FANTEAKWA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

REPUBLIC OF GHANA

In case of reply, the number and date of this letter should be quoted

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Our Ref: FSDA.01/20/02/03/11
Your Ref.............................

Date 26/02/ 2026

SUBMISSION OF 2025 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

We submit herewith the 2025 Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the 2025 Annual Action Plan of the Fanteakwa South District for your study and necessary action.

Thank you.

EMMANUEL KWASI ASAMOAH
DISTRICT CO-ORD. DIRECTOR
For: **DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

THE DIRECTOR – GENERAL
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION
P.O. BOX CT 633
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THE HON. MINISTER
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, DECENTRALIZATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
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THRO'
THE REGIONAL MINISTER
EASTERN REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL
KOFORIDUA

FANTEAKWA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, OSINO

2025 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2025 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN AND DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2022-2025)

PREPARED BY THE:
DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT
FANTEAKWA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

FEBRUARY 2026

FOREWORD

The 2025 Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the 2025 Annual Action Plan and the District Medium Term Development Plan 2022 - 2025 for the Fanteakwa South District Assembly presents successes and challenges encountered during the fourth year of implementation of the 2022 – 2025 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP).

The report, which is the last in a series on the implementation of the 2022- 2025 DMTDP, provides a platform for critically reviewing policies, programmes, strategies, indicators, and targets to ascertain whether the projects and programmes in the 2025 Annual Action Plan have been implemented to achieve district-set goals and objectives.

The 2022 – 2025 District Medium Term Development Plan focuses on improving the Assembly's social, governance, infrastructure, economic development, and response to emergencies. The projects and programmes contained in the 2022 – 2025 Medium-Term Development Plan have either been implemented in the plan period or will be rolled over to the next medium-term period for implementation. Performance in some areas was below set targets, with others exceeding set targets. The below targets have been explained by financial and institutional challenges.

It is my expectation that all departments and units of the Assembly and other stakeholders in the district will use the findings in this report to both measure their performance in implementing the District's Development Plan and make the needed changes in projects and programmes to improve the lives of our people in the ensuing years in our development agenda.

HON. MERCY KORANG
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The 2025 Annual Progress Report on the 2022 - 2025 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) implementation status has been prepared with good collaborative efforts from all heads of departments, units, and other stakeholders. Our utmost gratitude and much recognition is extended to the District Planning Coordinating Unit of the Central Administration for coordinating the whole process of compiling the 2025 Annual Progress Report. Lots of inputs have been made into the report by contributions from the technical officers of the departments, units, and agencies of the Assembly.

A very special appreciation is extended from the District Planning Coordinating Unit to the District Chief Executive and the District Coordinating Director for their support and great leadership provided during the writing of this report.

It would be difficult to mention every individual or department that contributed to the success of this report. To all departments, units, and other stakeholders who contributed in diverse ways and made the preparation of this report successful but could not be mentioned, we appreciate much.

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ACRONYMS

APR	*Annual Progress Report*
ACA	*Advocates for Community Alternatives*
BECE	*Basic Education Certificate Examination*
CSOs	*Civil Society Organisations*
CSWA	*Community Water and Sanitation*
DACF	*District Assemblies Common Fund*
DCE	*District Chief Executive*
DMTDP	*District Medium Term Development Plan*
DPCU	*District Planning Coordinating Unit*
DP	*Development Partners*
ECG	*Electricity Company of Ghana*
FBOs	*Farmer-Based Organisations*
FSDA	*Fanteakwa South District Assembly*
GES	*Ghana Education Service*
GEA	*Ghana Enterprise Agency*
GHS	*Ghana Health Service*
GSFP	*Ghana School Feeding Programme*
IGF	*Internally Generated Funds*
JHS	*Junior High School*
LEAP	*Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty*
M&E	*Monitoring and Evaluation*
MMDA	*Metropolitan, Municipal, District Assemblies*
MTDP	*Medium Term Development Plan*
NADMO	*National Disaster and Management Organisation*
NGO	*Non-Governmental Organisations*
NHIS	*National Health Insurance Scheme*
SHS	*Senior High School*
SIF	*Social Investment Fund*
YEA	*Youth Employment Agency*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2025 Annual Progress Report has been prepared in accordance with the National Development Planning System Act, 1994 (Act 480), which enjoins MMDAs to prepare MTDPs and submit annual monitoring and evaluation reports. In line with this, the District Assembly prepared its 2022-2025 MTDP. The 2025 Annual Progress Report, which is the fourth and last report on the Assembly's 2022 - 2025 MTDP, gives a vivid picture of the overall development progress of the district as it provides a summary of the progress made, elaborates key achievements, and highlights challenges that hindered the achievement of set targets.

The report is structured into three (3) chapters. Chapter one (1) presents the introduction, which includes the purpose of M&E for 2025, a summary of achievements of the implementation of the DMTDP, challenges encountered in the implementation of the DMTDP, including M&E Challenges and the processes involved. Chapter two (2) of the report covers the M&E Activities Report, which includes programme/project status for the year, an update on funding sources, an update on disbursements update on core and district-specific indicators, an update on critical development and poverty issues, evaluations conducted, their findings and recommendations, Participatory Monitoring and Evaluations (PM&E) undertaken and their results whiles chapter three (3) focuses on recommendations, conclusion and the way forward.

The 2025 Composite Annual Action Plan had a total of 152 activities and projects, which were reviewed to 131 activities and projects during the mid-year review of the 2025 Annual Action Plan. Available data shows that 94% of planned programmes in the District's Medium-Term Development Plan 2022-2025 have been implemented. Also, 95.5% of planned programmes in the district's 2025 Composite Annual Action Plan have been implemented and or are ongoing.

The actual revenue mobilised and received for 2025 was GHS15,436,514.2 which represents 53.4% of the targeted revenue of GHS28,883,585.10. Also, the total expenditure during the year under review amounted to GH₵4,269,240.94, representing 14.7% of the budgeted expenditure of GHS4,269,240.94.

The main sources of financing the District's Medium-Term Development Plan in 2025 were transfers from the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), Member of Parliament Common Fund (MPs CF), Internally Generated Funds (IGF), and funds from Development Partners (DP).

The performance of the 2025 Composite Annual Action Plan during the period under review was hindered by factors such as illegal mining, absence of robust M&E systems at departments and institutions, low statistical capacity of departments and institutions, inadequate financial, logistics, and human resources to undertake planned projects and programmes, and others.

To accelerate the effective implementation of future programmes and projects, the following is recommended: build an effective evaluation culture, provide adequate logistics, develop strong Public Private Partnership (PPP), strong partnerships and collaborations, regulate mining activities, enhance government communication, and increase communities/beneficiaries' participation in development.

CHAPTER ONE
GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

The Fanteakwa South District, part of the then Fanteakwa District, was established in 2018 by Legislative Instrument (L.I 2345) with Osino as the district capital. The current population of the district, according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, is 54,634 (Males - 27,582 & females - 27,582). The main economic activity in the district is agriculture, service, industry, or manufacturing, with agriculture being the dominant, employing about 60.2% of the employed population.

The Annual Progress Report (APR) is a medium for reporting and assessing the overall development progress of the district. It is prepared to review and ascertain the progress of implementation of programmes and projects set out in the Assembly's Composite Annual Action Plans and 2022 - 2025 District Medium Term Development Plan under the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2022 - 2025, in the context of the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It also assesses the efficiency and effectiveness of the District Assembly in mobilising and efficiently utilising resources.

This 2025 Annual Progress Report has been prepared from the assessment of the core and district-specific indicators for monitoring and evaluating the achievements of the planned programmes and projects under the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2022 - 2025 policy, which is organised under six (6) development dimensions, namely:

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements
- Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation
- Emergency Planning and Preparedness

1.1 Purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) for the Year 2025

The specific focus of monitoring and evaluation for the period was to track and assess the implementation of projects and programmes in the district's 2025 Annual Action Plan and the 2022 -2025 Medium-Term Development Plan.

The following were specific objectives of monitoring and evaluation activities for the year 2025.

- To provide information on the progress made by the district in achieving the goals and objectives of the DMTDP in the context of the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2022 - 2025
- To provide information for decision-making and resource allocation.
- Improve transparency and accountability among stakeholders.
- To identify implementation gaps which are likely to affect the achievement of the district's goals and objectives and chart a path for learning and improvement.

1.2 Summary of Achievements of the Implementation of the DMTDP

The implementation of the 2025 Annual Action Plan under the development dimensions and overall proportion of the 2025 Annual Action Plan and DMTDP (2022 - 2025) implemented are presented in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1: Details of the 2025 Annual Action Plan Implemented

S/N	Development Dimension	2022		2023		2024		2025	
		Planned	Executed	Planned	Executed	Planned	Executed	Planned	Executed
1.	Economic Development	25	23	32	31	40	38	33	33
2.	Social Development	27	25	44	41	30	30	51	47
3.	Governance, Corruption, and Public Accountability	18	17	30	29	30	28	22	20
4.	Environment, Infrastructure & Human Settlement	21	19	31	28	23	17	7	7
5.	Implementation, Coordination & Monitoring and Evaluation	5	5	4	4	5	5	7	7
6.	Emergency Planning and Preparedness	4	4	3	3	9	9	11	11
	Total	**100**	**93**	**144**	**136**	**137**	**127**	**131**	**125**

Source: DPCU 2025

The Fanteakwa South District to ensure the implementation of these projects, collaborated with state agencies, NGOs/CSOs and other development partners as enshrined in Part one, Section 12, sub-sections (4) (c) and (d) of the Local Governance Act of 2016 (Act, 936) which enjoins MMDAs to initiate and encourage joint participation in the implementation of development plans.

The 2025 plan period had one hundred and fifty (150) projects earmarked for implementation. This was reviewed to one hundred and thirty-one (131) activities during the mid-review session of the 2025 Annual Action Plan, following the review of the Assembly's budget to ensure the efficient allocation and use of limited resources.

Available data shows that the Assembly implemented 125 activities of the 131 activities. 106 projects were fully implemented, representing 80.9%, with 19 activities ongoing, representing 14.5%. 6 activities, which constitutes 4.6% of activities, were yet to start. These activities, together with the ongoing activities, would be rolled over for implementation in the next planning period.

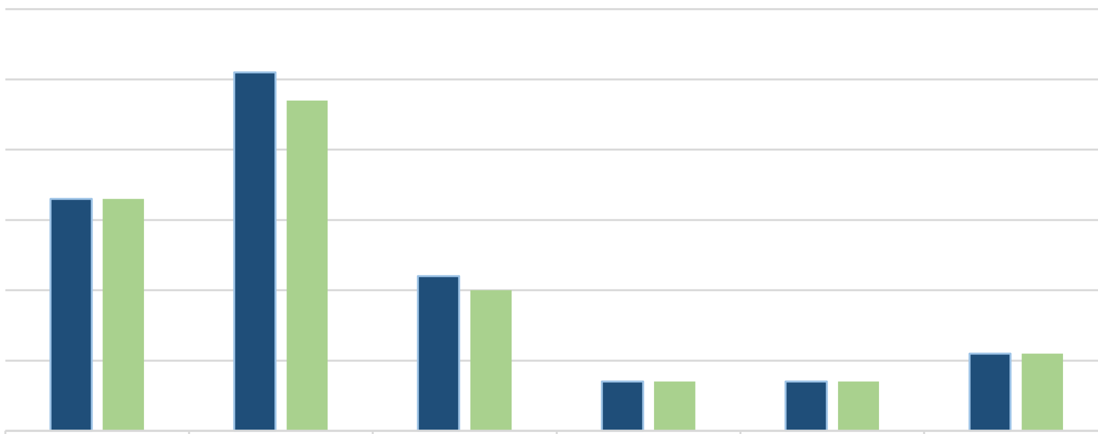
Under the economic development dimension, the Assembly planned to undertake 33 activities, of which it achieved 100% implementation. This has culminated in building a prosperous economy for constituents. Similarly, for the environment, infrastructure, and human settlement and emergency planning and preparedness development dimensions, which had 7 and 11 activities respectively, the Assembly was also able to achieve 100% implementation. This culminated in building a resilient environment.

The district's performance for implementation, coordination, monitoring, and evaluation development dimensions also chalked 100%. This is manifested in the overall performance of the 2025 Annual Action Plan.

For the social development dimension, the Assembly planned to undertake 51 activities. 32 activities (62.7%) of the planned activities were completed, with 15 activities (29.4%) ongoing and 4 activities (7.8%) yet to start. The performance chalked under this development dimension has greatly contributed to creating equal opportunities for all manner of persons in the district.

The government, corruption, and public accountability development dimension had 22 planned activities for implementation. 16 of these activities (representing 72.7%) were fully implemented, with 4 activities (18.2%) ongoing and 2 activities (9.1%) yet to start.

Figure 1: Annual Action Plan Implemented Under the Various Development Dimensions



	Economic Development	Social Development	Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability	Environment, Infrastructure & Human Settlement	Implementation, Coordination & Monitoring and Evaluation	Emergency Planning & Preparedness
2025 Planned	33	51	22	7	7	11
2025 Executed	33	47	20	7	7	11

Source: Constructed with data from DPCU, 2025

Table 2: Proportion of the DMTDP Implemented

Indicators	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025
1. Proportion of the Annual Action Plans implemented by the end of the year	91%	93%	94.4%	92.7%	100%	95.4%
a. Percentage of activities completed	76%	89.6%	90.1%	87.5	100%	80.9%
b. Percentage of ongoing activities	15%	4.8%	9.03%	5.1%	0%	14.5%
c. Percentage of activities abandoned	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
d. Percentage of activities yet to start	9%	5.6%	5.6%	7.3%	0.0%	4.6%
2. Proportion of the overall Medium-Term Development Plan implemented	22%	18.2%	44.8%	69.6%	30.4%	94%

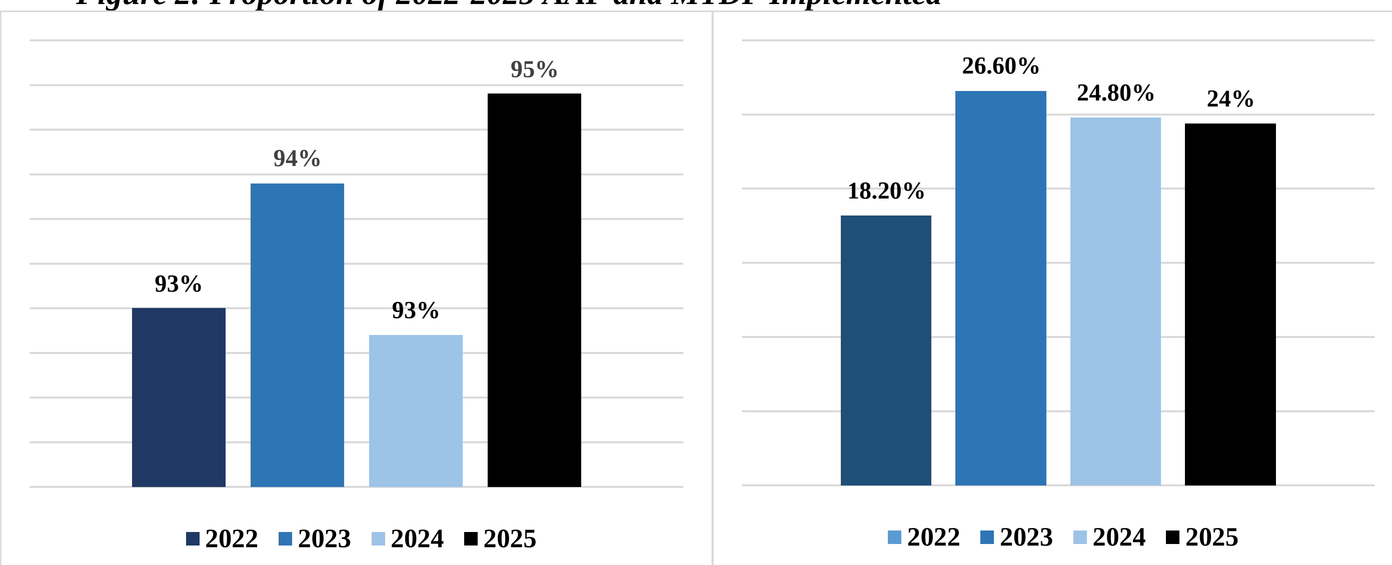
Source: DPCU, 2025

The Assembly implemented 95.4% of its planned projects for the year under review. This performance represents an improvement from 2024 were the Assembly implemented 92.7% of its planned activities. It is worth mentioning that the Assembly fully implemented 80.9%, with 14.5% and 4.6% ongoing and yet to be carried out, respectively. The high number of ongoing projects is attributed to the late initiation of projects in the fourth quarter of 2025. These activities will be rolled over to the 2026 planning period for implementation.

The Assembly recorded 0% of its activities abandoned over the medium-term. This is a testament to the district's commitment to initiating activities in line with the available resources and seeing them through to completion.

The 2022 – 2025 MTDP also had a total of 512 activities planned for implementation. The trend analysis, as depicted in Figure 2, shows a sustained performance in the implementation of planned activities over the medium-term period. Cumulatively, the district was able to achieve 94% of its 2022- 2025 MTDP by the final year of its implementation.

Figure 2: Proportion of 2022-2025 AAP and MTDP Implemented



Source: Constructed with data from DPCU, 2025

1.3 Implication of the Results on the Attainment of District Development Goals and Objectives

The implementation of the planned projects had a significant impact on the attainment of the district's development goals while contributing to the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals and the African Union 2063 Agenda. Highlights of achievement are presented under the development dimensions.

a. Economic Development

The local economy of the Fanteakwa South is largely agrarian. The Assembly in this regard rolled out interventions through the Agriculture Department and Business Advisory Centre to contribute to SGD 1 and 8 i.e., ending hunger and providing decent work and enhancing economic growth and the AU 2063 Aspiration 1 which seeks to build a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development (with emphasis on ending poverty, job creation and transforming agriculture to enable the continent feed itself and be a major net food exporter).

Through the Agriculture, Agribusiness to Entrepreneurs programme, 41 participants were trained in goat rearing, with each receiving start-up kits (two vaccinated young goats (1 male and female), a record-keeping book, an overall, and a pair of boots) to boost agricultural production quantities and expand livelihoods.

In partnership with the Ghana Economic Transformation Project, a comprehensive 3-day business management training programme was conducted for PWDs and youth entrepreneurs with micro, small, and medium enterprises to deepen their business management principles, ensure proper utilization of grant funds, and build capacity to operate successful businesses within their local economy.

The Minerals Commission, through the Department of Agriculture, facilitated the distribution and cultivation of 1,500 coconut seedlings and 30,000 oil palm seedlings to 265 farmers. Training of FBOs on fish farming, poultry, cassava processing, and value addition, among others were conducted with extension services provided to improve agricultural productivity.

Plans are underway to construct a 36-unit lockable store at Nsutem, and the implementation of the 24-Hour Economy Market initiative at Osino will provide decent jobs and a conducive business environment.

b. Social Development

Creating opportunities for all within the district is a key determinant in developing local human resources to contribute to the district's growth. To ensure this, the Assembly implemented projects under this dimension in the areas of easy access to healthcare services, quality education, safe, reliable, and sustainable drinking water sources, bridging inequality levels, improved sanitation services, and empowering vulnerable groups and protecting the rights of children.

The Assembly, in the aspect of Health, initiated the construction of 2No. CHPs compounds with a 3-bedroom bungalow for health workers at Nsuta and Gyampomani to augment the existing 22 health facilities. The Assembly, using its IGF, also renovated the Hemang CHPs compound. In collaboration with Advocates for Community Alternatives, there is also the construction of a CHPs compound at Pimpimso No.1. These interventions will improve accessibility and reduce travel time and distance in accessing healthcare. Public education/campaign, vaccinations, World AIDS day celebration, among others, were also undertaken.

In improving teaching and learning, the Assembly made some strides as it partnered with the Advocates for Community Alternatives, a development partner, to construct 5No. 3-unit classroom blocks for Bonkame, Pimpimso No.2, Ahinkwa Camp, Asedja Akwadum, and Asedja Proper communities. Also, through the DACF releases, the Assembly has initiated the construction of 1No. 2-unit KG, 1No. 6-unit Primary, and 1No. 3-unit JHS classroom blocks at Ayiesu Besia, Subrima, and Dadetsunya, respectively. The renovation of the Abompe Salvation Army Primary block is also an initiated intervention to provide teaching and learning in a conducive environment. Periodic supervision was also conducted by the Ghana Education Service to improve teaching and learning outcomes.

Sanitation also received much attention in the 2025 Annual Action Plan as the Assembly rolled out projects such as monthly clean-up exercises, medical screening, and periodic monitoring of food vendors, sanitation service providers, the purchase of a tricycle, a motorbike to aid in waste collection, and mobility of sanitary officers. Also, is the construction of a 1No. 6-seater WC toilet and urinal for Ehiamenkyene DA Basic School. Fumigation and disinfection exercises were also undertaken with Zoomlion Ghana Limited to prevent disease outbreaks. Plans to procure skip containers to provide community members with a dumping place for solid waste are underway.

Vulnerable groups were also attended to as 86 PWDs received skills training, equipment, and tools to engage in income-generating activities. Also, training and sensitization on vulnerable issues were undertaken as the Assembly collaborated with O'Africa, an NGO to empower children, women, and youth within the Saamang community.

Water facilities were also provided to improve access to safe, reliable, and sustainable water sources through the construction of 14No. mechanised boreholes for the Abompe, Dwenase, Dome, Nsutam, Ehiamenkyene, Asedja, Pimpimso, and Bosuso communities. Again, the Assembly partnered with Advocates for Community Alternatives to drill 2No. mechanised boreholes for the Ehiamenkyene community. Also, is the repair and maintenance of 20No. faulty boreholes and hand pumps within selected communities in the district.

These listed interventions will greatly improve living conditions within the district and contribute immensely to government's policy, SDGs 1,3,4,5,6 and 10 (No poverty, good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, clean water and sanitation and reduced inequality) and AU 2063 Aspirations 1 and 6 (a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development and, an Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential offered by African people, especially women and youth and caring for children).

c. *Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability*

In the bid to maintain a stable, united, and safe district, which contributes to SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions) and AU Agenda Aspiration 4 (Peaceful and secure Africa), the Assembly continued the construction of a police station at Dwenase, supported periodic patrol by security services, clamped down on illegal mining activities within Osino, Nsutem, Nsuapemso, and held regular DISEC meetings to strategize and initiate steps to resolve disputes between Kibi Goldfields and the Saamang community.

DCE's community engagements were also organised, as well as town hall meetings at Saamang to engage and disseminate information on the performance of the Assembly and plans for the ensuing year. Also, the functioning of the district's substructures is to deepen decentralization and local participation.

d. *Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement*

Safeguarding the natural environment and ensuring a resilient built environment is the goal of this development dimension. To achieve this, the Assembly, in collaboration with the Ghana Forestry Commission and NADMO, embarked on tree planting activities on degraded mined lands and the off-reserve areas of the south scarp forest reserve at Abompe, Bonkame, Osino, Pimpimso, Adjeikrom, and Bosuso. Also, was the implementation of the government's flagship programme, Tree for Life Initiative, which saw the planting of various species of trees. The Commission further sensitised community members in the aforementioned areas on environmental management practices.

The Assembly, through the Physical Planning and Works Department, conducted site inspections to control development and public education on permit acquisition. Reshaping of 50km of roads within the Ehiamenkyene enclave was also done to improve motorability and road safety.

In collaboration with the Advocates for Community Alternatives, the Assembly initiated the extension of electricity to Oyerede and Tei Glover, enhancing the safety of the community. Repair, maintenance, and installation works on streetlights were also undertaken at Abompe, Dwenase, Osino, and Nsutem. These interventions contributed to making communities sustainable and climate resilient (SDG 11,13 and Aspiration 1 of the AU 2063 Agenda).

e. Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring & Evaluation

The Assembly supported the preparation of the 2026-2029 DMTDP, the 2026 Annual Action Plan, and the Composite budget. These preparations allowed for partnership and coordination between departments, units, and agencies, and community members to improve service delivery outcomes, cut down on the duplication of functions, and ensure their involvement in the development process. (SDG 17).

The District Planning Coordinating Unit also held its quarterly meetings to deliberate on issues of development in the district, as well as monitoring the implementation of the 2025 Annual Action Plan. The mid-year review of the 2025 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget was also conducted to make good use of limited resources.

f. Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)

The Assembly, through the NADMO, worked to ensure communities within the district remain safe, resilient, and prepared for any form of disaster occurrence. Guided by the 2025 Annual Action Plan, activities focused on public education and community engagements on disaster prevention, early warning signs, proper waste management to prevent disease outbreaks, inspection of high-risk areas, and strengthening of Disaster Volunteer Groups. Also was the inspection of Disaster-Fighting equipment in both private and public institutions and hazard mapping exercises.

The Assembly was able to respond to the disaster occurrence, including the construction of a bridge at Nkankama following a flooding incident. These projects helped to ensure communities are sustainable and can cope and be resilient to disasters (SDG 11).

1.4 Challenges encountered in the implementation of the DMTDP

Despite the successes, several challenges were encountered during the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the 2025 Annual Action Plan and the 2022-2025 District Medium-Term Development Plan. These include

- The inability of the District Assembly to raise substantial amounts from its Internally Generated Funds (IGF) to finance some of its development projects
- Inadequate logistics, such as vehicles to embark on regular monitoring and evaluation activities. This affects the ability of officers to track progress and identify challenges early, leading to poor-quality outputs and outcomes.
- Inconsistencies in data collected from the departments and units for the same variables for the same period.
- Inadequate office accommodation and logistics for departments. Some departments within the Assembly lack proper office space, furniture, and ICT equipment, which create uncomfortable working environment, reduced efficiency, and staff morale.
- Weak district substructures. The Assembly's substructure is inactive due to a lack of resources and training. This undermines participatory governance at the local level, making it harder for the district to mobilise local support for development.

1.5 Summary of Processes Involved

The Annual Progress Report prepared by the Development Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) was done in consultation with departments and units of the District Assembly, NGOs, and other key stakeholders (non–decentralized agencies, Hon. assembly members, unit committee members, project beneficiaries, contractors, opinion leaders, as well as Persons with Disabilities with gender considerations) in the district. This was done to ensure ownership of the report, as well as ensuring that the report reflects the actual progress of implementation of the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2022 - 2025, at the departmental and institutional levels.

The methodology adopted in this report preparation included a desk review of previous progress reports. Before data collection commenced, templates were developed to ensure that data collected covered all relevant areas under the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2022 - 2025. Departments and units of the Assembly also provided baseline reports containing an initial review of the process and milestones achieved in implementing projects and programmes in their respective departments and units. DPCU meetings were held to discuss various sectoral progress reports from departments with technical backstopping from the Development Planning Unit.

Finally, a meeting was held with all relevant stakeholders to validate the information collected. The 2025 Annual Progress Report was disseminated through stakeholders’ engagement workshops, annual review meetings, and town hall meetings.

CHAPTER TWO
MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reports on the status of programmes and projects implemented, updates on funding sources and expenditure, updates on core and specific indicators, updates on critical development and poverty issues, human resource capacity and logistics available, evaluations conducted, their findings and recommendations, participatory monitoring and evaluations undertaken, and their results for the year under review.

2.1 Programmes and Projects Status for the Year

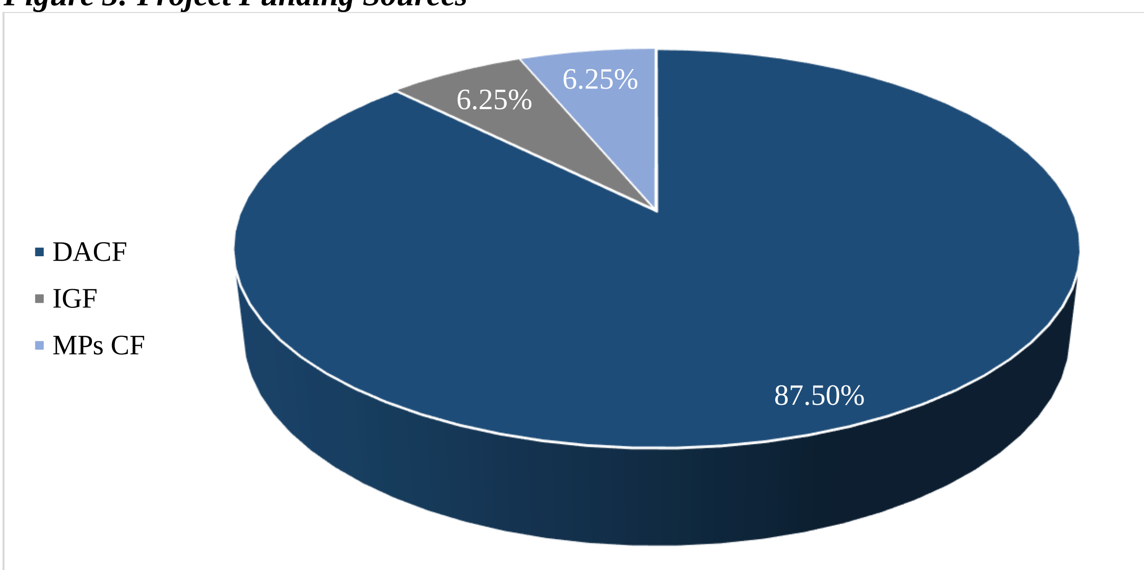
The district planned to implement a total of 131 interventions comprising 16 projects (12.2%) and 115 programmes (87.8%). The projects and programmes were implemented in line with the development goals and objectives of the district's 2022-2025 MTDP of the Assembly.

2.2 Project Status for 2025

The Assembly supervised the implementation of 16 projects across different sectors for the year under review. These include 2 rolled over project from 2024 and 14 initiated projects for 2025.

Of the 16 projects, the Assembly was able to fund 1 project from its IGF (representing 6.25% of the funding source), with the rest funded from the MPs' CF (representing 6.25%) and DACF (representing 87.5%).

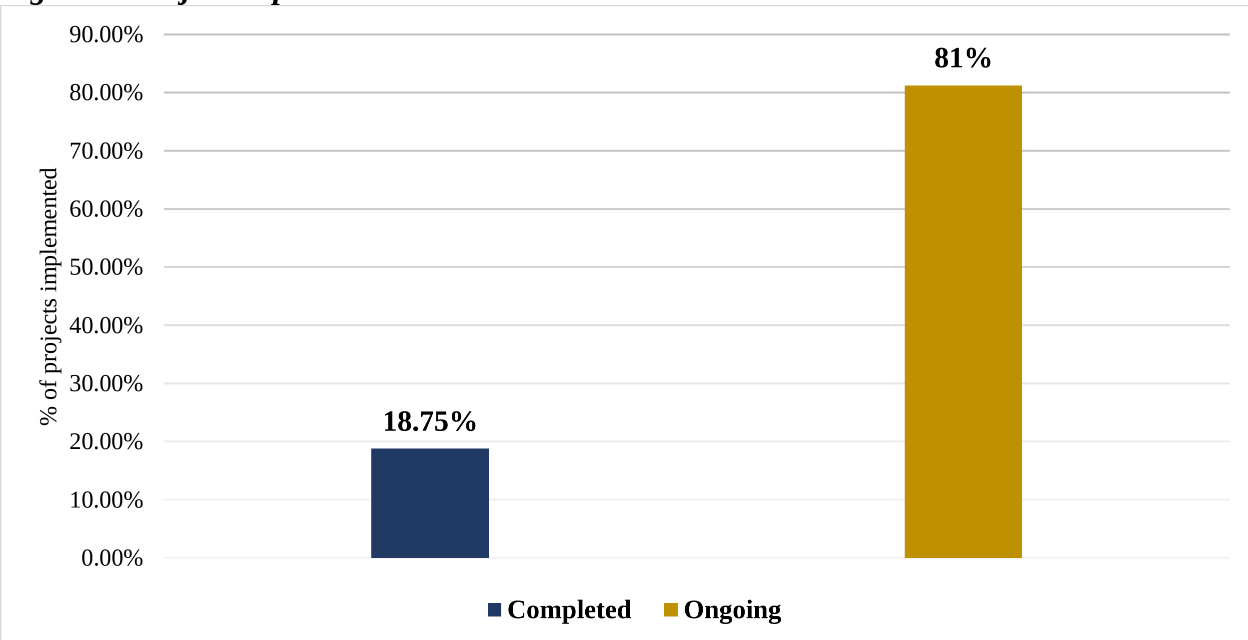
Figure 3: Project Funding Sources



Source: Constructed with data from DPCU, 2025

3 projects, representing 18.75% of projects, were completed with the facilities in use, while 13 projects, representing 81.25%, were ongoing for the reporting year. These 3 completed projects include the construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block at Hemang SDA JHS, funded from the DACF, and the repair of 3No. boreholes at Hemang and Bosuso, funded from the MPs CF, and the renovation of the Hemang CHPs compound, funded from the Assembly's IGF.

Figure 4: Project Implementation status



Source: Constructed with data from DPCU, 2025

The high number of initiated projects is attributed to the improved DACF allocation. This has significantly improved the Assembly's reach of development as the projects are fairly distributed under the development dimensions. Projects have also been able to be initiated in hard-to-reach communities in the district that lack basic amenities.

Details on the implementation of projects are present in Table 4.

2.1.1 Collaboration with Advocate for Community Alternative

The Fanteakwa South District Assembly continued its counterpart funding agreement with the Advocate for Community Alternative, a development partner, to extend development to eleven (11) communities. These communities were able to realise projects in the sectors of health, education, energy, recreation, and water. Below is the list of projects, community beneficiaries, and completion status.

Table 3: Project Register of the Collaboration between the Assembly and ACA

S/N	Project/ Programme	Location	Status Of Completion
Phase 3 – 2025			
1.	Construction of 1No. community centre	Kubease	80%
2.	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block	Bonkame	75%
3.	Extension of electricity	Tei Glover	100%
4.	Extension of electricity	Oyerede	100%
5.	Construction of 1No. CHPs compound	Pimpimso No.1	40%
6.	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block	Pimpimso No.2	90%
7.	Construction of 1No. 3-unit Classroom block	Ahinkwa Camp	90%
8.	Construction of 1No. 3-unit Classroom block	Asedja-Akwadum	90%
9.	Construction of 1No. 3-unit Classroom block	Asedja Proper	95%
10.	Construction of Durbar grounds	Adjeikrom	100%
11.	Drilling and Mechanising of 2No. borehole	Ehiamenkyene	100%

Source: DPCU 2025

Table 4: Projects Register

Project Description		Development Dimension	Location	Contractor	Contract Sum	Date of Award	Source Of Funding	Date Started	Expected Date Of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status		Strategies to Improve Project Completion Rate	How Citizens were involved in the monitoring of works contract	Remarks Summary on land acquisition and resettlement
Code	Name											%	Pictures			
	1. Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Hemang SDA JHS	Osafric Const. and Mining Ltd.	455,340.90	15/08/22	DACF	01/09/22	29/04/23	206,750.00	248,590.90	100 %		Periodic site inspections & timely release of funds	Periodic site meetings & Quarterly M&E	Land acquired through Chiefs and Opinion leaders
	2. Construction of 1No. Police Station	Government, Corruption & Public Accountability	Dwenase	Midartey Comp. Ltd	542,389.08	17/04/24	DACF	17/06/24	2/04/26	258,210.00	284,179.08	65%		Periodic site inspections & timely release of funds	Periodic site meetings & Quarterly M&E	Land acquired through Chiefs and Opinion leaders
	3. Renovation of Hemang CHPs compound	Social Development	Hemang		116,849.95	8/10/25	IGF	22/10/25	17/12/25	116,849.95	0.00	100 %		Periodic site inspections & timely release of funds	Periodic site meetings & Quarterly M&E	Land acquired through Chiefs and Opinion leaders
	4. Construction of 1No. CHPs compound with 3-	Social Development	Gyampomani	Wabisabi Prime Ghana	1,194,295.18	03/12/25	DACF	12/12/25	30/06/26	0.00	1,194,195.18	25%		Periodic site inspections & timely	Periodic site meetings &	Land acquired through Chiefs and

	Bedroom staff bungalow			Limited										release of funds,	Quarterly M&E	Opinion leaders
Project Description		**Development Dimension**	**Location**	**Contractor**	**Contract Sum**	**Date of Award**	**Source of Funding**	**Date Started**	**Expected Date Of Completion**	**Expenditure to Date**	**Out Standing Balance**	**Implementation Status**		**Strategies to Improve Project Completion Rate**	**How Citizens were involved in the monitoring of works contract**	**Remarks Summary on land acquisition and resettlement**
Code	**Name**											**%**	**Pictures**			
	5. Drilling and mechanization of 9No. boreholes with overhead tank and concrete stands	Social Development	Dome, Abompe, Nsutam,Asedja, Ehiamankyene,Bosuso, Dwenase	Fluxfields Limited	967,875.96	03/12/25	DACF	10/12/25	30/06/26	469,737.00	967,975.96	74%		Periodic site inspections & timely release of funds	Periodic site meetings & Quarterly M&E	Land acquired through Chiefs and Opinion leaders
	6. Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom at Subrima D/A School	Social Development	Subrima	Triangle Merchant Limited	1,138,997.03	03/12/25	DACF	10/12/25	31/08/26	367,369.20	771,627.83	55%		Periodic site inspections & timely release of funds	Periodic site meetings & Quarterly M&E	Land acquired through Chiefs and Opinion leaders
	7. Construction of 1No. CHPs compound with a 3-	Social Development	Nsuta	Fluxfields Limited	1,564,545.83	03/12/25	DACF	12/12/25	30/06/26	0.00	1,564,545.83	45%		Periodic site inspections & timely	Periodic site meetings &	Land acquired through Chiefs and

	bedroom staff bungalow at Nsuta													release of funds	Quarterly M&E	Opinion leaders
Project Description		**Development Dimension**	**Location**	**Contractor**	**Contract Sum**	**Date of Award**	**Source Of Funding**	**Date Started**	**Expected Date Of Completion**	**Expenditure to Date**	**Out Standing Balance**	**Implementation Status**		**Strategies to Improve Project Completion Rate**	**How Citizens were involved in the monitoring of works contract**	**Remarks Summary on land acquisition and resettlement**
Code	**Name**											**%**	**Pictures**			
	8. Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom with office and staff common room at Dadetsunya D/A JHS	Social Development	Dadetsunya	Hanviera Limited	628,121.13	03/12/25	DACF	10/12/25	29/05/26	251,737.20	409,668.61	54%		Periodic site inspections & timely release of funds	Periodic site meetings & Quarterly M&E	Land acquired through Chiefs and Opinion leaders
	9. Renovation of 1No. 6-unit classroom block with office and KG block for Abompe Salvation Army Primary School	Social Development	Abompe	Hanviera Limited	271,052.96	03/12/25	DACF	10/12/25	30/06/26	0.00	271,052.76	68%		Periodic site inspections & timely release of funds	Periodic site meetings & Quarterly M&E	Land acquired through Chiefs and Opinion leaders

Project Description		Development Dimension	Location	Contractor	Contract Sum	Date of Award	Source Of Funding	Date Started	Expected Date Of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status		Strategies to Improve Project Completion Rate	How Citizens were involved in the monitoring of works contract	Remarks Summary on land acquisition and resettlement
Code	Name											%	Pictures			
	10. Construction of 1No. 2-unit KG block with office, storeroom, and washroom	Social Development	Ayiesu Besea	Berina Ventures	660,587.70	03/12/25	DACF	10/12/25	30/06/26	166,185.00	494,402.70	52%		Periodic site inspections & timely release of funds	Periodic site meetings & Quarterly M&E	Land acquired through Chiefs and Opinion leaders
	11. Construction of 1No 6-Seater W/C Toilet and urinal facilities at Ehiamenkyene R/C Basic School	Social Development	Ehiamenkyene	King-Kay Company Limited	621,070.86	23/12/25	DACF	N/A	30/06/26	0.00	621,070.86	10%		Periodic site inspections & timely release of funds	Periodic site meetings & Quarterly M&E	Land acquired through Chiefs and Opinion leaders
	12. Repair and maintenance of 20No. Boreholes in the District	Social Development	District wide	Triangle Merchant Limited	775,914.00	23/12/25	DACF	N/A	30/06/26	0.00	775,914.00	10%		Periodic site inspections & timely release of funds	Periodic site meetings & Quarterly M&E	Land acquired through Chiefs and Opinion leaders

Project Description		Development Dimension	Location	Contractor	Contract Sum	Date of Award	Source Of Funding	Date Started	Expected Date Of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status		Strategies to Improve Project Completion Rate	How Citizens were involved in the monitoring of works contract	Remarks Summary on land acquisition and resettlement
Code	Name											%	Pictures			
	13. Drilling and mechanization of 2No. Boreholes and Drilling of 3No. Hand Pump Boreholes	Social Development	Osino, Pimpimso, Nsuta, Subrima Abromang	Triangle Merchant Limited	511,411.68	23/12/25	DACF	N/A	30/04/26	0.00	511,411.68	15%		Periodic site inspections & timely release of funds,	Periodic site meetings & Quarterly M&E	Land acquired through Chiefs and Opinion leaders
	14. Rehabilitation of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block at Dome	Social Development	Dome	Hanviera Limited	299,952.00	23/12/25	DACF	N/A	30/04/26	0.00	299,952.00	10%		Periodic site inspections & timely release of funds,	Periodic site meetings & Quarterly M&E	Land acquired through Chiefs and Opinion leaders
	15. Rehabilitation of 1No 3-Unit Classroom Block at Bomdwen Presby Primary School	Social Development	Dwenase	Berina Ventures	246,161.00	23/12/25	DACF	N/A	30/04/26	0.00	246,161.00	20%		Periodic site inspections & timely release of funds,	Periodic site meetings & Quarterly M&E	Land acquired through Chiefs and Opinion leaders

Project Description		Development Dimension	Location	Contractor	Contract Sum	Date of Award	Source Of Funding	Date Started	Expected Date Of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status		Strategies To Improve Project Completion Rate	How Citizens were involved in the monitoring of works contract	Remarks Summary on land acquisition and resettlement
Code	**Name**											**%**	**Pictures**			
	16. Repair and maintenance of 3No. faulty boreholes	Social Development	Hemang and Bosuso	Dupass Engineering Service	27,940.00	16/09/25	MPs CF	24/09/25	26/11/25	27,940.00	0.00	100%		Periodic site inspections & timely release of funds,	Periodic site meetings & Quarterly M&E	Land acquired through Chiefs and Opinion leaders

Source: District Works Department, 2025

2.1.2 Total Number of Active Projects

The table presented below presents the number of projects that are rolled over from previous years and newly rolled out projects under the various development dimensions. This indicates the distribution of resources and the focus of the Assembly within the period. The total number of projects as of the end of 2025 was 16. Of the total active projects, 2 projects were rolled over from 2024 into the reporting year, with 14 new projects initiated in 2025. An important inference from the table shows a rocketing increase in the number of active projects from 4 to 16, depicting growth in development efforts in providing social amenities and improving accessibility to essential services.

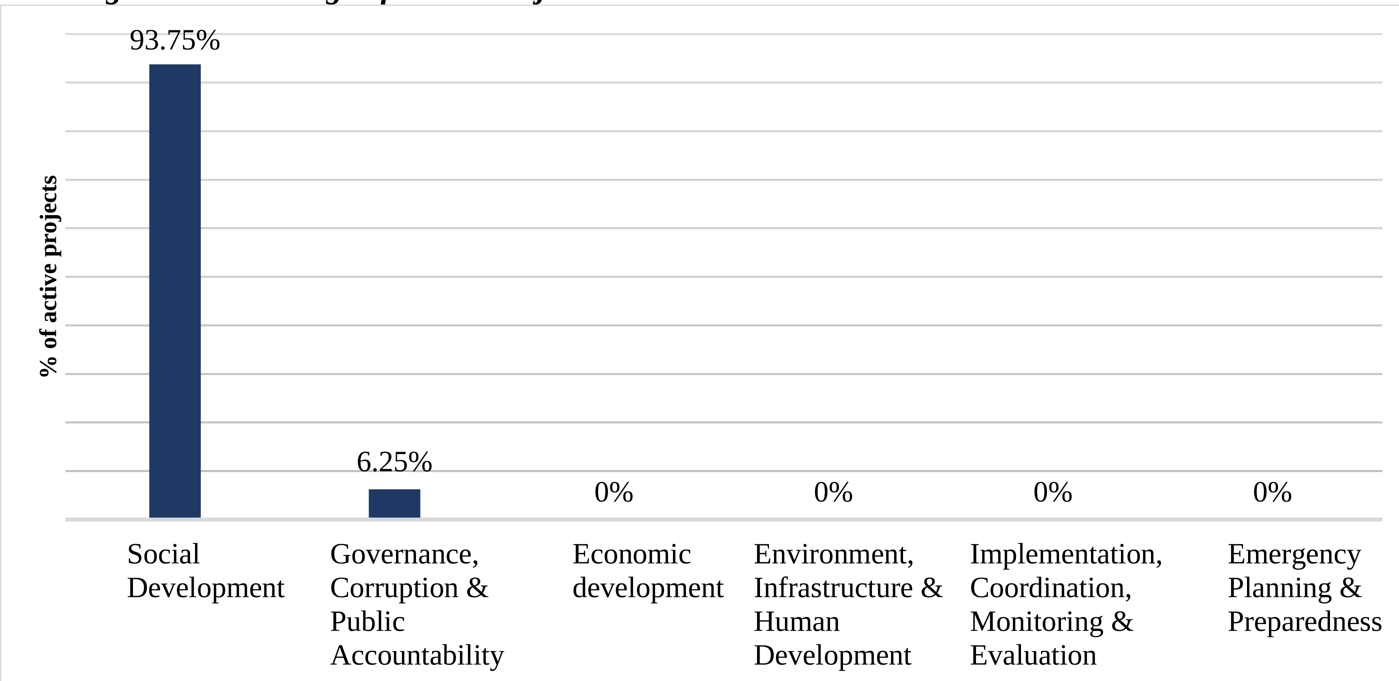
The table further submits that the majority of active projects for 2025 were prioritised under the social development dimension. This is in response to meeting the pressing needs of the communities within the district following the preparation of the 2025 Annual Action Plan and DCEs' familiarization tour and engagements.

Table 5: Total Number of Active Projects

Development Dimension	**Total number of physical projects in the district**								**Summary**
	Roll over projects from previous years.				**Approved new projects introduced in the year**				**Old +New**
	2022	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2025**
Economic Development	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	**0**
Social Development	2	2	0	1	4	3	1	14	**15**
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	**1**
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Emergency Planning and Preparedness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**2**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**14**	**16**

Source: District Works Department, 2025

Figure 5: Percentage of Active Projects



Source: Constructed with data from DPCU, 2025

2.1.3 Distribution of Projects Among Departments of the Assembly

The table below presents the distribution of physical projects executed across departments and units of the Assembly. The projects executed are distributed among 4 departments/units. The Education directorate have the highest number of projects (1 rolled over and 5 new projects), which includes the construction of new classroom blocks and renovation of existing ones. This is followed by the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, which had 5 new projects, including the drilling, mechanisation, and repair of boreholes, and the construction of a sanitary facility. The Health Directorate had 3 new projects, which also involved the renovation of an existing facility and the construction of 2 new health facilities. The Central Administration department had 1 project, which was rolled over from 2024.

Table 6: Distribution of Projects Among Departments of the Assembly

Departments	Number of Projects		Total	Collaborating Depts and Units
	Rollover	New		
Education	1	6	7	Works, Central Administration & Finance
Health	0	3	3	Works, Central Administration & Finance
Central Administration	1	0	1	Works, Central Administration & Finance
Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit	0	5	5	Works, Central Administration & Finance
Total	**2**	**14**	**16**	

Source: District Works Department, 2025

2.1.4 Project Age Analysis

An analysis of project age in the district helps track progress and milestones, pinpoint delays or bottlenecks so as to inform decision-making and resource allocation. Generally, the district has a positive project age as most initiated projects are within the stipulated implementation period.

The district, however, has 1 project, i.e., the construction of the Police Station at Dwenase, which is more than a year but less than 2 years, with a time overrun of 1year 3 months.

This project is funded by the DACF, which had ab initio seen delays in its release and contractor-related delays, thus the inability of this project to be completed within the expected completion period. Due to these setbacks, the project timelines have been revised, as the initial completion dates are no longer tenable.

The Assembly has 12 projects that are less than a year and well within their scheduled execution period.

Table 7: Project Age Analysis

Project Age	Number of Projects	Time Overruns (in years & months)	Cost Overruns	Completion Status		
				Average completion rate (%)	Highest (%)	Least (%)
Projects that are 20 years but less than 24 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projects that are 11 years but less than 18 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projects that are 10 years but less than 11 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projects that are 9 years but less than 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0

Project Age	Number of Projects	Time Overruns (in years & months)	Cost Overruns	Completion Status		
				Average completion rate (%)	Highest (%)	Least (%)
Projects that are 8 years but less than 9 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projects that are 7years but less than 8years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projects that 6 years but less than 7 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projects that are 5 years but less than 6 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projects that are 4 years but less than 5 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projects that are 3 years but less than 4 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projects that are 2 years but less than 3 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projects that are 1 year but less than 2 years	1	1yr 3mths	0	65%	0	0
Projects that are 0 years but less than 1yr	12	0	0	49.5%	74%	25%
Total Projects	**13**					

Source: District Works Department, 2025

2.1.5 Repair and Maintenance of Existing Infrastructure

For the year under review, the Assembly, through its funding sources, implemented its operations and maintenance plan. The Assembly was able to initiate maintenance works on 6 facilities. Of the 6 facilities, 2 projects were fully maintained, with 4 ongoing. A total of GHS144,789.95 was expended on maintenance for the 2025 year.

Table 8: Repair and Maintenance of Existing Infrastructure

Asset/Infrastructure	Location	Type of Maintenance	Estimated Cost	Actual Release	Gap	Expenditure	Recommendation
1. Repair and maintenance of 3No. faulty boreholes	Hemang and Bosuso	Routine maintenance	27,940.00	27,940.00	0.00	27,940.00	The community Water and Sanitation Team should be strengthened to manage the boreholes
2. Rehabilitation of 1No. 3 unit classroom block at Bomdwen Presby Primary School	Dwenase	Routine maintenance	246,161.00	0.00	246,161.00	0.00	Periodic maintenance should be planned and carried out
3. Rehabilitation of 1No. 6 unit classroom block at Dome	Dome	Routine maintenance	299,952.00	0.00	299,952.00	0.00	Periodic maintenance should be planned and carried out
4. Repair and maintenance of 20No. faulty boreholes in the district	District wide	Routine maintenance	775,914.00	0.00	775,914.00	0.00	The community Water and Sanitation Team should be strengthened to manage the boreholes
5. Renovation of 1No. 6-unit classroom block with office and KG block for Abompe Salvation Army Primary School	Abompe	Routine maintenance	271,052.96	0.00	271,052.96	0.00	Periodic maintenance should be planned and carried out
6. Renovation of Hemang CHPs compound	Hemang	Routine maintenance	116,849.95	116,849.95	0.00	116,849.95	Periodic maintenance should be planned and carried out

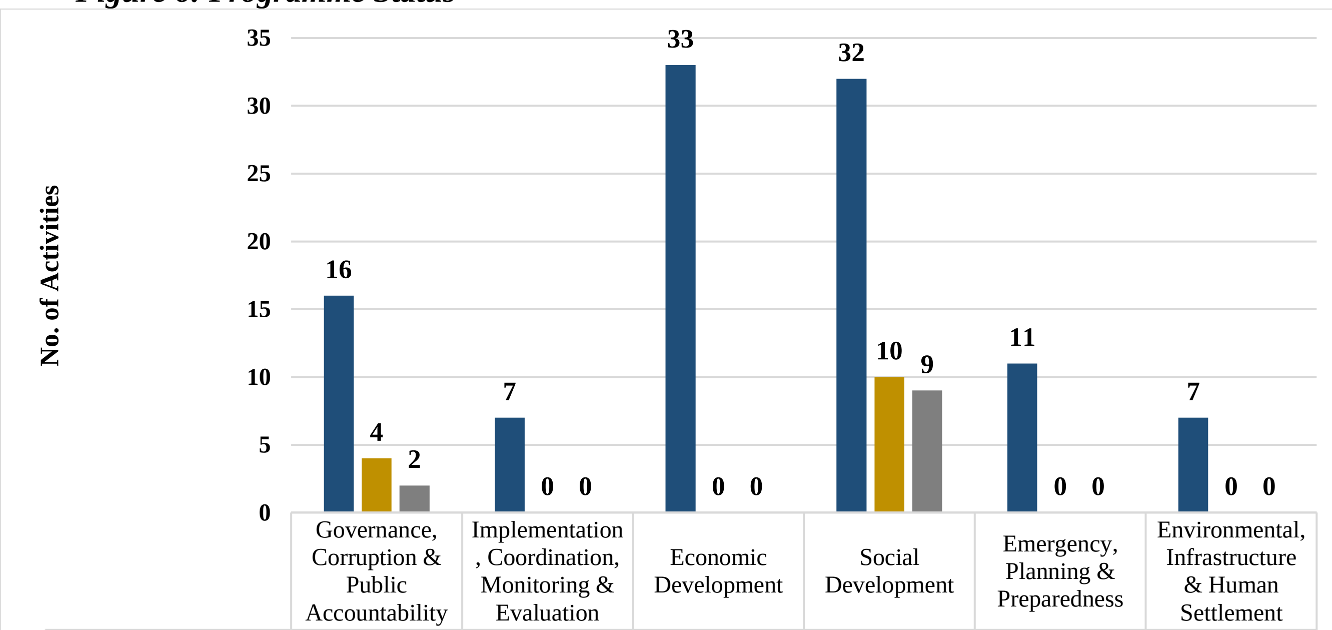
Source: District Works Department, 2025

2.2 Programme Status for 2025

For the year under review, the Assembly earmarked a total of 115 activities to be implemented. The programme status, as indicated in Figure 6 and Table 9, shows that 109 activities were implemented, representing 94.7%, with 6 activities not initiated, representing 5.1%. Of the 109 activities implemented, 6 activities were ongoing or not fully implemented as of the end of 2025. This represents 5.5% of the 94.7% of implemented activities.

Activities planned under the Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation, Economic Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement, and Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid 19 Recovery Plan) development dimensions were fully implemented.

Figure 6: Programme Status



	Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability	Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring & Evaluation	Economic Development	Social Development	Emergency, Planning & Preparedness	Environmental, Infrastructure & Human Settlement
Fully Implemented	16	7	33	32	11	7
Partially Implemented	4	0	0	10	0	0
Not Implemented	2	0	0	9	0	0

Source: Constructed with data from DPCU, 2025

The following accounted for the achievements in the implementation of the programmes by the various departments:

- Management of the Assembly ensured DPCU meetings were held quarterly to review and discuss the implementation of programmes by various Departments, Units and other Government Agencies. These meetings provided an opportunity for various Heads of

Departments/Units/Agencies to discuss the implementation challenges they faced and recommendations proposed by members to address the difficulties.

- Effective collaboration between departments/units/agencies and substructures ensured the implementation of planned activities to avoid duplication of function. This also ensured cost-effectiveness. Instances of collaboration exist between the NADMO, Forestry Commission and Physical Planning on tree planting activities, as well as the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit liaising with the substructures to undertake clean-up activities.
- Enhanced collaboration with development partners also helped in implementing activities. The Assembly collaborated with the Advocates for Community Alternatives in expanding infrastructure in the sectors of education, water and health. Additionally, O'Africa collaborated with the Social Welfare and Community Development Department in undertaking sensitisations within Saamang on child protection and supporting households with children involved in mining activities.
- Frequent engagements with stakeholders and members of the various communities to sustain their interest in the development agenda. Town Hall meetings, DCEs engagements and monitoring activities were avenues where stakeholders were engaged.
- Improved IGF mobilisation and DACF allocations further enabled the Assembly to fund a higher number of programmes.
- Capacity building training organised by the Human Resource Department and external workshop trainings helped improve staff knowledge and output in the implementation of their planned activities.

A number of challenges impeded the implementation of the 2025 Annual Action Plan. These include;

- Inadequate staffing situation for departments and units such as the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit and the Physical Planning Department. This slows the pace of implementation of activities.
- Lack of vehicles to assist the mobility of officers to communities to implement activities. Departments such as Works, Physical Planning Departments and Development Planning Unit faced challenges in ensuring development control and monitoring of physical projects.

- Though there was improvement in the mobilisation of internal funds, it remains inadequate in undertaking projects in the district.
- The non-allocation of DACF for the Agriculture Department partly hindered the desired progress in that sector. As the district is largely agrarian, specific allocations to the Agriculture Department would have been crucial to boost agricultural productivity and improve existing agricultural infrastructure.

Table 9: Programmes Register

Programme Description	Development Dimension	Amount Involved sum GH	Source of funding	Date Started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date	Outstanding balance	Implementation status		Remarks
								%	Pictures	
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION										
1. Organize 3No. statutory subcommittee, 3No. EXECO and 3No. General Assembly meetings	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	73,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	73,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
2. Organise quarterly DISEC meetings	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	10,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	10,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
3. Procurement of value books	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	50,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	40,000.00	10,000.00	90		Ongoing
4. Support periodic security operations in the district	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	50,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	50,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
5. Ensure the operation and maintenance of official vehicles and motorbikes	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	80,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	80,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
6. Organise 3No.Area Council Meetings in each of the 4 Area Councils	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	18,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	18,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
7. Construct 2No. animal pond for stray animals	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	35,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	35,000.00	0.00	100		Completed

Programme Description	Development Dimension	Amount Involved sum GH	Source of funding	Date Started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date	Outstanding balance	Implementation status		Remarks
								%	Pictures	
8. Procure printing materials, stationary, office equipment and consumables	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	210,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	210,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
9. Organize 2no. public education on road safety measures for transport unions	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	4,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	4,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
10. Provide support to national events	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	145,000.00	GoG/ Donors	01/01/25	31/12/25	145,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
11. Organize quarterly District Education Oversight Committee meetings	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	5,200.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	5,200.00	0.00	100		Completed
12. Organize quarterly district health committee meetings	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	6,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	6,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
13. Facilitate DCEs engagement with communities	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	10,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	10,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
14. Collaborate with Advocates for Community Alternative (ACA) to undertake developmental projects	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	350,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	60,000.00	190,000.00	60		Ongoing

Programme Description	Development Dimension	Amount Involved sum GH	Source of funding	Date Started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date	Outstanding balance	Implementation status		Remarks
								%	Pictures	
15. Rehabilitate the FSDA office building and operations of the sub-structure	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	80,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	0.00	80,000.00	0		Yet to be implemented
16. Organize 1No. capacity building training on smart workplace portal	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	10,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	10,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
17. Conduct 1No. orientation of national service personnel	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	5,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	0.00	0.00	0		Ongoing
18. Organize 1No. capacity building training for staff on local Government Service Protocols, MMDA bye laws and all other relevant enactments	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	12,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	12,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
19. Conduct 1No. capacity building for all staff on revenue mobilisation strategies	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	12,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	12,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
20. Hold 2No. staff durbar meetings	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	7,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	7,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
21. Conduct 1No. capacity building for staff of finance, audit, budget and revenue on financial information presentation and reporting	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	10,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	0.00	0.00	0		Yet to be implemented

Programme Description	Development Dimension	Amount Involved sum GH	Source of funding	Date Started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date	Outstanding balance	Implementation status		Remarks
								%	Pictures	
22. Organize quarterly 2025 DPCU meetings	Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	20,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	20,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
23. Organize quarterly 2025 budget committee meetings	Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	20,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	20,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
24. Organize 1No. stakeholder engagement each on the 2024 plan & budget performance & the preparation of the 2026 Annual Action Plan and composite budget	Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	30,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	30,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
25. Organize quarterly monitoring and evaluation of physical project	Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	20,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	22,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
26. Preparation of 2026 Annual Action Plan, Budget and RIAP	Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	40,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	40,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
27. Preparation of 2026-2029 MTDP	Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	100,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	100,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
28. Organize 2025 midyear Budget and Annual Action Plan review meetings	Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation	30,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	30,000.00	0.00	100		Completed

Programme Description	Development Dimension	Amount Involved sum GH	Source of funding	Date Started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date	Outstanding balance	Implementation status		Remarks
								%	Pictures	
AGRIC DEPARTMENT										
29. Attend 12 monthly Regional DDA review meetings, seminars and workshops	Economic Development	1,500.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	1,500.00	0.00	100		Completed
30. Procure 4,000 PERD coconut seedlings	Economic Development	70,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	70,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
31. Conduct 1No. training for 14 staff in basic agricultural survey procedures	Economic Development	2,750.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	2,750.00	0.00	100		Completed
32. Conduct quarterly monitoring on the implementation of government flagship programs by the DCE and DCD, DDA and DAOs	Economic Development	4,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	4,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
33. Conduct 1No. training for 20 women on GAPs to promote implementation of Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ) program	Economic Development	1,500.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	1,500.00	0.00	100		Completed
34. Conduct 1No. Research Extension Farmer Linkage Committee (RELC) meeting for 50 stakeholders (District Planning Session)	Economic Development	500.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	500.00	0.00	100		Completed
35. Hold 12 monthly agricultural performance and activity review meetings with district development Officers and AEAs	Economic Development	3,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	3,000.00	0.00	100		Completed

Programme Description	Development Dimension	Amount Involved sum GH	Source of funding	Date Started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date	Outstanding balance	Implementation status		Remarks
								%	Pictures	
36. Conduct yield studies on 5 key crops and survey of small ruminants and poultry	Economic Development	3,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	3,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
37. Undertake the collection of monthly market data	Economic Development	4,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	4,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
38. Organise 4No. plant clinic sessions for pest and disease diagnosis	Economic Development	3,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	3,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
39. Train 20 (60) women farmers GAPs in rabbit and grass cutter production	Economic Development	1,500.00	IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	1,500.00	0.00	100		Completed
40. Train 20 women poultry farmers on the application of I-2 vaccine for the prevention of Newcastle disease	Economic Development	2,890.00	Donors	01/01/25	31/12/25	2,890.00	0.00	100		Completed
41. Train 20 women group leaders on cassava processing and value addition	Economic Development	1,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	1,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
42. Build capacity of 2 FBOs (60% women) on market-oriented agriculture	Economic Development	1,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	1,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
43. Conduct 12No. surveillance on 6 scheduled diseases and collect data on animals	Economic Development	2,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	2,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
44. Conduct anti-rabies vaccination for 100 dogs and cats	Economic Development	1,200.00	IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	1,200.00	0.00	100		Completed
45. Facilitate the participation of 50 women in 1 satellite market	Economic Development	11,300.00	GoG/ Donors	01/01/25	31/12/25	11,300.00	0.00	100		Completed

Programme Description	Development Dimension	Amount Involved sum GH	Source of funding	Date Started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date	Outstanding balance	Implementation status		Remarks
								%	Pictures	
46. Establish 2 cocoyam multiplication demonstration plots	Economic Development	1,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	1,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
47. Conduct 1No. training for 20 (60% women) farmers on climate-smart agricultural technologies	Economic Development	3,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	3,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
48. Conduct 1No. training for 20 agrochemical dealers (60% women) on pesticide and fertilizer regulation and application,	Economic Development	2,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	2,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
49. Conduct 1No. training for 20 women vegetable farmers in crop nutrient and water management	Economic Development	3,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	3,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
50. Organize 1No. training for 10 women FBO leaders on farm records, price negotiation & certification	Economic Development	2,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	2,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
51. Organize 1No. training for 20 women on food safety, nutrition and hygiene	Economic Development	2,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	2,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
52. Organize mass PPR vaccination and endo and ecto parasites control in 3,000 small ruminants	Economic Development	1,500.00	IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	1,500.00	0.00	100		Completed
53. Support the establishment and running of DCACT	Economic Development	1,500.00	IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	1,500.00	0.00	100		Completed

Programme Description	Development Dimension	Amount Involved sum GH	Source of funding	Date Started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date	Outstanding balance	Implementation status		Remarks
								%	Pictures	
54. Promote direct extension services to 28,000 farmers /FBOs through regular home and farm visits to disseminate improved agricultural technologies	Economic Development	3,500.00	**GoG**	01/01/25	31/12/25	3,500.00	0.00	100		Completed
BUSINESS ADVISORY CENTRE										
55. Conduct 1No. entrepreneurship training for entrepreneurs	Economic Development	4,500.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	4,500.00	0.00	100		Completed
56. Conduct 2No. Kaizen training for entrepreneurs	Economic Development	3,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	3,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
57. Organize 1No. training on managing associations for sustenance and growth	Economic Development	3,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	3,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
58. Embark on business counselling and follow-up services for 30 businesses	Economic Development	3,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	3,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
59. Distribute start-up kits to agricultural business participants	Economic Development	7,500.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	7,500.00	0.00	100		Completed
60. Facilitate participation in BAC annual clients exhibition and trade show	Economic Development	8,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	8,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
61. Conduct 2No. soap training for unemployed women	Economic Development	4,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	4,000.00	0.00	100		Completed

Programme Description	Development Dimension	Amount Involved sum GH	Source of funding	Date Started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date	Outstanding balance	Implementation status		Remarks
								%	Pictures	
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SANITATION UNIT										
62. Promote Community – Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) through household toilet construction	Social Development	50,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	0.00	0.00	0		Yet to be initiated
63. Organize medical screening and sensitization for food and drink handlers	Social Development	15,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	15,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
64. Evacuate refuse dump and maintenance of final dumping site	Social Development	190,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	190,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
65. Organize monthly clean up exercise	Social Development	70,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	70,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
66. Undertake quarterly fumigation and disinfection exercise	Social Development	366,275.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	366,275.00	0.00	100		Completed
67. Promote WASH education in 5 selected schools and 5 communities and conduct training for WATSAN members	Social Development	50,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	50,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
68. Undertake household data collection on water and sanitation facilities in 34 communities	Social Development	35,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	0.00	0.00	0		Yet to be initiated
69. Acquire final disposal site for solid and liquid waste management	Social Development	90,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	5,000.00	85,000.00	100		Ongoing

Programme Description	Development Dimension	Amount Involved sum GH	Source of funding	Date Started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date	Outstanding balance	Implementation status		Remarks
								%	Pictures	
70. Prepare the 2024 -2028 District Environmental Sanitation Strategic Action Plan (DESSAP)	Social Development	30,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	30,000.00	0.00	40		Ongoing
71. Implement Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP) program	Social Development	56,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	56,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
72. Conduct water quality analysis on boreholes in mining areas	Social Development	60,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	60,000.00	0.00	100		Yet to be initiated
73. Conduct data collection and 1No. sensitization for scrap dealers in the district	Social Development	30,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	30,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
74. Procure 15No. refuse containers	Social Development	750,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	0.00	0.00	0		Yet to be initiated
75. Conduct 2No. Health education on the effects of illegal mining activities on the environment	Social Development	10,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	10,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
76. Undertake periodic monitoring and supervision of environmental service providers	Social Development	50,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	50,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
77. Carry out sensitization on nutrition-oriented intervention (nutrition education, nutrition counselling) for school vendors and school feeding contractors	Social Development	10,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	10,000.00	0.00	100		Completed

Programme Description	Development Dimension	Amount Involved sum GH	Source of funding	Date Started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date	Outstanding balance	Implementation status		Remarks
								%	Pictures	
78. Create awareness for target groups on their reproductive health rights including HIV/AIDS and harmful cultural practices	Social Development	5,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	5,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
79. Support PWDs with tools/equipment and logistics	Social Development	2,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	2,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
80. Undertake periodic identification and registration of PWDs, aged and vulnerable groups	Social Development	5,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	5,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
81. Provide skills training and financial support for PWDs	Social Development	10,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	10,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
82. Rescue and reintegrate street/trafficked children	Social Development	30,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	30,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
83. Carry out periodic teenage pregnancy awareness in selected schools, churches and at community gatherings	Social Development	4,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	4,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
84. Conduct periodic home, schools, churches, markets, and lorry park visits	Social Development	6,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	6,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
85. Identify and moderate child maintenance, custody, paternity, and family welfare cases	Social Development	4,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	4,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
86. Conduct quarterly monitoring and inspection of NGOs and early childhood development centers	Social Development	3,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	3,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
87. Conduct periodic sensitization on child-related issues	Social Development	6,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	6,000.00	0.00	100		Completed

Programme Description	Development Dimension	Amount Involved sum GH	Source of funding	Date Started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date	Outstanding balance	Implementation status		Remarks
								%	Pictures	
88. Carry out education for deprived and rural women on home management and childcare	Social Development	5,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	5,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
89. Organise 3No. public sensitization on the needs of vulnerable groups	Social Development	5,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	5,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
90. Mobilise communities to undertake self-help projects	Social Development	40,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	40,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
91. Carry out 4No. sensitisations on gender equality and gender-based violence against children and women	Social Development	5,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	5,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
HEALTH DIRECTORATE										
92. Conduct routine and enhanced surveillance/ active case search in NTDs and other case of public health importance	Social Development	5,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	5,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
93. Intensify public education/ campaign on HIV/AIDs (safe sex) and stigma reduction in communities,	Social Development	12,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	12,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
EDUCATION DIRECTORATE										
94. Organize quiz, debate, reading, culture, and sports competitions	Social Development	5,000.00	**GoG**	01/01/25	31/12/25	5,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
95. Organize My First Day at School.	Social Development	8,000.00	**IGF**	01/01/25	31/12/25	8,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
96. Organize SPAM and STMIE activities	Social Development	5,000.00	**GoG**	01/01/25	31/12/25	5,000.00	0.00	100		Completed

Programme Description	Development Dimension	Amount Involved sum GH	Source of funding	Date Started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date	Outstanding balance	Implementation status		Remarks
								%	Pictures	
97. Conduct sensitisation on gender-related activities (Back to school, menstrual hygiene, talk on early marriage and sex)	Social Development	12,000.00	GoG/ IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	12,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION										
98. Create awareness on disaster issues (early warning system on bushfire and upcoming rainy seasons)	Emergency Planning and Preparedness	5,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	5,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
99. Undertake periodic inspection of disaster-fighting equipment in both state agencies and private institutions	Emergency Planning and Preparedness	6,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	6,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
100. Conduct periodic monitoring of Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) and capacity building training in the various communities	Emergency Planning and Preparedness	8,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	8,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
101. Organize quarterly District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) Meetings	Emergency Planning and Preparedness	8,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	8,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
102. Organise 1No. capacity building for staff	Emergency Planning and Preparedness	2,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	2,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
103. Periodic Inspection of mined lands to ensure reclamation	Emergency Planning and Preparedness	4,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	4,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
104. Celebrate International Disaster Day Reduction	Emergency Planning and Preparedness	20,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	20,000.00	0.00	100		Completed

Programme Description	Development Dimension	Amount Involved sum GH	Source of funding	Date Started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date	Outstanding balance	Implementation status		Remarks
								%	Pictures	
105. Embark on monitoring and emergency response to disaster scenes	Emergency Planning and Preparedness	4,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	4,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
106. Identify potential disaster-prone areas and risks associated with such communities	Emergency Planning and Preparedness	5,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	5,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
107. Conduct search and rescue exercises and provide disaster relief items to affected victims	Emergency Planning and Preparedness	30,000.00	GoG/IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	30,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
108. Embark on tree planting exercises on degraded lands	Emergency Planning and Preparedness	17,000.00	GoG/ IGF/ Donors	01/01/25	31/12/25	17,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
FORESTRY COMMISSION										
109. Undertake tree planting in degraded areas and off-reserve areas of the South Scarp Forest Reserve	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	25,000.00	**GoG**	01/01/25	31/12/25	25,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
WORKS DEPARTMENT										
110. Reshape and maintain 30Km feeder roads and construct culverts	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	200,000.00	**GoG**	01/01/25	31/12/25	200,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
111. Hold monthly meeting of the Spatial Planning & Technical Sub Committee	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	53,160.00	IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	53,160.00	0.00	100		Completed

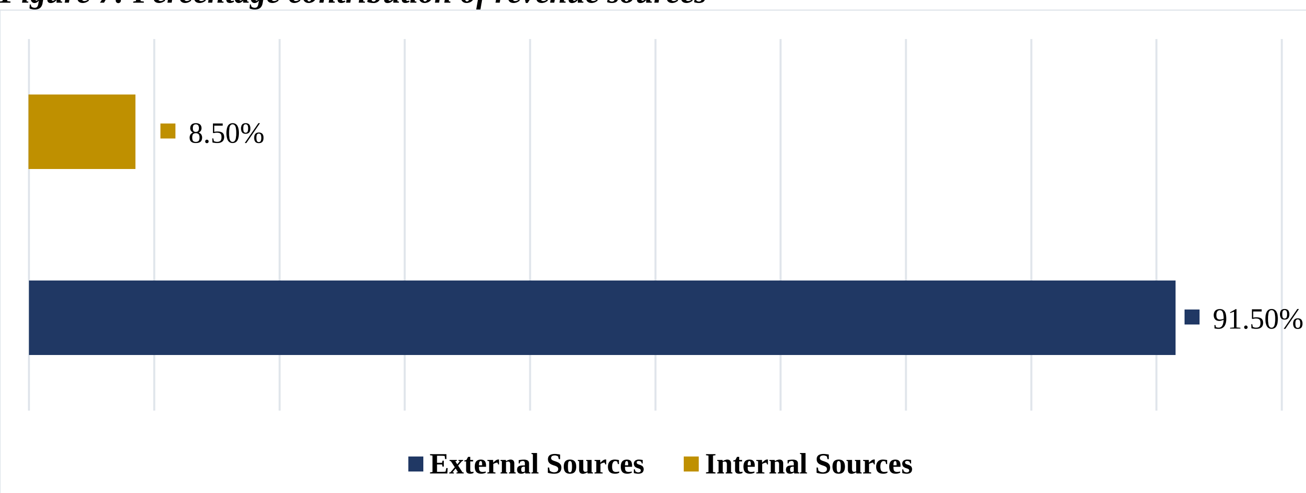
Programme Description	Development Dimension	Amount Involved sum GH	Source of funding	Date Started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date	Outstanding balance	Implementation status		Remarks
								%	Pictures	
PHYSICAL PLANNING										
112. Organize routine building inspection	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	10,000.00	IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	10,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
113. Prepare planning scheme for 4major settlement	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	200,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	200,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
114. Embark on implementation of street naming and property addressing system	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	60,000.00	IGF	01/01/25	31/12/25	60,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
115. Conduct public education on development control and building permit	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	5,000.00	GoG	01/01/25	31/12/25	5,000.00	0.00	100		Completed

2.3 Update on Funding Sources

In the implementation of projects by the Assembly, it relies on both internal and external sources of revenue. The external revenue sources, which include the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), MPs' Common Fund, Multi-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Programme (MSHAP), and the District Assembly Common Fund Responsiveness Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), constitute a greater percentage of the revenue estimates. The internal source of the Assembly is mainly the Internally Generated Funds (IGF), which constitute a small percentage of the revenue estimates.

These external revenue sources contributed to 91.5% (GHS14,131,941.4) of the revenue performance, with the internal source contributing 8.5% (GHS1,304,572.84). This clearly depicts the heavy reliance on the external source in executing the Assembly's plan, with delays and non-release of funds hugely affecting the revenue performance of the Assembly.

Figure 7: Percentage contribution of revenue sources



Source: Constructed with data from DPCU, 2025

This is reflected in the Assembly's 2025 revenue performance as it realised 53.5% (GHS15,436,514.2) of its revenue estimates. This performance is so as 50.4% (GHS12,668,155.25) of the estimated DACF was not received for the period under review.

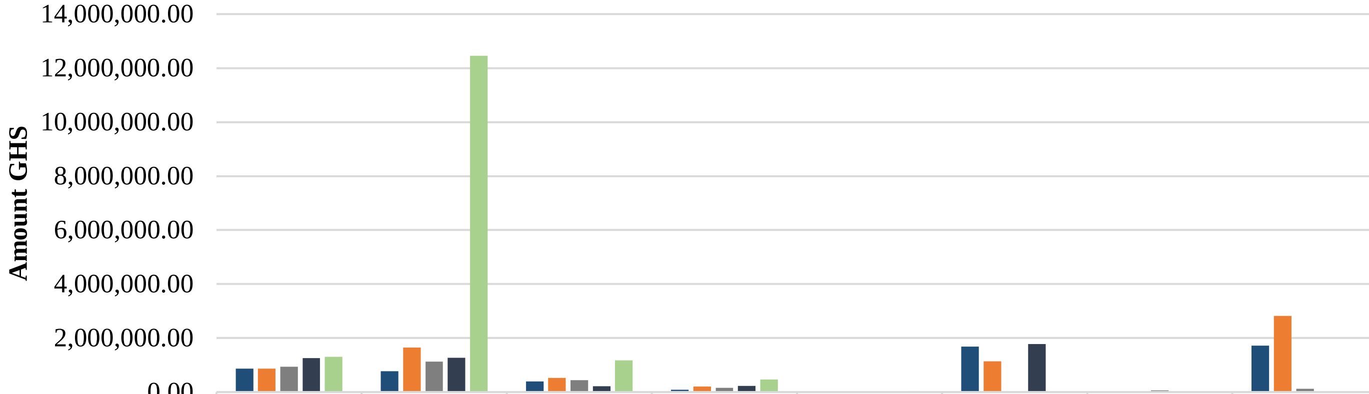
The Internally Generated Fund, though contributing only 8.4% to the overall revenue performance, performed 90.4% (GHS1,304,572.84) as against the estimated revenue of GHS1,443,608.80. Even though the target could not be met, this performance depicts a 4% improvement in IGF compared to the revenue generated internally for 2024 and 50.8% improvement as compared to 2022. This is proof of effective revenue mobilisation strategies employed by the Assembly to improve its financial resources. Table 10 and Figure 8 show the funds received from various sources by the District Assembly.

Table 10: Update on Revenue Sources

Revenue sources	Estimates					Performance				
	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
IGF	987,600.00	959,770.00	1,118,000.00	1,337,057.00	1,443,608.80	867,361.27	864,965.00	940,224.74	1,254,792.50	1,304,572.84
DACF	3,871,177.00	3,158,927.96	2,982,000.00	2,455,000.00	25,129,976.30	776,828.22	1,643,983.80	1,131,964.54	1,266,060.12	12,461,821.05
MP's CF	400,000.00	450,000.00	500,000.00	900,000.00	1,500,000.00	394,651.68	530,177.15	439,657.72	214,214.41	1,174,174.63
PWDs CF	300,000.00	400,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	600,000.00	89,127.74	199,581.04	156,667.59	228,280.14	469,517.34
MSHAP	15,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00		2,054.78	16,609.48	8,904.08	6,678.06	26,428.34
DACF -RFG	1,729,001.00	1,262,563.00	1,035,000.00	1,781,642.00	160,000.00	1,687,716.00	1,134,512.80	-	1,775,099.00	-
SIF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000.00	-	-
(CIDA/MAG)	1,757,494.47	2,311,617.93	118,197.24	-	-	1,722,419.73	2,825,041.99	118,197.24	-	-
TOTAL	**9,060,272.47**	**8,562,878.89**	**6,073,197.24**	**6,793,699.00**	**28,833,585.10**	**5,540,159.42**	**7,214,871.26**	**2,855,615.91**	**4,745,124.23**	**15,436,514.2**

Source: Budget Unit/Finance Department, 2025

Figure 8: Revenue Performance for 2021 -2025



	IGF	DACF	MPs CF	PWDs CF	MSHAP	DACF-RFG	SIF	CIDA/MAG
2021 Baseline	867,361.27	776,828.22	394,651.68	89,127.74	2,054.78	1,687,716.	0.00	1,722,419.
2022 Actual	864,965.00	1,643,983.	530,177.15	199,581.04	16,609.48	1,134,512.	0.00	2,825,041.
2023 Actual	940,224.74	1,131,964.	439,657.72	156,667.59	8,904.08	0.00	60,000.00	118,197.24
2024 Actual	1,254,792.	1,266,060.	214,214.41	228,280.14	6,678.06	1,775,099.	0.00	0.00
2025 Actual	1,304,572.	12,461,821	1,174,174.	469,517.34	26,428.34	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Constructed with data from DPCU, 2025

2.3.1 IGF Performance

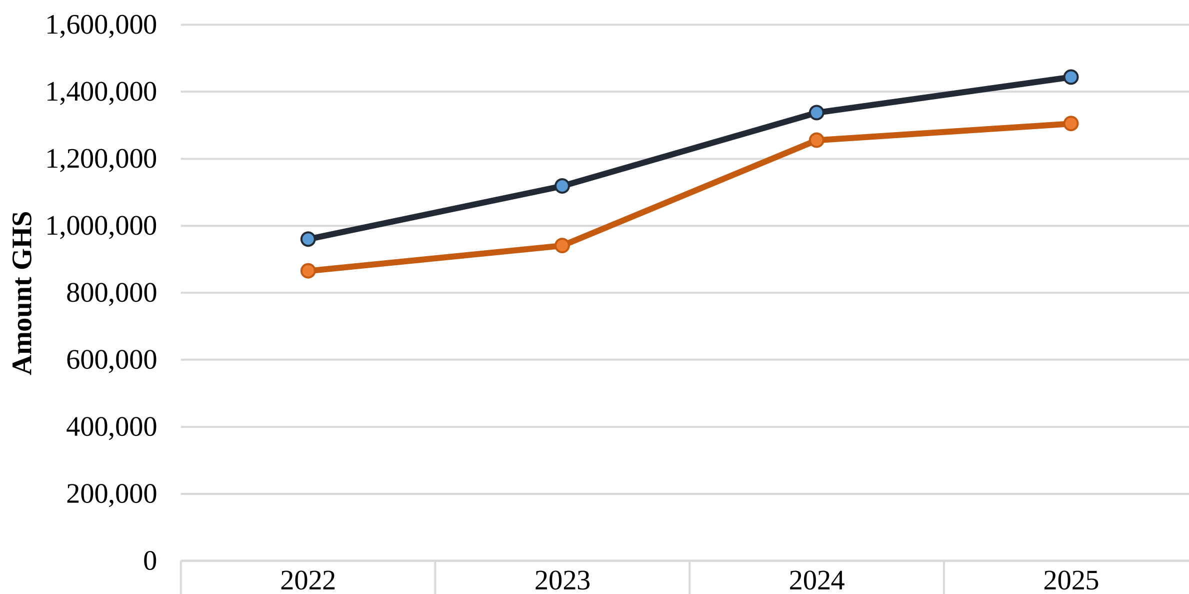
Within Assemblies, the Internally Generated Funds are the only own-sourced revenue. It consists of funds collected exclusively by or for District Assemblies. The main constituents of the IGF are income from property, lands, and royalties, rent, licenses, fees, fines, penalties, and forfeits.

The year under review saw the Assembly mobilise GHS1,304,572.84, representing 90.4% of the estimated GHS1,443,608.80.

Figure 2.7 shows the medium-term (2022-2025) performance for the IGF. Even though annual targets could not be achieved year-on-year, the trend analysis depicts an improvement in the performance of the fund. The Assembly has been able to improve its IGF by 50.8% since 2022.

There is, however, the potential to improve upon the financial situation in the area of property rates and business operating permits.

Figure 9: IGF Growth from 2022-2025



	2022	2023	2024	2025
Target	959,770	1,118,000.00	1,337,057.00	1,443,608.80
Actual	864,965.00	940,224.74	1,254,792.50	1,304,572.84

Source: Constructed with data from DPCU, 2025

2.3.2 Implications on the Attainment of District Goals and Objectives

The financial situation of the year under review, which is also the fourth and final year of the 2022-2025 planning period, has had some tangible effects on the implementation of activities and projects.

The renovation of the Hemang CHPs compound, strengthening of substructures through allocations from ceded revenue, and support provided to the health, education, and economic sectors were deliverables sourced from the IGF of the Assembly.

2.3.3 Key strategies and efforts in improving IGF

The following were efforts made to improve revenue generation in 2025:

- Activities of the Revenue Mobilization Taskforce contributed to the increase in the collection of market tolls and sales of commercial vehicle stickers, among others.
- The Internal Audit Unit and Human Resource Department conducted frequent auditing and monitoring of revenue collectors to appraise performance and address loopholes in revenue generation.
- The Human Resource Department organised training for revenue collectors and staff of the Assembly to improve their revenue generation skills
- Regular engagement of citizens on the need for them to support the development agenda of the Assembly by paying their rates and fees. Fee-Fixing, Townhall meetings, and DCE engagements provided the best avenue to bring all stakeholders on board to execute the Plan of the Assembly.
- Data on revenue items were collected and updated, which helped identify the revenue potential that exists in the district.

2.3.4 Key challenges

- Inadequate young and energetic revenue collectors.
- Inadequate logistics, such as vehicles for regular revenue collection exercises, resulted in the Assembly's inability to meet its internally generated funds targets.
- Inaccurate database and unvalued properties also resulted in the inability of the District Assembly to meet its Internally Generated Funds targets.

2.4 Update on Disbursement

Sections 12 (3) (b) and (e) of the Local Governance Act 2016 (Act 936) enjoins the Assembly to *"be responsible for the overall development of the district" and "initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district."*

Reference to the above, funds received were expended to finance ongoing and new projects, and with disbursement done in accordance with the 2025 annual budget.

For compensations, the Assembly for the year under review incurred an expenditure of GHS181,297.21, representing 4.2% of total expenditure. This expenditure exceeds the budgeted GHS177,141.50 for the period. This is the result of reviewing IGF staff salaries to motivate and boost productivity.

Also, expenditure on goods and services, which is the highest expenditure incurred, amounts to GHS2,991,120.28 and constitutes 70.1% of the total expenditure. Expenditure on goods and services did not exceeds it budgeted amount as management was shrewd in its spending.

For capital expenditure, the Assembly budgeted to invest GHS21,828,579.20 to undertake the development and maintenance of physical projects. Of this amount, GHS1,096,823.45, was invested, representing 16.5% of the total expenditure for the year. It is worth noting that even though the Assembly received GHS12,461,821.05, a major source for capital expenditure, the process to initiate physical development projects happened in the fourth quarter of the year, resulting in the low expenditure recorded.

Overall, the expenditure of the Assembly was GHS4,269,240.94, representing 14.75% of the budget expenditure amount of GHS28,927,085.20.

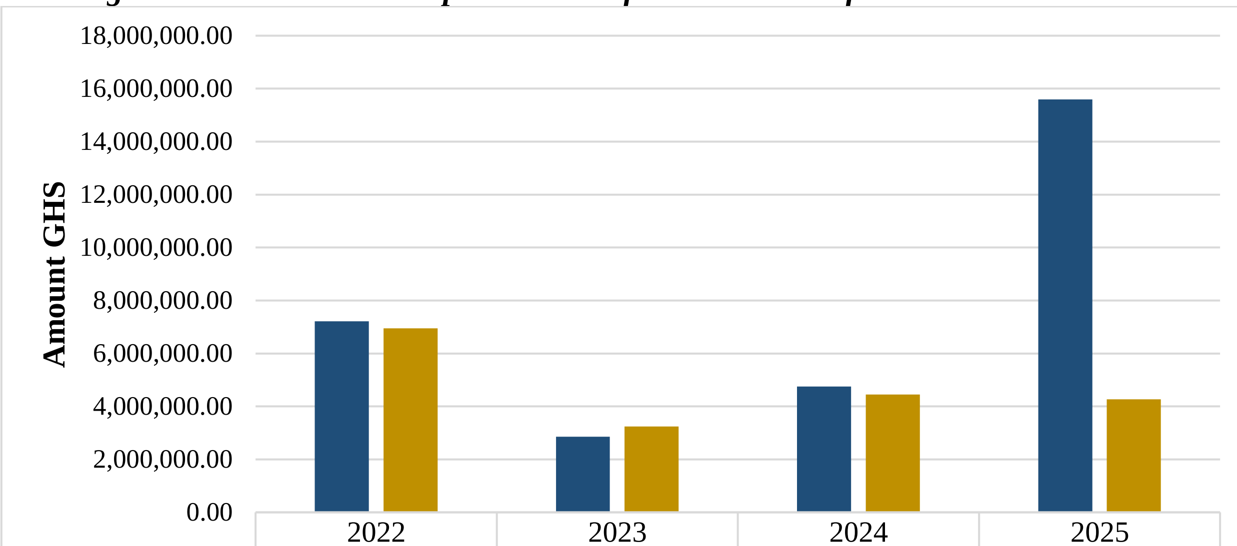
Table 11 gives a summary of the Assembly's expenditure for the year 2025. Figure 10 gives a pictorial view of the Assembly's revenue versus expenditure data.

Table 11: Update on Expenditure

Budget Items	**2021**			**2022**			**2023**			**2024**			**2025**		
	Approved	**Released**	**Expenditure**	**Approved**	**Released**	**Expenditure**	**Approved**	**Released**	**Expenditure**	**Approved**	**Released**	**Expenditure**	**Approved**	**Released**	**Expenditure**
Compensation (IGF)	1,711,020.47	1,697,289.43	1,697,289.43	2,254,492.77	2,837,347.50	2,837,347.50	157,344.00	156,266.72	156,266.72	196,000.00	180,583.36	180,583.36	177,141.50	181,297.21	181,297.21
Goods and Services	3,245,410.00	1,646,683.05	1,646,683.05	2,447,552.00	1,714,731.61	1,714,731.61	3,205,697.24	2,191,762.03	2,191,762.03	1,941,057	1,917,183.09	1,817,183.09	6,921,364.50	2,991,120.28	2,991,120.28
CAPEX	4,130,842.00	1,885,869.47	1,885,869.47	3,860,834.12	2,397,214.40	2,397,214.40	2,786,156.00	888,502.96	888,502.96	2,481,642.00	2,452,701.64	2,452,701.64	21,828,579.20	1,096,823.45	1,096,823.45
Total	**9,087,272.47**	**5,229,841.95**	**5,229,841.95**	**8,562,878.89**	**6,949,293.51**	**6,949,293.51**	**6,149,197.24**	**3,236,531.71**	**3,236,531.71**	**4,618,699.00**	**3,650,468.09**	**4,450,468.09**	**28,927,085.20**	**4,269,240.94**	**4,269,240.94**

Source: Budget Unit/Finance Department, 2025

Figure 10: Revenue and Expenditure Performance Trend from 2022-2025



	2022	2023	2024	2025
Revenue	7,214,871.26	2,855,615.91	4,745,124.23	15,595,316.49
Expenditure	6,949,293.51	3,236,531.71	4,450,468.09	4,269,240.94

Source: Constructed with data from DPCU, 2025

2.4.1 The Implication of Expenditure on District Goals and Objectives

The district made efforts not to spend beyond the budgeted expenditure during the 2025 fiscal year. The expenditure during the year under review has come with the implementation of developmental projects and programmes in all sectors to achieve the district goals of building a prosperous district, creating opportunities for all, ensuring a resilient built environment, and maintaining a peaceful and safe district.

There has been the initiation of 3No. classroom blocks, 2No. CHPS compounds with accommodation health personnel, drilling and mechanisation of 9No. boreholes and a 6-seater WC sanitary facility. Other activities such as entrepreneurial skills training for women and PWDs, training for SMEs in bookkeeping, and health durbars on malnutrition in communities, amongst others, were expended on to help achieve the district's goals.

2.4.2 Capital Budget Analysis

The Capital Expenditure budget performance for the year assesses the performance of the Assembly in executing planned capital investments. It assesses the utilisation of allocated funds for development projects to ascertain whether funds were utilised to achieve set targets.

For 2025, the district expended below its capital budget on capital projects. Out of the total budgeted amount of GHS21,828,579.21 for capital projects, GHS1,213,673.40 was spent. This indicates that a significant number of physical projects were ongoing and could not be fully completed. This partly hindered the performance of the Assembly in achieving its developmental goals.

Table 12: Capital Expenditure Budget Performance Analysis

	Estimate		**Release**	**Expenditure**	**Variations**		
Source	**Unconstrained Capex- plan (A)**	**Constrained Capex-budget (B)**	**(C)**	**(D)**	**(A-B)**	**(B-C)**	**(C-D)**
GoG	23,070,326.00	21,539,857.45	1,096,823.45	1,096,823.45	1,530,468.55	20,443,034.00	0
IGF	300,000.00	288,721.76	116,849.95	116,849.95	11,278.24	171,871.80	0
Donor	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**23,370,326.00**	**21,828,579.21**	***1,213,673.40***	***1,213,673.40***	**1,541,746.79**	**20,614,905.80**	**0**

Source: Budget Unit, 2025

2.4.3 CAPEX Budget Allocation and Implementation for Ongoing Projects

This section outlines how the Assembly allocated its CAPEX budget to ongoing projects and the extent to which these projects were executed within the budget period, as detailed in table 13. For 2025, the Assembly approved an amount of GHS21,828,579.21. Of this amount, GHS1,096,823.45 was spent on active projects.

Table 13: CAPEX budget allocation and implementation for ongoing projects

Multi-Year CAPEX throw forward			**MTBF Envelope**		**Performance**		**Details on capital projects, 2025**									
							Project									
Total Medium-Term Plan Estimate (plan)	**Annual estimate (plan)**	**Annual estimate (plan)**	**Annual Ceilings**		**Approved/ Release**	**Expenditure**	**Code**	**Name**	**Age**	**Original Estimated Cost**	**Revised**	**Expenditure to date**	**Completion status**		**Time overruns**	**Land acquisition and resettlement**
													%	**Picture**		
2022-2025	**2026**	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**	**2025**	**2025**		Construction of police station at Dwenase	1 year8 months	542,389.08	0.00	150,000.00	65		1year 2 months	Land was acquired for projects through Chiefs and Opinion leaders
34,660,071.00	24,894,412	23,370,326.00	22,385,142.02	21,539,857.45	21,828,579.21	1,096,823.45		Construction of 1No. CHPs compound with 3-Bedroom staff bungalow	2months	1,194,195.18	0.00	0.00	25		0	Land was acquired for projects through Chiefs and Opinion leaders
								Drilling and mechanization of 9No. boreholes with overhead	2months	967,975.96	0.00	469,737.00	74		0	Land was acquired for projects through Chiefs and Opinion leaders

								tank and concrete stands								
								Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom at Subrima D/A School	2months	1,1,138,997.03	0.00	367,369.20	55		0	Land was acquired for projects through Chiefs and Opinion leaders
								Construction of 1No. CHPs compound with a 3-bedroom staff bungalow at Nsuta	2months	1,564,545.83	0.00	0.00	45		0	Land was acquired for projects through Chiefs and Opinion leaders
								Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom with office and staff common room at Dadetsunya D/A JHS	2months	628,121.13	0.00	251,737.20	54		0	Land was acquired for projects through Chiefs and Opinion leaders
								Renovation of 1No. 6-unit classroom block with office and KG block for Abompe	2months	271,052.96	0.00	0.00	68		0	Land was acquired for projects through Chiefs and Opinion leaders

								Salvation Army Primary School								
								Construction of 1No. 2-unit KG block with office, storeroom, and washroom at Ayiesu Besia	2months	660,587.70	0.00	166,185.00	52		0	Land was acquired for projects through Chiefs and Opinion leaders
								Construction of 1No 6-Seater W/C Toilet and urinal facilities at Ehiamenkyene R/C Basic School	2months	621,070.86	0.00	0.00	10		0	Land was acquired for projects through Chiefs and Opinion leaders
								Repair and maintenance of 20No. Boreholes in the District	2months	775,914.00	0.00	0.00	10		0	Land was acquired for projects through Chiefs and Opinion leaders
								Drilling and mechanization of 2No. Boreholes and Drilling of 3No. Hand	2months	511,411.68	0.00	0.00	15		0	Land was acquired for projects through Chiefs and Opinion leaders

								Pump Boreholes								
								Rehabilitation of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block at Dome	2months	299,952.00	0.00	0.00	10		0	Land was acquired for projects through Chiefs and Opinion leaders
								Rehabilitation of 1No 3-Unit Classroom Block at Bomdwen Presby Primary School	2months	246,160.00	0.00	0.00	20		0	Land was acquired for projects through Chiefs and Opinion leaders

Source: DPCU, 2025

2.4.4 Cumulative CAPEX thrown forward and MTBF Envelope, 2025-2027

The cumulative CAPEX thrown forward indicates how much the Assembly intends to expend on capital projects that are planned and ongoing. The CAPEX thrown forward recorded for the period is GHS82,028,579.20, with a variation of GHS13,271,420.80. When expended, the district's infrastructure base improves significantly to ensure easy access to essential services.

Table 14: Cumulative CAPEX thrown forward and MTBF Envelope, 2025-2027

Item	Amount
Capex thrown forward	82,028,579.20
MTBF (Ceilings)	95,300,000.00
Variation	13,271,420.80

Source: Budget, 2025

2.4.5 Amount of Capital Envelope Spent on Active Projects

The table below presents the sectoral breakdown of capital expenditure on active projects for 2025. An amount of GHS10,535,040.3 was budgeted for capital projects, of which GHS303,744.09 was spent on rollover projects in the security and education sectors. Also, an amount of GHS1,399,817.55 was spent on newly initiated projects. This expenditure on capital projects represents 16.2% of the budgeted amount for capital projects. Significant budget remains unspent, indicating early project stages and potential for future project rollouts.

Table 15: Amount of Capital Envelope Spent on Active Projects

Sector	Capital Envelope Amount (GHS)	Amount Spent on Rollover Projects (GHS)	Amount Spent on New Projects (GHS)
Security	542,389.08	258,210.00	0.00
Education	4,212,747.78	45,534.09	785,291.40
Water	2,283,141.64	-	497,677.00
Health	2,875,690.96	-	116,849.95
Sanitation	621,070.86	-	0.00
Total	**10,535,040.3**	**303,744.09**	**1,399,817.55**

Source: Budget, 2025

2.4.5 Estimated Cost and Cost Overruns of Active Projects

Cost overruns occur when a project exceeds its initial budget, requiring additional funds to complete. For the projects being implemented, none of them has exceeded their initial budget to require additional funds, hence no cost overrun.

Table 16: Estimated Cost and Cost Overruns of Active Projects

Departments	Total Contract Sum (GHS)	Revised Contract Sum (GHS)	Cost overruns (GHS)	Actual Payment (GHS)	Outstanding Balance (GHS)	% Work Done
Central Administration						
Construction of 1No. police station	542,389.08	-	-	258,210.00	284,179.08	65
Education						
Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom at Subrima D/A School	1,138,997.03	-	-	367,369.20	771,627.83	55
Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom with office and staff common room at Dadetsunya D/A JHS	628,121.13	-	-	251,737.20	409,668.61	54
Renovation of 1No. 6-unit classroom block with office and KG block for Abompe Salvation Army Primary School	271,052.96	-	-	0.00	271,052.76	68
Construction of 1No. 2-unit KG block with office, storeroom, and washroom at Ayiesu Besia	660,587.70	-	-	166,185.00	494,402.70	52
Rehabilitation of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block at Dome	299,952.00	-	-	0.00	299,952.00	10
Rehabilitation of 1No 3-Unit Classroom Block at Bomdwen Presby Primary School	246,161.00	-	-	0.00	246,161.00	20
Water						
Drilling and mechanization of 2No. Boreholes and Drilling	511,411.68	-	-	0.00	511,411.68	15

of 3No. Hand Pump Boreholes						
Departments	**Total Contract Sum (GHS)**	**Revised Contract Sum (GHS)**	**Cost overruns (GHS)**	**Actual Payment (GHS)**	**Outstanding Balance (GHS)**	**% Work Done**
Repair and maintenance of 20No. Boreholes in the District	775,914.00	-	-	0.00	775,914.00	10
Drilling and mechanisation of 9No. boreholes with overhead tank and concrete stands	967,875.96	-	-	469,737.00	498,138.96	74
Health						
Construction of 1No. CHPs compound with 3-Bedroom staff bungalow at Gyampomani	1,194,295.18	-	-	0.00	1,194,195.18	25
Construction of 1No. CHPs compound with a 3-bedroom staff bungalow at Nsuta	1,564,545.83	-	-	0.00	1,564,545.83	45
Sanitation						
Construction of 1No 6-Seater W/C Toilet and urinal facilities at Ehiamenkyene R/C Basic School	621,070.86	-	-	0.00	621,070.86	10

Source: DPCU 2025

2.5 Updates on Indicators and Targets

2.5.1 Performance of Core and District-Specific Indicators

The performance of the district in achieving the national core and district-specific indicator targets has been analysed under the six development dimensions of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework, "An Agenda for Jobs II" and in line with the development goals and objectives of the Assembly as stipulated in the DMTDP (2022-2025). The analysis of the performance of these indicators spans the period of 2022 to 2025.

2.5.1.1 Economic Development Indicators

Economic development is a key driver of growth and prosperity in the district. This section assesses key economic indicators that reflect progress made in the areas of agricultural productivity, business expansion, employment creation, and revenue generation for 2025.

a. Total output in agricultural production

The Fanteakwa South District is largely agrarian with major production in maize, cassava, and plantain. The reporting year recorded increases in production quantities for selected crops and livestock, though some targets were not met. A comparison of the 2024 and 2025 years reveals both increases and declines in agricultural production. Maize decreased from 4,823mt to 3,975mt, cassava decreased from 65,471mt to 56,166mt, plantain decreased from 15,876 to 14,466mt and pepper decreased from 12,512mt to 10,163mt. This decline in staple crop production can be attributed to climate change impacts, some farmers giving out their farmlands to mining activities for quick returns and inadequate agricultural extension services, which affected farm management practices and overall yields.

For livestock production, there was an increase in production for all selected categories. Cattle, sheep, goat, pig and poultry production exceeded the set target for the reporting year, as well as being an improvement from the previous years. This growth was driven by expanded vaccination and treatment efforts, and intensified sensitisation on animal health. These initiatives aligned with the Assembly's objective to promote increased participation in livestock and poultry farming.

b. Average productivity of selected crop

The average productivity for the selected crops, namely maize, cassava, plantain and pepper, exceeded their set target. However, their performance in the reporting year compared to the other years saw a decline in productivity. This decline may be due to inadequate agricultural extension services, which affected farm management practices and overall yields.

c. Percentage of arable land under cultivation

Arable land under cultivation remained at 65% for 2025 as recorded in 2024, falling short of the target for the year. Illegal mining continues to compete with farmland, posing a threat to agricultural expansion. Measures are therefore needed to enhance land utilisation and attract youth to agriculture.

d. Number of new industries established

The district over the year faced challenges with the establishment of new industries. However, for the year under review, the Assembly saw improvements in the number of new industries created along the agriculture, industry and service sectors. A total of 95 new industries were established, comprising 25 in the agriculture sector, 30 in the industry sector and 40 in the service sector. This growth was driven by the Agriculture and Agric-Business to Entrepreneurship (AA2E) Programme, and the MSMEs Business Acceleration (MBA) Programme.

e. Number of new jobs created

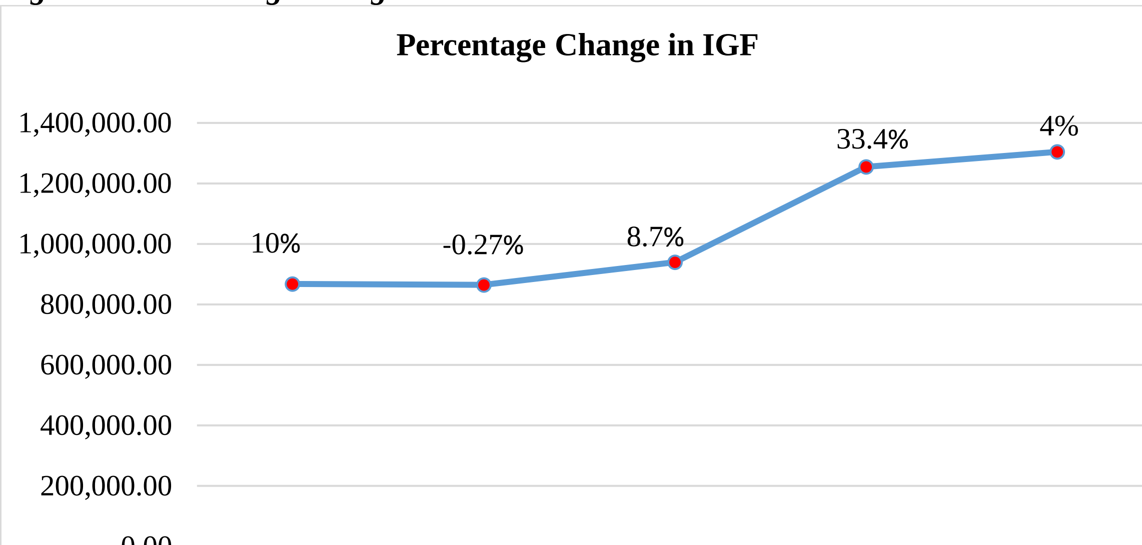
In the aspect of job creation, 111 jobs were created along the agriculture, industry and service sectors. This figure is a massive improvement from the previous years, though it falls short of the year's targets of 150. Government flagship programmes such as the Agriculture and Agric-Business to Entrepreneurship (AA2E) Programme, and the MSMEs Business Acceleration (MBA) Programme, which saw the distribution of startup kits for fish farming as well as livestock to farmers to expand their livelihoods. Also, the procurement of agro-processing equipment, such as the cassava and tomato milling machines for PWDs, contributed extensively to this progress. Notwithstanding, unemployment rates for the district continue to remain a challenge as the majority are now resorting to illegal mining activities. To address this, there is a need to strengthen local economic development policies, particularly through public-private partnerships, to establish industries (specifically in the agriculture sector) that generate employment for the growing youth population.

f. Percentage change in IGF

The IGF performance of the Assembly has improved over the medium-term period, though its performance fluctuated over time. In 2022, IGF performance realised a decline in percentage change of -0.27% as against the baseline of 10%. This was followed by an increase in performance by 8.7% in 2023 and a surge in performance to 33.4% in 2024, the highest percentage change of the period. For the 2025 period, IGF improved by 4% though the target of 8% was not achieved.

This shortfall highlights challenges in revenue mobilisation. Enhancing compliance measures, strengthening revenue collection strategies and education on the need for rate payers to fulfil their obligation are needed to improve the IGF performance in the next planning period.

Figure 11: Percentage change in IGF



	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
IGF	867,361.27	864,950.00	940,224.74	1,254,792.50	1,304,572.84

Source: Constructed with data from DPCU, 2025

2.5.1.2 Social Development Indicators

I. Education sector

a. Net enrolment ratio

Pivotal to the development and advancement of societies in all sectors is education. The district outperformed its targets for the year and the actuals for the previous years. Net enrolment for Kindergarten, Primary, JHS, and SHS improved to 73.4%, 76.3%, 58.8% and 70.86%respectively. This, however, indicates that some children of official school age are still out of school, intensifying the school lag situation of the district. Efforts must be intensified to enhance access, retention, and participation to ensure every child benefits from basic education.

b. Gender parity index

The gender parity index of 1 across all levels still has not been achieved, though significant improvements have been realised. The index stands at 0.99 and 0.98 for kindergarten and JHS, and Primary and SHS, respectively. This depicts that the balance in male and female enrolment is still not achieved. Efforts to ensure gender equality across all levels of education will be considered in the ensuing year.

c. Completion rate

Efforts to improve learners' completion rates were rigorously pursued. This saw sustained rates of completion from the 2025 academic year. The JHS level maintained a 100% completion rate, with the other levels not performing below the mark (Primary - 98.96 and SHS - 93.86%). This indicates that some students were unable to complete their education despite the sustained progress. To sustain and further improve completion rates, efforts should focus on enhancing enrolment, retention, staffing, and student well-being.

d. Pass rate

The pass rate for BECE recorded a decline from 86.5% in 2024 to 80% in 2025, with the pass rate for the WASSCE recording an improvement in performance from 83.9%in 2024 to 94.01% in 2025. Success with the pass rate is attributed to the series of mock exams conducted and periodic monitoring by the District Education Directorate. Continued support should be provided for learners to help improve performance.

e. Pupil-teacher ratio

The pupil-teacher ratio for the district for the reporting year exceeded its targets for the kindergarten, primary, and JHS levels, with only the SHS meeting its target of 1:45. This indicates that, though enrolment is increasing, the standard pupil-teacher ratio is exceeded, with teachers having to handle more students. It also implies that there is learner congestion in some classrooms of schools, hence the need to improve upon existing educational infrastructure. The district has 790 trained teachers for all levels, comprising 502 males and 288 females.

II. Health sector

a. Proportion of functional health facilities

The district has a well-functioning health system with 20 health facilities comprising CHPs compounds and health centres. For the year under review, the functioning health facilities remained at 100%. The district has no polyclinic yet, with an uncompleted Agenda 111 project at Saamang. This will significantly improve the health care system when completed and operationalised. Efforts are underway to also construct 2 new CHPs compounds at Nsuta and Gyampomani.

b. Maternal mortality ratio

Maternal mortality ratio dropped significantly from 27/100,000 live births in 2022 to 0 in 2023 and maintained through to 2025. This is a testament to the well-functioning health system within the district.

c. Malaria case fatality

The medium-term period saw no recorded cases of malaria fatality. This is a worthwhile achievement attributed to the intensive malaria control campaigns carried out by the District Health Directorate over the period.

d. Prevalence of malnutrition

Institutional records for the reporting year showed no cases for wasting, stunting and overweight. This applies to the 2022-2024 period; however, the case of underweight in babies 0-59 months for the reporting year recorded 92 cases comprising 38 males and 54 females, an increase in cases from the previous period years. This record is not encouraging, as there is a need to intensify nutrition campaigns across health facilities in the district.

e. Number of births and deaths registered

The births and deaths registry, in collaboration with the District Health Director, registered 742 births for 2025, which fell below its target of 1,370. Also, the registry registered 23 deaths, a shortfall of the targeted 300. These registered figures represent 10.4% and 76.9% increase for births and deaths for the 2025 period as against 2024. Delayed birth registrations, or reduced awareness of birth and death registration processes, are potential causes of the registry not meeting its targets.

f. Health professional-to-population ratio

The current situation of nurse-population-ratio and physician-to-patient ratio in the district stands at 1:731 and 1:19,257, respectively, with the district having 130 health professionals. This ratio depicts the shortfall in the number of health professionals within the health system of the district. Health professionals are burdened with delivering health care services, which affects productivity. There is a need for the central government to recruit additional health professionals to augment the existing staff.

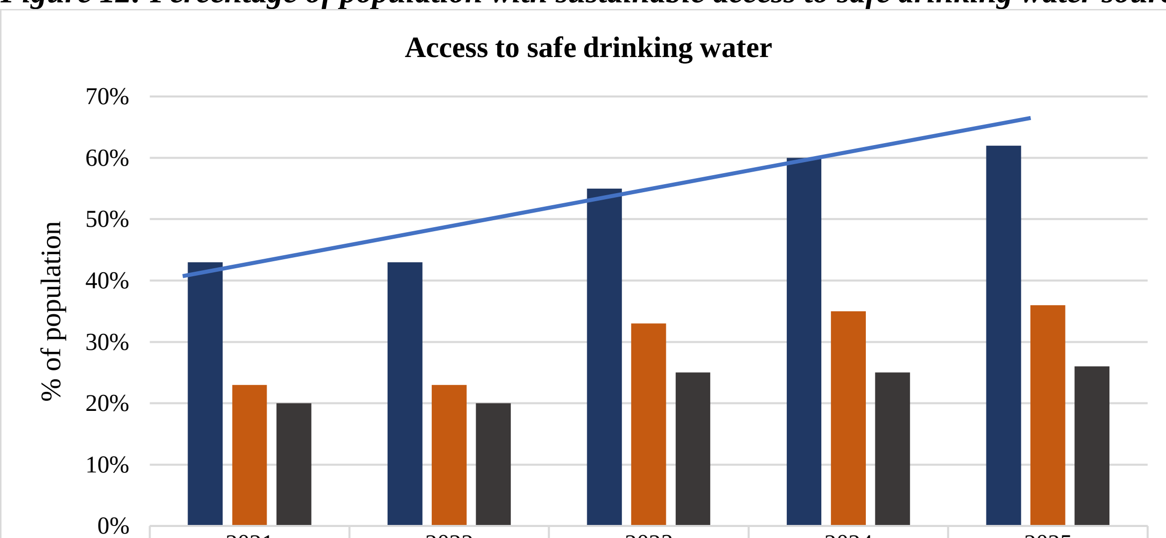
III. Water and Sanitation Sector

a. Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources

The district recorded marginal improvements in ensuring access to sustainable drinking water sources. The Assembly targeted to achieve a 70% access to safe drinking water; however, its performance fell short as it achieved 62% access. The urban areas recorded a 36% access for 2025, a marginal increase from the 35% in 2024. The rural areas still lag behind as access to safe water stands at 26%. For the medium-term period, the Assembly improved this indicator by 19%. With GWCL operations halted, the Assembly liaised with the CSWA to extend water to home of 15 applicants.

Efforts to improve this situation are underway as the Assembly has initiated the drilling and mechanising of 14No. boreholes as well as repairing 20No. existing faulty boreholes. It has also entered a partnership agreement with World Vision Ghana, which will see improvements in access to safe drinking water.

Figure 12: Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources



	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
District	43%	43%	55%	60%	62%
Urban	23%	23%	33%	35%	36%
Rural	20%	20%	25%	25%	26%

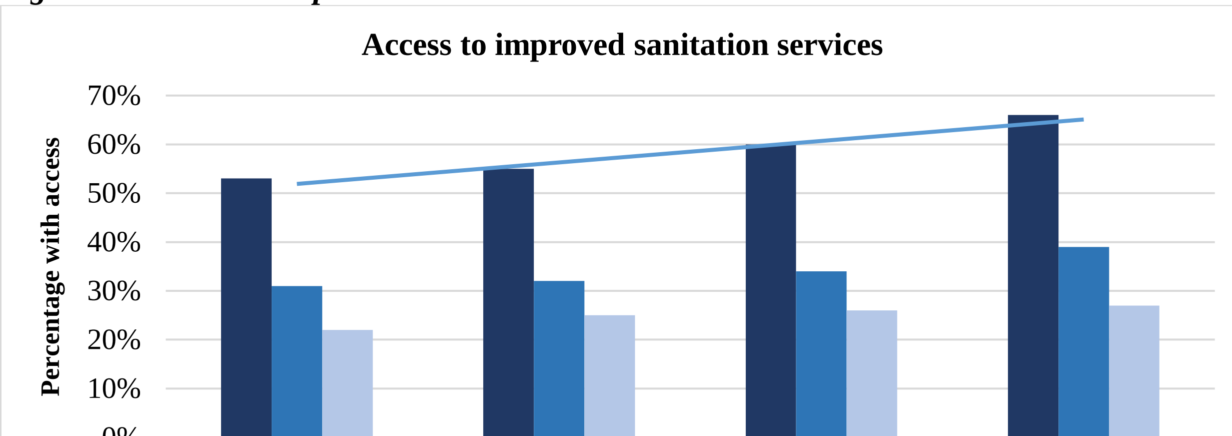
Source: Constructed with data from DPCU, 2025

b. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services

The district recorded an improved access to sanitation services in 2025, with the overall district proportion improving by 13% over the medium-term period. For the urban areas, the district recorded a 39% access for 2025, an 8% improvement from 2022, with the rural areas recording a

27% access, also depicting a 5% increase from 2022. To bridge the gap in rural areas and improve access in urban areas, public education on Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) should be intensified, with sanitary facilities expanded. Plans are underway to procure communal containers to afford community members easy access to dispose of waste.

Figure 13: Access to improved sanitation services



	2022	2023	2024	2025
District	53%	55%	60%	66%
Urban	31%	32%	34%	39%
Rural	22%	25%	26%	27%

Source: Constructed with data from DPCU, 2025

IV. Social Protection, Gender and Welfare

a. Number of recorded cases of child abuse

The Social Welfare and Community Development, as part of efforts to end abuse, violence and exploitation of all forms against children, undertook activities to protect and ensure proper development of children in the district. In achieving this, the department received and resolved cases relating to children. 92 cases were recorded by the department, with child labour being the highest recorded child abuse case, forming 33.7%, and child trafficking forming the least, with no cases recorded. Also, 23 child abuse cases, representing 25% was recorded, with child neglect forming 17.4%. Sensitisation on gender equality and gender-based violence, as well as child rights and protection need to be intensified to reduce the occurrence of these child abuse cases.

Table 17: Status of Reported Cases

Case type	Number of recorded cases	Percentage	Percentage resolved
Child abuse	23	25	86.9%
Child trafficking	0	0	0%
Child labour	31	33.7	87.0%
Family-child separation	5	5.4	100%
Sexual abuse	9	9.7	100%
Emotional abuse	8	8.7	75%
Child neglect	16	17.3	100%
Total	**92**		

Source: FSDA, Social Welfare and Community Development, 2025

b. Update of Integrated Social Services (ISS)

In the year under review, the Integrated Social Services (ISS) indicators showed progress in training programmes, outreach and case referrals but faced challenges in monitoring and service coordination. While some targets, such as LEAP outreach visits and training for case workers, were met, others, including child protection services, fell short. Challenges such as logistical constraints, insufficient resources, and difficulty in reaching rural distant populations (e.g., PWDs in rural areas) need to be addressed to enhance programme effectiveness. The decrease in some key figures indicates potential areas for strategic adjustments in programme implementation.

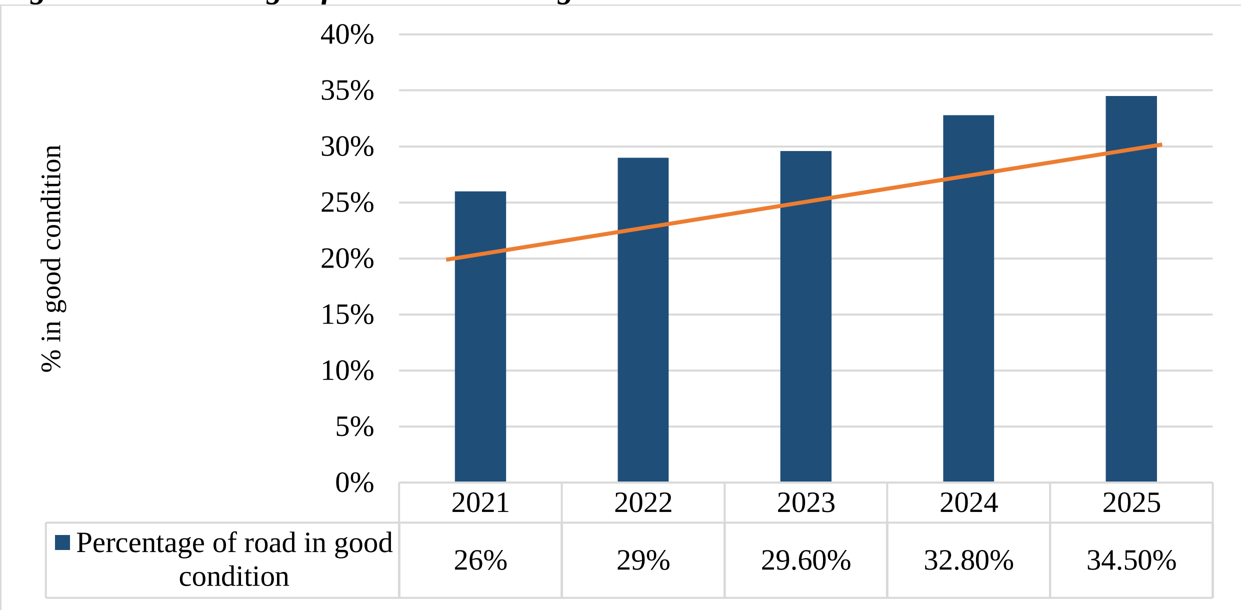
2.5.1.3 Environment, Infrastructure & Human Settlements Indicators

a. Percentage of road network in good condition

The district generally lacks a good road network. This largely hinders communities in accessing essential services, and with the economy of the district being largely agrarian, farmers are mostly affected, especially in the rainy seasons. The rocky nature of road networks within the northern section of the district has been a major hindrance to road maintenance. Despite the aforementioned, the district made some strides, improving its road network by 8.5% over the medium-term period. The district recorded marginal increases over the period, with the reporting year seeing 34.5% improvement as against 32.8% in 2024.

As one of the bread baskets of the region and nation, it will be expedient if the government considers the Fanteakwa South District in its big push project to improve road network conditions.

Figure 14: Percentage of road network in good condition



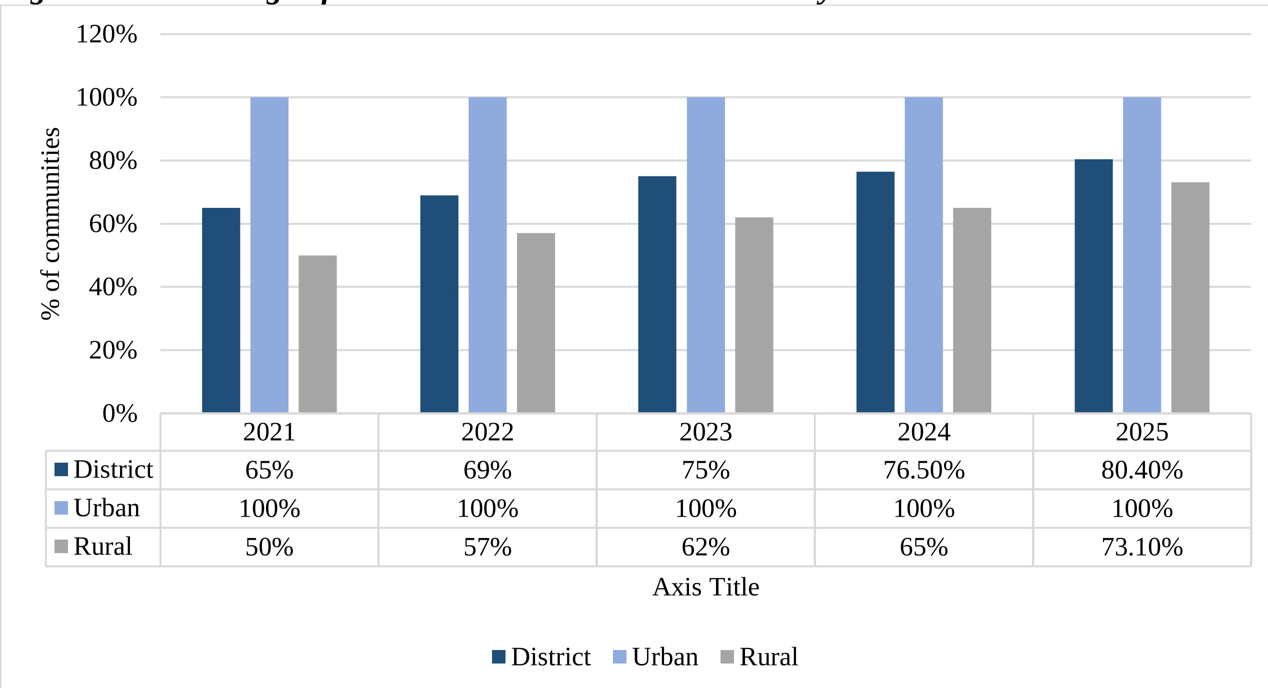
Source: Constructed with data from DPCU, 2025

b. Percentage of communities covered by electricity

The district improved its electricity coverage from 65% in 2021 to 80.4% in 2025. This represents a 15% performance in electricity coverage for the district. The urban areas of the district have all been connected to the national grid and enjoy electricity services. Extensions are needed for new sites of these urban communities. The rural areas of the district, though recording a 20.3% improvement as against the baseline year, still have communities that have no access to electricity. Most of these communities are within the northern section of the district.

The Assembly, in collaboration with ACA and ECG, extended electricity to Tei Glover and Oyerede, rural communities, for the reporting year. 33 applications were processed, for which all were provided with electricity service. The figure below depicts the trend improvement in extending electricity services.

Figure 15: Percentage of communities with access to electricity



	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
District	65%	69%	75%	76.50%	80.40%
Urban	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Rural	50%	57%	62%	65%	73.10%

Source: Constructed with data from DPCU, 2025

2.5.1.4 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability Indicators

There was a general decline in crime cases. However, cases of defilement and domestic violence remained high. These cases, with the help of relevant institutions such as the Ghana Police Service, were resolved with the culprits duly punished. The number of reported cases of crime recorded over the plan period gives an indication of citizens in the community seeing the security agency as a partner in fighting crimes and ensuring a peaceful and stable society.

The Assembly regularly provided the Police with fuel to aid patrols in the district. These successes notwithstanding, the District Police Service is understaffed

The district currently falls under 4 commands and is currently working on improving its infrastructural base to have its own district command. There is the construction of a police station at Dwenase to help boost the security situation. Also, there is the recruitment of 14 personnel through the National Youth Employment Programme to augment the existing security personnel and 20 Blue Water Guards to help combat illegalities and ensure peace, safety, and stability in the district.

Figure 16: Picture of the construction of 1No. police station

2.5.1.5 Emergency Planning and Preparedness

The NADMO strengthened emergency preparedness through risk communication, early warning dissemination, and community-level capacity building. These interventions contributed to improved awareness and response readiness in hazard-prone communities.

However, bushfires, flooding, and rainstorms continued to impact vulnerable areas due to anthropogenic factors, infrastructure deficits, and increasing climate variability.

In all, 21 communities in the district were affected by disaster incidences comprising 9 communities affected by bushfires, 7 communities affected by floods and 5 communities affected by windstorms. This record shows an increase in the number of communities affected by disasters over the last reporting year.

The Assembly, in collaboration with NADMO and the Ghana National Fire Service, ensured rapid responses to these affected communities to mitigate impacts from these occurrences, with disaster victims supported with relief items.

To reduce the high occurrence of disasters, the Assembly undertook the dredging of drains at Bosuso (a flood-prone area) and AME Zion health centres. Additionally, the Assembly is drilling 3 boreholes which will serve the Ghana National Fire Service at Osino, Nsutem and Dwenase.

Figure 17: Drilling and mechanising of boreholes

2.5.1.6 Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

The percentage of Annual Action implemented saw an improvement from 92.7% in 2024 to 95.4% in 2025. This is attributed to the extensive collaborations by DPCU members implementing the 2025 plan and budget, quarterly DPCU meetings, periodic monitoring and evaluation of ongoing projects and programmes with stakeholders, and town hall meetings with Saamang and Adjeikrom to discuss the performance of the 2024 budget and the outlook for 2026.

Figure 18: Pictures showing DPCU and town meetings

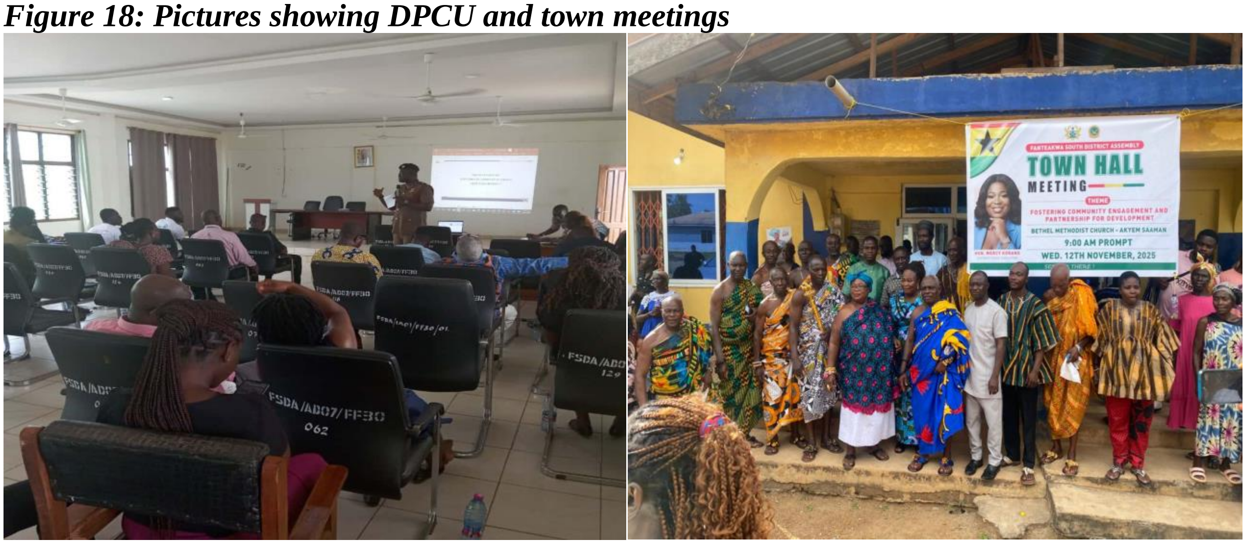


Table 18: Update on Indicators and Targets

No.	Indicator (categorized by development dimension of Agenda for Jobs (2022-2025)	Baseline (2021)	Actual (2022)	Actual (2023)	Actual (2024)	Target (2025)	Actual 2025	Key Programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges Encountered in the Year	Developmental Policy Recommendations
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS COUNTRY										
1.	**Total output in agricultural production**									
	Maize (metric tonnes)	3,960	4,503	4.920	4,823	4,920	3,795	Conducted Research Extension Farmer Linkage Committee (RELC) meeting for 50 stakeholders Conducted yield studies on 5 key crops and a survey of small ruminants and poultry Trained and sensitised women poultry farmers on the application of the I-2 vaccine to prevent Newcastle disease	Delays in the release of funds to the department from the central government Inadequate staff Poor road network between farms to market centres	Funds to the department must be released on time to facilitate the timely implementation of planned activities Adequate staff should be posted to improve the AEA-to-farmer ratio The DA should provide the needed transport means to convey produce from farms to the market
	Cassava (metric tonnes)	45,938	49,468	54,920	65,471	66,535	56,166			
	Plantain (metric tonnes)	1,859	5,321	14,286	15,876	14,286	14,466			
	Pepper (metric tonnes)	-	-	11,205	12,512	11,205	10,163			
	Cattle (population)	-	-	4,154	4,645	4,823	4,901			
	Sheep (population)	-	-	9,968	9,989	11,000	11,121			
	Goat (population)	-	-	19,114	19,734	21,425	23,421			
	Pig (population)	-	-	9,142	9,845	10,115	10,324			
	Poultry (population)	-	-	300,120	337,892	351,243	362,670			
2.	**Average productivity of selected crop (mt/ha)**									
	Maize	2.96	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.47	2.5	Promoted direct extension services to farmers/FBOs through regular		Motorbikes should be made available to AEAs who do
	Cassava	23.28	24.40	24.89	17.15	16.51	17.2			
	Plantain	N/A	N/A	7.95	8.9	7.95	8.10			
	Pepper	-	-	7.30	7.12	7.30	7.4			

3.	**Percentage of arable land under cultivation**	47%	58%	67%	65%	70%	65%	home and farm visits to disseminate improved agricultural technologies Held 12 monthly agricultural performance and activity review meetings with District Development Officers and AEAs	Some AEAs do not have a motorbike to enhance extension service delivery Poor communication network is hindering farmers from reaching out to customers leading to postharvest losses notably perishables	not have motorbikes The DA should facilitate the process of extending the communication network to address marketing issues
4.	**Number of new industries established**									
	Agriculture	1	0	0	0	40	25	AA2E (Agriculture and Agric-Business to Entrepreneurship) Fish Farming Training for startup kits was provided to beneficiaries MSMEs Business Acceleration (MBA) Training Programme	Inadequate funds to assist individuals/apprentices in establishing themselves Delays with some trainees yet to receive their start-up kits hence delaying the process of their start-ups	The government should resource the Agric department and Ghana Enterprise Agency to assist communities or FBOs set up small-scale industries to improve their livelihoods
	Industry	1	0	0	0	40	30			
	Service	1	0	0	0	50	40			
5.	**Number of new jobs created**									
	Agriculture	580	0	0	54	40	25	PWDs were provided with startup materials/tools through the DACF	Inadequate funds to assist individuals/apprentices establish themselves	Government should resource the Agric department and Ghana Enterprise Agency to assist
	Industry	3	0	0	0	40	30			
	Service	20	0	5	8	70	56			

								Distribution of Start-up Kits under the AA2E programme. Planting for Export and Development and Planting Food & jobs through the distribution of oil palm seedlings Rearing for food & jobs distribution of inputs for fish farming.		communities or FBOs set up small-scale industries to improve their livelihoods
6.	**Percentage change in IGF**	10%	-0.27%	8.7%	33.4%	8%	4%	Mounted barriers at vantage points to collect revenue Conducted frequent monitoring of revenue collectors Organised training for revenue collectors to improve their revenue generation skills	Inadequate logistics, such as vehicles for regular revenue collection exercises Inaccurate database and unvalued properties	Embark on the valuation of properties and updating revenue data. Intensify sensitisation on tax obligations in communities
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										
GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL GHANAIANS										
7.	**Net enrolment ratio**									
	Kindergarten	36	38	44.58%	70.4%	70.40	73.40	Sensitised communities on the significance of	Inadequate school infrastructure and	Construction of new classroom blocks and
	Primary	34.9	35	58.74%	75.52%	75.52	76.30			
	JHS	24.3	26	44.58%	51.87%	51.87	58.80			

	SHS				69.87%	69.86	70.86	sending their wards to school at the right age Construction of 3No. classroom block at Ayiesu Besia, Subrima & Dadetsunya Organized training workshop for students before Exams. Organised mock exams, early morning reading, Saturday classes and frequent supervision of teaching and learning activities.	teaching and learning materials Teenage Pregnancy and Early Marriages	renovation of old school blocks Strengthen monitoring activities and parental engagements
8.	**Gender parity index**									
	Kindergarten	89.5	0.93	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.99			
	Primary	85.9	0.94	0.96	1.01	0.99	0.98			
	JHS	90	0.91	1.1	0.99	1.01	0.99			
	SHS	84	0.79	0.94	1.07	1.07	0.98			
9.	**Completion rate**									
	Primary	115.1	118	86.8%	98.96%	97.96	98.96			
	JHS	110.6	115.2	82.4%	103.57%	101.57	103.57			
	SHS	84.4	84	83%	83.78%	90.96	93.86			
10.	**Pass rate**									
	JHS	67.0	71	85%	86.5%	89%	80%			
	SHS	68.8	70	66.04%	83.9%	90%	94.01%			
11.	**Proportion of functional health facilities**									
	CHPS compound	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Organised National Vaccination Campaigns (Polio,	Data management issues	Construction of hospitals or polyclinics
	Clinic	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
	Health center	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			

	Polyclinic		-	-	-	-	-	-	Point Mass Distribution and Measles Rubella) Food Demonstrations Conducted HIV/Tuberculosis Campaigns in selected communities Celebrated Breast Cancer Awareness and Mental Health Day	Lack of office space for the directorate and staff accommodation. Inadequate Technical Support visits to service delivery points. Low Vitamin A coverage in the district. High rate of anaemia in pregnancy	Posting of nurses and doctors to bridge the ratio of nurses and doctors to patients
	Hospital		-	-	-	-					
12.	**Maternal mortality ratio (institutional)**		35/100,000	27/100,000	408.9	0	0	0			
13.	**Malaria case fatality (institutional)**										
	District		0	0	0	0	0.015	0			
	Under 5		0	0	0	0	0.0075	0			
	Women (Between 15-49)		0	0	0	0	0.015	0			
14.	**Proportion of the population who have tested positive for COVID – 19**										
	District		0.59%	0	12	0	0	0			
	Male		0	0	8	0	0	0			
	Female		0	0	4	0	0	0			
15.	**Prevalence of malnutrition (Institutional) 0-59 months**										
	Wasting	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		Male	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Underweight	Total	21	3	0	0	0	92			
		Male	0	0	0	0	0	38			
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	54			
	Stunting	Total	3	0	0	0	0	0			
		Male	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Overweight	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		Male	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0			
16.	**Proportion of population with a valid NHIS card**										
	Indigents		-	-	-	-	-	-	Community registration/renewal	Co-payment in some health facilities	Co-payment issues in some health
	Informal		-	-	-	-	-	-			

	Aged	-	-	-	-			Community engagements on the new Policies of NHIA and others. Departmental education on NHIA policies	Inability to readily access some of our records on our own Difficulty in identifying exclusive records for Fanteakwa South.	facilities should be addressed. The NHIA should make some data accessible to the District Offices e.g., groping subscribers into Female/Male
	Under 18 years	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	Pregnant women	-	-	-	-	-	-			
17.	**Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources**									
	District	43%	43%	55%	60%	70%	62%	Drilled and constructed of 16No. mechanize boreholes in selected communities	Pollution of small water system due to illegal mining activities	Deliberate policy must be design towards achieving 100% access to safe drinking water in the district.
	Urban	23%	23%	33%	35%	40%	36%			
	Rural	20%	20%	25%	25%	30%	26%			
18.	**Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services**									
	District	51%	53%	55%	60%	65%	66%	Celebrated the World Toilet Day at the Saamang Community Conducted household data collection on household toilet facilities Organised clean-up exercises in selected communities	Lack of logistics such as vehicles to carry out sanitation-related activities Inadequate funds to carry out planned activities.	Funds should be made available to help contribute to achieving SDG Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)
	Urban	31%	31%	32%	34%	35%	39%			
	Rural	20%	22%	25%	26%	30%	27%			
19.	**Number of births and deaths registered**									
	Birth — Total	**54**	**57**	**1,201**	**562**	1370	742			

		Males	34	22	639	279	703	308	Outreach programmes to some of the principal towns and villages, including Osino, Abompe, Ehiamenkyene, Saamang, and Bosuso, were organised. Routine registrations in some of the various weighing centres and health centres were taken.	Lack of adequate funds and mobility to travel to remote communities for registration. Unwillingness of the populace to register births before one year and deaths before burial, especially in the Muslim communities. Lack of community volunteers to assist the department.	Management of our Health Centres should help or encourage pregnant mothers to register their babies. Religious leaders should also encourage their members to register for births and deaths occurring in their communities. Mortuary & Cemetery Enforcement: The Assembly should work with the mortuaries and the cemeteries to ensure burial permits are checked before burial. The community chiefs' involvement will also help.
		Female	20	35	562	283	662	434			
	Death	Total	**7**	**5**	**17**	**13**	300	23			
		Males	4	3	11	8	172	15			
		Female	3	2	6	5	128	8			
20.	**Number of recorded cases of child abuse**										
	Child Abuse	Total	0	2	1	**12**	**27**	23			

		Male	0	1	0	7	11	14	Conducted education & sensitisation on child abuse in selected communities Organised public education on the rights of children and domestic violence Undertook sensitisation of the public on child-related cases (child labour, child marriage, child trafficking, child abuse, maintenance and custody cases.	Inadequate funds and late release of funds for planned programmes	Increase allocation and on-time release of funds, specifically the DACF, so a good number of vulnerable groups are empowered
		Female	0	1	1	5	16	9			
	Child trafficking	**Total**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0			
		Male	0	0	0	0	**0**	0			
		Female	0	0	0	0	**0**	0			
	Child labour	**Total**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**36**	31			
		Male	0	0	0	9	22	23			
		Female	0	0	0	6	14	8			
	Family – Child Separation	**Total**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**10**	**12**	5			
		Male	0	2	1	6	8	5			
		Female	0	1	1	4	4	3			
	Sexual Abuse	**Total**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**9**	9			
		Male	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		Female	0	0	0	6	9	9			
	Emotional Abuse	**Total**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**	8			
		Male	0	0	0	0	1	2			
		Female	0	0	0	0	7	6			
	Child Neglect	**Total**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**18**	**16**			
		Male	0	0	0	4	7	4			
		Female	0	0	0	6	11	12			
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & HUMAN SETTLEMENTS											
21.	**Percentage of road network in good condition**										
	Total		**26%**	**29%**	**29.6%**	**32.8%**	**35%**	**34.5%**	Reshaped over 30 km of various town roads in selected communities	Inadequate funds to undertake road projects	Sufficient funds must be earmarked to improve road infrastructure and prompt servicing of DRIP equipment
	Urban		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**			
	Rural (Feeder Roads)		26%	29%	29.6%	32.8%	35%	34.5%			
22.	**Percentage of communities covered by electricity**										
	District		65%	69%	75%	76.5%	80%	80.4%	Collaborate with ACA and ECG to extend electricity to		Funds must be released on time to
	Rural		50%	57%	62%	65%	70%	73.1%			

	Urban		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Tei Glover and Oyerede Provision of light poles for the extension of electricity to newly developed areas in selected communities	Lack of funds to implement the planned programme	implement the plan programme
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY											
GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY											
23.	**Reported cases of crime**										
	Rape	Total	**5**	**3**	**4**	4	0	2	Police–community engagements were carried out in communities. Police personnel were assigned to vantage areas within the district to promote police visibility and deter crime offenders Conducted periodic police patrols	Inadequate logistics e.g., fuel, car, motorbikes etc. to intensify frequent patrols Inadequate police personnel to assign to vantage points and conduct frequent patrolling	Posting of police personnel to bridge the police citizen ratio gap Intensify day and night patrols Liaising with Social Welfare and Community Development and NCCE to conduct sensitization campaigns
		Male	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		Female	5	3	4	4	0	2			
	Armed Robbery	Total	**2**	**8**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**1**			
		Male	1	4	2	1	0	0			
		Female	1	4	0	1	0	0			
	Defilement	Total	**4**	**2**	**2**	**8**	**0**	**11**			
		Male	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		Female	4	2	2	8	0	0			
	Murder	Total	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**3**			
		Male	0	1	2	3	0	0			
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0			

	Drug Trafficking	Total	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**			
		Male	2	0	0	0	0	0			
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Peddling	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**			
		Male	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Drug Abuse	Total	**0**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**			
		Male	0	3	0	0	0	0			
		Female	0	3	0	0	0	0			
	Domestic Violence	Total	**79**	**18**	**5**	**99**	**0**	**52**			
		Male	22	2	2	30	0				
		Female	57	16	3	69	0				
EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS											
GOAL: MAINSTREAM EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS INTO GHANA'S DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AGENDA AT ALL LEVELS TO RESPOND TO POTENTIAL											
24.	**Number of communities affected by the disaster**										
	Bushfire		4	6	3	2	0	9	Public education on bushfire prevention	Unmotorable roads within the district make responding to	NADMO staff should be trained on new
	Floods		7	2	2	0	0	7			

	Wind/Rain/Storm	11	13	5	2	0	5	Training of community fire volunteers Joint patrols with the Fire Service Desilting of drains; Public education on waste disposal Mapping flood zones; Early warning announcements	disaster issues delayed and difficult. Inadequate funds to organise education programmes relating to disasters	technologies in identifying hazards and responding to disaster-prone areas on time Enhance early warning systems and disaster response capacities at all levels
IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION										
GOAL: IMPROVE DELIVERY OF DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES AT ALL LEVELS										
25.	**Percentage of the Annual Action Plan implemented**	96.7%	93%	94.3%	92.7%	100%	95.4%	Organised 2No. town hall meeting to discuss 2024 plan & budget performance Organised stakeholder engagement in the preparation of the 2026 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Inadequate funds and logistics in implementing planned programmes and projects	Logistics should be provided to aid in the implementation of planned activities.

Source: DPCU, 2025

NB: Data on the proportion of the population with valid NHIS cards is inaccessible as the district shares the same satellite office with the Fanteakwa North District

Data on domestic violence represents that of Fanteakwa South and Atiwa East, as data was not disaggregated by the Ghana Police Service – Anyinam.

Table 19: Performance of District-Specific Indicators

<table>
<tr><th colspan="10">District Specific Indicators</th></tr>
<tr><th>No.</th><th>Indicator (categorised by the development dimension of the Agenda for Jobs (2022-2025)</th><th>Baseline (2021)</th><th>Actual (2022)</th><th>Actual (2023)</th><th>Actual (2024)</th><th>Target (2025)</th><th>Actual (2025)</th><th>Key Programmes Undertaken during the year</th><th>Challenges encountered in the year</th><th>Policy recommendations</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>The proportion of case workers trained in child protection and family welfare</td><td>100%</td><td>100%</td><td>100%</td><td>100%</td><td>100%</td><td>100%</td><td rowspan="6">Provided support to PWDs with tools/ equipment for work through the DACF and NGOs

Undertook sensitisation of the public on child-related cases (child labour, child marriage, child trafficking, child abuse, maintenance, and custody cases.</td><td rowspan="6">Inadequate funds and late release of funds for planned programmes</td><td rowspan="6">Increase allocation and on-time release of funds, specifically the DACF, so a good number of vulnerable groups are empowered.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Number of child violence cases benefiting from social welfare/social services</td><td>20</td><td>24</td><td>5</td><td>20</td><td>15</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Number of children reached by social work/social services</td><td>230</td><td>350</td><td>385</td><td>25</td><td>65</td><td>55</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td>Number of LEAP household members on NHIS</td><td>484</td><td>484</td><td>484</td><td>484</td><td>484</td><td>484</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.</td><td>Number of outreach communities with LEAP households</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>6.</td><td>Number of people reached with child protection and SGBV</td><td>63</td><td>60</td><td>49</td><td>51</td><td>70</td><td>55</td></tr>
<tr><td>7.</td><td>Extension Agent-farmer ratio</td><td>1:321</td><td>1:4612</td><td>1:5007</td><td>1:5007</td><td>1:5001</td><td>1:5000</td><td rowspan="2">Promoted direct extension services to farmers/FBOs through regular home and farm visits to disseminate improved agricultural technologies</td><td rowspan="2">Some AEAs do not have a motorbike to enhance extension service delivery.</td><td rowspan="2">Motorbikes should be made available to AEAs who do not have motorbikes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>8.</td><td>Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery</td><td>21</td><td>25</td><td>31</td><td>22</td><td>25</td><td>27</td></tr>
</table>

9.	Pupil-Teacher Ratio									
	Kindergarten	1:56	1:57	1:58	1:51	1:29	1:30	Incentivised rural postings Community Teaching Programmes Teacher retention strategies	Inadequate training for teachers Underdeveloped teacher support systems	Recruitment of trained kindergarten teachers Monitoring and evaluation Advocacy for teacher deployment
	Primary	1:30	1:34	1:35	1:31	1:33	1:40			
	JHS	1:24	1:25	1:27	1:22	1:32	1:40			
	SHS	-	-	-	-	1:45	1:45			
10.	Doctor-to-Patient Ratio	1:20,121	1:19,786	1:19,786	1:18,984	1:15,000	1:19,257	Organised National Vaccination Campaigns (Polio, Point Mass Distribution, and Measles Rubella)	Lack of office space for the directorate and staff accommodation. Inadequate Technical Support visits to service delivery points.	Construction of hospitals or polyclinics Posting of nurses and doctors to bridge the ratio of nurses and doctors to patients
11.	Nurse-to-Patient Ratio	1:1325	1:1023	1:1023	1:769	1:450	1:731			
12.	Number of town hall meetings organised	2	2	2	2	2	2	Organised 2No. town hall meeting to discuss 2024 plan & budget performance Organised stakeholder engagement in the preparation of the 2026 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Inadequate funds and logistics in implementing planned programmes and projects	Logistics should be provided to aid in the implementation of planned activities.
13.	Number of stakeholders who participated in town hall meetings	153	124	172	154	112	153			

Source: DPCU, 2025

DACF Indicators										
No.	**Indicator (categorised by development dimension of Agenda for Jobs (2022-2025)**	**Baseline (2021)**	**Actual (2022)**	**Actual (2023)**	**Actual (2024)**	**Target (2025)**	**Actual (2025)**	**Key Programmes Undertaken during the year**	**Challenges encountered in the year**	**Policy recommendations**
1.	**Percentage coverage of portable water under**									
	Community Water and Sanitation Agency							Collaborated with CWSA to extend water to some homes	Non-operation of the GWCL	GWCL should be made operational to extend water coverage
	Ghana Water Company	-	-	-	-	-	-			
2.	**Population data**	54,634	55,268	55,911	56,559	57,122	57,213			
3.	**Total kilometres of Tarred Roads**									
	Urban (Km)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Reshaped over 30 km of various town roads in selected communities	Inadequate funds to undertake road projects	Sufficient funds must be earmarked to improve road infrastructure and prompt servicing of DRIP equipment
	Feeder (Km)	9	10.5	11.2	12.8	14	12.8			
4.	**Number of Public Health Facilities**	21	20	20	20	23	20	Organised National Vaccination Campaigns (Polio, Point Mass Distribution and Measles Rubella) Conducted HIV/Tuberculosis Campaigns in selected communities	Data management issues Lack of office space for the directorate and staff accommodation. Inadequate Technical Support visits to service delivery points.	Construction of hospitals or polyclinics Posting of nurses and doctors to bridge the ratio of nurses and doctors to patients
5.	**Number of Public Health Professionals**	153	137	143	127	150	130			

									Awareness and Mental Health Day	Low Vitamin A coverage in the district	
6.	**Number of Schools**										
	Kindergarten		37	38	41	41	41	41	Construction of 3No. classroom blocks through the DACF Collaboration with ACA to construct 3 classroom blocks	Inadequate school infrastructure and teaching and learning materials Teenage Pregnancy and Early Marriages	Construction of new classroom blocks and renovation of old school blocks Strengthen monitoring activities and parental engagements
	Primary		38	38	40	41	41	41			
	Junior High		26	29	32	35	35	36			
	SHS		2	2	2	2	2	2			
7.	**Number of Classrooms**										
	KG		70	70	70	73	73	75			
	Primary		205	205	208	208	208	208			
	JHS		80	83	102	104	104	104			
	SHS		57	57	57	79	79	79			
8.	**Enrolment**										
	KG		1,626	1,315	1,327	1,573	1,724	1,933			
	Primary		5,789	5,442	5,631	4,979	5,370	6,432			
	JHS		2,183	1,927	1,989	1,835	2,517	4,254			
	SHS		3,443	3,571	3,705	3,785	5,225	5,398			
9.	**Number of Trained Teachers**										
	KG	Male	16	17	17	21	29	30			
		Female	49	50	52	52	73	77			
	Primary	Male	59	71	84	98	149	153			
		Female	59	63	71	79	84	93			
	JHS	Male	149	139	139	132	150	158			
		Female	54	50	47	46	60	62			
	SHS	Male	110	127	133	138	141	161			
		Female	47	44	45	34	47	56			

Source: DPCU, 2025

2.6 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues

The Fanteakwa South District benefits from key development and poverty reduction programmes that, overall, aim to strengthen and build human resource capacity, protect the marginalised and vulnerable, and give them opportunities to engage in income-generating activities. These include the National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP), Free Senior High School (Free SHS), Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP), Capitation Grants, National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), and Disability Fund.

2.6.1 Ghana School Feeding Programme

The Ghana School Feeding Program (GSFP), established in 2005, aimed at improving educational outcomes and addressing malnutrition among schoolchildren. As of the end of the year, 26 public schools in the district were benefiting from the GSFP, comprising 8,716 learners, with an amount of GHS17,432 received.

By offering a reliable meal, the GSFP has successfully increased student enrollment and retention, improved school attendance, reduced absenteeism and significantly contributed to the BECE pass rate. Additionally, the program has generated direct employment for 27 school feeding contractors. This programme has also contributed largely to SDGs 2,3,4, and 8 (zero hunger, good health and well-being, quality education, decent work and economic growth respectively).

Despite its positive impact, the GSFP faces several challenges that hinder its effectiveness. One of the major obstacles is delays in the release of funds to caterers, which can disrupt the program's continuity and compromise the quality of meals provided. Moreover, the feeding fee per child is often inadequate to prepare nutritious meals due to rising food prices, making it difficult for caterers to maintain the programme's standards.

2.6.2 Capitation Grants

The capitation grant provides financial support to schools to help cover the costs of educating students. This is to contribute to improving the quality of education and reducing the financial burden on parents. The education directorate received and utilised an amount of GHS108,854.49 for 10,267 learners in the district.

2.6.3 National Health Insurance Scheme

The National Health Insurance Scheme was established in 2003, as part of efforts to achieve universal health coverage in the country. It aimed at improving access to healthcare (SDGs 3), reducing the financial burden accrued from medical care, and promoting health equity.

The period under review saw the NHIS exceed its targeted registered beneficiaries. The scheme recorded the registration of 16,530 persons. This is attributed to the expanded awareness and improved registration efforts.

District-specific segregated data, however, remains unavailable as records are managed for both Fanteakwa South and North Districts. The NHIS outfit is faced with the inability to access some records on its own, thus the difficulty in identifying exclusive records for the district.

2.6.4 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme is a social protection initiative aimed at reducing poverty and improving living standards for the most vulnerable and extremely poor households.

As of the end of 2025, 18 communities with 484 households are benefiting from the programme. The Social Welfare and Community Development department, in conjunction with the LEAP Secretariat, facilitated payment of monies to beneficiaries for the 99th payment cycle. This directly contributed to SDG 1 by striving to eradicate extreme poverty. Additionally, it helped address SDG 2 by working towards ensuring food security, promoting sustainable agriculture, and enhancing nutrition, especially for infants and those in vulnerable situations.

The communities that benefited from the programme were Pimpimso, Adjeikrom, Kplandey, Bosuso, Nsuapemso, Juaso, Saamang, Dwenase, Dome, Hemang, Gyampomani, Bepoase, Ehiamankyene, Abodobi, Yayaso, Osino, Nsutam and Nkankama.

2.6.5 National Youth Employment Programme

The Youth Employment Agency (YEA) has been instrumental in providing employment opportunities for young people in the district through its modules. As of the end of the review year, a total of 44 beneficiaries, comprising 17 males and 27 females, were engaged in 5 operational modules. These modules are centred on augmenting security efforts and providing income-generating skills for the youth. This aligns with the district's goal of providing equal opportunities for all and substantially contributing to reducing poverty levels through decent work and economic growth (SDGs 1 and 8).

Table 20: Beneficiaries of the Youth Employment Programme

No.	Name of Module	Male	Female	Total
1	Community Policing Assistants (CPA)	7	3	10
2	Fire Service Assistants	0	2	2
3	Prison Officers Assistants	1	1	2
4	Community First Respondent Assistants	3	2	5
5	Youth in Skills Training	6	19	25
Total		**17**	**27**	**44**

Source: YEA, 2025

2.6.7 Free SHS Programme

The Free SHS Programme is aimed at providing free secondary education and increasing access to secondary education regardless of financial background, and improving the quality of education. The district has two (2) schools benefiting from this initiative, namely, Osino Presby Senior High School and Nsutem Senior High School. Together, 5,398 learners benefit from the programme, which is an improvement of the 2024/2025 enrolment of 4,852. This programme has helped to improve enrolment and completion rate, reduce dropouts, ease financial burdens on parents, and advance SDGs 4 and 5 (quality education and gender equality).

With the increase in enrolment figures, infrastructure must be developed to provide the needed teaching and learning environment. The Assembly has initiated the drilling and mechanising of a borehole at the Osino Presby Senior High School to improve access to safe water. Additional infrastructure, such as dormitory and classroom blocks are needed to augment the existing ones.

2.6.8 24 Hour Economy Initiative

The Assembly for the period under review has made preparations towards the implementation of the 24-Hour Economy Initiative, a government flagship programme aimed at boosting the economic productivity and growth of local economies. The Assembly, through the Physical Planning Department in collaboration with the Osino Traditional Authority and Ghana Education Service have identified 5-acres of on the Anyinam-Osino road to implement the initiative. Processes to secure the land are ongoing.

2.6.9 Child Protection

The Fanteakwa South District Assembly, through the Social Welfare and Community Development, collaborated with the O'Africa organisation to implement child protection programmes within the Saamang community. The programme seeks to strengthen families and reintegrate separated children whose rights have been compromised due to poverty, violence and discrimination into safe, stable and loving households. For the year under review, the organisation supported 5 households, allocating financial resources to expand their businesses following an assessment, provided school kits (school uniforms, bags, shoes, etc.) to learners of the households and free medical care. This intervention has been critical in strengthening struggling households and child protection systems, and creating growth opportunities (SDGs 16,4,5 and 8).

2.6.10 Gender Based Violence Interventions

The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development carried out sensitisation programmes on gender-based violence using the medium of information centres, religious gatherings and school functions. Family planning education, women entrepreneurship training and domestic-based violence were key aspects covered. This intervention directly supports the district's goal and SDGs 5, which stipulate the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

2.6.11 Disability Funds

The utilisation of the District Assembly Common Fund stipulates that 3% of the fund be used to support Persons living with Disabilities, helping promote inclusivity and engage in livelihood-generating activities. For the year under review, the Disability Fund Management Committee, through the DACF, supported 86 PWDs consisting of 43 males and 43 females through the provision of startup kits, equipment, and building their capacity through skills training utilising an amount of GHS347,500.00. This fund has helped empower and promote social and economic inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, and disability (SDGs 10) and provide productive employment and decent work for all, including persons with disabilities.

Figure 19: Disbursement of items to PWDs

Table 21: 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	87,160.00	17,432.00	17,432	8,716
Capitation Grants	101,800.00	108,854.49	10,200	10,267
National Health Insurance Scheme	-	-	15,260	16,530
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	162,128.00	162,128.00	484	484
National Youth Employment Program	50,000.00	30,800.00	30	44
Free SHS Programme	-	-	5,225	5,398
24-Hour Economy Initiatives	6,177,194.07	-	-	-
Payment of monthly allowance to Assembly Members	421,200.00	140,400.00	27	27
Disability Funds	469,517.34	347,500.00	95	86

Source: DPCU 2025

2.7 Update on Human Resource Development and Logistics

2.7.1 Staff Strength

The progress of an organisation in achieving its set goals and objectives depends largely on the availability of an adequate number of employees, the needed logistics, and the requisite skills and knowledge of its workforce. The Fanteakwa South District Assembly has a total of 156 workers in various departments and units, representing 45.2% of the required minimum of 345 workers. While other departments are over-resourced, some other departments, such as works, agric, and central administration, have the least number of staff. This partly affects the productivity of these departments.

Periodic training and capacity-building workshops are required to ensure staff is well-resourced to undertake projects and programmes to achieve district-set goals and objectives. Notable amongst such training needs include project management, programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and record keeping.

Table 22: Staff Strength

No.	**Department**	**Requirements**		**Actual 2025**	**% Covered**	**Training Required**
		Min.	**Max.**			
1.	Coordinating Director	1	1	1	100	
	Central Admin	96	128	52	54.2	Senior Management Courses, Local Governance Acts and Protocols, Project planning and management, financial management, electronic records management, Public Procurement Act, Database management, Defensive driving, First aid and basic lifesaving skills, Health and safety protocols for the workplace/ communities and prosecutorial skills, Labour Act and HR management
2.	Education, Youth & Sport Department	34	47	20	58.8	Public school management, monitoring and evaluation, Microsoft Office Suite
3.	Health Department	71	113	34	47.8	Public health management
4.	Internal Audit Unit	5	6	7	140	Audit reporting
5.	Social Welfare and Community Development	10	11	10	100	Case management
6.	Physical planning	15	21	4	26.6	Project management & M/E
7.	Works	49	70	9	18.4	Project management & M/E
8.	Agric	43	72	7	16.3	Agribusiness and post-harvest technologies
9.	Finance/Revenue	21	33	12	57.1	Revenue mobilisation strategies
Total		**345**	**502**	**156**	**45.2**	

Source: Human Resource Department, 2025

2.7.2 Capacity Development

Training and development are essential practices for the successful execution of district goals and objectives. To achieve this, the assembly, through the Human Resource Department, facilitated three (3) capacity development training sessions on the use of the smart workplace portal, local government protocols, and revenue mobilisation strategies for 160 staff. These training programmes were in response to the training needs of various departments and units, as well as building their capacities to effectively discharge their duties. The details of the capacity building is present in table 22.

Table 23: Capacity Development

No.	Name of capacity development	Venue	Purpose of the programme	Source of Funding	Target Group	Facilitators	No. of beneficiaries		
							Total	M	F
1.	Smart Workplace Portal	Fanteakwa South DA Assembly Hall	To build the capacity of staff on the Performance Management System	DACF	All staff of the Assembly	OHLGS	60	34	26
2.	Training on Local Governance Act and Protocols	Fanteakwa South DA Assembly Hall	To educate staff on the new client service operational manual	DACF	All staff of the Assembly	Demacom Star Ent	100	59	41
3.	Revenue Mobilization Strategies	Fanteakwa South DA Assembly Hall	To orient and train Assembly Members of MMDAs on the Local Governance Act	DACF	Assembly Members	Demacom Star Ent	100	59	41

Source: Human Resource Department, 2025

2.7.3 Logistical Analysis

Logistics are essential in achieving set targets and improving performance. Its availability and functionality are key to the district working towards achieving its set goals and objectives in the MTDP. A lack or inadequacy of logistics slows or hinders the implementation of planned activities. The major logistical challenge faced by the district is the woefully inadequate vehicles to aid officers' movement in discharging their duties, as well as computers.

It is therefore recommended that the government continue to put in place measures to ensure that assemblies are well equipped with logistics to discharge their duties without delay.

Table 24: Logistics Analysis

Logistics	Required	Actual	Remarks
Computers	60	37	The assembly is faced with inadequate computers, which slows the output of work.
Printers	30	15	The printers available are manageable; however, to ensure the smooth running of offices, additional printers are required.
Projectors	4	2	The assembly will require an additional 2 projectors to meet the required
Office space	2	2	The assembly currently has a spacious office space which aids work smoothly.
Vehicles	15	8	With the initiation of the District Road Improvement Programme by the Central Government, the Assembly received equipment that has aided in the implementation of its projects, specifically road improvement and maintenance. However, available vehicles do not allow for the smooth implementation of activities**.** Activities such as monitoring and evaluation, development control, and sensitisation programmes, amongst others, mostly face delayed implementation due to this inadequacy

Source: Statistics Department, 2025

2.8 Evaluations Conducted, their Findings and Recommendations

Different types of evaluations were conducted on various projects, highlighting the methodologies, findings, and recommendations. Table 25 shows an update of the evaluation conducted during the period under review.

Table 25: Update on Evaluations Conducted

No.	Name of Evaluation	Policy/program/ project involved	Consultants or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
1	Ex-ante Evaluation	Drilling and mechanisation of 9No. borehole with concrete stands and overhead tanks for selected communities	Monitoring Team	Interviews Focus Group Discussions	Compliance with Community Water Agency guidelines No adverse environmental and social effects identified The project will increase potable water accessibility in the district.	The contractor should ensure that the project is completed within the schedule On-time release of funds by the Assembly
2.	Summative evaluation	Mid-Year Performance Review of the 2025 Composite Annual Action Plan	District Planning Coordinating Unit	Use of PowerPoint presentation Use of the participatory approach Questions and discussions	Inadequate human resource Weak inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation	Ensure public accountability through the town hall meetings to promote transparency and accountability. Involvement of stakeholders in plan preparation and implementation

Source: DPCU 2025

2.9 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluations (PM&E) Undertaken and Their Results

During the period under review, the Monitoring Team facilitated Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes in the sectors of health, water and sanitation and education. Traditional authorities, Community-Based Organisations, and project beneficiaries were engaged in different PM&E tools to monitor projects and policies. Details of the activities are shown in the table below.

Table 26: Update of PM&E Conducted

No.	Name of PM&E Tool	Policy/ programme/ project involved	Consultants or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
1.	Citizens Report Card	Educational Infrastructure	District Monitoring Team	Interviews Focus group discussions	Lack of toilet facilities encourages the truancy of learners Lack of accommodation for teachers in rural communities affects teaching and learning	Timely release of funds for completion of the project Investment in WASH facilities should be improved Accommodation challenges facing teachers in remote communities should be addressed
2.	Citizens Report Card	Health Infrastructure	District Monitoring Team	Interviews Focus group discussions	Periodic renovation works have ensured that health facilities remain in decent condition Inadequacy of health facilities, as some communities travel long distances to access health care. Inadequate health professionals who burden the few with a heavy workload.	Routine maintenance and renovation works should continue to keep the existing health facilities in good shape

No.	Name of PM&E Tool	Policy/ programme/ project involved	Consultants or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
3.	Community Score Card	Construction of a 3-unit Classroom block with ancillary facilities at Hemang SDA JHS	District Monitoring Team	Focus Group Discussions	Space improvement in school enrolment Improvement of learning and teaching	The policy should be extended to cover other needs of communities.

Source: DPCU 2025

CHAPTER THREE
WAY FORWARD

3.0 Introduction

The assessment of activities, programmes, and project implementation for the period under review indicates positive developmental achievements at all levels. However, the preparation of the reports revealed challenges faced by departments and units. This chapter details the summary of key issues that have been addressed, as well as issues that remain unresolved. It lastly gives recommendations that will provide a guide on what needs to be done going forward.

3.1 Summary of Key Issues Addressed

The following key issues were addressed during the period under review:

- The institution of various measures to improve internal revenue generation, such as the formation of a revenue mobilisation taskforce and the routine field and education exercises to improve citizen engagement in revenue mobilisation.
- The quality of data received by the District Planning Unit for the preparation of the 2025 Annual Progress Report showed significant improvement over the data received in the past. This can be attributed to the collaborative efforts by all Heads of Departments and Units to improve upon the 2024 report.

3.2 Key Issues yet to be Addressed

The following are pressing issues that are yet to be addressed

- The menace of illegal mining resulting in degraded lands. The district is faced with illegal mining activities, which have greatly affected the environmental landscape of the district. Pits have been left uncovered and have become death traps and breeding grounds for mosquitoes. These mining activities have resulted in the shutdown of the Ghana Water Company Limited operations at Osino. There is a need for the Assembly to collaborate with the relevant institutions to clamp down on the illegality, as well as reclaim degraded lands.
- The Assembly is yet to properly secure acquired lands for projects and official use by obtaining title deeds on all the lands. This has stalled the construction of the DCE’s bungalow at Abompe as the Assembly is currently involved in litigation issues relating to the project site. There is a need to commence processes for the preparation of documents

for the acquired lands to avoid litigation and encroachment going forward. The role that the Physical Planning Department can effectively handle when given funds.

- The lack of an approved layout in the district is affecting spatial planning, especially development control. The few existing layouts that covered small portions of the district capital are outdated. There is a need to allocate resources to the Physical Planning Department to address the situation.
- The organisation of project monitoring and visits to project sites require that adequate logistics, particularly vehicles, are made available to the monitoring team when required. It is recommended that the Assembly procure or provide a dedicated vehicle for project monitoring and site visits.
- Unvalued properties to aid in revenue generation. This issue has hindered the revenue performance of the district.
- The non-completion of the Agenda III hospital at Saamang. The project, which began in the erstwhile government, did not see completion. The completion of this facility will reduce the growing pressures on the AME Zion and Saamang health Centres when completed.

3.3 Recommendations

The following recommendations should be considered in the implementation of projects and programmes:

- The revenue of the district still falls short of its potential. It is recommended that the Statistics Department of the Assembly be supported to generate up-to-date data that will guide revenue generation. Also, monitoring of revenue collection and auditing of the books of revenue collectors should continue to prevent any shortfalls in revenue generation.
- The organisation of project monitoring and visits to project sites require that adequate logistics, particularly vehicles, are made available to the monitoring team when required. It is recommended that the Assembly procure or provide a dedicated vehicle for project monitoring and site visits.
- Inadequate sustainability planning has resulted in the deterioration of projects such as water facilities, school buildings and market structures that have been handed over to

the communities for use. It is therefore recommended that an adequate plan be made to commit resources in order to effectively sustain these projects. The District Water and Sanitation Committee should monitor water facilities regularly and build the capacity of the Community Water and Sanitation Teams in the various communities.

- The capacities of the District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU), especially in the areas of Strategic Planning and Financial Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, should be enhanced by organising training programmes. Management of the Assembly should provide the required resources to the DPCU to enable it to adequately discharge its mandate.
- It is recommended that both GoG and Donor Funds for programmes and projects should be released timely manner to enable the implementation agencies to carry out all proposed action plans according to scheduled timelines, since delay in the release of funds affects the smooth implementation of programmes and projects.