strategies were put in place in 2020 to alleviate poverty.

**Table 15: UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES IN 2020**

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocation GHC	Actual Receipt GHC	No of Beneficiaries	
			Target	Actual
Ghana Schools Feeding Programme	NA	NA	13,000	12,090
Capitation Grants				
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme	986904	986904	1500	1119
National Young Employment Programme	NA	NA	NA	NA
One District-One Factory Programme	NA	NA	NA	NA
One Village –One Dam Programme	NA	NA	10communities	2communities
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	NA	NA	100000	90,000
Free SHS Programme	NA	NA	6000	4506
National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan ( NEIP)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Implementation of Infrastructural For Poverty Eradication Programme ( IPEP)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Others	NA	NA	NA	NA

### SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

The government policy on school feeding programme geared towards sustaining pupils at the basic level. It also seeks to enhance food security and reduce hunger in line with UN Sustainable Development Goals on hunger, poverty and malnutrition. It is observed that, the number of beneficiaries of this social intervention for the year 2020 was 12,090. It is noteworthy also that, in 2019/2020 academic year beneficiary schools increased from 35 to 45. An additional ten (10) schools have been submitted for consideration. All 45 caterers in the district were given capacity building on food hygiene, nutrition and record keeping to help improve their skills in the running of the programme. This initiative is in the right direction and thus requires an increase in the coverage to other deprived schools.

### LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY (LEAP)

LEAP is a social cash transfer programme that provides cash and health insurance to the extremely poor households across the country. Its main aim is to alleviate short-term poverty and encourage long-term human capital development. In 2008, LEAP was launched as Ghana's flagship programme of the National Social Protection Policy and was largely funded by the government of Ghana and supported by the World Bank and DFID.

Table 15 depicts the number of beneficiaries and households on the LEAP programme in the District. It also shows the total amount of money that was given to the beneficiaries in the year 2020. There were 1119 persons who are on the LEAP programme in 63 communities. An amount of GH¢986904.00 was allocated to the programme and same was disbursed

## **2.8 Climate Change**

Agriculture, for long, has been known as the back-bone of Ghana's economy with about 80% of the District's population depending directly or indirectly on agriculture and forest sector for both timber and non-timber forest products. Despite this clear dependency of the District on the agricultural sector, measures to mitigate the effects and potential threats of climate change towards achieving food security for all cannot be swept under the carpet. Climate change debate have wage on for some time now, but still surrounded with myths due to local perception albeit climate literacy is still minimal. Climate change poses a severe threat on the economy of Ghana and food security since these sectors are climate sensitive. Any intensity in climate change threats could have a devastating effect on the local economy particularly the agricultural sector and potential food shortage.

There have been recognizable changes in rainfall patterns in the District over the years and in the year (2019), and this has caused a menace to most farmers in the District. The District produces vital and most consumed food crops such as yam, tomatoes, cassava, plantain, maize and rice. With the threat of climate change, the second farming season for commercial and subsistence farmers have been a struggle in the District. This has negative repercussion on the prices of food products due to the suffered drought causing loss of harvest and expected decrease in yield.

### **CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN**

The district assembly through its decentralized departments implemented some activities which were geared towards mitigating the effects of climate change on the District.

- Provision of 3small dugouts for all year round cropping
- The use of short duration and higher yielding crop varieties of maize and rice to march the short rainy seasons by Department of Agric
- 5 demonstration on higher yielding crop varieties used to train farmers on farming technologies by Department of Agric
- Crop production survey carried out on 10 major crops in the district by Department of Agric
- Creation of fire belts by Department of Agric and NADMO
- Educational campaign on hazards of bush fire and NADMO

- Education on correct use of agro-chemicals and safe disposal of empty containers of pesticides
- Training of Disaster Volunteer Groups by NADMO

### 2.1.1 Participatory M&E undertaken

Participatory M&E is the process where primary stakeholders actively participate in tracking the process towards the achievement of self-selected or jointly agreed results to draw actionable conclusions and it is one key principle that was employed in every stage of Monitoring and Evaluation because there are various stakeholders in and outside the district who have direct interest in the implementation of the projects and programmes in the plan.

The District Assembly in the year under review organised a forum for the community to assess the Assembly in a form of a community score card. During the process, issues were generated with their accompanied indicators and the community members were asked to assess each issue by assigning scores to the indicators. Average scores for each issue were then calculated. In all, 20 communities were involved in this exercise.

A result of the Community Score Card forum is attached below:

**Table 16: UPDATE ON EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED**

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/programme/Project involved	Consultant or Resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendation
Impact of active involvement of the citizenry in health service delivery	Social Accountability Committee	CLGA Centre for Local Governance and Advocacy	Community Score Cards, Focus Group Discussion	-citizen engagement can be a transformational instrument in service delivery - Citizen engagement is not a magic wand that can automatically solve any delivery issue, but if deployed effectively, it has the potential to help pro-reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The need for a collaborative effort from Assembly and Health Directorate to get more health workers at the CHP Compounds</li> <li>➤ Outsourcing for equipment to resource the health facilities</li> <li>➤ Newly constructed CHP</li> </ul>

				public officials improve the quality and accessibility of services.	Compounds should be operationalized to reduce distance to access health services
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**Table 17: UPDATE ON PM&E CONDUCTED**

<b>Name of PM&amp;E Tool</b>	<b>Policy/Programme/Project involved</b>	<b>Consultant or Resource persons involved</b>	<b>Methodology used</b>	<b>Findings</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
Community Score Card	Social Accountability Committee on Development Projects and programmes	(CLGA )Centre for Local Governance and Advocacy	1.Focus Group Discussions 2. Community Durbar	Inadequate health personnel, Poor road network,	1. There should be routine engagement with the beneficiaries of interventions



## **CHAPTER THREE THE WAY FORWARD**

### **3.1 Key Issues Identified**

Various key issues were identified during the year under review. Some were addressed, while others because of their delicate nature and time factor were not able to be tackled. One critical issue which was addressed and which the District can take pride in was the number of communities connected to the national electricity grid. During the year 2020 a total number of 5 communities were connected to the grid; which showed that more need to be done for the District. Some unaddressed issues which cropped up were inadequate funds to fully implement programmes and projects; high poverty rate; high illiteracy level; inadequate trained teachers; inadequate sanitation facilities; lack of accommodation for security personnel and teachers in deprived communities; low women in decision making at Assembly level and inadequate health staff

### **3.2 Recommendation**

A number of important issues which need to be addressed in the immediate future include the following;

- Since the District depends largely on DACF, it is recommended that the government should ensure its regular inflow on time in order to meet the expenditure needs of the District. In addition, the deductions which are made at the central government level should be reduced since the net flow of DACF is always woefully inadequate to meet the expenditure needs of the District.
- More trained teachers should be posted to the District to ensure high quality teaching and learning.
- To improve security situation and ensure peace in the District, more security accommodation should be constructed in order to ensure retention and attraction of more security personnel and its consequence of establishing a District Magistrate Court.
- Poor sanitation has resulted in increasing morbidity and poor environmental aesthetic as people tend to defecate and throw waste haphazardly. It is recommended that prudent measures be laid down to trigger household and institutional construction of more sanitary facilities in the District.

- More lobbying and sponsorship should be undertaken to attract Health Workers in the District.