

**2020 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT
INITIATIVES IN THE NANTON DISTRICT**



**PREPARED BY THE DISTRICT PLANNING
COORDINATING UNIT (DPCU) OF THE NANTON
DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction

The Nanton District Assembly was created from the then Savelugu-Nanton District Assembly by the Legislative Instrument (LI) 2347 and inaugurated on the 15th day of March, 2018. Pursuant to the achievement of its mandate of promoting the overall development of its area of authority, the management of the Nanton District Assembly prepared a Medium Term Development Plan (i.e. the 2018-2021 MTDP) and collaborated with the central government, decentralized departments and other agencies to roll out and implement a number of development initiatives to improve the living standards of citizens of the district. Consequently, the purpose of the 2020 Fourth Quarter Progress Report is to track and account for the status of development initiatives that the management of the Nanton District Assembly implemented in its area of authority at the end of the Fourth Quarter of the year.

1.2 Status of implementation of the district medium term development plan at the end of the year 2020

At the end of the year 2020, the management of the Nanton District Assembly collaborated with the central government, decentralized departments and other agencies to implement 75% of development initiatives that were spelt out in its 2020 Annual Action Plan (AAP). However, the implementation of the 2020 AAP of the management of the Nanton District Assembly was hindered by the following:

- Delay in releasing the management of the Nanton District Assembly's share of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) hindered the implementation of development initiatives on schedule in the year 2020.

- Additionally, low generation of internal revenue hampered the ability of the management of the Nanton District Assembly to execute all development initiatives it planned to implement in the period under review.
- Moreover, inadequate access to donor funds impeded the management of the Nanton District Assembly's ability to execute all development initiatives it planned to implement in the year 2020.

1.3 Purpose of the monitoring and evaluation in the year 2020

An efficient monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system provides a feedback mechanism for organizations to monitor and evaluate the outcomes, effects and impact of all development initiatives they implement and inform decisions they make to improve their performance. This is why building an efficient M&E system provides a mechanism for organizations to efficiently and effectively manage development initiatives they implement in their areas of authority.

Consequently, an efficient M&E system:

- Enables organizations to obtain accurate information on development initiatives they implement and inform the decisions they make to improve their performance.
- Allow organizations to learn and share knowledge through reflection and disseminate the lessons they learn to gain the full benefit of what they did well, how they did it and vice versa.
- Uphold accountability and compliance by demonstrating whether the programs of organizations are implemented as planned and or complied with established standards.
- Provide opportunities for organizations to harvest and evaluate their stakeholders' feedback, make input into their decision-making processes, model openness to criticism and willingness to adapt to their changing needs where need be.

- Promote and celebrate the work of organizations by highlighting their achievements and build the morale of their staff.
- Enable organizations to identify the challenges that impede development initiatives they implement and adopt measures to address them.

Consequently, the purpose of monitoring and Evaluation(M&E) in the year 2020 was to track and account for the status of development initiatives that the management of the Nanton District Assembly rolled out and implemented out of its 2020 AAP, ensure the efficient utilization of resources, identify the challenges that impeded their smooth implementation, inform the decisions it made to improve their performance, learn and feed the lessons it learned in the year 2020 to implement development initiatives in the following year.

1.4 Objectives of M&E in the year 2020

The management of the Nanton District Assembly conducted monitoring and evaluation exercises in the year 2020:

1. To track and account for the status of development initiatives it implemented in its area of authority.
2. To obtain feedback to inform the decisions it made to improve the performance of development initiatives it implemented in its area of authority.
3. To determine whether the targets it set out to achieve in the Fourth Quarter of 2020 were attained or not.
4. To ensure effective implementation of development initiatives it rolled out and implemented out of its 2020 AAP.
5. To ensure the judicious use of the limited resources that accrued to it in the Fourth Quarter of 2020.

6. To identify the challenges that impeded the implementation of development initiatives in its area of authority in the year 2020 and adopt measures to address them.

1.5 Processes that were adopted to prepare the 2020 Annual progress report and the difficulties that were encountered

1.5.1 Pre-monitoring Activities

The management of the Nanton District Assembly commenced the preparation of its 2020 Annual Progress Report by organizing a DPCU meeting on the 13th day of January, 2021. Among other things, that meeting discussed and tasked the Heads of Departments (HoDs) and other agencies to collect and collate the data it used to prepare the 2020 Annual Progress Report. Additionally, that meeting discussed and selected development initiatives that were monitored and evaluated, the specific data that were collected and evaluated, composed a monitoring team and provided it with the logistics it used to perform its task, developed and adopted the checklists it used to monitor and evaluate them, scheduled a date, monitored and evaluated the development initiatives that were selected.

1.5.2 Actual monitoring and evaluation of development initiatives

The monitoring and evaluation team monitored and evaluated development initiatives that the DPCU selected on the 16th and 17th days of September 2020 to assess their status of implementation. Additionally, the projects that the M&E team monitored and evaluated in the year 2020 were funded with the Nanton District Assembly's share of DDF, DACF etc.

1.5.3 Preparation of the 2020 Fourth Quarter Progress Report

The results of the M&E exercises that the DPCU's M&E team conducted as well as the reports that the Heads of Departments and other agencies submitted to the management of the Nanton District Assembly were then used by the Planning Unit to prepare the 2020 Annual Progress Report for management to study, make their inputs and submit same to the National

Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the Northern Regional Coordinating Council (NRCC).

1.5.4 Difficulties that were encountered in Preparing the 2020 Annual Progress Report

Among the challenges that the Planning Unit of the Coordinating Directorate of the Nanton District Assembly encountered in preparing the 2020 Annual Progress Report included the following:

- Some HoDs failed to meet deadlines to complete the tasks that were assigned to them.
- The planning unit had no means of transport to facilitate its M&E activities.
- Management failed to provide resources to finance M&E activities.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 Monitoring and evaluation activities report

Evaluation of the monitoring exercises that the DPCU's M&E team conducted on development initiatives that the management of the Nanton District Assembly implemented in its area of authority in the year 2020 are discussed below:

2.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Report

Table 1: Status implementation report of DDF projects that that the Coordinating Directorate of the Nanton District Assembly implemented in its area of authority in 2020

Project ID	Project Description	Dev't Dimension	Location	Contractor / Consultant	Contract Sum (GHC)	Source of Funding	Contract Award Date	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date (GHC)	Outstanding Balance (GHC)	Implementation Status (%)	Remarks
	Construction of 1 No. Health Directorate	Social Dev't	Nanton	Messrs Kubura-Kambala Ent./ District Works Engineer	293,326.00	DDF	22/07/2019	5/8/19	22/10/19	263,993.00	29,333.00	100% Completed	The project is yet to be furnished and commissioned
	Construction of 1 No. 6 unit market stores	Economic Dev't	Nanton	Messrs Abshi Ent Ltd/ District Works Engineer	139,778.00	DDF	21/06/19	5/7/19	20/09/19	125,799.00	13,979.00	100% Completed	The project is yet to be commissioned
	Construction of 1 No. 6 unit market stores	Economic Dev't	Tampion	Messrs Morasko Ltd/ District Works Engineer	138,210.00	DDF	21/06/19	5/7/19	20/09/19	124,389.00	13,821.00	100% Completed	The project is yet to be commissioned

Table 1 Continued

Project ID	Project Description	Dev't Dimension	Location	Contractor / Consultant	Contract Sum (GHC)	Source of Funding	Contract Award Date	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date (GHC)	Outstanding Balance (GHC)	Implementation Status (%)	Remarks
	Supply of Medical Equipment and Furnishing of Police Accommodation	Social Dev't	Nanton	Messrs Ultimaxo/ District Works Engineer	49,398.20	DDF				49,398.20	-	100% Completed	
	Construction of 1 No. Health Center	Social Dev't	Nanton	Messrs Toonbihi Ghana Ltd/ District Works Engineer	180,035.45	DDF				180,035.50	-	100% Completed	
	Construction of 1 No. Police Accommodation	Social Dev't	Nanton	Messrs Yoozak Ent	150,025.00	DDF				150,000.25	-	100% Completed	

Source: NDA's M&E Report in 2020

Table 2: Status implementation report of DACF projects that the Coordinating Directorate of the Nanton District Assembly implemented in its area of authority in 2020

Project ID	Project Description	Dev't Dimension	Location	Contractor/ Consultant	Contract Sum (GHC)	Source of Funding	Contract Award Date	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date (GHC)	Outstanding Balance (GHC)	Implementation Status (%)	Remarks
	Construction of 1 No slaughter house	Economic Dev't	Nanton	Messrs Dayshena I. Co. Ltd/ District Works Engineer	234,344.00	DACF	22/07/2019	29/7/19	22/10/19	35,151.60		100%	Super structure constructed and roofed
	Construction of 1 No 6 bed maternity ward	Social Dev't	Fazihne	Messrs Al-Amaf Ent. Ltd/ District Works Engineer	66,125.33	DACF	22/07/2019	29/7/19	22/10/19	59,512.00			Completed and waiting handing over
	Supply of Furnishing to the Dept. of Agric.	Economic Dev't	Nanton	Messrs Ultimaxo Gh Ltd./ District Works Engineer	30,000.00	DACF				30,000.00		100%	
	Supply of School Dual Desks	Social Dev't	District-wide	Messrs Habuk Co. Ltd/ District Works Engineer	100,200.00	DACF				100,200.00		100%	

Source: NDA's M&E Report in the year 2020

2.3 Updates on Funding

The resources that the management of the Nanton District Assembly applied to implement development initiatives in its area of authority in 2020 came from:

1. The District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF)
2. Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
3. District Development Facility (DDF)
4. Government of Ghana (GoG) grants
5. Donor Grants

The table below shows the amount of resources that the Coordinating Directorate of the Nanton District Assembly received from the sources listed above in 2020.

Table 3: Updates on funds that accrued to the NDA in the year 2020

NO.	Revenue Stream	2020 Approved Budget (GHC)	Targeted to raise 100% of the approved budget in the Year 2020 (GHC)	Amount Realized at the end of the Year 2020 (GHC)	Variance
1.	IGF	197,566.76	197,566.76	49,637.90	147,928.86
2.	DACF	3,791,802.39	3,791,802.39	564,855.86	3,226,946.53
3.	MPs CF	600,000.00	600,000.00	548,601.42	51,398.58
4.	PWD CF	91,377.00	91,377.00	43,381.90	47,995.10
5.	DDF	464,440.39	464,440.39	221,396.93	243,043.46
6.	HIV/AIDS	16,183.76	16,183.76	2,026.36	14,157.40
7.	Malaria Control	18,959.10	18,959.10	0.00	0.00
7.	GSOP	1,587,476.79	1,587,476.79	30,000.00	1,557,476.79
8.	GoG Central Administration	-	-	-	-

Table 3 Continued

NO.	Revenue Stream	2020 Approved Budget (GHC)	Targeted to raise 100% of the approved budget in the Year 2020 (GHC)	Amount Realized at the end of the Year 2020 (GHC)	Variance
9.	GoG Department of Works	-	-	-	-
10.	GoG Environmental Health Unit	-	-	-	-
11.	GoG Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	13,126.54	13,126.54	-	-
12.	GoG Department of Agriculture	34,387.00	34,387.00	-	-
13.	MAG Department of Agriculture	172,767.60	172,767.60	120,937.36	51,830.24
Grand total		6,969,128.23	6,969,128.23	1,580,837.73	5,340,776.96

Source: NDA's M&E Report in the Year 2020

Analyses of the finances of the Assembly in the Year 2020 indicates that it realized only 25% of its IGF target which is less than the 100% it targeted to raise in the Year of the year. This means that a host of projects that the management of the Coordinating Directorate of the Nanton District Assembly planned to implement the proceeds of its IGF in the year 2020 were not implemented.

Additionally, the Assembly realized 48% of its DDF target which is close to 100% it targeted to raise by the Year 2020. This enabled the management of the Coordinating Directorate of the Nanton District Assembly to finance the implementation of most of the projects it planned to implement with the proceeds of its DDF in the year 2020.

Moreover, the Assembly realized only 15% of its DACF target in the year 2020 which is far less than the 75% it targeted to raise in the year. This means that most of the projects it planned to implement in the year 2020 with the proceeds of DACF were not implemented. Additionally, releases of the Assembly's share of the DACF in the year 2020 was characterized by delays and huge deductions at source which affected the timely implementation of projects by the management of the Nanton District Assembly on schedule.

Additionally, the Assembly realized 47% of its share of the persons with disability (PWD) component of its Common Fund in the year 2020. This enabled the management of the Nanton District Assembly to finance the implementation of projects it planned to implement with the proceeds of its share of the persons with disability (PWD) component of its Common Fund in the period under review.

Similarly, the management of the Nanton District Assembly received funds for the following revenue items; HIV/AIDS, GSOP (GSPNP) and MAG Department of Agriculture in the quarter under review. However, the Assembly did not received funding for the following Malaria Control, GoG Central Administration, GoG. Department of Works, GoG Environmental Health Unit, GoG. Department of Agriculture in the year 2020. This severely hindered the management of the Nanton District Assembly to finance the implementation of projects it planned to implement in the period under review with its proceeds of revenue items stated above.

Lastly, access to donor funds for implementation of development initiatives by the management of the Nanton District Assembly dwindled in the year 2020 which affected its ability to implement all the programs and projects it earmarked for implementation in the period under review.

2.4 Update on Disbursement

The management of the Nanton District Assembly spent the funds that it received from the sources that are stated in Table 3 above to deliver services, acquire assets and run its administration. The table below illustrates the expenditure that the Coordinating Directorate of the Nanton District Assembly made in the year 2020.

Table 4: Updates on how the NDA disbursed the funds that accrued to it in the year 2020

NO.	Revenue Stream	2020 Approved Budget (GHC)	Targeted to raise 100% of the approved budget in the year 2020 (GHC)	Amount Realized at the end of the year 2020 (GHC)	Total Expenditure at the end of the year 2020 (GHC)
1.	IGF	197,566.76	197,566.76	49,637.90	53,465.51
2.	DACF	3,791,802.39	3,791,802.39	564,855.86	898,025.19
3.	MPs CF	600,000.00	600,000.00	548,601.42	491,900.00
4.	PWD CF	91,377.00	91,377.00	43,381.90	12,153.00
5.	DDF	464,440.39	464,440.39	221,396.93	50,467.80
6.	HIV/AIDS	16,183.76	16,183.76	2,026.36	720.00
7.	Malaria Control	18,959.10	18,959.10	0.00	0.00
8.	GSOP (GPSNP)	1,587,476.79	1,587,476.79	30,000.00	13,049.80
9.	GoG Central Administration	-	-	-	-
10.	GoG Department of Works	-	-	-	-
11.	GoG Environmental Health Unit	-	-	-	-

Table 4 Continued

NO.	Revenue Stream	2020 Approved Budget (GHC)	Targeted to raise 75% of the approved budget in the year 2020 (GHC)	Amount Realized at the end of the year 2020 (GHC)	Total Expenditure at the end of the year 2020 (GHC)
12.	GoG Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	13,126.54	13,126.54	-	1,752.00
13.	GoG Department of Agriculture	34,387.00	34,387.00	-	5,186.05
14.	MAG Department of Agriculture	172,767.60	172,767.60	120,937.36	45,983.40
Grand total		6,988,087.33	6,988,087.33	1,580,837.73	1,572,702.75

Source: NDA's M&E Report in the Fourth Quarter of 2020

Analyses of the funds that the management of the Nanton District Assembly received in the year 2020 fell short of its approved budget by an amount of GHC 5,407,249.60. Percentage wise, the management of the Nanton District Assembly received only 23% of the funds that was approved in its budget in the year 2020. Consequently, the funds that the management of the Nanton District Assembly received in the year 2020 were inadequate to enable it implement all the programs and projects it earmarked to implement in the period under review. As a result, the management of the Nanton District Assembly was compelled to forgo the implementation of a good number of programs and projects it earmarked to implement in in the year 2020 due to resource constraints.

Lastly, key departments such as the departments of physical planning, finance, works and education received no funds from the central government in the year 2020 to implement their programs in the district. This negatively affected their ability to deliver their services to the citizens of the district in the year 2020.

2.5 Update on Indicators and Targets

Table 5: Performance of indicators against targets

NO	Indicators	Type	2017 (Baseline)	2020 Targets	Achievement in the year 2020
Indicators on Governance					
1.	Percentage of annual action plan implemented	Not Applicable	0	25%	20%
2.	Percentage of roads in good condition	Feeder	0	25%	20%
3.		High way	0		
4.	Percentage of communities covered by electricity	Not Applicable	0		
5.	Number of new industries established by category	Cottage industries	0	4	0
6.		Light industries	0	0	0
7.		Heavy industries	0	0	0
8.	Number of new jobs created	Construction	0	200	20
		NABCO	0	600	492
9.		YEA	0	200	32

Table 5 Continued

NO	Indicators	Type	2017 (Baseline)	2020 Targets	Achievement in the year 2020
Indicators on Security					
10.	Reported cases of crime	Assault	0	0	2
11.		Defilement	0	0	0
12.		Robbery	0	0	0
13.		Murder	0	0	0
Indicators on Disaster					
14.	Number of communities affected by disaster	Flood	0	0	0
9.		Rain storm	0	0	0
10.		Domestic Fire	0	0	0
11.		Bush Fire	0	0	0
Indicators on Education					
12.	Net Enrolment Rate (KG)	N/A	119.4%	115.3%	0
13.	Net Enrolment Rate (Primary)	N/A	97.3%	98.5%	0
14.	Net Enrolment Rate (JHS)	N/A	94.9%	58.5%	0

15.	Gender Parity Index (Primary)	N/A	0.90%	0.89%	0
16.	Gender Parity Index (JHS)	N/A	0.76%	0.73%	0
17.	Completion Rate (KG)	N/A	108.1%	91.0%	0

Table 5 Continued

NO	Indicators	Type	2017 (Baseline)	2020 Targets	Achievement in the year 2020
18.	Completion Rate (Primary)	N/A	105.3%	99.3%	0
19.	Completion Rate (JHS)	N/A	64.6%	56.1%	0
Indicators on Health					
20.	Number of operational health facilities	District Hospital(s)	0	1	0
21.		Poly clinics	0	4	0
22.		Health centers/ clinics	0	0	4
23.		Private health care facilities	0	0	0
24.		CHPS compounds	0	2	6
25.		Functional CHPS zones	0	0	9
26.	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card by	Male	0		
27.		Female	0		

28.	sex, age, pregnant women and indigent	Pregnant women	0		
29.		Indigent	0		

Table 5 Continued

NO	Indicators	Type	2017 (Baseline)	2020 Targets	Achievement in the year 2020
30.	Number of births registered by sex and age	Male	0		
31.		Female	0		
32.	Number of deaths registered by sex and age	Male	0		
33.		Female	0		
34.	Maternal mortality ratio	Not Applicable	0		
35.	Institutional malaria case fatality by sex and age	Female	0		
36.		Male	0		
37.	National Immunization exercises conducted	MR 1			
38.		MR 2			
39.		Men A			
40.		PENTA 3			
41.		OPV 3			
42.		SNID 1			
43.		SNID 2			
Indicators on Water and Sanitation					
44.	Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water sources	Not Applicable	0	1,656	565
45.	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	Not Applicable	0	1,300	650

Table 5 Continued

NO	Indicators	Type	2017 (Baseline)	2020 Targets	Achievement in the year 2020
Indicators on Social Issues					
46.	Total number of recorded cases of child trafficking	Male	0	0	0
47.		Female	0	0	0
48.	Total number of recorded cases of child abuse	Male	0	0	0
49.		Female	0	0	0
Indicators on Agriculture					
50.	Total output of agricultural production -selected staples (Mt)	Maize	19,254	14162.5	12,058.2
51.		Rice	40,378.80	12404.04	17,776.5
52.		Cassava	5,118.40	317.46	657.9
53.		Yam	6,345.70	205.7	2,091.7
54.		Cowpea	9,240	3583.8	973.18
55.	Total output of agricultural production-Selected cash crops (Mt)	Sorghum	1,429.40	878.17	151.2
56.		Millet	991.2	375.82	91.8
57.		Groundnut	4,813	3823.6	790.4
58.		Soya bean	10,553.40	1080.2	1,168.86
59.	Total output of agricultural production-Livestock and poultry (count)	Cattle	34,651	25753.	25,781
60.		Sheep	68,649	49231.	49,342
61.		Goat	73,542	57125.	57,231
62.		Pigs	11,249	24718.	24,764
63.		Poultry	37,021	6608.8	6,785
64.	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	Not Applicable	NA	NA	NA

Source: NDA's M&E Report in the year 2020

It is imperative to state that most of the figures for the base year are zero because the Nanton District Assembly did not exist in 2017. Additionally, it is also important to state that the National Health Insurance Authority, the Ghana High Way Authority are yet to be established in

the district hence the ability of the management of the Coordinating Directorate of the Nanton District Assembly to track the indicators that relate to their sectors.

2.6 Update on critical development, poverty issues, SDGS & Agenda 2063

2.6.1 The Ghana School Feeding Program

One of the key social intervention programs that the Government of Ghana is implementing in the country is the Ghana School Feeding Program (GSFP). The objective of this initiative is to reduce hunger and malnutrition, increase enrolment, attendance and retention of pupils in schools and provide ready market for the produce of agriculture. Additionally, the implementation of the GSFP is linked to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals 1,2,3,9,12,17 and goals 1,2,3,4,5 of the AU's Agenda 2063 which seek to enhance food security, reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Twenty (20) basic schools with a total enrollment of 7,144 pupils benefitted from the implementation of this laudable program in the Nanton District this year. Furthermore, the total number of boys that were fed under the program in the year was 4,119 while the total number of girls that were fed under the program in the same period was 3,027. Overall, the implementation of the GSFP in the district has contributed to increase enrolment, school attendance and retention in beneficiary schools. Below are the details of basic schools of that benefitted from the implementation of the GSFP in the Nanton District in the year 2020:

Table 6: Details of schools that benefitted from the implementation of the Ghana School Feeding Program in the Nanton District in the year 2020

NO.	NAME OF SCHOOL	PRIMARY SCHOOL																												
		ENROLMENT BY CLASS AND GENDER																										SUB TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
		KG 1			KG 2			P 1			P 2			P 3			P 4			P 5			P 6							
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F			
1	Nyeko D/A Primary School	22	25	47	28	23	51	29	21	50	27	22	49	14	10	24	13	18	31	26	25	51	19	18	37	178	162	340		
2	Nyoglo E/A Primary School	42	30	72	34	23	57	31	21	52	38	25	63	22	14	36	20	14	34	12	2	14	11	5	16	210	134	344		
3	Janjori-Kukuo Primary	28	19	47	21	25	46	35	20	55	26	16	42	27	24	51	25	23	48	36	24	60	19	21	40	217	172	389		
4	Tinkurugu Methodist Primary School	55	50	105	23	16	39	21	26	47	24	28	52	27	21	48	20	19	39	13	8	21	15	7	22	198	175	373		

Table 6 Continued

NO.	NAME OF SCHOOL	PRIMARY SCHOOL																											
		ENROLMENT BY CLASS AND GENDER																											
		KG 1			KG 2			P 1			P 2			P 3			P 4			P 5			P 6			SUB TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL	
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
5	Zoonayili E/A Primary School	22	20	42	18	18	36	22	12	34	15	13	28	14	5	19	12	10	22	11	7	18	6	9	15	120	94	214	
6	Manguli Primary School	15	10	25	14	14	28	15	9	24	10	9	19	12	8	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	8	18	96	78	174	
7	Sahani Methodist Primary School	10	9	19	8	9	18	9	11	20	10	14	24	15	11	26	8	6	14	7	6	13	7	7	14	74	74	148	
8	Sandu E/A Primary School	109	44	153	38	13	51	16	9	25	14	11	25	19	8	27	15	1	16	10	7	17	6	1	7	227	94	321	

Table 6 Continued

NO.	NAME OF SCHOOL	PRIMARY SCHOOL																											
		ENROLMENT BY CLASS AND GENDER																											
		KG 1			KG 2			P 1			P 2			P 3			P 4			P 5			P 6			SUB TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL	
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
9	Dingoni E/A Primary School	16	16	32	20	15	35	14	21	35	14	15	29	12	16	28	14	13	27	21	11	32	13	6	19	124	113	237	
10	Gbungbum E/A primary	10	11	21	16	23	39	11	9	20	13	10	23	16	11	27	18	13	31	24	4	8	18	14	32	126	95	221	
11	Zieng E/A Primary School	54	68	122	33	36	69	39	32	70	39	33	72	32	32	64	48	24	72	30	24	54	52	25	77	326	274	600	
12	Kpachelo E/A Primary School	10	11	21	30	31	61	14	22	36	28	13	41	19	14	33	22	24	46	27	14	41	18	9	27	168	138	306	

Table 6 Continued

NO.	NAME OF SCHOOL	PRIMARY SCHOOL																											
		ENROLMENT BY CLASS AND GENDER																											
		KG 1			KG 2			P 1			P 2			P 3			P 4			P 5			P 6			SUB TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL	
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
13	Shakpaligu AME Zion Primary School	21	13	34	24	14	38	18	22	40	16	9	25	9	14	23	18	14	32	14	9	23	7	10	17	127	105	232	
14	Nanton D/A Primary School A	54	60	114	32	30	62	26	26	52	30	26	56	26	32	58	29	18	47	27	23	50	38	17	55	262	232	492	
15	Nanton D/A Primary School B	60	62	112	39	21	60	37	20	57	45	52	97	57	34	91	33	19	52	20	6	26	15	12	27	306	226	532	
16	Zoggu M/A Primary School	95	57	152	45	27	72	76	41	117	73	31	104	48	35	83	36	20	56	25	4	29	24	9	33	422	224	646	

Table 6 Continued

NO.	NAME OF SCHOOL	PRIMARY SCHOOL																											
		ENROLMENT BY CLASS AND GENDER																											
		KG 1			KG 2			P 1			P 2			P 3			P 4			P 5			P 6			SUB TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL	
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
17	Tampion E/A Primary School A	19	8	27	17	9	26	20	16	36	22	23	45	27	19	46	36	15	51	26	19	45	39	15	54	206	124	330	
18	Tampion E/A Primary School B	92	60	152	32	19	51	14	15	29	18	12	30	18	8	26	14	12	26	32	10	42	31	15	46	251	151	402	
19	Nanton Kurugu E/A Primary School	50	38	88	34	25	59	30	28	58	29	28	57	28	18	46	23	16	39	40	14	54	35	10	35	269	177	446	

Table 6 Continued

NO.	NAME OF SCHOOL	PRIMARY SCHOOL																											
		ENROLMENT BY CLASS AND GENDER																											
		KG 1			KG 2			P 1			P 2			P 3			P 4			P 5			P 6			SUB TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL	
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
20	Zokuga E/A Primary School	40	46	36	31	27	58	24	16	40	32	23	55	19	23	42	31	21	52	13	16	29	22	13	35	212	185	397	

Source: NDA's M&E Report in the year 2020

2.6.2 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Program

Another key social intervention program that the government of Ghana is implementing in the country is the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP). The objective of this initiative is to provide direct cash transfer to smoothen consumption by food insecure households. The implementation of the LEAP is linked to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 16 and goals 1 and 17 of the AU's Agenda 2063 which seeks to empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life. Additionally, the program covered 446 food insecure households in 18 communities in the Nanton District. The implementation the LEAP program in 2019 reduced hunger and removed economic barriers of the beneficiary food insecure households in the district to access and utilize health services.

The 67th cycle of LEAP payments was executed during the quarter under review, with a total amount of Sixty-Eight thousand and seventy-one Ghana cedis (68,071.00) transferred to the service provider-Borimanga Rural Bank to take care of Four-Hundred and Twenty-seven (427) beneficiary Households across Seventeen (17) communities as indicated in the table below;

Table 7: Details of communities that benefitted from the implementation of the LEAP Program in the Nanton District in 2020

S/N	COMMUNITY	TOTAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	TOTAL AMOUNT ALLOCATED (GH¢)	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID (GH¢)	TOTAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS PAID	TOTAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS NOT PAID	TOTAL AMOUNT NOT PAID (GH¢)
1	AFA YILI	71	5,815.00	5074.00	65	6	741.00
2	BATANGYILI	31	2,693.00	2,373.00	27	4	320.00
3	CHAHIYILI	21	1,833.00	1,833.00	21	0	0
4	DIGU	24	1,980.00	1,980.00	24	0	0
5	DOHI	26	2,344.00	1,632.00	24	2	412.00
6	GOLORI	10	878.00	878.00	10	0	0
7	GUNTINGLI	22	1,814.00	1,328.00	16	4	486.00
8	KADUA	33	2,781.00	2,781.00	33	0	0
9	KPARIGLANYILI	19	1,511.00	1,434.00	18	1	77.00

Table 7 continued

S/N	COMMUNITY	TOTAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	TOTAL AMOUNT ALLOCATED (GH¢)	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID (GH¢)	TOTAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS PAID	TOTAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS NOT PAID	TOTAL AMOUNT (GH¢)
10	SINDIGU	10	866.00	866.00	10	0	0
11	NAGDIGU	37	3,023.00	2,703.00	37	2	2,90.00
12	NYERIGIYILI	26	2,200.00	1,856.00	23	2	1,93.00
13	MOYA	21	1,935.00	1,303.00	19	2	632.00
14	SAHANAAYILI	20	1,648.00	1,571.00	19	1	77.00
15	SAKPALI	8	640.00	551.00	7	1	89.00
16	TIGU	34	2,678.00	2,524.00	32	2	154.00
17	YIPALGU	21	1,767.00	1,690.00	20	1	77.00
TOTALS		434	36,406.00	32,858.00	406	28	3,548.00

2.6.3 Planting for Food and Jobs

In Africa, agriculture is recognized as the sector for the reduction of poverty (SRID, 2016). The development of the agriculture sector is a priority for the government of Ghana (FAO, 2015). The agricultural sector is the backbone of the Ghanaian economy. Though the contribution of agriculture to national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has dwindled in recent times, the sector's contribution to the economy is still enormous as it contributed about 18.9% to GDP in 2016 (MOFA, 2017) and has regained its position as the largest employer (after dropping Third to the Service's Sector in 2010), employing 44.7% of the labour force in 2013 (GLSS6, 2014).

To revamp the agricultural sector, the government of Ghana introduced a flagship policy called Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) in 2017. The main aim of the programme is to address the declining growth of agriculture in Ghana. The policy focused on increasing food production and ensuring food security in the country as well as reducing the food import bills to the barest minimum, especially rice. The project consists of five significant pillars; supply of improved seeds to farmers at subsidized prices (50% subsidy), supply of fertilizer at subsidized prices (50% price cut out), free extension services to farmers, marketing opportunities for produce after harvest, and E-Agriculture (a technological platform to monitor and track activities and progress of farmers through a database system) (PFJ, 2017). The five main crops selected are Maize, Rice, Soybeans, Sorghum and Vegetables (tomato, onion, Chili pepper) in line with priority crops as proposed in Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy II (FASDEP II) and its investment program, the Medium-Term Agricultural Sector Investment Plan (METASIP) (PFJ, 2017). The implementation of the Planting for Food and Jobs is linked to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals 2, 8, 9, 12 & 17 and the AU's Agenda 2063 goals 1, 3, 4 & 5 which seek to end hunger in all its forms, achieve food security, improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. The

following are the items that were received and distributed to farmers in the district under the program.

Table 8: Details of beneficiaries of PFJ in the Nanton District

		Quantity (Bags)			% distributed	Target	No of beneficiaries		
		Opening stock	Distributed	Balance			Male	Female	Total
NPK		112700	12700	0	100	0	7358	778	8136
Urea		48950	48050	900	98.2	0	2984	359	3343
Organic	Granular	1,431	1,431	0	100	0	56	10	66

Source: NDA's M&E Report in the Fourth Quarter of 2020

Table 9: Details of seeds that were distributed to farmers under the PFJ in the Nanton District

Type of Seed	Unit kg	Target	Quantity (bags/sachet)			% distribution	No of beneficiaries		
			Received	Distributed	Balance		Male	Female	Total
Maize (OPV)	kg	0	1100	1100	0	100	2044	560	2604
Maize (Hybrid)	kg	0	1933.5	1933.5	0	70	1073	191	1351
Rice	kg	0	4991	4991	0	100	1199	152	1264
Sorghum	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soya bean	kg	0	1965	1965	0	53	1700	224	1924
Groundnut	kg	0	500	500	0	100	334	165	529
Tomato	g	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Onion	g	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chilli Pepper	g	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carrot	g	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabbage	g	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lettuce	g	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cucumber	g	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: NDA's M&E Report in the Fourth Quarter of 2020

Table 10: Details of chemicals that were distributed to farmers to combat pest and diseases in the Nanton District

District	Type of Chemical	Quantity of chemical received	Quantity of Chemical Distributed	Unit of measure		Beneficiary farmers		Coverage (Ha)
				Litres	(Kg)	M	F	
Nanton	Agoo	44	44	√	0	44	18	414.2ha
	Eradicoat	20	20	√	0	20		
	Adepa	47	47	√	0	47	1	
	Bypel	25.6	25.6	0	√	122	8	

Source: NDA's M&E Report in the Fourth Quarter of 2020

2.6.4 Planting for Export and Rural Development

Another laudable program which is being implemented by the government of Ghana is the Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD). The Planting for Export and Rural Development Program is a decentralized National Tree Crop Program which aims to promote rural economic growth and improve household incomes of rural farmers through the provision of certified improved seedlings, extension services, business support and regulatory mechanisms.

To create a legacy towards the realization of the Ghana Beyond Aid Agenda, the Government of Ghana through the joint effort by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and Ministry of Food and Agriculture rolled out the PERD program to develop nine (9) commodity value chains namely Cashew, Coffee, Cotton Coconut, Citrus, Oil Palm, Mango, Rubber and Shea through a decentralized system.

The program seeks to create sustainable raw material base to spur up the decentralized industrialization drive through One District Factory initiative. The 5-year PERD program will support 1million farmers in 170 districts with certified free planting materials to cover over one (1) million hectares of farmlands and engage 10,000 young graduates as crop specialized extension officers. The implementation of the Planting for Export and Rural Development is

linked to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 8, & 15 and the AU's Agenda 2063 goals 1, 3, 4 & 5 which seek to end poverty in all its forms, end hunger, achieve food security, improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. To ensure the achievement of the objective of this programme, the District Department of agriculture in 2020 raised a 20,000 cashew seedlings and distributed same to 350 farmers districtwide out of which 344 were male while 6 were female.

2.6.5 One Village, One Dam (1V1D)

The Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP) is a new development approach that aims at providing basic socio-economic infrastructure at the constituency level. This innovative approach is designed to help accelerate the eradication of poverty and address the various forms of inequalities manifesting itself in the country. The Construction of small earth dams across communities of the five (5) Northern Regions is a major component of this initiative and seeks to provide all year availability of water for smallholder farmers to enable them to carry out dry season farming. This is expected to improve productivity and incomes of small-holder farmers significantly and bring about improvements in rural livelihoods. Additionally, it is expected to improve food security and curtail migration from the north to the south in search for jobs during off-farm season. Within the period in focus, eight (8) dams were constructed in the following; Chankpem, Guno, Gbungbum, Jana, Manguli, Nyeko, Sandu and Tampion

The implementation of the One Village One Dam is linked to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals 2, 8, 9, 12 & 17 and the AU's Agenda 2063 goals 1, 3, 4 & 5 which seek to end hunger in all its forms, achieve food security, improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. The

following are the items that were received and distributed to farmers in the district under the program.

2.6.6 Nation Builders Corps

The Nation Builders Corps (NABCO) is yet another key social intervention program that the government of Ghana is implementing in the country. The objective of this initiative is to reduce graduate unemployment. The implementation of the NACOB is linked to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals 8 and 12 and goal 1 of the AU's Agenda 2063 which seek to promote full and productive employment and decent work for all. The implementation of NABCO in the Fourth Quarter of 2020 ensured productive employment and decent work for 492 beneficiaries in the district.

Table 11: Details of Beneficiaries NABCO in the Nanton District in 2020

No	Module	Total Number Males Engaged	Total Number Females Engaged	Total
1.	Educate Ghana	52	230	282
2.	Heal Ghana	7	14	21
3.	Feed Ghana	12	43	55
4.	Civic Ghana	72	47	119
5.	Digitize Ghana	3	0	3
6.	Ministry of Trade and Industry	10	2	12
Total	156	336	492	

Source: NDA’s M&E Report in the Fourth Quarter of 2020

2.7 COVID-19 Intervention

In the Fourth Quarter of 2020, the management of the Nanton District Assembly continued with the distribution the following items district wide to aid the fight against the spread of the novel COVID-19.

Table 12 Items the management of the Nanton District Assembly procured and distributed to aid the fight against the spread of the novel COVID-19 in the district

NO.	ITEMS	QUANTITY PROCURED AND DISTRIBUTED IN THE DISTRICT
1.	Veronica Buckets	200 Pieces
2.	Veronica Buckets Stands	200 Pieces
3.	Hand Washing Basins	200 Pieces
4.	Dust Bins	215 Pieces
5.	Tissue	260 Pieces
6.	Liquid Soap	300 Pieces
7.	Nose Mask	2000 Pieces
8.	Thermometer Guns	15 Pieces

2.7.1 District Level Training On Covid 19 Safety Guidelines And Protocols

As part of the measures to ensure safety protocols for re-opening of schools and in preparation for the easing of restriction on public gathering, the government engaged with stakeholders to jointly develop safety protocols for the people of Ghana. It is in the light of this that, the Nanton District Education Directorate organized a three day District level cluster-based training for Head

teachers, school based Health Teachers and District Education Office Staff on COVID 19 Protocols and guidelines in our schools. This training took place on the 8th – 10th of July 2020 at Jana Rabania Primary School. Eighty five (85) participants were successfully trained during the district level cluster training made up of seven one (71) male and fourteen (14) female. Highlights of key topics discussed at the training include the under listed

- ❖ Coronavirus and its signs and symptoms
- ❖ How the disease is spread
- ❖ How to protect oneself from corona virus
- ❖ The dos and don'ts of corona virus
- ❖ General Safety protocols and guidelines for schools and students
- ❖ Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders on COVID 19
- ❖ How to ensure adherence to the various safety protocols
- ❖ Evacuation procedures during emergency.

2.7.2 School Level Inset Training On Covid 19 Protocols

After the successful execution of the District level cluster based training, the Education Directorate organized a School level INSET training at the school level to cascade the training to all teachers in the various schools. The School level INSET took place on the 3rd – 6th of August 2020 in the various schools. The INSET was facilitated by the School based health Coordinators and the headteachers who attended the District level training. A team of officers from the Education Directorate visited all the school to monitor and support teachers during the training. Teachers had the opportunity to share ideas on various issues relating to Covid 19 and the various ways by which they can help students learn in the mist of corona virus without any challenge. The total number of teachers trained during the School Based INSET was three

hundred and twenty five (325) teachers made up of two hundred and ninety eight (298) male and twenty seven (27) female.

2.8 Participatory monitoring, evaluation approach that was used to conduct M&E in the year 2020

Participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) is a general term that is used to refer to a wide range of methods that are used to enlist the participation of primary M&E stakeholder as active participants; taking the lead in tracking and making sense of the progress of implementing development initiatives toward achieving results at the local level and drawing actionable conclusions (Hilhorst and Gujit, 2006). On its part, the NDPC (2014) contends that PM&E refers to the practice where all the key M&E stakeholders are directly involved in the design and implementation of M&E processes. Therefore, it can be argued that PM&E offers organizations a number of opportunities they can leverage to improve upon the performance of programs they implement and build the management capacity of local leaders and partners (Sartorius, 1998). Consequently, Oakley & Clayton (2000) argue that it should be standard practice for public sector institution to use PM&E to monitor and evaluate the outcomes, effects and impact of all programs they implement because participation has become a critical concept in development.

2.9 Stakeholder Involvement in Monitoring and Evaluation

Stakeholders refer to all the individuals, groups or organizations that can affect and or are affected by M&E processes and or findings (Bryson *et al.*, 2011). Malcolm (cited by Muriungi, 2015) argues that all the people who have interest in the implementation of development initiatives should be involved in their management and given an opportunity to participate in their decision making processes to determine how resources are mobilized and applied to their implementation. However, it is important to state that no typology of M&E can by itself single handedly answer all potential M&E questions well. Therefore, this means that some processes will have to be employed to narrow down the range of possible questions that a particular M&E

exercise should focus on. Consequently, this necessitates focusing on a narrow list of potential stakeholders that form the group of what Patton (cited by Akanbang, 2012) refers to as the primary intended users that should be involved in a particular M&E exercise.

2.10 The Continuum of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

The management of the Nanton District Assembly innovated and involved its stakeholders to design and implement the M&E exercises it conducted in the Fourth Quarter of 2020 as follows:

2.10.1 Engage Stakeholders

Stakeholders refer to all the individuals, groups or organizations that can affect and or are affected by monitoring and evaluation process and or findings (Bryson, Patton & Bowmanc, 2011). Involving all stakeholders is critical to mainstream their varied perspectives in the conduct of M&E and create ownership of its processes. However, it is important to note that no typology of monitoring and evaluation can by itself single handedly answer all potential questions equally well. Therefore, this means that some process will have to be employed to narrow down the range of possible questions that monitoring and evaluation exercises should focus on, which in turn necessitate focusing on a narrow list of potential stakeholders that form the group of what Patton (2008) refer to as primary intended users that should be involved to conduct monitoring and evaluation (Akanbang, 2012). Consequently, the management of the Nanton District Assembly constituted and established Project Steering Committees in all communities it implemented development initiatives in the Fourth Quarter of the year prior to the actual commencement of their implementation. The membership of the Project Steering Committees were composed by the following key stakeholders:

1. The chief of the community of his representative
2. The Assembly Member of the community

3. The chairman and secretary of the of the community's Unit Committee
4. One person living with disability in the community
5. Two women and
6. The head of local beneficiary institution with an identifiable headship

Thus, the project steering committee in each community was composed of eight (8) people.

2.10.2 Build Capacity for Understanding PM&E Concepts and Principles

Capacity development involves developing a common understanding of M&E concepts and goals, identifying local vocabulary and local terms that are equivalent to technical terms such as monitoring, evaluation and indicators using methods and tools such as focus group discussion, pair wise ranking etc. that encourage participation of all individuals in the group. As part of building the capacity of its stakeholders for understanding PM&E, the management of the Nanton District Assembly and the project steering committees developed a set of baseline indicators to provide them the starting points from which they measured change and assessed its occurrence.

2.10.3 Develop Indicators

Thereafter, the management of the Nanton District Assembly provided the project steering committees a detailed information of their projects' contracts, broke them down to their understanding and assisted them to use the ratios of the bills of quantities and other specifications that were spelt out in them to formulate and define the indicators they used to monitor and evaluate their implementation using the template below:

Table 13: Template that the project steering committees used to collect and analyzed Data

Stage of implementation	Input entitlement (scope of works/bills of quantities) as specified in the project contract	Direct community observation/monitoring on what is really happening in their community	Remarks

Source: NDA’s M&E Report in the Fourth Quarter of 2020

2.10.4 Collect and Analyze Data

The project steering committees were then taught to use direct observation to collect, analyze and document data using tools such as tabulation etc. Additionally, the management of the Nanton District Assembly tasked the project steering committees to select their secretaries (preferably people who were literate) and charged them to collect data, analyze it and provide regular feedback to the other members of the committees. On the other hand, the District Planning Officer and the District Works Engineer were tasked to collect data analyze it and provide regular feed back to the management of the Nanton District Assembly. At the end of each stage of the project implementation and before the expiration of the projects’ defect liability period, the management of the Nanton District Assembly convened a meeting of the two groups at the projects sits to share, discuss and reconcile their findings.

2.10.5 Reflect and Learn from PM&E

Lastly, the management of the Nanton District Assembly organized reflection and learning exercises with each of the project steering committees to share and evaluate the information they collected to review their respective project’s implementation, measure their actual results against their expected targets and issued instructions to their respective contractors to correct defects or anomalies that were observed. Afterwards, the management of the Nanton District Assembly and the project steering committees followed up to ensure the contractors duly observed the

instructions they were issued to ensure value for money. Additionally, the management of the Nanton District Assembly and the Project Steering Committees used the outcomes of their reflection exercises to review and evaluate their implementation, document the lessons they learned and have resolved to apply same to improve the implementation of subsequent projects.

2.11 Results of the Participatory monitoring, evaluation approach that was used to conduct M&E in the year 2020

The application of this innovative way to conduct M&E in the Fourth Quarter of the year:

1. Enabled the management of the Nanton District Assembly to comply with the dictates of Article 83 subsection (1b) of the Local Governance Act (Act 936) which enjoins it to ensure that its development plans are implemented with the full participation of its local communities.
2. Additionally, the involvement of stakeholders by the management of the Nanton District Assembly to conduct M&E ensured that the service providers it engaged to implement development initiatives in its areas of authority delivered quality work and guarantee it value on the resources it applied on their provision.
3. Most importantly, the involvement of stakeholders by the management of the Nanton District Assembly in its M&E processes affords it opportunity to orient them to own and sustain development initiatives it implemented in their communities.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 Key Issues that need to be Addressed

- Inability of HODs to meet deadlines to complete tasks that were assigned to them
- The planning unit had no means of transport to facilitate its M&E activities
- Management was reluctant to approve and release resources to finance M&E activities
- Some projects were not completed on schedule due to resource constraints
- Some contractors failed to adhere to the specifications that were spelt out in their contracts
- There are too many activities in the 2020 AAP and Budget which exerted stress on the finances of the Assembly
- Erratic flow of funds from central government disabled the Assembly from implementing projects on time
- Implementation of projects skewed in favor of physical projects at the expense of non-physical ones

3.2 Recommendation

- Management of the Assembly should punish HODs who fail to meet the deadlines that are assigned to them to complete tasks that were assigned to them
- Management of the Assembly should service the weak pick-up that it has assigned to the planning unit to facilitate its M&E activities
- Management of the Assembly is encouraged to approve and release resources to finance M&E activities
- Efforts should be made by the Assembly to engage resourceful contractors
- Efforts should be made by the Assembly to engage competent and qualified contractors

- Efforts should be made by the Assembly to plan within its financial capability
- Central government is encouraged to release funds to the Assembly on time
- Efforts should be made by the Assembly to strike a reasonable balance between the implementation of physical and non-physical projects