



AMANSIE SOUTH DISTRICT

**AMANSIE SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
MANSO-ADUBIA**

Post Office Box 233

Bekwai Ashanti

Digital Address: AW-0922-
1888

Kindly quote this number and date on all
correspondence

Our Ref No. **ASDA/PA.1/12/01/25**

Date **28th February, 2025**

SUBMISSION OF 2024 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

I submit herewith attached copies of the **2024 Annual Progress Report** for onwards submission to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

Submitted for your attention and necessary action please.

OPOKU ABABIO (NANA)

DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR

for: **DISTRICT CIEF EXECUTIVE**

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION
P. O. BOX CT 633, CANTONMENTS
ACCRA

Through:
THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING OFFICER
REGIONAL CO-ORDINATING COUNCIL
KUMASI

Attn:

THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING OFFICER
REGIONAL CO-ORDINATING COUNCIL
KUMASI



ASHANTI

REGION

Tell: 0243639601/0247645917

Email: info@amsda.gov.gh

Website: www.amsda.gov.gh

AMANSIE SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM
DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP)
(2022-2025)**

2024

**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT(APR)
THE MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND CHIEFTANCY
AFFAIRS**

PREPARED BY:

**DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT (DPCU)
AMANSIE SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
MANSO ADUBIA – ASHANTI**

FEBRUARY, 202

Table of Contents

LIST OF TABLES.....	iii
ACRONYMS	iv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	vi
CHAPTER ONE	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation for the year 2024.....	1
1.2 Process Involved in Conducting the Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E).....	2
1.3 Summary of Achievements of the Implementation of DMTDP	2
1.4 Challenges encountered in the implementation of the DMTDP	5
1.5 Processes Involved.....	6
CHAPTER TWO : MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORTS	7
2.0 Introduction	7
2.1 Programmes/Projects Status for 2024.....	7
2.1.1 Project Register	8
2.1.2 Programme Register.....	18
2.2 Update on Funding Sources.....	32
2.3 Update on Disbursement / Expenditure.....	35
2.4 UPDATE ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS	44
2.5 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES.....	63
2.6 EVALUATION CONDUCTED, THEIR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	68
2.7 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION UNDERTAKEN AND THEIR RESULTS.....	71
CHAPTER THREE: CONCLUSION AND THE WAY FORWARD.....	74
3.0 Introduction	74
3.1 Summary of key issues addressed in the year 2024.....	74
3.2 Summary of Key Issues Yet to be Addressed.....	74
3.3 Recommendations	75

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Details on the Annual Action Plan Implemented	3
Table 2: Proportion of the DMTDP Implemented	5
Table 3: Project Register.....	8
Table 4: Total number of active projects	14
Table 5: Distribution of physical projects among departments of the assembly	15
Table 6: Project age analysis.....	16
Table 7: Repair and Maintenance of Existing Infrastructure	18
Table 8: Programme Register	19
Table 9: Update on Revenue Sources	33
Table 10: Update on Expenditure	36
Table 11: MDAs Capex Analysis and Advice, 2024	37
Table 12: CAPEX budget allocation and implementation of active projects	38
Table 13: Cumulative CAPEX throw forward and MTBF Envelope, 2025-2027	41
Table 14: Amount of capital envelope spent on active projects	42
Table 15: Estimated Cost and Cost overruns of Active Projects	43
Table 16: Performance Indicators at the District Level	44
Table 17: Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues	63
Table 18: Staff Strengths of MMDAs.....	64
Table 19: Logistics Analysis.....	66
Table 20: Capacity development	67
Table 21: Update on evaluations conducted	68
Table 22: Update on PM&E Conducted	71

ACRONYMS

AAP	Annual Action Plan
AEAs	Agric Extension Assistant
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Ante-natal Care
APR	Annual Progress Report
ASDA	Amansie South District Assembly
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
BDS	Business Development Services
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CAAP	Composite Annual Action Plan
CBOs	Community-Based Organisations
CBT	Community Based Training
CBSV	Community Based Surveillance
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning Services
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DCE	District Chief Executive
DACF-RFG	District Assembly Common Fund Responsiveness Factor Grant
DEO	District Education Office
DEHU	District Environmental Health Unit
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DISEC	District Security Council
DPCU	District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit
GoG	Government of Ghana
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
H/C	Health Centre
IGF	Internally-generated Funds
JHS	Junior High School
KG	Kindergarten
LI	Legislative Instrument
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDAs	Districtpolitan or Municipal or District Assemblies
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MTDPF	Medium Term Development Policy Framework

Mt	Metric Tonnes
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMTDPF	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
PBCRG	Performance Based Climate Resilient Grant
PPD	Physical Planning Department
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PM	Presiding Member
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDSs	Sub-district Structure
SHS	Senior High School
SNPA	Street Naming and Property Addressing
SOS-CV	SOS Children's Village
SWCD	Social Welfare and Community Development
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
WC	Water Closet
YEA	Youth Employment Agency
ZGL	Zoomlion Ghana Limited

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2024 Annual Progress Report is the review of the status of the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2022-2025) based on the “Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework, an Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All”

The report has been put together from the result of the assessment of a set of indicators and targets which have been adopted for monitoring and evaluation, and the achievements of programmes and projects implemented in 2024.

The purpose of the report is as follows:

- Provide single source information on the level of implementation of activities in the 2024 Composite Annual Action Plan.
- Make recommendations for addressing the weaknesses and the challenges

The report basically provides an update on the status of actions taken on programmes and projects implemented during the year 2024. It specifically addresses the following:

- Programme/Project status for the year 2024.
- Update on disbursement from funding sources
- Update on indicators and targets
- Update on critical development and poverty issues
- The way forward for programmes and project implementation in 2024

The report has been presented in three chapters. Chapter one looks at the purpose of the M&E for the year 2024, processes involved and the challenges encountered in the implementation of the DMTDP.

Chapter two presents update on disbursements and funding sources; analysis on core and district specific indicators and targets; update on critical development and poverty issues; evaluations conducted their findings and recommendation; participatory M&E undertaken and their results.

Chapter three which is the last considers the key issues addressed those yet to be addressed and the way forward.



OPOKU ABABIO (NANA)
DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Annual Progress Report (APR) is a report which is prepared by the DPCU at the end of every planning year, specifically, January – December. It seeks to report on the level of implementation of the Annual Action Plan (AAP) for the one-year period which was prepared for the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP). This report marks the second year in the implementation of the 4-year DMTDP (2022-2025). The APR also highlights the implementation challenges encountered during the implementation of the policies, programmes and projects outlined in the DMTDP (2022-2025) from the period, 1st January – 31st December, 2024 and all the needed recommendations made.

1.1 Purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation for the year 2024

This M&E Report is to inform stakeholders on progress of work, observations and gaps identified during the year 2024 in the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2022 - 2025). The report also makes recommendations for improving the implementation of the programmes and projects in the district. The purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation include;

- Assessing the progress of implementation of the programmes and projects in the DMTDP 2022-2025
- Providing authorities in the district, government and development partners, communities and the public with better means of learning from the past.
- Improving and influencing the allocation of resources in the district and demonstrating results of transparency and accountability to stakeholders interested in the development of the district
- Building the capacity of the members of the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
- Providing vital information for effective co-ordination of the development of the district at the regional level
- Identifying achievements, constraints and failures in the implementation process, so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact.
- Ensure value for money

1.2 Process Involved in Conducting the Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)

In conducting the monitoring and evaluation exercise for 2024, the Assembly constituted, adopted the following processes:

- i. The Assembly constituted a Participatory Monitoring Team comprising all members of DPCU, other relevant Heads of departments and Units who are not members of DPCU, user agencies, beneficiary community members, Assembly Members of affected project areas, Non-Governmental Organizations, Unit Committee Members and the contractors for the various projects/programme.
- ii. Official communication was sent to all stakeholders including opinion leaders, projects beneficiaries and People Living with Disability (PWDs) who were dully invited and participated in the M&E activities.
- iii. Data was collected from the various departments, Units, Donor agencies, NGOs stakeholders, private sector agencies and institutions who contribute to the implementation of the AAP and MTDP, performance of the district core indicators, the district-specific indicators and the overall assessment of the implementation of the 2024 Annual Action Plan as captured in the Quarterly progress reports.
- iv. Monthly site/inspection meetings were conducted by the project team for all implemented projects captured in the 2024 AAP and this APR.

Validation of the Annual Progress report by DPCU, Assembly members, citizens, and key stakeholders was organized where the draft 2024 APR was presented chapter by chapter to the participants and the feedback from the meeting was incorporated into the final report.

1.3 Summary of Achievements of the Implementation of DMTDP

This section of the report details out the achievements of the Assembly in the implementation of the DMTDP 2022-2025. It elaborates on the proportion of the 2024 Composite Annual Action Plan implemented and the overall proportion of the medium-term development plan implemented under the respective development dimensions.

Table 1: Details on the Annual Action Plan Implemented

S/N	Development Dimension	2022		2023		2024	
		Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec
1	Economic Development	21	20	14	14	11	11
2	Social Services Delivery	85	84	27	27	40	39
3	Environmental, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	31	30	34	34	22	22
4	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	61	60	33	32	34	34
5	Emergency Planning and Preparedness	3	3	3	3	3	3
6	Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Total	206	202	116	115	115	114

Source: DPCU AMSDA 2024

Table 1 indicates that a total of 115 projects and programmes were planned for execution by the Assembly in the 2024 AAP. By the end of the year, a total number of one hundred and Fourteen (114) activities were implemented, representing 99 percent which equate the 99 Percent recorded in 2023 as compared to 98 percent achieved in 2022. It should be noted that the Assembly implemented activities across all the six development dimensions captured in the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework 2022 - 2025. Thus, the Assembly has contributed significantly to the achievement of the National Development Policy goal of Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all.

Table 1 above have clearly illustrated that, the Assembly performed excellent in 2024, 2023 and 2022, that's 99% for both 2024 and 2023 and 98% for 2022. Out of the executed 114 activities in the AAP under the various development dimensions; Economic Development, Environmental, Infrastructure and Human Settlement, Governance, corruption and public accountability, Emergency Planning and Preparedness and Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation recorded the highest number of 100%, whilst Social Services Delivery recorded 98%.

The evidence revealed that the Assembly in 2024 prioritized the fight against corruption and promotion of public accountability and citizens' involvement in its activities. For instance, the E-governance programme introduced by the Assembly allowed the citizen to effectively communicate with the Assembly and channeled complaints and receives response in record time. Also, the electronic payment system where fees, licenses and rates are paid directly into the Assembly's account without the involvement of individual rate collectors has reduced revenue leakages. This brought about increased revenue to carry out more developmental projects and programmes, hence our excellent performance of 99% in the implementation of the 2024 AAP. This led to enhanced citizens' confidence in the Assembly and increased the level of cooperation and support and therefore deepened good governance.

Economic development has also improved tremendously in the District with 100% implementation success rate. This implies that the Assembly also prioritized local economic development, which resulted in creation of substantial jobs to the tune of 881 and enhanced enabling business environment which boosted the economic development. More people have jobs, increased incomes, acquired relevant employable and income generating skills and consequently reducing the poverty levels significantly and ultimately increase the Assembly's revenue generation capacity as well as national economy at large.

The Social development dimension delivered enhanced social interventions that led to improved access to social services in the areas of health, education, water and sanitation and social and poverty reduction interventions such as LEAP, PWDs issues, and gender mainstreaming activities. This dimension contributed positively to the attainment of the overall goals and objectives of the Assembly in the year under review with enhanced social inclusion, reduced inequalities and vulnerabilities.

All these brought about the 99% implementation success rate resulting in enhanced living conditions, improved business development, increased jobs and incomes for individuals and families, improved waste management and enhanced security and visibility in the District.

Table 2: Proportion of the DMTDP Implemented

Indicators	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Target 2024	Actual 2024
Proportion of the annual action plan implemented	84%	98%	99%	100%	97%
a. Percentage completed	83.78%	48%	52%	100%	65%
b. Percentage of ongoing interventions	13.52%	50%	47%	-	35%
c. Percentage of interventions yet to start	2.7%	2%	1%	-	-
d. Percentage of interventions abandoned	-	-	-	-	-
e. Percentage of interventions executed outside the plan	-	-	-	-	-
Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented	97.30%	25%	56%	75%	78%

Source: DPCU, AMSDA 2024

According to Table 2, the proportion of the annual action plan completed increased from 48% in 2022 to 52% in 2023 and to 65% in 2024, indicating an improvement in the provision of an infrastructure development in the District. The percentage of ongoing interventions decreased from 50% to 47% and to 35% between 2022, 2023 and 2024 respectively, indicating progress in the high rate of completed projects. The percentage of interventions yet to start decreased from 2% to 1% and to 0% between 2022, 2023 and 2024 respectively, showing a massive work in the District. The proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented increased from 25% in 2022 to 56% in 2023 and 78% in 2024. Overall, while there have been improvements in some areas, there are still challenges in meeting the targets set for the implementation of the annual action plan and the overall medium-term development plan.

1.4 Challenges encountered in the implementation of the DMTDP

With regards to data collection, production and analysis, the following challenges were encountered:

- Low statistical capacities of Departments and Institutions.
- Inadequate financial resources to undertake systematic and regular studies.
- Non-adherence to planning guidelines.

- Poor database by departments leading to low ability to produce and access data/information
- Inadequate logistical support for effective and continuous participatory M&E activities.
- Absence of standard reporting requirements for MDAs.
- Persistent delays in submitting reports by departments and agencies to DPCU for collation.

1.5 Processes Involved

The Amansie South District uses participatory process in undertaking its M & E activities in the District. During M & E, key stakeholders such as chiefs, opinion leaders, Assembly members, heads of departments, women's groups, NGOs/CBOs as well as beneficiary communities were involved. All these stakeholders were invited to participate and agreed on the indicators and preparation of the M & E plan.

The preparation of the APR (2024) was facilitated by the DPCU with inputs from Departments and all other stakeholders. Monitoring and Evaluation data were compiled from both secondary and primary sources. Secondary data were compiled from the various quarterly and annual reports of departments and Agencies, Development Partners, NGO's and CSOs as well as from the District Assembly and its substructures.

Designed questionnaires, participatory field monitoring visits, diagnostic workshops using interface meetings, focus group discussions and interviews were used in obtaining the primary data. To facilitate data collection and analysis, standard reporting formats were prepared for all sector departments. Data collected focused on the core NDPC as well as District specific indicators and targets identified in the M&E plan. Data was collated, analyzed and interpreted by the DPCU in collaboration with MDA's. The draft APR was prepared by the DPCU and validated at stakeholders workshop. Comments and suggestions emanating from the review workshop had been incorporated in this final report.

CHAPTER TWO : MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORTS

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents an overview of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities undertaken in 2024 to assess the implementation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2022–2025). The findings provide a foundation for evidence-based decision-making, improved resource allocation, and enhanced development planning within the District. The areas covered include:

- Programme/Project status for the Year 2024
- Update on funding sources
- Update on disbursements
- Update on Indicators & Targets
- Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues
- Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations
- Participatory M&E undertaken and their results
- Conclusion and the way forward


2.1 Programmes/Projects Status for 2024


A total of 115 projects and programmes were earmarked for 2024 of which, 114 representing (99%) were implemented and only one (1) representing 1% could not be implemented. Physical projects as captured in the Project Register in **Table 3**, were Sixteen (16) and implemented under the social, economic and environment, infrastructure and human settlement development dimensions of the Medium-Term Plan 2022 – 2025. The Programme Register (**Table 4**) also highlighted Ninety-Nine (98) programmes with seventeen (17) recorded under environment, infrastructure and human settlement, twenty-nine (29) under social development, three (3) under emergency planning and response, five (5) under the implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation dimension, ten (10) under economic dimension and thirty-four (34) under the governance and public accountability dimensions. The overall progress made in the year can be conveniently described as excellent.

2.1.1 Project Register

In 2024, the Assembly planned to implement 16 physical projects and by the end of the year, 11 of them fully completed and only 5 are at various levels of completion. Most of the projects funded by the European Union recorded the highest completion rate due to the dedicated funding mechanism. However, the late release of the DACF combined with a significant drain from the fund prior to its release contributed to the low completion rate of DACF projects. The specific project details and implementation status have been presented in the Project Register as **Table 3**.




Table 3: Project Register

CODE	Project description	Development Dimension	Location	Contractor/ Consultant	Contract sum (€)	Date of award	Source of Funding	Date started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date (€)	Outstanding balance (€)	Implementation Status		Strategies to improve Project Completion rate	How Citizens were involved in monitoring of works contract	Remarks Summary on land acquisition and resettlement
												%	Pictures			
311103	Construction of ultra-modern fire station	Social Development	Manso Adubia	Fair Bridge Construction Limited	1,865,234.62	13/01/2022	Stool lands	28/01/2022	29/06/2023	1,249,754.89	615,479.73	70%		The MDF Committee should solicit support from the other funded source to speed up the project	Stakeholder engagement with the Traditional Council, Assemblies members, and Youth wing, CBOs, NGOs, and other Institutions was done quarterly.	The land was provided by the Traditional council and no relocation or property was taking

3111103	Construction of 1 No. 3-bedroom Nurses Quarters	Environmental, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Manso Tabosere	Alpha Bee Consult	464,700.28	15/07/2021	Stool lands	26/07/2021	24/01/2022	464,700.28	-	100%		Project workplan was strictly followed and frequently monitored for fully completion and handed over	Stakeholder engagement with the Traditional Council, Assemblies members, and Youth wing, CBOs, NGOs, and other Institutions is done quarterly.	The land was provided by the Traditional council and no relocation or property was taking
3111205	Construction of 1 No 2 Units classroom blocks office, store and 6 seater aqua privy toilet.	Social Development	Dawusaso	Community and Social investment Co. ltd	287,626.00	15/07/2019	DACF	27/07/2019	24/01/2020	140,250.00	147,376.00	100%		Issue warning letter to Contractor to achieve its fully completion and handed over	Stakeholder engagement with the Traditional Council, Assemblies members, and Youth wing, CBOs, NGOs, and other Institutions is done quarterly.	The land was provided by the Traditional council and no relocation or property was taking
	Reshaping/ Maintenance of selected feeder roads	Environmental, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Akwasiso to Datano	DWD	250,000.00	02/10/2024	IGF	08/10/2024	25/11/2024	250,000.00	0.00	100%		The mobilization of IGF by the Assembly Revenue Team help achieved these results	Stakeholder engagement with the Traditional Council, Assemblies members, and Youth wing, CBOs, NGOs, and other Institutions is done quarterly.	The land was provided by the Traditional council and no relocation or property was taking

3111303	Construction of 1 No. 20 Seater W/C facility	Social Development	Kwabenaso	Habash Co. Ltd	495,775.78	01/06/2022	DACF	01/06/2022	11/01/2023	176,405.71	319,370.07	40%		The DACF Committee should solicit support from the other funded source to speed up the project	Stakeholder engagement with the Traditional Council, Assembly members, and Youth wing, CBOs, NGOs, and other Institutions is done quarterly.	The land was provided by the Traditional council and no relocation or property was taking
3111303	Construction of 1 No. 30 Seater W/C facility	Social Development	Datano	Clean Vision Consult	321,484.80	06/02/2022	DACF	13/02/2022	09/08/2023	222,000.00	99,484.80	100%		Issue warning letter to Contractor to achieve its fully completion	Stakeholder engagement with the Traditional Council, Assembly members, and Youth wing, CBOs, NGOs, and other Institutions is done quarterly.	The land was provided by the Traditional council and no relocation or property was taking
3111207	Construction of CHPS Compound	Social Development	Manso Afedie	Fair Bridge Construction	516,206.25	15/12/2022	DPAT V	18/12/2022	19/06/2023	287,044.73	229,161.52	30%		The Contract should be terminated and reawarded to achieve its goal of completion.	Stakeholder engagement with the Traditional Council, Assembly members, and Youth wing, CBOs, NGOs, and other Institutions is done quarterly.	The land was provided by the Traditional council and no relocation or property was taking

3111103	Construction of 1 No. 1 Bedroom Semi-detached Nurses Quarters (003)	Environmental, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Manso Adubia	Kofatrade ltd	358,677.90	15/12/2022	DPAT V	18/12/2022	19/06/2023	322,740.90	35,937.00	80%		Issue warning letter to Contractor	Stakeholder engagement with the Traditional Council, Assemblies, Youth wing, CBOs, NGOs, and other Institutions is done quarterly.	The land was provided by the Traditional council and no relocation or property was taking
3111103	Construction of 1-Storey 2-Bedroom Staff Quarters for District Health Directorate	Environmental, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Manso Adubia	Alpha Bee Consult	1,200,000.00	12/2024	DPAT VII	12/2024	09/2025	493,790.83	706,209.17	40%		Issue warning letter to Contractor	Stakeholder engagement with the Traditional Council, Assemblies, Youth wing, CBOs, NGOs, and other Institutions is done quarterly.	The land was provided by the Traditional council and no relocation or property was taking
3111103	Construction of 1 No. 3-Bedroom Teachers quarters	Environmental, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Manso Nyamebekyere	Sampong Legacy	435,000.00	21/03/2024	DPAT VI	22/03/2024	20/09/2024	435,000.00	-	100%		Project workplan was strictly followed and frequently monitored for full completion and handed over	Stakeholder engagement with the Traditional Council, Assemblies, Youth wing, CBOs, NGOs, and other Institutions is done quarterly.	The land was provided by the Traditional council and no relocation or property was taking

3111208	Construction of Palm Oil Extraction Facility	Economic Development	Manso Mem	Obeline Company Limited	267,140.06 + Revised 33,972.04	24/01/2022	Stool lands	25/01/2022	23/07/2022	301,112.10	-	100%		Project workplan was strictly followed and frequently monitored for fully completion and handed over	Stakeholder engagement with the Traditional Council, Assemblies, Youth wing, CBOs, NGOs, and other Institutions is done quarterly.	The land was provided by the Traditional council and no relocation or property was taking
3111205	Construction of 1 No. 2-Unit KG Block with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Manso Nkran	Nabdoms Enterprise	213,151.60	27/08/2019	DPAT III	27/08/2019	26/02/2020	213,151.60	-	100%		Project workplan was strictly followed and frequently monitored for fully completion and handed over	Stakeholder engagement with the Traditional Council, Assemblies, Youth wing, CBOs, NGOs, and other Institutions is done quarterly.	The land was provided by the Traditional council and no relocation or property was taking
3111205	Construction of 1 No. 2-Unit KG Block with 2-seater w/c toilet facility	Social Development	Manso Nneyinase – Nkontine	Sampong legacy limited	438,907.14	25/05/2023	MDF	05/06/2023	07/12/2023	438,907.14	-	100%		Project workplan was strictly followed and frequently monitored for fully completion and handed over	Stakeholder engagement with the Traditional Council, Assemblies, Youth wing, CBOs, NGOs, and other Institutions is done quarterly.	The land was provided by the Traditional council and no relocation or property was taking

3111205	Construction of 1 No. 2-Unit KG Block with 2-seater w/c toilet facility and Bath	Social Development	Manso Watereso	Ane Excel	220,955.00	25/08/2020	Stool lands	02/09/2020	22/03/2021	220,955.00	-	100%		Project workplan was strictly followed and frequently monitored for fully completion and handed over	Stakeholder engagement with the Traditional Council, Assemblies members, and Youth wing, CBOs, NGOs, and other Institutions is done quarterly.	The land was provided by the Traditional council and no relocation or property was taking
3111205	Construction of 1 No. 2 unit K.G Block, office, store and 2-seater aqua privy toilet facility	Social Development	Mem-Dome	All blessed company limited	343,539.74 + revised 50,015.88	15/07/2021	IGF/MDF	26/07/2021	28/09/2022	393,555.62	-	100%		Project workplan was strictly followed and frequently monitored for fully completion and handed over	Stakeholder engagement with the Traditional Council, Assemblies members, and Youth wing, CBOs, NGOs, and other Institutions is done quarterly.	The land was provided by the Traditional council and no relocation or property was taking
311103	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit K.G Block, office, store and 2-seater aqua privy toilet facility	Social Development	Manso Odaho	Riimy 2K Company Limited	327,508.00	15/07/2019	DACF	29/07/2019	28/01/2020	327,508.00	-	100%	 <small>Watereso Manso Odaho</small>	Project workplan was strictly followed and frequently monitored for fully completion and handed over	Stakeholder engagement with the Traditional Council, Assemblies members, and Youth wing, CBOs, NGOs, and other Institutions is done quarterly.	The land was provided by the Traditional council and no relocation or property was taking

A total of 16 physical projects in the 2024 AAP have been implemented by the Assembly and its developmental partners in the reporting period. Most of the projects with their various level of completion were rolled over from previous years to ensure that the District’s goals and objectives were achieved. The contract sums and implementation status among other details of these projects have been presented in a register/matrix as Table 3.

In terms of project status, thirteen (11) of the implemented projects in the 2024 AAP representing 69 percent had been completed as at the end of the year 2024. The remaining 5 representing 31 percent of the projects were on-going with various level/stages (in percentage) of work done. Most of the projects being implemented in the reporting year were rolled over from previous years, so the remaining projects which could not be completed have also been rolled over to 2025 and captured in the AAP appropriately.

A major challenge that confronted the execution of physical projects in the District in the year was the untimely release of funds particularly the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) for the completion of the projects. This gave contractors the leverage to delay the projects unduly. Adequacy of vehicles to accommodate and convey all members of the DPCU for monitoring of work progress on the projects was also a challenge. In most cases, monitoring of projects and programmes were undertaken by a section of the DPCU secretariat.

Physical Project Implementation

The Amansie South District Assembly introduced more new projects in 2022 as compare to 2023 and 2024, particularly in social development, 2022 also recorded the highest rolled-over projects in Social development. A total of 3 new projects were introduced in 2024, in Environment/Infrastructure/Human Settlement. The details can be found in table 4 below:

Table 4: Total number of active projects

Development Dimension	Physical projects in the district						Total
	Roll over projects from previous years			Approved new projects introduced in the year			
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	
Economic Development	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Social Development	5	4	1	4	1	0	15
Environment/Infrastructure/Human Settlement	1	1	0	1	0	3	6
Governance/Corruption/Public Accountability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Emergency, Planning and Preparedness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	6	1	6	1	3	23

Source: DPCU, ASDA, 2024

Social development projects dominated the total count (15 projects), infrastructure/environment (6 projects) and Economic which recorded (2 projects). Governance/Corruption/Public Accountability, Emergency, Planning and Preparedness and Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation recorded no project.

The focus on social development reflects a strong commitment to improving public services. The increase in newly introduced projects suggests a growing development agenda, but rollover figures indicate a need for better long-term project sustainability and follow-up.

Economic and infrastructure projects remain underrepresented, necessitating balanced resource allocation for economic growth and urban development. Moving forward, the Assembly should ensure the timely completion of ongoing projects, expand investments in economic and infrastructure development, and incorporate more emergency preparedness initiatives into future planning.

Physical Project Distribution among Departments (2024)

The distribution of physical projects among departments of the Amansie South District Assembly in 2024 shows a limited number of projects across key sectors, with Education leading followed by Health, Central Administration, Works and Trade and Industry.

Table 5: Distribution of physical projects among departments of the assembly

Departments	No. of projects		Total	Collaborating MDA
	Rollover	New		
Central Administration	2	0	2	Wash Department
Finance	0	0	0	-
Agric	0	0	0	-
Education, Youth and Sports	7	1	8	Works Department
Health	3	1	4	Environmental Health Unit
Works	0	0	0	-
Trade And Industry (BAC)	0	1	1	Central Administration
Transport	0	0	0	-
Social Welfare and Community Development	0	0	0	-

Disaster Prevention and Management	0	1	1	Environmental Health Unit
Physical Planning	0	0	0	-
Statistics	0	0	0	-
Human Resource	0	0	0	-

Source: DPCU, ASDA, 2024

Education recorded the highest number of projects (8), Seven rollover and one new project in collaboration with the Works Department. Health recorded 4 projects, reflecting priority investments in public health services. Central Administration in collaboration with wash department recorded two to reduce poor rate of sanitation in the district. Trade and Industry recorded one New Project to boost the local economic development, while NADMO received one new project, showing targeted sectoral interventions. No projects were allocated to Finance, Agriculture, Disaster Prevention and Management, Transport, Social Welfare, Statistics, or Human Resource departments, indicating low investment in these areas.

Implications:

- The concentration of projects in Central Administration, Health, and Education highlights strong institutional and social sector focus, but key economic and infrastructure-related sectors like Agriculture and Transport, remain underfunded.
- Only one projects in disaster management and environmental sustainability indicate potential risks in resilience planning.
- Collaboration between departments and external agencies is evident but could be expanded to ensure more integrated development planning.

Recommendations:

- Increase investment in economic sectors like Agriculture and Trade to boost local livelihoods.
- Strengthen project allocation in infrastructure, transport, and urban planning to support long-term development.
- Expand multi-sector collaboration to improve project efficiency and sustainability.

Project Age Analysis

The Assembly's project age analysis highlights delay in project completion, with some projects experiencing significant time and cost overruns. However, newer projects demonstrate a higher completion rate, indicating improved project execution in recent years.

Table 6: Project age analysis

Project Age	No. of Projects	Time Overruns (in years and months)	Cost overruns GHS	Completion status		
				Average Completion Rate (%)	Highest (%)	Least (%)
Projects that are 20yrs but less than 24 years	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Projects that are 11 years but less than 18 years	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Projects that are 10 years but less than 11 years	0	0	0.00	0	0	0

Projects that are 9 years but less than 10 years	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Projects that are 8 years but less than 9 years	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Projects that 7years but less than 8years	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Projects that 6 years but less than 7 years	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Projects that are 5 years but less than 6 years	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Projects that are 4 years but less than 5 years	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Projects that are 3 years but less than 4 years	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Projects that are 2 years but less 3 years	4	2 years 1 month	854,453.68	87.5%	90%	85%
Projects that are 1 year but less than 2 years	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Projects that are 0 years but less than 1yr	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Total projects	5					

- Source: DPCU, ASDA, 2024

Four projects have been ongoing for over 2 years, with a time overrun of 2 years and 1 month and a cost overrun of GHS 854,453.68.

Implications:

- Medium-term projects (2–5 years) show gradual progress but need stronger monitoring to avoid further delays.
- Newer projects are being executed more efficiently, indicating improved planning, funding, and contractor performance.

Recommendations:

- Prioritize the completion of older, delayed projects to prevent further cost overruns and resource wastage.
- Enhance project monitoring and contractor supervision to maintain high completion rates for new projects.
- Ensure timely release of funds and resource allocation to minimize delays in ongoing projects.

By addressing these delays and sustaining recent improvements, the Assembly can enhance infrastructure delivery and ensure value for money in project execution.

Repair and Maintenance of Existing Infrastructure

The Assembly undertook key rehabilitation and renovation projects in education and road infrastructure. However, funding shortfalls delayed project completion, as actual releases fell short of estimated costs across all projects.

Table 7: Repair and Maintenance of Existing Infrastructure

Asset/infrastructure	Location	Type of maintenance	Estimated cost	Actual Release	Gap	Expenditure	Recommendation
Reshaping/ Maintenance of selected feeder roads	Economic Development	Road Reshaping	250,000.00	250,000.00	0	250,000.00	More funds should be located to the road infrastructure.
Door lock replacement	Social Development	Servicing	1,800.00	1,800.00	0	1,800.00	maintenance should constantly maintain
T&G Ceiling works	Social Development	Servicing	3,600.00	3,600.00	0	3,600.0	maintenance should constantly maintain
Plumbing Works	Social Development	Servicing	3,400.00	3,400.00	0	3,400.00	maintenance should constantly maintain
Electrical Works	Social Development	Servicing	2,600.00	2,600.00	0	2,600.00	maintenance should constantly maintain
Generator Servicing Works	Social Development	Servicing	600.00	600.00	0	600.00	maintenance should constantly maintain
Roofing Works	Social Development	Servicing	1,920.00	1,920.00	0	1,920.00	maintenance should constantly maintain
Water pumping Machine servicing	Social Development	Servicing	2,500.00	2,500.00	0	2,500.00	maintenance should constantly maintain

Despite the funding gaps, expenditures matched actual releases, indicating that funds were fully utilized upon disbursement. None of the projects were completed, emphasizing the need for timely additional funding.

Implications:

- Delays in school renovations may affect the learning environment, potentially impacting education quality.

Recommendations:


- Ensure prompt release of remaining funds to complete all ongoing rehabilitation projects.
- Prioritize maintenance budgeting to prevent future funding gaps.
- Enhance project monitoring to ensure timely execution upon fund disbursement.



By responding to these challenges, the Assembly can ensure the full restoration of essential infrastructure and improve service delivery in education, health, and governance.



2.1.2 Programme Register

Table 8 depicts the status of programme implementation. The Assembly successfully implemented a broad range of programmes under key development dimensions, with most initiatives achieving full execution (100%) by the end of the year. However, a few programmes faced partial completion, highlighting funding or logistical challenges.

Table 8: Programme Register






S/N	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUT STANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS		REMARKS
									(%)	Pictures (If any)	
1	Organize a training program for market women on Financial literacy	Economic Development	20,000.00	IGF	07/11/2024	06/09/2024	20,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
2	Train Agric staff on TEDMAG modules	Economic Development	2,000.00	GoG	20/07/2024	20/07/2024	2,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
3	Supervise market enumerators, MOAs and AEAs in the District	Economic Development	5,000.00	GoG	04/01/2024	31/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
4	Facilitate the implementation of government flagship programmes(PFJ, RFJ, PERD)	Economic Development	6,000.00	GoG	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	2,500.00	0.00	100		Completed
5	Organize technical review and management meetings for Agric staff	Economic Development	4,500.00	GoG	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
6	Support for COVID 19 activities	Emergency Planning and Response (including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)	40,000.00	GoG	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	0.00	40,000.00	100		Completed
7	Public sensitisation on disease epidemics	Emergency Planning and Response	4,800.00	GoG / IGF	04/01/2024	31/12/2024	0.00	4,800.00	100		Completed




		(including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)									
8	Procure equipment for emergency response including 100 first Aid boxes, 30 fire Extinguishers, 60 Crush Helmets 50 shovels, 50 Pickaxes 100 wellington Boots and 50 packs of hand gloves,	Emergency Planning and Response (including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)	50,000.00	IGF	04/01/2024	31/12/2024	0.00	90,000.00	20		Completed
9	Support for women in Agriculture programme	Economic Development	1,000.00	GoG	4/1/2024	30/12/2024	1,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
10	Formation and monitoring of Community Savings and Loans Associations (CSLAs)	Economic Development	10,000.00	GoG	20/07/2024	20/07/2024	0.00	12,000.00	100		Completed
11	Provisions for scholarships and Bursaries	Social Development	80,000.00	MPCF	08/02/2024	30/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
12	Provisions for Donations	Social Development	200,000.00	MPCF	04/01/2024	31/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
13	Provide needed funds to support my first day at school program	Social Development	3,000.00	DACF / IGF	11/01/2024	11/01/2024	3,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
14	Conduct skill development training for young girls	Social Development	5,000.00	IGF	10/04/2024	10/04/2024	250.00	0.00	100		Completed

15	Support for HIV/AIDS – MSHAP / malaria programmes	Social Development	24,00.000	GoG	04/1/2024	30/12/2024	6,400.00	0.00	100		Completed
16	Facilitate the acquisition of the needed logistics and staff for an effective delivery of health services in the Municipality	Social Development	25,000.00	GoG	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
17	Sensitize the Public on the National Health Insurance Scheme	Social Development	5,000.00	GoG	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
18	Support for National Days celebration (Farmers Day, 6th March, Veterans Day, etc.)	Economic Development	145,192.00	DACF / IGF	04/01/2024	01/12/2024	119,937.92	25,254.08	100%		Completed
19	Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plans	Economic Development	180,000.00	DACF	12/01/2024	30/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100%		Completed
20	Preparation of Tourism plan	Economic Development	2,250.00	IGF	06/01/2024	06/09/2024	2,250.00	0.00	100%		Completed
21	Organisation of Tourism subcommittee meetings	Economic Development	2,250.00	IGF	01/03/2024	30/11/2024	2,250	0.00	100%		Completed
22	Organize zonal RELC sessions with farmers	Economic Development	6,000.00	IGF	07/10/2024	07/10/2024	6,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed



23	Organise 2 business development meetings with 50 business owners to discuss business development in the District	Economic Development	34,000.00	IGF	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	31,422.00	0.00	100%		Completed
24	Organise or participate in trade exhibitions and cultural fairs	Economic Development	12,500.00	DACF / IGF	28/11/2024	08/12/2024	5,000.00	7,500.00	100%		Completed
25	Registration Of Persons With Disabilities	Social Development	17,860.00	DACF	August 2024	December 2024	17,860.00	0.00	100%		Enhanced stakeholder collaboration
26	Payment and Monitoring Of LEAP Cash Beneficiary Communities	Social Development	6,192,000.00	GoG	December 2024	December 2024	6,114,448.00	77,552.00	100%		Community engagement and empowerment
27	Establishment Of Oil Palm Nursery (PERD)	Economic Development	30,790.00	DACF	September 2024	December 2024	30,790.00	0.00	100%		Community engagement and empowerment
28	Training Of AEAs On Extension Reorientation And New Trends In Extension Delivery	Economic Development	78,800.00	DACF	October 2024	December 2024	78,800.00	0.00	100%		Community engagement and empowerment
29	Community Engagement / Town Hall Meetings	Social Development	90,000.00	DACF	October 2024	December 2024	90,000.00	0.00	100%		Enhanced stakeholder collaboration

30	Support Of Needy But Brilliant Students	Social Development	140,422.00	MPCF	January 2024	December 2024	140,442.00	0.00	100%		Completed
31	Support To District And Regional Unity Games And Culture Development In The District	Social Development	20,000.00	MPCF	April 2024	May 2024	20,000.00	0.00	100%		Community engagement and empowerment
32	Protection Of Water Bodies	Environmental Infrastructural And Human Settlement	13,000.00	DACF	March 2024	May 2024	13,000.00	0.00	100%		Enhanced stakeholder collaboration
33	Tree Planting Exercise	Environmental Infrastructural And Human Settlement	25,000.00	DACF	May 2024	June 2024	25,000.00	0.00	100%		Environmental sustainability
34	Sensitization And Awareness Creation On Disaster Risk Management	Environmental Infrastructural And Human Settlement	3,000.00	IGF	June 2024	August 2024	3,000.00	0.00	100%		Community engagement and empowerment
35	De-silting and reconstructing on Agroyesum main bridge	Economic Development	30,000.00	IGF	August 2024	December 2024	30,000.00	0.00	100%		Promotion of good health and hygiene
36	Screening Of Food Vendors	Environmental Infrastructural And Human Settlement	8,000.00	IGF	September 2024	October 2024	8,000.00	0.00	100%		Performance reviews

37	Organized two (2) Disability Fund disbursement programmes for Thirty-One (31) beneficiaries in the District.	Social Development		PWD's CF	13 th October 2024	21 st December, 2024		0.00	100%		Transparency and accountability
38	Organized skill training for Forty-six (46) PWDs in the district.	Social Development	6,100.00	PWD's CF	27 th June, 2024	28 th June, 2024	6,100.00	0.00	100%		Transparency and accountability
39	Celebration of District Farmers Day	Economic Development	106,000.00	DACF	1 st Dec, 2024	1 st Dec, 2024	106,000.00	0.00	100%		Enhanced stakeholder collaboration
40	Distribution of 97,420 Oil Palm Seedlings to 133 Farmers.	Economic Development	6,000.00	IGF	6 th November, 2024	12 th November, 2024	6,000.00	0.00	100%		Environmental sustainability
41	Distribution of 29,000 coconut seedlings	Economic Development	4,000.00	IGF	16 th November, 2024	19 th November, 2024	4,000.00	0.00	100%		Community engagement and empowerment
42	Conduct monitoring and evaluation of Departmental service deliveries in the District	Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	9,000.00	DACF	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	9,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
43	Provision for Monitoring and Evaluation	Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	222,615.95	GSCSP	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	122,000.00	100,615.95	100		Completed
44	Monitoring of residential homes rescuing/profiling	Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring	1,500.00	GoG / IGF	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	1,500.00	0.00	100		Completed

	/ integration of street children	and Evaluation									
45	Organise Health education programmes for girls in school on adolescent reproductive health	Social Development	4,000.00	GoG	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
46	Support for Sister City activities	Social Development	10,000	DACF / IGF	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	10,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
47	Support for fumigation and sanitation improvement	Social Development	260,000.00	GoG / IGF	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
48	Support for MESSAP, CLTS and Dry toilets activities (refuse evacuation, maintenance of final disposal site, clearing of cemetery, renovation toilet facilities etc.)	Social Development	30,000.00	DACF / IGF	04/1/2024	30/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
49	Provision for the implementation of Urban Sanitation activities	Social Development	350,000.00	DACF / IGF	04/01/2024	31/12/2024	10,000.00	340,000.00	100		Completed
50	Promotion of Urine Dry Toilet (UDDT) programme	Social Development	150,000.00	IGF	04/01/2024	31/12/2024	73,440.00	76,560.00	100		Completed

51	Provide skills training for women in employable skills in selected communities	Social Development	25,000.00	GoG	14/03/2024	16/5/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
52	Support for vulnerable groups (women, children, PWD's, aged, LEAP)	Social Development	126,434.00	GoG / IGF	04/01/2024	31/12/2024	0.00	50,000.00	100		Completed
53	Provide rescue/ protection services to abandoned/ stranded children in need of care and protection	Social Development	2,000.00	GoG/IGF	04/01/2024	31/12/2024	2,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
54	Community sensitization on early detection of potential gender base violence	Social Development	2,000	GoG	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	2,000	0.00	100		Completed
55	Profiling and Rescue of potential gender base violence victims to safe homes	Social Development	3,000	GoG	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	1,000.00	2,000.00	100		Completed
56	Education of women on general child welfare	Social Development	1,500.00	GoG	04/04/2024	30/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
57	Case work/ supervision with families/	Social Development	10,000.00	GoG	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
58	Juvenile justice	Social	2,000.00	GoG	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed

	(court work with juveniles)	Development									
59	Supervision of NGOs, DAY care centres and CBOs	Social Development	2,000.00	GoG	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
60	Organise periodic professional training programmes to upgrade teachers	Social Development	25,000.00	GoG	04/01/2024	31/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
61	Support for STEM / GES programmes	Social Development	38,000.00	GoG	04/01/2024	31/12/2024	5,200.00	32,800.00	100		Completed
62	Orientation for newly trained teachers	Social Development	10,000.00	GoG	04/01/2024	31/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
63	Provision for MPs special education intervention	Social Development	200,000.00	MPCF	04/01/2024	31/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
64	Ensure the supply and distribution of adequate teaching and learning materials	Social Development	8,000.00	GoG	04/01/2024	31/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
65	Procurement of 200 pieces of mono desks	Social Development	70,000.00	DACF	04/01/2024	31/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
66	Provision of school education services on child rights activities	Social Development	2,500.00	GoG	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
67	Preparation of a gender profile of the District	Social Development	3,244.00	IGF	04/01/2024	15/09/2024	0.00	0.00	3,244.00		Completed
68	Provision for environmental and safeguards	Infrastructure, Environment and Human Settlement	222,615.95	GSCSP	08/08/2024	09/5/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed

	activities										
69	Hold monthly Spatial Planning Committee meetings	Infrastructure, Environment and Human Settlement	36,000.00	IGF	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
70	Support for Street Naming and Property Addressing activities	Infrastructure, Environment and Human Settlement	178,000.00	GSCSP	14/03/2024	14/11/2024	178,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
71	Preparation of structural plans	Infrastructure, Environment and Human Settlement	50,000.00	DACF / IGF	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
72	Updating of 2 existing local plans	Infrastructure, Environment and Human Settlement4	3,000.00	IGF	04/01/2024	31/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
73	Disaster prevention education to be targeted at schools, churches and mosques	Infrastructure, Environment and Human Settlement	10,000.00	GoG	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
74	Educational talks on prevention of domestic and bush fires across the District	Infrastructure, Environment and Human Settlement	3,706.00	GoG	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
75	Educate community members on the negative effects illegal mining at Tontokrom and Datano	Infrastructure, Environment and Human Settlement	2,000	GoG	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Not implemented
76	Support for climate change activities	Infrastructure, Environment and Human	15,000.00	GoG / IGF	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed

		Settlement									
77	Support to tree planting activities (sensitisation, tree planting)	Infrastructure, Environment and Human Settlement	8,000.00	GoG / IGF	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
78	Education on the negative effects of building on water ways	Infrastructure, Environment and Human Settlement	2,700.00	IGF	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
79	Organisation of sub-committee meetings	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	60,000.00	DACF	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	60,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
80	Organisation of town hall meetings	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	35,000.00	GoG / IGF	04/01/2024	30/9/2024	35,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
81	Organisation of community durbars	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	15,000.00	GoG / IGF	04/01/2024	30/9/2024	10,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
82	Provision for self-help projects	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	240,037.82	DACF / MPCF	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
83	Maintenance and repairs of office furniture and equipment	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	41,160.01	IGF	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	41,160.01	0.00	100		Completed
84	Maintenance and Repairs of official vehicles	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	150,000.00	DACF	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	78,000.00	72,000.00	100		Completed
85	Provision for insuring Official Vehicle	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	40,000.00	IGF	04/01/2024	31/12/2024	40,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
86	Supply and installation of office equipment, facilities and	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	80,000.00	DACF / IGF	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	35,000.00	50,000.00	100		Completed

	Accessories.										
87	Procurement of 2No laptop Computers, a printer, a Digital Camera and a Reuter for selected officers	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	15,378.00	DPAT	04/01/2024	30/07/2024	0.00	80,000.00	100		Completed
88	Procurement of Printed Material and Stationery	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	210,000.00	GoG / IGF	04/01/2024	31/10/2024	57,272	210,000.00	100		Completed
89	Provision for Payment of Assembly lands (market land rental, landfill site etc	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	300,000.00	GoG / IGF	04/01/2024	30/06/2024	10,000.00	0.00	100		Ongoing
90	Provision for departmental activities	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	90,000.00	GoG	04/01/2024	31/12/2024	85,000.00	5,000.00	100		Completed
91	Organisation of budget committee and DPCU meetings	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	80,000.00	GoG / IGF	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	40,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
92	Preparation of Annual Composite Budget and Annual Action plan	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	40,000.00								
93	Budget Production Workshop Session (2024)	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability		GoG / IGF	04/01/2024	30/09/2024	31,000.00	9,000.00	100		Completed
94	Training of Internal Audit staff in IT	Governance, Corruption and Public	10,000.00	IGF	04/01/2024	30/06/2024	0.00	10,000.00	100		Completed

	auditing	Accountability									
95	Refresher course for aspiring officers due for promotion and PSC examination in various classes	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	15,000.00	DPAT	05/04/2024	05/04/2024	15,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
96	Capacity building for Assembly staff	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	120,000.00	GoG / IGF	16/04/2024	16/12/2024	0.00	0.00	100		Completed
97	Provision for staff to attend seminars and conferences	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	63,000.00	GoG / IGF	04/01/2024	30/11/2024	60,000.00	3,000.00	100		Completed
98	Provision for zonal council's activities and projects (logistics, office accessories, renovations, motor cycles etc.)	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	16,948.00	GoG / IGF	04/01/2024	30/11/2024	16,948.00	0.00	100		Completed
99	Monitoring of District Assembly activities	Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	50,000.00	DACF	04/01/2024	30/12/2024	42,000.00	8,000.00	100		Completed

A total of 99 programmes/non-physical activities captured in 2024 AAP were implemented in the reporting period. The programmes cut across the development dimensions of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Frameworks: Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all, 2022-2025. The number of beneficiaries among other details of the programmes has been captured in a matrix as Table 8.

In terms of implementation status, the programmes which were initiated in the year had been fully implemented as of the reporting period. Most of these programmes were slated to be implemented within a couple of days after their initiation.

The challenges encountered during the implementation of these programmes include the limited commitment of the populace to the programmes, the poor participation of women in the gender and social protection programmes and the delay in the release of funds for the programme implementation.

2.2 Update on Funding Sources

Over the years, the following have been the main sources of financing the implementation of the MTDPs, AAP and Budgets of the Assembly:

- Central Government transfers (GOG)
- District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)
- Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
- District Assemblies Common Fund Responsiveness Factor Grant (DACF-RFG)

Other significant contributors were waste management, MP's Common Fund, People Living with Disability, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) and Other Grants. Table 9 present the detailed analysis of the revenue performance of the Assembly from 2021 (base year) to 2024.

The **total receipts** including all revenue items at the end of year 2024 is **GH¢ 11,636,941.48**(see Table 9). The **total accumulated expenditure**, for the year 2024 is **GH¢ 10,892,392.39** (see Table 10)

With regards to the **Internally Generated Fund**, the Assembly had mobilized **GH¢3,616,325.95** for the year ended 2024 which represents **23%** of the projected revenue of **GH¢ 16,012,192.55**

Table 9: Update on Revenue Sources

Revenue Sources	Estimates				Performance			
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
DACF	3,990,793.19	4,194,002.53	4,134,799.17	4,134,221.61	1,027,171.60	2,260,077.52	1,300,822.83	1,758,681.24
DACF-RFG	1,337,080.23	1,004,869.17	1,828,019.83	1,909,710.01	1,171,859.21	965,973.97	-	1,841,676.00
MP's CF	200,000.00	200,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	294,652.07	461,077.15	379,657.72	649,214.41
IGF	3,121,497.51	5,337,655.22	5,440,900.00	5,660,600.00	2,851,432.19	4,123,332.46	3,283,988.08	3,616,325.95
MSHARP/HIV	20,054.24	21,075.39	21,075.39	21,075.39	4,108.68	16,564.84	11,127.70	4,451.08
PWD'S CF	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	70,148.41	156,543.96	123,224.85	179,550.76
GoG Salaries	1,835,018.25	1,807,687.11	1,964,762.28	3,353,085.54	1,626,954.70	2,169,311.96	2,575,845.14	3,587,042.04
MAG	86,734.71	86,734.71	32,294.33	-	86,734.71	72,909.65	32,294.33	-
GOG Goods & Services	50,888.00	78,413.00	56,000.00	75,500.00	26,018.06	19,192.21	28,154.98	-
MP SIP	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	-
COVID 19	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	-	-	-
TOTAL	10,912,066.13	13,000,437.13	14,347,851.00	16,012,192.55	7,229,079.63	10,304,983.72	7,795,115.63	11,636,941.48

Source: Finance Department, ASDA, 2024

Challenges with regards to generating funds

- The absence of property valuation records was a major challenge that confronted the District Assembly's effort towards generating funds in the reporting year.
- The general unwillingness of the citizens to pay rates and levies was also a challenge for the District Assembly. Revenues from building permits and business licenses were relatively low because of people's unwillingness to pay such levies in the District. The absence of a prosecutor for the Assembly also affects the prosecution of defaulters to serve as a deterrent for others.
- The inadequacy of vehicle for revenue mobilization was another challenge that confronted the District Assembly in its effort to generate funds internally. Closely related to these challenges was the non-functionality of the zonal councils in the District. The communities are generally scattered and the limited number of dedicated vehicles for mobilization coupled with the limited number of revenue collectors and non-functioning of some zonal councils made it extremely difficult for the District to cover all revenues areas in the year.

Some Mitigation measures

- Recruitment and training of revenue Staff and commission Collectors. Within the year under review, Nine Commission Collectors were recruited and given training to augment the existing number of collectors that the Assembly had.
- Assigning of a dedicated vehicle for revenue collection; a dedicated vehicle was also assigned to the revenue unit of the Assembly as part of effort to improve revenue. The vehicle was to help the Unit promptly serve bills to rate payment and follow up on payments.
- Modification of development permitting procedure; the Technical and Spatial Planning Committee of the Assembly took steps to shorten the duration for the acquisition of development permits in the District. Couple with that, some public sensitization were carried out to encourage prospective developers to acquire permits before developing. This improved revenue accrued from building and temporary structure permitting.

2.3 Update on Disbursement / Expenditure

In respect of Expenditure, Table 10 presents the main expenditure heads of the Assembly within the reporting year. Three main headings have been adopted for this analysis including Compensation for Employees, Goods and Service as well as CAPEX.

The year under review saw a significant increase in compensation as compared to the base year as this is largely due to the increase in staff, promotion of officers and payment of arrears of staff. CAPEX expenditure also saw a slight upwards against the base year due to the fact that most projects are under ongoing and the delay of release of funds for projects. Goods and services also saw an upwards increment.

Table 10: Update on Expenditure

Budget Items	2021			2022			2023			2024		
	Approved	Released	Expenditure	Approved	Released	Expenditure	Approved	Released	Expenditure	Approved	Released	Expenditure
Compensation	2,064,814.92	1,866,052.31	1,866,052.31	2,133,234.45	2,405,275.58	2,405,275.58	2,342,378.09	2,864,215.49	2,864,215.49	3,737,114.88	4,018,237.83	4,018,237.83
Goods and Services	4,336,532.23	3,185,357.00	3,185,357.00	5,140,444.41	4,573,681.49	4,573,681.49	5,008,317.23	3,645,068.66	3,645,068.66	6,323,691.35	4,552,067.27	4,552,067.27
CAPEX	4,510,719.64	2,083,404.83	2,083,404.83	5,726,758.27	3,381,197.55	3,381,197.55	6,977,155.68	2,176,953.92	2,176,953.92	5,951,386.32	2,322,087.29	2,322,087.29
Total	10,912,066.79	7,134,814.14	7,134,814.14	13,000,437.13	10,360,154.62	10,360,154.62	14,327,851.00	8,686,238.07	8,686,238.07	16,012,192.55	10,892,390.39	10,892,392.39

Source: Finance Department, ASDA, 2024

The District Assembly disbursed a total amount of GHC **10,892,390.39** of its accumulated revenue on these expenditure areas. The total disbursement represents **68%** of the budgeted expenditure of the year under review. From Table 10, out of the total amount disbursed, **37%** revenue was disbursed on Compensation, **42%** was on Goods and Services and **21%** was disbursed on Capital expenditures.

Challenges with regards to Disbursement

- Inadequacy of funds; the late transfer of funds by the Central Government Agencies, Poor performance at Internal generation and numerous deductions made at source from particular the District Assemblies Common fund affect not only the timely disbursement of funds but also the amount disbursed for the implementation of development programmes in the District.
- Delays in the disbursement of funds; the often delays in the disbursement of funds for the execution or implementation of planned activities and sometimes cumbersome financial management regulation of which the District Assembly has no control over and lastly, the registration of supplier of service providers



on the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) before funds are release to them for either before or after services are provided is an example of such regulations that often delay disbursement of funds in the District Assembly.

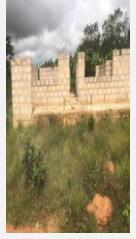


Table 11: MDAs Capex Analysis and Advice, 2024



	Proposal		Release	Expenditure	Variations			Recommendation
	Unconstrained Capex-plan (A)	Constrained Capex-budget (B)	(C)	(D)	(A-B)	(B-C)	(C-D)	
DACF	1,360,842.93	1,185,180.12	439,361.65	439,361.65	175,662.81	745,818.47	0	Prompt released of fund
DACF-RFG	2,089,290.78	1,863,851.01	891,161.96	891,161.96	225,939.77	972,689.05	0	Prompt released of fund
IGF	3,033,618.95	2,856,496.19	991,563.68	991,563.68	177,122.76	1,864,932.51	0	More revenue officer to be employed
TOTAL	6,483,752.66	5,905,527.32	2,322,087.29	2,322,087.29	578,725.34	3,583,440.03	0	

The table above represents the total CAPEX details for the 2024 fiscal year, where **GhC 6,483,752.66** was Unconstrained Capex , **GhC 5,905,527.32** was **Constrained Capex** representing **54.03%** of the total CAPEX budget released. **GhC 2,322,087.29** was expended to pay for job done on all projects representing **30.50%** of the total release. The amount released was the amount spent.

Table 12: CAPEX budget allocation and implementation of active projects

Multi-Year CAPEX throw forward			MTBF Envelope		Performance		Details on Capital Projects, 2024											
Total Medium-Term Plan Estimate (M) (M)	Annual Estimate	Annual Estimate	Annual ceilings		Approved /Released	Expenditure	Project											
			2025	2024			2024	2024	Code	Name	Age	Original Estimate cost	Revised cost	Expenditure to date	Outstanding balance	Completion status		Time overruns
													%	Picture				
2022-2025	2025	2024	2025	2024	2024	2024												
24,075,916.69	5,755,347.20	5,905,527.32	5,755,347.20	5,905,527.32	2,322,087.29	2,322,087.29	311103	Construction of ultra-modern fire station at Manso Adubia	2yrs	1,865,234.62	1,865,234.62	1,449,834.30	415,400.32	75%		1yr 6 months	0	The land was provided by the Traditional council and no relocation or property was taken
							311303	Construction of 20 Seater W/C facility at Manso Kwabenaso	2yrs 6months	495,775.78	495,775.78	176,405.71	319,370.07	40%		2 yrs	0	The land was provided by the Traditional council and no relocation or property was taken

							311207	Construction of CHPS Compound at Manso Afedie	2yrs	516,206.25	516,206.25	287,044.73	229,161.52	30%		1yr 6 months	0	The land was provided by the Traditional council and no relocation or property was taken
							311103	Construction of 1 No. 1 Bedroom Semi-detached Nurses Quarters (003) at Manso Adubia	2yrs	358,677.90	358,677.90	322,740.90	220,164.46	80%		1 yr 6 months	0	The land was provided by the Traditional council and no relocation or property was taken
							311103	Construction of 1-storey 2-bedroom Staff quarters for District Health Directorate at Manso Adubia	2 months	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00	493,790.83	706,209.17	40%		0	0	The land was provided by the Traditional council and no relocation or property was taken

							311205	Construction of 1 no 2-unit KG block with 2 seater aqua privy toilet facility at Manso Dawusaso	3yrs	287,626.00	287,626.00	140,250.00	147,376.00	100%		2yrs 3 months	0	The land was provided by the Traditional council and no relocation or property was taken
							311303	Construction of 30-seater w/c toilet at Manso Datano	2yrs	321,484.80	321,484.80	222,000.00	99,484.80	100%		1 yr 5 months	-	The land was provided by the Traditional council and no relocation or property was taken

Source: Budget Unit ASDA 2024

Annual Ceilings are guide from the MOF, indicating the various amount to budget for all departments and grants from Donors. The total amount of the Ceilings will give you the total budget for the fiscal years.

The table above indicates the CAPEX budget for 2024, and estimate for 2025. Out of the total Capex budget of **GhC 5,905,527.32** for 2024, an amount of **GhC 2,322,087.29** was released, representing **39 %** and **GhC 2,322,087.29** representing **39%** was spent.

From the table above, the estimated total CAPEX budget for the entire 2022-2025 MTDP stand at whopping **GhC 24,075,916.69** with 2024 seeing the highest amount of **GhC 5,905,527.32** and this is attributed to the fact that, most of the roll-over projects as captured in the MTDP should have ended in 2024 with new projects starting in the last year of 2025. The table also gives the CAPEX projects that were carried out in 2024 with their corresponding ages and costs.

Table 13: Cumulative CAPEX throw forward and MTBF Envelope, 2025-2027

Item	Amount
Capex throw Forward	2,137,166.34
MTBF (Ceilings)	5,045,005.27
Variation	2,907,838.93

Budget unit, ASDA 2024

The cumulative CAPEX throw forward and Medium-Term Budget Framework (MTBF) ceiling for 2025–2027 indicate a funding gap of GHS 2,907,838.93, which may impact the completion of ongoing and new capital projects.

The CAPEX throw forward (GHS 2,137,166.34) represents unpaid balances from ongoing capital projects, which must be settled in subsequent budget cycles. The MTBF ceiling for 2025–2027 is GHS 5,045,005.27, providing a potential funding pool for both ongoing and new projects.

There is a shortfall of GHS 2,907,838.93 between the CAPEX throw forward and the available MTBF ceiling. This gap suggests that not all ongoing projects can be fully funded unless additional revenue sources are secured.

Implications:

- Delayed payments on outstanding CAPEX commitments may affect project timelines and contractor performance.
- The shortfall may limit the Assembly’s ability to initiate new projects unless revenue mobilization improves.
- A well-prioritized CAPEX allocation strategy will be required to balance existing obligations with future infrastructure needs.

Recommendations:

- Prioritize settling CAPEX throw forward balances before committing to new projects.
- Explore alternative funding sources (IGF, grants, and public-private partnerships) to close the budget gap.
- Strengthen budget execution and monitoring to prevent future funding shortfalls.

By effectively managing CAPEX commitments and optimizing resource allocation, the Assembly can ensure sustainable infrastructure development and financial stability.

Table 14: Amount of capital envelope spent on active projects

Sector	Capital envelope amount	Amount spent on rollover projects	Amount spent on new projects
Environmental Health	400,000.00	398,405.71	418,854.87
Health	2,000,000.00	1,103,576.46	1,155,535.15
Education	200,000.00	140,250.00	147,376.00
Roads	300,000.00	250,000.00	300,000.00
Nadmo	2,000,000.00	1,449,834.30	415,400.32
Trade & Industry	300,000.00	267,140.06	300,000.00
Total	5,200,000.00	3,609,206.53	2,737,166.34

Source: Budget Unit ASDA 2024

The Assembly allocated GHS 5,200,000.00 in capital investment across six key sectors, with GHS 3,609,206.53 and GHS 2,737,166.34 spent on both rollover and new projects respectively. However, a significant portion of the capital envelope remains unspent, indicating potential delays or fund allocation challenges.

A total of GHS 3,609,206.53 (69%) was spent on rollover projects, ensuring continuity of ongoing initiatives. An amount of GHS 2,737,166.34 (53%) was spent on new projects, showing a balanced approach between completing existing projects and launching new ones.

Implications:

- High spending on education and health suggests prioritization of social infrastructure, while road infrastructure spending remains low.
- The balance between new and rollover projects indicates a strategic approach, but unspent funds could delay project execution.
- Governance projects may require accelerated implementation to optimize capital utilization.

Recommendations:

- Accelerate spending on roads and governance projects to prevent project delays.
- Ensure timely release of remaining funds to avoid rollovers into future budgets.
- Improve financial planning and project monitoring to enhance capital expenditure efficiency.

By optimizing fund utilization and addressing project execution delays, the Assembly can ensure maximum impact from its capital investment allocations.

Table 15: Estimated Cost and Cost overruns of Active Projects

Sector	Total Contract Sum	Revised Contract Sum	Cost overruns	Actual Payment	Outstanding Balance	% Work Done
Environmental Health	542,894.21	-	0	124,039.34	418,854.87	40%
Health	1,692,870.68	-	0	537,335.53	1,155,535.15	40%
Education	1,618,749.03	-	0	1,471,373.03	147,376.00	90%
Roads	250,000.00	-	0	250,000.00	-	100%
Nadmo	1,865,234.62	-	0	1,449,834.30	415,400.32	80%
Trade & Industry	267,140.06	-	0	267,140.06	-	100%

Source: Budget Unit ASDA 2024

The Assembly's active projects across key sectors show varied progress, with zero cost overruns in all sectors. While some sectors have made progress in execution, others, such as Environment, Health, Education and Nadmo, still have outstanding balance.

When Trade and industry and Road were recording 100% projects completion, Environment, Health, Education Nadmo recorded 40%, 40%, 90%, and 80% respectively.

Implications:

- Cost overruns in the health sector require budget adjustments to cover the increased project cost.
- Significant outstanding balances across multiple projects could delay completion, affecting service delivery.
- Low spending in urban roads and public works suggests slow infrastructure development, which may impact transportation and public services.
- Unutilized funds for Central Administration indicate administrative delays in project execution.

Recommendations:

- Prioritize disbursement of funds for education, health, and public works projects to maintain momentum toward completion.
- Investigate the causes of cost overruns in the health sector and implement stronger budget controls.
- Accelerate urban roads and central administration project implementation to avoid prolonged delays.
- Ensure timely payment of outstanding balances to contractors to prevent stalled projects.

By addressing funding gaps, improving budget controls, and expediting project execution, the Assembly can enhance infrastructure delivery and meet development targets efficiently

2.4 UPDATE ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Analysis on Core and District Specific Indicators

Assessment of progress in the implementation of the DMTDP (2022-2025) is based on the analysis of indicator achievement as well as progress made in implementing key interventions outlined in the DMTDP.

Table 16: Performance Indicators at the District Level

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Target 2024	Actual 2024	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations
	Economic Development								
1.	Total output in agricultural production								
	i. Maize	2,957 mt	2,469.55 mt	12,899.5mt	12,500 mt	12,899.5mt	PFJ, Climate Smart Agriculture, Pest Control Credit in kind activity, IMO Technology, Disease control	Inadequate AEAs, Limited access to credit, Inadequate supply of farm inputs	Recruit more AEAs, Agriculture mechanizations, Improve PFJ programme, build capacity of farmers and increase access to credit and equipment
	ii. Cassava	15,731 mt	2,857.85 mt	55,875.9mt	60,000 mt	55,875.9mt			
	iii. Cocoyam	45 mt	62.06 mt	4,072.4mt	4,000 mt	4,072.4mt			
	iv. Plantain	108 mt	115.56 mt	13,481.5mt	14,000 mt	13,481.5mt			
	v. Cattle	2,991	3201	525	500	525			
	vi. Sheep	11,000	10,663	12,000	12,500	12,000			
	vii. Goat	20,000	18,547	23,110	23,550	23,110			
	viii. Pig	3,000	2,305	3,167	3,500	3,167			
	ix. Poultry I	146,100	400,200	85,050	100,000	85,050			
2.	Average productivity of selected crop (mt/ha):								
	i. Maize	2.82 mt/ha	2.62 mt/ha	3.8 mt/ha	3.00 mt/ha	3.8 mt/ha	Technology adoption	Pests and diseases	Integrated pest and disease management
	ii. Cassava	18.06 mt/ha	24.5 mt/ha	25.88 mt/ha	20.00 mt/ha	25.88 mt/ha	Mechanization Technology adoption	Soil degradation	Soil health improvement
	iii. Yam	7.09	10.99						

	iv. Cocoyam	mt/ha 8.94 mt/ha	mt/ha 9.38 mt/ha	9.69 mt/ha	9.0 mt/ha	9.69 mt/ha	Extension services	Market access	Market access and price stability
	v. Plantain	11.41 mt/ha	11.01 mt/ha	13.84 mt/ha	12.0 mt/ha	13.84 mt/ha	Extension services	Climate change	Climate-resilient agriculture
3.	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	70%	73%	75%	80%	75%	Meeting with chiefs to release lands for farming	Industrialization	Enhance sensitization for chiefs to release/reserve a certain % of lands for agricultural activities.
4.	Number of new industries established								
	i. Agriculture,	5	3	5	5	5	Agribusiness incubation programs	Skills shortages and inadequate access to finance	Increase access to finance and enhance Skills development
	ii. Industry,	5	4	6	5	6	Skills development and vocational training		
	iii. Service	5	5	5	5	5	Entrepreneurship support programs		
5.	Number of new jobs created						Training and registration of youth into tricycle business, introduction of incentives for prompt payment of business operating permit for youth e.g.	- Inadequate funds - Adherence of youth to rules and regulation of tricycle service	Support (capacity and funding) for SMEs and Social protection programs
	i. Agriculture	36	72	210	100	210			
	ii. Industry	62	56	321	200	321			
	iii. Service	74	114	350	200	350			

							mobile money business, etc		
A.	Number of businesses supported (partnership or company)	3,602	3,581	200	500	200	Training in business finance	Inadequate funds	Increase access to finance and enhance Skills development
B.	Number of `businesses linked to financial institutions	67	309	50	200	50			
C.	Number of people supported to start-up a business	48	112	142	300	142	Training on yoghurt and beads making		Support for SMEs
D.	Number of people that received skill training	161	285	100	200	100			
6.	Percentage change in IGF	6%	27%	28.16%	20%	28.16%	Training of revenue collectors	Inadequate data on valued properties	Support in property evaluation, adopt more efficient revenue collection and management practices
Social Development									
7.	Net enrolment ratio								
	i. Kindergarten	51.7%	40.98%	61.7%	56.7%	61.7%	Implementation of the School Feeding, free SHS and Assembly scholarship scheme	1. Increasing enrolment against limited resources 2. Feeding in SHS	Extend Implementation of the School Feeding programme to all schools Identify improved measures to address challenges in SHS
	ii. Primary	58.9%	65.25%	68.9%	63.9%	68.9%			
	iii. JHS	36.2%	50.01%	62.4%	41.2%	62.4%			
	iv. SHS	60.1%	71.26%	74.2%	71%	74.2%			
8	Gender Parity Index								
	i. Kindergarten		1.01	1	0.99	1	Promotion of	Cultural and	Should pursue

	ii. Primary	0.98					Girls' Education, provision of infrastructure and related facilities, improvement in Teacher training and gender sensitization	social norms, financial constraints and Lack of dedicated female role models	Gender sensitive, transformative education policies and increase financial support and incentives for girls.
	iii. JHS	0.98	1	1	0.98	1			
	iv. SHS	0.98	0.98	0.94	0.93	0.94			
		1.15	1.17	1.5	1	1.5			
9.	Completion rate								
	i. Kindergarten	63.8%	62.1%	73.8%	68.8%	73.8%	School feeding program and Monitoring and evaluation system, provision of infrastructure and related facilities, improvement in Teacher training	Inadequate funds for continuous monitoring, Data collection and no dedicated policy to address gender disparities	Strengthen Monitoring and evaluation systems and addressing gender disparities through incentivization, scholarships and deliberate policy action, address Free SHS challenges
	ii. Primary	72.3%	96.11%	82.3%	77.3%	82.3%			
	iii. JHS	54.8%	96.73%	64.8%	59.8%	64.8%			
	iv. SHS	70.1%	119.39%	80.3%	75.3%	80.3%			
	Pass rate						Learning support programs, BECE Mock examination, support for examination preparation and monitoring and evaluation	Assessment and evaluation practices and examination stress	Reduce examination stress and monitor and evaluate progress
	i. JHS	67.8%	75%	77.8%	72.8%	77.8%			
	ii. SHS	73.3%	70%	83.3%	78.3%	83.3%			

A.	Pupils-to-trained teacher ratio in basic schools	19:1	22:1	21:1	22:1	21:1	Provide more incentives for teachers to accept posting to rural and peri-urban areas	Inadequate accommodation, poor road network and inadequate access to potable water	The Assembly would take necessary steps to provide adequate and befitting accommodation to teachers and provide potable water and sanitation facilities in all schools
B.	Proficiency rate								
	i. English P3	56.2%	64.1%	64.1%	65.1%	64.1%	Support for the STEM Programme	Inadequate funds	Review of Curriculum
	ii. Math P3	55.3%	66.6%	66.6%	66.9%	66.6%			
	iii. English P6	63.1 %	72.5%	72.5%	90.5%	72.5%			
	iv. Math P6	53.5 %	68.7%	69.7%	90.7%	69.7%			
C.	JHS3-SHS1 Transition Rate	96.6 %	60.0%	61.0%	85%	61.0%			
D.	SHS Retention Rate	80.3 %	85.6%	85.6%	90.6%	85.6%			
10.	Proportion of health facilities that are functional								
	i. CHPS Compound	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Infrastructure development	Resource /logistics constraints	Strategic planning and resource allocation
	ii. Clinic	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Training and Capacity building	Human resource shortages	Health workforce development
	iii. Health Center	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Equipment and supplies provisions	Public health emergencies	Quality improvement initiatives
	iv. Polyclinic	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Equipment and supplies provisions	Public health emergencies	Quality improvement initiatives
	v. Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Equipment and supplies provisions	Public health emergencies	Quality improvement initiatives
		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Health	Infrastructur	Public-private

							system strengthening	e deficiencies	partnership
11.	Prevalence of malnutrition (institutional)						- Follow-up in underweight cases - Food Demonstration - Monitoring on start right feed	- Poor data management - Low coverage of key indicators	Capacity building on data management
	• Wasting	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
	• Underweight	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	3.8%	0.2%			
	• Stunting	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	2%	0.1%			
	• Overweight	N/A	N/A	0.5	0%	0.5			
12.	Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	315/100,000LB	294/100,000LB	50/100,000LB	0/100,000LB	50/100,000LB	Institutional level monitoring and supervision	Insufficient funds	Intensive monitoring
13	Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	1%	0	0	0.0	0			
	i. District total	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	Public Sensitization and education	Insufficient support	Provision of support to carryout public education
	ii. Under five years	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0			
	iii. Women between 15-49	0.0	0.8	0.7%	0.0	0.7%			
14	Proportion of population who have tested positive for covid-19	0.5%	0.1%	0	0	0			
A.	Under-5 Malaria case fatality Rate	1%	0	0	0	0	Capacity building on surveillance	Improper management of data	Capacity building on data management
B.	Doctor-to-population ratio	1:6,700	1:6200	1:600	1:500	1:600	Paying of overtime allowance	Lack of motivation for health workers	Government should recruit more health workers
C.	Exclusive breastfeeding at 3 months	84%	95%	0	0	0	Health sensitization on benefits and better ways of breast feeding	Breast feeding mothers not adherence to information	Regular sensitization to breast feeding mothers
D.	Nurse-to-population ratio	1:570	1:480	1:3500	1:3000	1:3500	Implementation of extra hours worked by the doctors	Lack of motivation	Government should recruit more doctors

E.	Still Birth Rate	2.5%	2%	2%	2%	2%	sensitization	Not adherence to information and FP practices	Public education
F.	Percentage of PLHIV who received anti-retroviral therapy	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Sensitization Education and surveillance		Public Education and sensitization
G.	Penta 3 coverage	54%	92.7%	72%	72%	72%	Provision of Penta 3 Vaccine	Unwillingness of some parents to come for the vaccine	Public sensitization and education
H.	TB treatment success rate	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Provision of Penta 3 Vaccine	Unwillingness of patient to report to the hospital	Public Education and sensitization
I.	< 5 years who are under weight	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	Introduction of vaccines		
J.	Incidence rate of hypertension using OPD as a proxy	10%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	Provisions of vaccines		
K.	Institutional neonatal mortality rate per 1000	21%	19.1%	5%	0%	5%	Public education and sensitization	Non adherence to information	
L.	Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women in 36 weeks of gestation	51.4%	34.1%	10%	0%	10%			
15	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card								
	Total	87.3%	74%	31%	51%	31%	Public sensitization and institutional level education, Use of digital platform, effect of LEAP	Nonpayment of expenses on NHIS by the Government	The Government should support the programme with continuous funding for expansion and effective M&E
	• Indigents	1,022	3,722	2%	1.52%	2%			
	• Informal	78,981	69,580	11%	28.35%	11%			
	• Aged	9,012	6,837	0.2%	2.78%	0.2%			
	• Under 18years	79,946	79,056	14%	32.21%	14%			
• Pregnant Women	6,613	6,147	0.9%	2.50%	0.9%				
A.	• SSNIT Pensioners		1,068	0.4%	0.43%	0.4%			
	• SSNIT Contributors		4,867	1.6%	1.98%	1.6%			
16	Number of births and deaths registered								
	Birth (sex)	6585	5378	4,883	6,000	4,883	Public sensitization through radio	Unwillingness of the populace to	Government should support to reduce the cost
	i. Male	3,271	2680	2,285	3,000	2,285			
	ii. Female	3,314	2698	2,602	3,000	2,602			

	Death (sex, age group)	960	881	793	2,000	793	on the need for regular health checks, balanced diet and exercising	register deaths, non-compliance to public education	of registration. Introduce compulsory registration at birth. Death registration should be covered under NHIS.
	Male	535	491	440	1,500	440			
	Female	425	390	353	500	353			
	Age 0- 18	384	352	317	800	317			
	Age 18 - 100	576	529	476	1,200	476			
17	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources¹								
	i. District	97%	97%	89%	90%	89%	Monitoring and Evaluation, maintenance of facilities	Nonpayment of Tarriff, weak DWSTs	Strengthen WASH community level institutions such as DWST, Water Boards and institute technology in water service delivery
	ii. Urban	98%	98%	98%	90%	98%			
	iii. Rural	95.5%	96%	81%	90%	81%			
A.	Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water services	97%	97%	98%	97%	98%	Monitoring and Evaluation, maintenance of facilities	Nonpayment of Tarriff, weak DWSTs	Strengthen WASH community level institutions such as DWST, Water Boards and institute discount rate in water service delivery

¹ CWSA defines access to safe water to include the following elements:

1. Ensuring that each person in a community served has access to no less than 20 litres of water per day
2. Ensure that walking distance to a water facility does not exceed 500 meters from the furthest house in the community
3. That each sprout of borehole or pipe system must serve no more than 300 persons and 150 for a hand dug well
4. The water system is owned and managed by the community
5. Water facility must provide all year-round potable water to community members

18	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services i. District	59%	70%	89%	70%	89%	Health Education	Refusal of Landlord providing Households Toilet	Support by the Assembly to the poor to construct household toilet
	i. Urban	89%	98%	99%	100%	99%	Increase provision of mechanized boreholes and expansion of Ghana Water company	Inability to provide and meet demands of the populace due to resources constraints	
	Rural	70%	75%	91%	95%	91%			
19	Recorded cases of child abuse						Public education on self-protection, good parental guidance and safety for kids especially when they are out of the home.	Lack of vernicle for monitoring	Designate a vehicle for social welfare activities which will help us address those on high-risk cases
	i. Child trafficking,	0	2	1	0	1			
	ii. child labour,	0	14	1	2	1			
	iii. sexual abuse,	3	1	2	0	2			
	iv. emotional abuse	0	0	2	0	2			
	v. neglect.	14	10	3	10	3			
	vi. early marriage	0	0	0	0	0			
	vii. female genital mutilation	0	0	0	0	0			
	viii. family-child separation	8	15	6	0	6			
A.	Number of trainings conducted on ISSOPs	0	0	1	0	1	Training	No challenge	Training on other areas
B.	Proportion of case workers trained in child protection and family welfare	100%	70%	20%	70%	20%	Coaching	No challenge	Coaching ongoing
C.	Number of child violence cases benefitting from social welfare/social services	2	2	2	2	2	Case management	Availability of vehicles for high-risk cases	Designated vehicles for high-risk cases
D.	Number of children reached by social work/social services	274	308	1,484	308	1,484	Case mgt	-do-	-do-
E.	Number of people reached with child protection and SGBV information	846	446	2,158	446	2,158	Community and school sensitization	Community apathy	Commitment of community leaders

F.	Number of LEAP household members on NHIS	2905	2905	2,905	2905	2,905	Payment of LEAP grants, home visits	Reassessment of beneficiaries	There should be reassessment to update the LEAP data
G.	Number of households with adolescent girls benefiting from LEAP Programme	305	305	135	135	135	Home visit	Some households' members could not be traced	
H.	Number of outreach visits to communities with LEAP households	33	33	42	33	42	Home visit	Transportation	Funds should be provided for transportation
I.	Number of referrals received from GHS	0	1	0	1	0	No referrals from GHS		Improved collaboration
J.	Proportion of referrals receiving adequate follow-up	22	12	0	12	0	Home visit		Follow up completed
K.	Number of regional intersectoral monitoring visits conducted	0	1	1	1	1	Participatory monitoring	Regional team do not visit often	Regular Regional Team monitoring
L.	Number of meetings organized to discuss integrated services	1	1	1	1	1	Review meeting	Meeting started late	More should be organized
M.	Number of girls reached by prevention and care services	56	67	727	67	727	School and community sensitization with child protection toolkits	Limited time is given to sensitization programmes	Enough time should be given to sensitization programmes
N.	Number of CP/SGBV cases referred to other services and followed up	2	2	8	2	8	Case mgt, follow up visits and psychosocial support	Limited funds allocated for the activity	Enough funds should be allocated
O.	Number of NGOs, including RHCs, trained	0	0	0	0	0	Monitoring with NPO Secretariate	NPO Secretariat in Accra has taken over the registration and	NPOs operating districts should take over the monitoring of the activities of the NPO and recommend for

								monitoring of NPOS	registration
P.	Number of children in RHCs profiled and reunified	Profiled=28 Reunified=4	Profiled=36 Reunified=0	Profiled=42	Profiled=36 Reunified=0	Profiled=42	Monitoring and profiling the children	No documentation on some children. Most of the children do not have care plans	The home should be assisted to have proper documentation and care plans for the children
Q.	Proportion of sub-standard RHCs closed	0	0	0	0	0		No substandard RHC in the District	More care givers should be employed since the current care givers are overburdened the increasing number of children
R.	Number of children placed in foster care	8	0	3	0	3	Child case study report and social enquiry report written	Need more foster parents to take care of children in need of care and protection	More foster parents to be recruited
S.	Number of children educated on child protection tool kits	33 M=18 F=15	48 M=24 F=24	50 25 25	30 15 1.15	50 25 2.25	3. Community Engagement 4. Public education 5. Collaboration with	Insufficient funds to carry out all stated programmes for the unit	The Assembly should provide funds for these kinds of activities to be fully implemented
T.	Number of communities sensitized on child protection tool kits	5	5	5	5	5			
U.	Number of case management services provided to children (including family tracing and reunification of children in Residential Home Care (RHC) and probation services to children in conflict with law	582 M=232 F=350	389 M=161 F=228	372	97	372			
V.	Number of missing children	0	3	3	3	3			

			M=1 F=2				families 6. Involvement of families in case management		
W.	Number of missing children identified, cared for and supported	3 M=1 F=2	4 M=3 F=1	0	0	0			
X.	Number of people that received social services at the hospitals	2 M=1 F=1	8 M=3 F=5	7	5	7			
Y.	Number of communities benefiting from LEAP	33	33	33	33	33	Visit to the beneficiaries, engagement with household heads	Insufficient funds to increase the number of beneficiaries	Increase the number of beneficiaries by the Government, increase funds for monitoring.
Z.	Number of LEAP beneficiaries' households	2905 M=1250 F=1659	2905 M=1246 F=1649	499	499	499			
AA.	Number of NGOs Monitored	5	3	9	0	9	Two meetings organized with NGO's	Insufficient funds to carryout meetings	Provision of funds
20.	Percentage of road network in good condition								
	i. Total	55%	80%	92%		92%	Road reshaping and patching, new construction	Lack of funds for road management	A dedicated fund needs to be set-up for road management/maintenance
	ii. Urban	80%	90%	95%	90%	95%			
	iii. Feeder	75%	90%	52%	90%	52%			
21	Percentage of communities covered by electricity				50%				
	i. District	98	98	100%		100%	Infrastructure Upgrades and Expansion	Revenue Collection Challenges	Revenue Collection Improvement
	ii. Rural	92	92	100%	100%	100%	Energy Efficiency Programs	Weather and Environmental Factors	Capacity Building and Training
	iii. Urban	98.6	98.6	100%	100%	100%	Smart Metering Deployment	Power Generation Shortages	Grid Modernization Use of Alternative energy

									production strategies (e.g. Solar system)
22	Reported cases of crime				100%				
	i. Rape	N/A	1	1	1	1	Public sensitization and education	Insufficient funds to carryout sensitization	Enforcement of the law
	ii. Armed robbery	N/A	2	5		5			
	iii. Defilement	N/A	6	4	0	4			
	iv. Murder	N/A	2	1	0	1			
	v. Drug trafficking	N/A	1	4	0	4			
	vi. Peddling	N/A	0	0	0	0			
	vii. Drug abuse	N/A	0	0	0	0			
	viii. Domestic violence	N/A	0	3	0	3			
A.	Police-citizen ratio	1: 1500	1: 1400	1:1,500	0	1:1,500			
23	Number of communities affected by disaster				0				
	i. Bushfire	4	0	0		0	Community Engagement in affected communities	Lack of official vehicle to enhance fieldwork	Staff should be supported with funds for emergency responses, a vehicle should be provided for regular and effective monitoring and supervisin.
	ii. Floods	0	0	41	41	41			
	iii. Wind/Rain Storm	8	0	0	0	0			
A.	Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fires and flooding)	0	Nil	24	30	24	Train community members on evacuation procedures.	Lack of official vehicle to enhance fieldwork.	Provision of official vehicle to enhance fieldwork.
B.	Number of applicants that met all the requirement and received permit	254	219	431	3	431	Organized one week	Lack of dedicated	Sensitized the public on the

C.	Total number of Spatial Planning Committee Meetings Held	12	10	12		12	workshop for Spatial Planning sub-committee	vehicle to carry out field visits	benefit of acquiring development permit
D.	Number of disaster-prone communities	20	28	30	24	30	Public sensitization		Provision of temporary housing and essential amenities
E.	Number of drought cases recorded	0	Nil	0	400	0	Addressing the immediate needs of those impacted by the fire and support the recovery and rebuilding of affected communities	Financial constrain	The Office should be supported with funds for emergency responses and other related costs for work.
F.	Number of rainstorms cases recorded	0	1	1	12	1			
G.	Number of disaster related projects (3	30	3			
	i. Physical	0	50	141	Nil	141			
	ii. Non-physical	7	50	0	1	0			
H.	Number of disaster risk reduction strategies	7	60	141	5	141			
I.	Number of NGOs disaster relief projects	0	0	5	62	5			
J.	Number of FIRE cases recorded				0				
	i. Domestic	27	25	11	31	11			
	ii. Industrial	1	2	2	5	2			
	iii. Vehicular	10	5	0		0			
	iv. Commercial vehicles	18	8	2	25	2			
	v. Electrical fires	10	5	0	2	0			
	vi. Institutional	4	4	0	5	0			
	vii. Bush fires	7	12	0	8	0			
	viii. Others	41	3	0	5	0			
	ix. TOTAL	118	64	15	4	15			
K.	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by FIRE per 100,000 people				12		Addressing the immediate needs of those impacted by the fire and support the recovery and	Lack of Personal Protective Equipment's for Personnel	Personnel should be provided with (PPE's) to enable them work effectively
	i. Death	2	4	0	3	0			
	ii. Missing	0	0	0	64	0			
	iii. Injured	4	3	0		0			
	iv. Affected Persons	150	556	90	0	90			
	v. Road Traffic Collision (RTC) Incidents Attended	20	8	0	0	0			

							rebuilding of affected communities		
24	Percentage of annual action plan implemented	90%	100%	93.5%	0	93.5%	Implementation of EU programme	Reluctant of implementing department and agencies to submit their report to the secretariate of DPCU for collation	Capacity building for heads of department and agencies to report quarterly and Annually to the Assembly
A.	Number of town hall meetings held	2	2	2	100	2	Writing of proposal to request for support for the organization of the programmes	Lack of funds to carryout townhall meetings	Development partners must support these types of programmes
B.	Number of participants at Town hall meetings (Male and Female)	500 M=350 F=150	521 M=315 F=197	T=300 M=185 F=116	8	T=300 M=185 F=116			
C.	Number of community durbars organized	30	25	25	25	25			
D.	Total number of participants present at community durbars (Male/Female)	820 M= 578 F=242	1,783 M=999 F=784	T=495 M=295 F=200	100%	T=495 M=295 F=200			
E.					2				
F.					T=300 M=150 F=150				
G.					25				
H.					T=600 M=300 F=300				

This section presents an analysis of the implication, especially impact of the achievement of Core Indicators and Targets within the period under review. The analysis is organized under the various development dimensions for easy reading and resonance by readers and other users of the report

The overall performance of the Assembly as at the end the year 2024 could be considered as significant because most of the total number of indicators and targets monitored in the thematic areas are either achieved or made significant/steady progress compared to the previous years

Economic Development

In line with the economic objective under the national goal of creating equal opportunities for all Ghanaians, the Assembly created 210 employments in agricultural, 321 new industrial jobs, and 350 new service jobs. Number of people receiving skill training was 100, while number of people supported to start-up new businesses was 142. The District also recorded the establishment of 10 new industries in the areas of agriculture and service. Some of the new industries created are fish processing, production industry, Cassava processing, vegetable production, bread baking among others. The centre was used to train over 300 youth in smart agriculture and green businesses in the following areas; fish production, biodigester, vegetables production and construction of oven as well as the Assembly's innovative strategy of supporting the youth into tricycle and mobile money services with grants. The Business Advisory Centre undertook digitization for jobs training, yoghurt training for youth and women and generic training for high growth businesses during the period under review. The agriculture output indicators show that crop production targets were achieved to an appreciable level and thus provided quite a considerable amount of food in the District, leading reduction in food insecurity. For instance, total yields of the crops in 2024 were greater than total yields in 2022 except for maize and cassava indicating an improvement of food production which led to sustainable food security. Also, with the introduction of the PFJs and PERD, it was expected that production levels would increase exponentially but this has not been the case, partly due to decrease in agricultural land as a result of increased urbanization. The production of poultry also experienced significant increment from 40,200 birds in 2022 to 85,050 in 2024. The increase in poultry production was as a result of frequent farm visit to educate poultry farmers on best practices. This indicates that the District agriculture directorate is working towards the achieving *SDG2- end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030*".

In terms of contribution towards the national agenda for food and jobs ,STMA supported the organization of trade shows, conducted needs assessment on economic opportunities, prepared a local economic development blue print and organized a digital marketing training program for MSMEs. The results have

been an over 100% increment in the number of Agriculture jobs created from 2022 to 2024 and also 85% improvement in the service jobs created. These achievements are in line with target 8.5 of the sustainable development goals and the Assembly's goal of *“achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value by 2030.”*

Social Development

The level of access to quality education in the country is shown by the net enrolment ratio. It can be useful in determining educational disparities and developing policies that will increase every child's access to education. That being said, during the course of the year 2023, the NER at the KG, Primary, JHS, and SHS levels has remained constantly steady at 61.7%, 68.9%, 62.4%, and 74.2%, respectively. Additionally, the completion rate shows how well the educational system works to help students complete their studies. The completion rate in the District has remained constant at 73.8%, 82.3%, 64.8%, and 80.3% for KG, Primary, JHS, and SHS, respectively. Meanwhile, the pass rate recorded was 77.8% for JHS and 83.3% for SHS.

There are 30 CHPS Compounds, 2 Clinics, and 1 Hospital among the licensed health institutions that are operational, offering the critical healthcare services to the general public.

From

, the total number of registered NHIS clients for the reporting period is 76,622 representing 31% out of a target of 125,947 (51%). This shows a drop in total number of registered for the year by 20%. However, comparative to 74% in 2022, it can be seen that, there was a decrease of (23%) in the total registered clients for the period under review. Out of the total number of registered NHIS clients, youth under 18 years of age recorded the highest account of 14%. The reduction could be attributed to the failure of the citizens to renew their expired cards.

Again, data from the vital registration system indicates that there are more female births (2,602) than male births (2,285). Total recorded deaths for the period stands at 793, with total male (440) and female (353). However, males have registered the highest number of deaths within the period under review. The gender gap in terms of mortality is a clear indication of gender inequalities that exist in our society. It is also indicative of the fact that males are more likely to suffer from health issues that require medical attention than females.

Although there were anticipated numbers of child abuse cases in the District in various categories due to past experience; however, the Assembly recorded nine cases of child abuse during the quarter. This is an indication that the Assembly is doing its best to end child abuse in any way possible. Also, family and child welfare concerns are prevalent, and the District has done a good job of preparing caseworkers to provide services with efficient monitoring. This is a good step towards achieving SDG Goal 3, target 3.1 “reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030”.

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

To achieve the Assembly’s vision *“to create a world class city with modern infrastructure, social services, best governance, attractive business and living environment”*, the Assembly facilitated the commencement of legacy projects such as the redevelopment of the The Assembly also processed 431 building application permits and organized 12 spatial planning committee meetings..

Improved road networks are very crucial for economic activities and movement of goods and services in the District. Ideally, it is expected that the Assembly would be able to construct good roads and maintained them in good condition. However, by the end of the year, it can be seen from

that, 95% of the roads were in good condition District wide. Comparative to that of last year, it can be concluded that, there has been 5% improved in the road condition.

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

To ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue as well as enhance security service delivery and strengthen decentralized planning, the Assembly also organised two town hall meetings and twenty-five community engagements in the year. A total of 795 people attended both the town hall meetings and community engagements. This allowed for participation and accountability to the citizens and their communities concerning the functions and service delivery levels and standards of the Assembly.

Emergency, Planning and Preparedness

The NADMO and health Directorate involved themselves in routine inspection of commercial premises, engaged in education on emergency planning and preparedness, occupational health and safety practices, radio education and school campaigns to minimize and prevent disasters and there have been 10 disaster prevention related projects including desilting.

A number of major desilting of drains were carried out before the rainy season. In spite of all these efforts, the Assembly unfortunately experienced an increase in the number of people affected by disaster from 608 persons to 618 people. The District also recorded 64 fire cases in 2022 of which 4 persons were injured and 14 fire cases in 2024 with no injuries recorded. All the communities within the district on the other hand experienced flood as 41 communities were affected by floods. The NADMO department reported that this sharp increment is as a result of inadequate funding from central government to implement some major preventive strategies planned for the year. For instance, the Assembly is still unable to register some wetlands in order to fully protect them from encroachment and there are some dwellers in flood prone areas who the Assembly is unable to relocate because of funding.

Implementations, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

The Assembly planned 200 projects and programmes for the year but was able to implement 185 representing 93% of the planned programmes and projects. To achieve this, the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) conducted all of its four mandatory quarterly meetings and monitoring to discuss the progress of work done and strategies to deal with emerging challenges with respect to the implementation of the projects and programmes. The Assembly also organized quarterly awareness events on District rates and fees, two (2) town hall meetings, and conducted monitoring and evaluation to ensure improvement in revenue generation, popular participation and accountability and to learn lessons to feed into the next planning cycle.

2.5 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

The overall goal of Government’s social development policies and programmes is to create a fair and inclusive society, with opportunity for all. In this regard, critical development and poverty reduction programmes implemented aimed to expand opportunities where large-scale job creation is possible; expand access to and improve quality education at all levels for all socio-economic groups; expand access to quality healthcare and increased agricultural production leading to food security. Annex 7, provides an update of the critical development and poverty issues implemented at the district level.

Table 17: Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocation GH¢	Actual receipt GH¢	No of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
Ghana School Feeding Programme	N/A	N/A	15,407	15,407
Capitation Grants	187,083.87	124,722.58	20,885	20,885
National Health Insurance Scheme	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	6,192,000.00	6,144,448.00	911	911
National Youth Employment Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	1,787,775.00	1,787,775.00	6,000	6,700
Free SHS Programme	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

✓ **Ghana School Feeding Programme**

The District had 65 Public Schools benefiting from the Ghana School feeding Programme (GSFP) within the year 2024. The number of beneficiary Pupils in the period under review was 15,407 comprising both boys and girls. However, there are no available data on the amount allocated and actual receipts for the implementation of the interventions.

- ✓ **Capitation Grant Programme**
The Amansie South District Directorate of Education received a Capitation Grant of GHs 124,722.58 in the year under review. Even though there was an increase in the grant but the grant could not meet the expected allocation. But the 20,885 Pupils targeted were able to benefit. See Annex 7a.
- ✓ **Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)**
The District continued its support under the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) programme, some 911 were the beneficiaries and the District was able to achieve her target. A total amount of 6,144,488 were received out of the target of 6,192,000.
- ✓ **Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ)**
The District in the year 2024 continued with the implementation of the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) initiative. The number of farmers who benefited from the initiative at the end of the year was 6,700 exceeded the target beneficiaries of 6,000. 97,420 Oil Palm seedlings and 29,000 Coconut seedlings were distributed to 133 and 122 farmers respectively in the year 2024.

Table 18: Staff Strengths of MMDAs

Departments	Requirements		Actual	% Covered	Training Required
	Minimum	Maximum	2024		
Central Administration	4	4	6	95%	Leadership and Management
Executives class (Sub Professional)	3	4	5	75%	Records system and management
Secretaries (Sub Professional)	2	3	4	65%	Time Management and Office Procedures
Drivers	9	17	6		
Procurement	5	5	3	55%	Procurement Management, Communication and Negotiation skills
Human Resource (HR)	3	4	3	70%	Workplace conflict management and strategic Human resource management
Development Planning	3	4	2	80%	Project Planning and Management, Monitoring and Evaluation and ICT
Management Information System (Professional and Sub	9	9	1	95%	Database system programming and introduction

Professional)					to project management
Budget (Professional and Sub Professional)	5	6	6	55%	Public finance management and Public procurement
Statistics (Professional and Sub Professional)	3	3	1	70%	Data management, ICT, Communication and Report writing
Radio Operation	2	2	1	80%	ICT and Communication
Finance (Professional and Sub Professional)	10	7	4	95%	Public finance management and ICT
Internal Audit	3	3	4	55%	Public management, continuous Professional development in Auditing
Environmental Health (Professional and Sub Professional)	19	34	9	95%	Environmental health and sanitation policy
Birth and Death (Professional and Sub Professional)	7	10	-	75%	Induction training, ICT and Database management
Social Welfare and Community Development (Professional and Sub Professional)	7	8	5	65%	Leadership and Management Communication, and Critical thinking skills.
Agriculture Department	19	36	9	95%	Staff and Farmer base management, report and project writing
Cooperative	5	8	1	75%	Business and finance monitoring and evaluation
Physical Planning	13	19	3	65%	Spatial planning and controlling of Physical development
Engineers Department	45	64	5	95%	Engineering ethics and Professional responsibilities
revenue	10	13	2	45%	Accounting principle, data collection and analysis

Table 19: Logistics Analysis

Required	Required	Actual	Remarks
Computers	50	39	The District need to be resourceful to improve productivity and development.
Printers	30	16	
Projectors	15	3	
Office Space	50	27	
Vehicle	25	9	

The logistics assessment reveals significant shortfalls in essential equipment and facilities, which could slow administrative efficiency and service delivery. The deficit of 11 computers and 14 printers may affect data processing, record-keeping, and timely documentation. Limited projectors (3 out of 15) could hinder effective training and public education initiatives. A shortfall of 23 office spaces suggests overcrowding, which may reduce staff productivity. Additionally, insufficient vehicles (9 out of 25) could restrict field operations, monitoring, and outreach services. Addressing these gaps is crucial for improving operational efficiency, enhancing public service delivery, and ensuring effective local governance within the Assembly.

Capacity development

During the year, two major training programmes were held at the Assembly. First, Performance, Planning, Review, and Appraisal were aimed at improving staff efficiency. Second, Local Government Protocols focused on service standards and conduct.

A total of 173 staff benefited, with 101 males and 72 females. Both programmes were internally funded (IGF), highlighting the Assembly's commitment to capacity building despite financial constraints. While these programmes contribute to general performance improvement, additional specialized training is required to address department-specific competency gaps.

Table 20: Capacity development

Name or type of the Capacity Development	Venue/ Location	Purpose of the programme	Source of funding	Target group	Facilitators	No. of beneficiaries		
						Total	Male	Female
Performance, Planning, Review and Appraisal.	Assembly Hall	To equip and sharpen staff knowledge for performance delivery.	IGF	All Staff	ARCC	81	46	35
Local Government Protocols	Assembly hall	Sharpens staff knowledge base of the Local Government code of conduct, Service delivery standards	IGF	All Staff	ARCC	92	55	37

2.6 EVALUATION CONDUCTED, THEIR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Evaluations based on time were conducted during the implementation of the 2024 Composite Annual Action. Mid-year and Annual M&E review meetings, observations and surveys were conducted to track the progress of implementation of planned programmes and projects. Findings and recommendations were identified to guide future planning. Ex-ante, Mid-term, Terminal and Ex-post evaluations were conducted as shown in

Table 21: Update on evaluations conducted

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/programme/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
Ex-ante Evaluation	Revenue improvement programme	Revenue Unit/DPCU	Quantitative research	Low revenue generation	Effective implementation of Revenue Improvement Action Plan
On-going (mid-term) Evaluation	* Construction of classroom blocks * Construction of toilet facilities * Construction of health facilities * Construction of water facilities * Construction/Reshaping of	DPCU/ Regional Co-ordinating Council/DACF Secretariat/Ghana Highway Authority, National Road Safety Authority, Spatial Planning Committee	Qualitative research – Focus group discussions, Transect walks	* Inadequate classroom blocks as a result of increased enrolment levels. * High dust emissions during road construction works. * Poor management of some water facilities * Inadequate health facilities and logistics * High demand for	* Effective management of water projects * Construction of additional classroom blocks * Regular monitoring or site inspection * Construction of additional health and toilet facilities Engage in PPP to construct more toilet infrastructure in peri-urban areas Projects should be executed in time

	feeder roads			public toilet facilities due to increase in peri-urban population Poor supervision of some projects * Projects were executed within the project timeframe Budgeted funds equated the actual project cost	Use of standard materials during construction
Terminal Evaluation	* School Feeding Programme* *Free SHS programme* *LED programme* *Road Safety programme* *Public safety and security programme*	ASDA/ Regional Coordinating Council, GSFP Secretariat, LED committee, NRSA, Ghana Police Service	Qualitative research, Observation, Stakeholder engagements and consultations	* Delay in payments to caterers* Increase in enrolment levels especially at the SHS level resulting in double track system * Budgeted funds equated the actual project cost *Limited adherence to road traffic regulations *Limited employment opportunities for the youth and vulnerable groups *Increase in theft cases, cyber and heinous crimes	* Prompt payment of fees/arrears due Caterers; *Effective implementation of the double track system * Proper maintenance of facilities should be encouraged *Effective enforcement of road traffic regulations * Create work opportunities for unemployed youth *Increase in snap checks and police night patrols
Ex-post Evaluation	facilities	DPCU, Forestry Commission Environmental	Survey and observation	borne diseases	**Enhancement of social protection and gender programmes *Projects

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Construction, Drilling and Mechanisation of boreholes * Free SHS programme *National Health Insurance Scheme * Social Welfare and Community Services programme * Green(climate change) Ghana project * Sanitation improvement programme 	Health Unit		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Enhancement of living conditions of the populace * Deteriorating state of some classroom blocks * Reduction in teenage pregnancy, child labour, domestic violence *Increased number of trees planted and high interest of population in tree planting activities Reduction of malaria cases General improvement in environmental health 	<p>should be regularly maintained to ensure its sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Funds should be set aside or be provided for maintenance activities. * Social audit must be conducted regularly to ensure value for money * Communal labour and sanitation assignments should be encouraged across the district Education/sensitization on climate change adaptation and mitigation in the district
--	--	-------------	--	--	---

Source: DPCU, ASDA, 2024

2.7 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION UNDERTAKEN AND THEIR RESULTS

Participatory M&E undertaken and their results

In order to promote citizen participation, inclusion and accountability in the District, participatory M&E activities were undertaken. They included focus group discussions, community and town hall meetings and use of the community score card. An update of participatory M&E and their results is shown in Annex 9:

Table 22: Update on PM&E Conducted

Name of the PM & E Tool	Policy/Programme/ Project Involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
-------------------------	------------------------------------	---	------------------	----------	-----------------

<p>Participatory Rural Appraisal Techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Education Improvement Programme *Health care Improvement Programme *Rural and urban water supply programme *Sanitation improvement programme *Revenue improvement programme *Agric development programme 	<p>DPCU, Works Department, Central Administration Department, Information Service Department, Department of Social Welfare & Community Development, Area councillors,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Stakeholder Analysis *Focus group discussions * Transect Walks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Programmes/Projects were executed according to specifications, however, the time schedules delayed due to the late release of funds *Inadequate logistics and capacity of some resource person/departments to carry out their functions effectively *Limited funding for construction projects *High participation of residents and other stakeholders * Inadequate technical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Programmes/Projects should be executed in time *Capacity building of key staff and provision of adequate logistics *Support for CIP by the Assembly * Provision of technical expertise on building projects * Frequent engagement with stakeholders *Timely release of funds
--	--	---	--	--	--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Community Initiated Projects/Programmes *District Development Projects/Programmes *Grading/Reshaping of Roads *GrEEEn (Boosting Green Employment and Enterprise Opportunities” project *Extension of electricity to newly developing areas * Spatial planning and development control programme 			<p>expertise on building projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Inadequate planning education and development control activities 	
---	--	--	--	--

Source:DPCU,AMSDA,2024

CHAPTER THREE: CONCLUSION AND THE WAY FORWARD

3.0 Introduction

The performance of the Assembly in the implementation of DMTDP has been examined for the period in review. This section provides a summary of key issues addressed in the year 2024, those yet to be addressed and recommendations.

3.1 Summary of key issues addressed in the year 2024

In the course of implementation of the 2024 Composite Annual Action Plan, the following issues were addressed:

- Funds were released to the decentralized departments of the Assembly and other agencies to carry out their planned activities contained in the 2024 Composite Annual Action Plan. This addressed the issue of lack of funds to implement programmes and projects.
- Provision of logistics such as office space, housing accommodation, vehicle, fuel, furniture, stationery, value books, computer and accessories to facilitate official duties. This helped to reduce logistical constraints faced by the Assembly in carrying out her mandate.
- In order to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation activities of the Assembly, funds were released to the DPCU to carry out the M&E pursuant to Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936, section 83 (1g)
- There was increased participation of all key stakeholders in the development functions of the Assembly. Town hall meeting, area council meeting, community meeting, assembly meeting, etc were organised to bridge the information gap between citizens and duty bearers of the Assembly.
- Efforts were made to intensify revenue generation. As a result, revenue mobilization witnessed a steady progress, however there is more room for improvement.

3.2 Summary of Key Issues Yet to be Addressed

The implementation of the 2024 CAAP was challenged with the under-listed and yet to be addressed.

- Limited number of official vehicles for some departments to enhance supervision of projects and programmes
- Delay in the release of the DACF and other statutory funds for project implementation
- Inadequate IGF to support capital development projects
- Limited number of logistics such as office space, housing accommodation, vehicle, fuel, furniture, stationery, computer and accessories.
- Inadequate database for planning, monitoring and evaluation
- Lack of a spatial development framework for the District, and planning schemes in most communities

- Delay in the acquisition of building permits leading to the development of unauthorized structures within the district
- Poor road network within the district

- Environmental sanitation issues
- Limited enforcement of bye laws
- Delay in gazeting of fee-fixing resolution for 2024
- Ineffective sub-district structures/zonal councils

3.3 Recommendations

The following are the suggested way forward:

- Acquisition of additional vehicles to ensure effective monitoring and supervision of projects and programmes
- Timely release of the quarterly DACF and other statutory funds to speed up project implementation
- Implementation of cost-effective strategies to boost revenue mobilization on a sustainable basis
- Provision of adequate logistics to facilitate official duties of the Assembly
- Funds should be made readily available to acquire reliable and accurate data for departments of the Assembly
- Prompt vetting of development applications
- Environmental sanitation and hygiene should be improved
- Strict enforcement of Assembly bye-laws
- Ensure effective functioning of the District sub-structures/zonal councils
- Planning education must be conducted periodically in communities yet to do their planning schemes
- Regular capacity building programmes for technical staff of the Assembly to improve performance.
- Enforcement of safety and health protocols regarding the spread of the coronavirus pandemic