

ASSIN SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

2025

**PREPARED BY THE:
DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT**

JANUARY, 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
CHAPTER ONE (1)	8
1.1 Introduction.....	8
1.2 Purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) For The 2025.....	9
1.3 Processes involved in conducting Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of Activities	10
1.4 Key achievements recorded in 2025 in the areas of Education and Water & Sanitation.....	12
1.5 Summary of Achievements of the implementation of the DMTDP (2022-2025) and Annual Action Plan 2025	13
1.5.1 Details on the Annual Action Plan Implemented.....	14
1.5.2 Proportion of the DMTDP (2022-2025) implemented.....	16
1.5.3 Implications of the Achievements on the District's Goals and Objectives.....	18
1.5.4 Challenges encountered in the implementation of the DMTDP	18
CHAPTER TWO (2).....	19
M&E ACTIVITIES REPORT	19
2.1 Projects Register	19
2.2 Narrative Summary on Physical Projects.....	32
2.2.1 DACF Projects.....	32
2.2.2 GETFUND Projects	32
2.2.3 Ghana Priority Health Infrastructure Projects (Agenda 111).....	33
2.2.4 Construction of Model STEM School	33
2.2.5 Implications of Implementation Status on District Goals and Objectives	33
2.3 Narrative Summary on Programmes implementation.....	46
2.3.1 Social Development Dimension.....	46
2.3.2 Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements Dimension	46
2.3.4 Economic Dimension.....	46
2.3.5 Governance, Corruption, and Public Accountability Dimension.....	47
2.3.6 Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation (ICME) Dimension	47
2.3.7 Emergency Response Planning Dimension	47
2.3.8 Implications for District Goals and Objectives	47
2.4 Update on disbursements from funding sources	48
2.5 Analysis of Revenue Inflow and Trends.....	49



2.5.1 DACF Trend Analysis	49
2.5.2 IGF Trend Analysis.....	50
2.5.3 DACF-RFG Trend Analysis	51
2.5.4 Implications of Revenue Inflows on District Goals and Objectives	52
2.6 Update on Expenditure	52
2.6.1 Analysis of Expenditure Pattern	54
2.6.2 Compensation Trends	54
2.6.3 Goods and Services Trends.....	55
2.6.4 CAPEX Trends	56
2.7 CAPEX Budget Performance Analysis.....	58
2.7.1 CAPEX Budget Allocation and Implementation for Active Projects	58
2.8 Update on Core Indicators and Targets.....	63
2.8.1 Analysis of Core Indicators.....	76
Proportion of population with valid NHIS card.....	78
2.8.2.8 Implication of Results on District Goals and Objectives	81
2.9.1 Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)	82
2.9.2 Analysis of LEAP Register	84
2.9.3 The Ghana School Feeding Programme Enrolment (GSFP)	85
2.9.3 Analysis of School Feeding Programme.....	86
2.9.4 SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.....	87
2.9.5 Staff Strengths of Assin South District Assembly	89
2.9.6 Capacity Development	89
2.9.8 EVALUATIONS	91
2.9.9 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION (PM&E).....	93
CHAPTER THREE (3).....	94
CONCLUSION AND THE WAY FORWARD.....	94
3.1 Key Issues	94
3.2 Recommendations.....	95
3.3 Conclusion	95



LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 - Details on the Annual Action Plan Implemented	14
Table 2 - Proportion of the DMTDP implemented	16
Table 3 - Project Register, 2025	20
Table 4 - Total Number of Active Projects.....	30
Table 5 - Distribution of projects among Departments of the assemblies	30
Table 6 - Project Age Analysis	31
Table 7 - Repair and Maintenance of Existing Infrastructure.....	31
Table 8 - Programme Register	34
Table 9 - Update on Revenue Sources	48
Table 10 - Performance of the various Revenue items against their respective targets:	51
Table 11 - Update on Expenditure	53
Table 12 - MMDAs CAPEX Budget Performance Analysis.....	58
Table 13 - CAPEX budget allocation and implementation for active projects.....	59
Table 14 - Cumulative CAPEX throw forward and MTBF Envelope, 2025-2028	61
Table 15 - Amount of capital envelope spent on active projects.....	62
Table 16 - Estimated Cost and Cost overruns of Active Projects.....	62
Table 17 - Performance of Core and MMDAs Specific Indicators	64
Table 18 - Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues, 2025	82
Table 19 - List of Communities and their LEAP Beneficiary Households	82
Table 20 - The beneficiary schools under the School Feeding Programme	85
Table 21 - Staff Strengths of MMDAs	89
Table 22 - Capacity Development	90
Table 23 - Logistics Analysis	90
Table 24 - Update on evaluations conducted.....	92
Table 25 - Update on PM&E Tools used.....	93



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - Steps adopted in preparing the 2025 APR.....	10
Figure 2 - Data Validation Workshop & Review of Draft Report at a DPCU Meeting	11
Figure 3 - Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise at Assin Ningo; Construction of 6-unit classroom block	11
Figure 4 - The condition of Assin Ningo D/A Basic School prior to the construction of the 6-unit classroom block	12
Figure 5 - Before-and-after images of the water supply source serving the Assin Framase III community	12
Figure 6 - Trend Analysis of Implementation Status: 2022-2025 under the Development Dimensions	15
Figure 7 - Trend Analysis of Implementation Status of Annual Action Plan (2022-2025)	16
Figure 8 - Progress of the Overall Medium-Term Development Plan Over the Four-Year Period	17
Figure 9 - Spatial Distribution of active physical projects undertaken in 2025.....	29
Figure 10 - DACF Trends (2021-2025)	49
Figure 11 - IGF Trends (2021-2025)	50
Figure 12 - DACF-RFG Trends (2021-2025)	51
Figure 13 - Distribution of Assembly's Expenditure	54
Figure 14 - Compensation Trends (2021–2025)	54
Figure 15 - Goods and Services Trends (2021-2025)	55
Figure 16 – CAPEX Trends (2021-2025)	56



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2025 Annual Progress Report of the Assin South District Assembly presents a comprehensive assessment of the implementation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2022-2025, aligned with the national development framework, ***“Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All.”*** The report evaluates progress made across key development dimensions; economic, social, infrastructure, and governance based on monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities conducted throughout the year.

During the year under review, the Assembly achieved a strong implementation performance, executing approximately 80.3% of planned activities under the 2025 Annual Action Plan. Cumulatively, about 81.2% of the DMTDP has been implemented by the end of 2025, reflecting significant progress, although slightly below the planned 100% target. Implementation efforts were largely concentrated in the social and infrastructure sectors, emphasizing improvements in education, health, water, sanitation, and social protection. Key interventions included the construction of classroom blocks, CHPS compounds, boreholes, and other critical infrastructure aimed at enhancing service delivery and quality of life.

In the social sector, notable progress was recorded in school completion rates and gender parity, although net enrolment ratios declined at some levels. Health service delivery remained stable, with all facilities functional and zero maternal and malaria-related deaths recorded. However, challenges such as inadequate health personnel, lack of a district hospital, and logistics constraints continue to affect service delivery. The reported rise in malnutrition cases was largely attributed to improved detection and reporting systems rather than a deterioration in actual conditions.

Economic performance was mixed. While rice production exceeded targets significantly, output in key areas such as maize and livestock declined due to climate variability and operational challenges. Internally Generated Fund (IGF) mobilization improved in absolute terms but fell short of expected growth targets due to weak enforcement, inadequate data systems, and logistical constraints. Efforts to support local economic development, including MSMEs and agricultural initiatives, were also constrained by limited funding and institutional capacity.



The report also highlights improvements in governance and social protection, particularly in child protection interventions. Reported cases of child labour increased significantly due to enhanced surveillance and reporting mechanisms, reflecting improved institutional responsiveness. Similarly, crime rates generally declined, although cases of rape and defilement increased, indicating emerging social protection concerns.

Despite these achievements, the Assembly faced several implementation challenges, including delays in the release of statutory funds, inadequate logistics, and weak coordination among stakeholders, poor road networks, and limited data availability for effective monitoring. Weak linkages between planning and budgeting processes also affected the timely execution of projects.

Overall, the report concludes that while substantial progress has been made toward achieving the District's development goals, the pace of transformation remains moderate. Strengthening resource mobilization, improving inter-agency coordination, enhancing M&E systems, and addressing infrastructure and capacity gaps will be critical to sustaining progress and achieving inclusive and sustainable development outcomes in the District.

This Annual Progress Report provides a detailed account of the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan and the 2025 Annual Action Plan as at 31st December 2025. The report is structured into three chapters.

Chapter one (1) presents the general introduction, including the purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and the processes undertaken in tracking implementation.

Chapter Two (2) focuses on the monitoring and evaluation activities carried out during the year, including the assessment of programmes and projects.

Chapter Three (3) highlights key issues addressed, outstanding challenges, and the recommendations put forward by the Assembly.



CHAPTER ONE (1)

1.1 Introduction

In line with the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the National Development Planning (Systems) Act, 1994 (Act 480), and the National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (LI 2232), which mandate Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to undertake participatory development planning in consultation with sub-district structures and local communities, the Assin South District Assembly prepared its Medium-Term Development Plan (2022-2025) to guide effective implementation of development interventions.

This obligation is anchored on the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF), dubbed *Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All* ensuring alignment with broader national development priorities.

The overarching goal of the Assin South District Assembly's Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2022-2025 is to improve the quality of life of its residents through the equitable provision of services, fostering inclusive development within a framework of good governance.

The National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (L.I. 2232) further require District Planning Authorities to prepare and submit Annual Progress Reports (APRs as part of the Monitoring and Evaluation of the implementation of their District Medium-Term Development Plans (DMTDPs).

The Assin South District Annual Progress Report (APR) for 2025 presents a comprehensive account of development projects and programmes implemented during the year. It assesses the level of implementation of activities outlined in the 2025 Annual Action Plan, which represents the final year of the District's four-year Medium-Term Development Plan (2022–2025).

The report further examines the various funding sources available to the District and evaluates the efficiency and effectiveness of their utilization in advancing local development initiatives.

It provides a sectorial breakdown of expenditures, identifies key implementation challenges encountered during the year, and outlines their implications for the attainment of the District's



development goals and objectives. Based on these findings, the report offers recommendations to inform future planning, policy formulation, and implementation efforts.

This section presents a summary of the achievements recorded in the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) during the period under review. It also outlines the purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), highlights the key challenges encountered in both MTDP implementation and M&E activities, and describes the processes involved.

1.2 Purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) For The 2025

Effective monitoring and evaluation are essential to the MTDP's implementation success. This helps to ensure targeted outcomes are realized.

The District conducted Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) exercises throughout the year for several key purposes, including:

Goal of the M&E

To systematically track, assess, and provide evidence on the performance, effectiveness, and impact of programmes and interventions in order to inform decision-making, strengthen accountability, and support the efficient allocation of resources toward achieving the District's development goals.

Specific Objectives of the M&E

- Assessing the progress and effectiveness of the programme interventions in achieving their desired outcome, impact and the sustainability of the results against set objectives.
- Identify the strengths and weaknesses of the intervention to empower decision makers in improving future planning, decision-making and delivery of service.
- Enhancing project and programme accountability to donors and other stakeholders.
- Gathering feedback from all stakeholders to provide evidence-based information to make corrective adjustment for improvement.
- Identifying disparities and prioritizing areas for resource and fund allocation.
- Provide management with insights on the performance of policies, programs, and projects and the implications on the achievement of district goals and objectives.

1.3 Processes involved in conducting Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of Activities

In 2025, the Assembly adopted a participatory approach to implementing, monitoring, and evaluating its development programs.

Participatory M& E Initiative: This process included forming tailored monitoring teams, selecting indicators, setting targets, and assigning staff for data collection. Monitoring tools, such as questionnaires, were developed to gather data for analysis and reporting.

The preparation of the Annual Progress Report (APR): The APR preparation also involved a participatory process, engaging both primary and secondary stakeholders. This included an **Orientation of DPCU Members on Indicators and Discussion of APR Feedback** where inception meetings are organized for discussions of APR feedback from NDPC, and an orientation for DPCU members on new indicators, with members then providing the necessary data or information.

Presentation of Departmental Progress Reports: At each DPCU meeting, members provided updates on the progress and performance of planned activities for the year, offering insights into the current implementation status.

Data Validation Workshops and Review of Draft Report: The inputs from DPCU members and key stakeholders are crucial to the report's development. Validation workshops are held to verify the information and review the draft report to ensure consistency in reporting.

Figure 1 - Steps adopted in preparing the 2025 APR



Figure 2 - Data Validation Workshop & Review of Draft Report at a DPCU Meeting



Figure 3 - Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise at Assin Ningo; Construction of 6-unit classroom block



Hon. District Chief Executive, Hon. Presiding Member, and Assembly Members in a brief interaction with community members at Assin Ningo & Nuanua Tutuda

1.4 Key achievements recorded in 2025 in the areas of Education and Water & Sanitation

In 2025, notable progress was made in education with the construction of a 6-unit classroom block to replace a deteriorated structure at Assin Ningo D/A Basic School. Additionally, a borehole facility provided for Assin Framase III community has improved access to safe drinking water as shown in the images below:

Figure 4 - The condition of Assin Ningo D/A Basic School prior to the construction of the 6-unit classroom block



Figure 5 - Before-and-after images of the water supply source serving the Assin Framase III community



1.5 Summary of Achievements of the implementation of the DMTDP (2022-2025) and Annual Action Plan 2025

This section presents an assessment of the level of implementation of the 2025 Annual Action Plan and the cumulative progress of the 2022-2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP).

The year 2025 marks the fourth and final year of the implementation period, and the analysis is based on selected performance indicators measuring the status of activities as completed, ongoing, abandoned, or yet to start.

With respect to the implementation of the Annual Action Plan, the overall proportion of activities implemented improved from 76.4% in 2023 to 79.8% in 2024, and further to 80.3% in 2025. Although this reflects steady progress, performance fell short of the 100% target set for the year. The proportion of completed activities remained consistently high over the period, recording 82.6% in 2022, declining slightly to 74% in 2023, improving marginally to 75.6% in 2024, and settling at 75.2% in 2025. This trend indicates sustained effort in executing planned interventions, albeit with some fluctuations.

The proportion of ongoing activities declined from 4% in 2022 to 1% in 2024, but increased to 5.1% in 2025, suggesting that a number of projects initiated during the year could not be completed within the reporting period. Notably, no activities were recorded as abandoned throughout the implementation period, indicating effective project continuity and commitment to execution. Similarly, the proportion of activities yet to start reduced to 0% in 2025, demonstrating improved planning and timely commencement of interventions.

In terms of the overall Medium-Term Development Plan implementation, significant progress was recorded over the four-year period. The proportion of the MTDP implemented increased steadily from 18.5% in 2022 to 35.2% in 2023, rising further to 56.4% in 2024, and reaching 81.2% by the end of 2025. While this reflects commendable progress, it remains slightly below the 100% target, indicating that some interventions could not be fully executed within the plan period.

Overall, the total number of implemented activities increased from 93 in 2022 to 95 in 2024, before slightly declining to 94 in 2025, against planned figures of 105, 110, 119, and 117 respectively. This indicates a relatively high but not optimal implementation rate across the years.

In conclusion, the Assembly's performance in implementing the MTDP and Annual Action Plans can be described as generally strong and progressive, with notable achievements in social and



governance sectors. However, the inability to fully meet annual and cumulative targets highlights the need to address constraints such as funding delays, implementation bottlenecks, and capacity gaps to enhance future development planning and execution.

1.5.1 Details on the Annual Action Plan Implemented

The District planned to implement 117 interventions under the 2025 Annual Action Plan, supported by development partners, strengthened Internal Generated Fund (IGF) mobilization, and statutory government transfers such as the DACF. Out of the planned interventions, 94 activities were successfully implemented representing an implementation rate of approximately 80.3% of the 2025 Annual Action Plan.

Table 1 - Details on the Annual Action Plan Implemented

S/N	Development Dimension	2022		2023		2024		2025	
		Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec
1	Economic Dimension	23	22	20	14	25	20	22	16
2	Social Dimension	30	29	38	29	45	35	52	45
3	Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements	32	22	32	23	27	21	22	17
4	Governance, Corruption, and Public Accountability	07	07	11	09	12	11	11	08
5	Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation	07	07	05	05	05	05	05	05
6	Emergency Response Planning (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)	06	06	04	04	05	03	05	03
	Total	105	93	110	84	119	95	117	94

Source: ASDA, DPCU - 2025

Table 1 above indicates the distribution of implemented activities across the various development dimensions from 2022 to 2025. Overall, the Social Dimension consistently recorded the highest number of interventions throughout the period, reflecting the Assembly's strong focus on social services such as education, health, and social protection. The 45 implemented activities focused on improving health, education, poverty reduction, social protection, and water and sanitation, among other key sectors.

Under the Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Dimension, 17 activities were implemented reflecting a relatively high implementation levels, with 22 activities in 2022, peaking



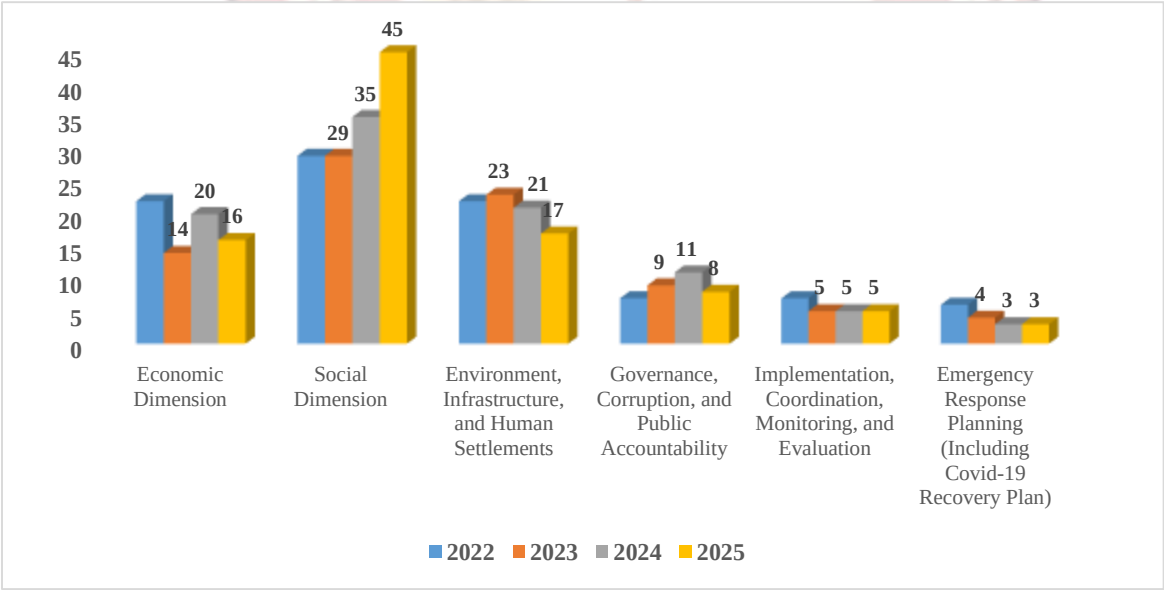
at 23 in 2023, and slightly declining to 21 in 2024 and 17 in 2025 indicating a slowdown in infrastructure-related interventions, spatial planning and human settlement development over time.

Similarly, the Economic Dimension saw fluctuations, with 22 activities implemented in 2022, decreasing to 14 in 2023, rising to 20 in 2024, and decreasing to 16 in 2025.

The Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability Dimension showed a gradual increase from 7 activities in 2022 to 11 in 2024 and declining to 8 in 2025. Meanwhile, the Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation Dimension recorded a steady decline from 7 activities in 2022 to 5 in 2025. The Emergency Response Planning Dimension also slightly decreased from 6 interventions in 2022 to 3 in 2025.

Overall, the chart indicates that most interventions over the four-year period were concentrated in the Social and Infrastructure-related sectors, reflecting the Assembly’s priority focus on social services and infrastructure development.

Figure 6 - Trend Analysis of Implementation Status: 2022-2025 under the Development Dimensions



Source: ASDA, DPCU 2025

1.5.2 Proportion of the DMTDP (2022-2025) implemented

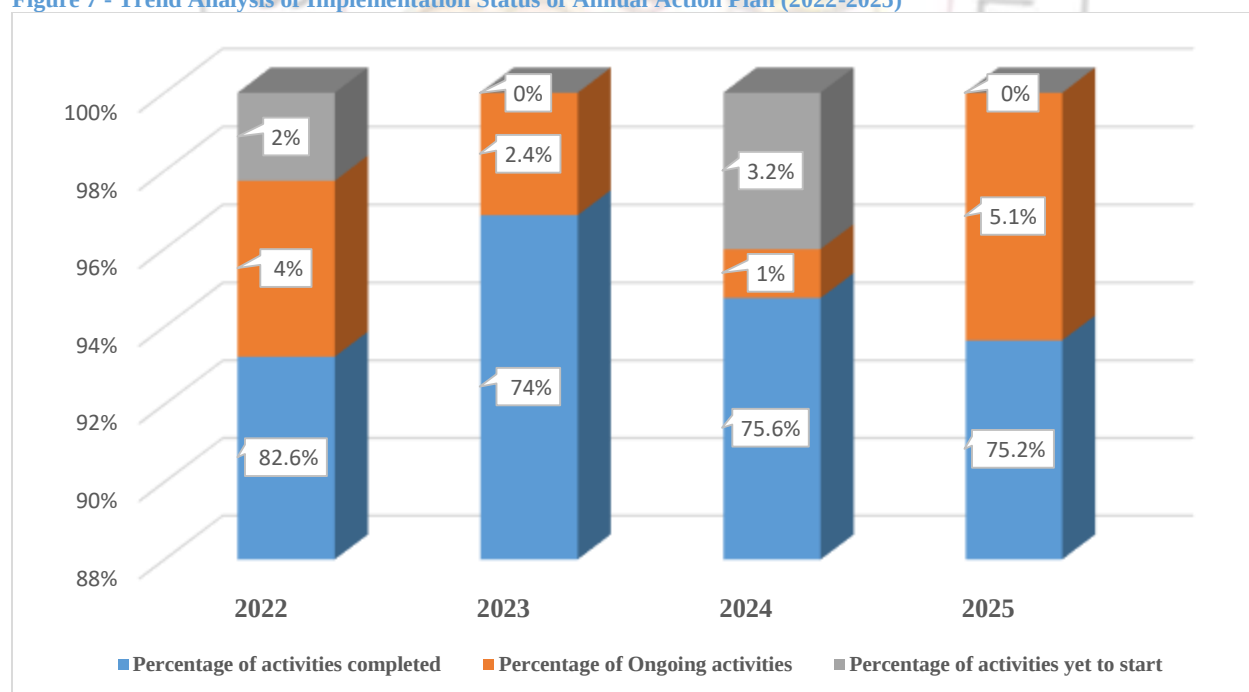
The implementation rate for the 2025 Annual Action Plan was **80.3%**. Cumulatively, this means that approximately **81.2%** of the District's Medium-Term Development Plan (2022-2025) has been completed or is currently underway as of the end of 2025, as shown below:

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	60%	88.6%	76.4%	79.8%	100%	80.3%
a. Percentage of activities completed	20%	82.6%	74%	75.6%	100%	75.2%
b. Percentage of ongoing activities	30%	4%	2.4%	1%	100%	5.1%
c. Percentage of activities abandoned	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
d. Percentage of activities yet to start	5%	2%	0%	3.2%	0%	0%
2. Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented	80%	18.5%	35.2%	56.4%	100%	81.2%

Source: ASDA, DPCU 2025

Figure 7 - Trend Analysis of Implementation Status of Annual Action Plan (2022-2025)



Source: ASDA, DPCU 2025



The chart shows the distribution of project activities by status: completed, ongoing, and yet to start, from 2022 to 2025.

Overall, the majority of activities were completed each year, though the completion rate fluctuated slightly. The highest completion rate was recorded in 2022, about 82.6% of activities were completed, 4% were ongoing, and 2% had not yet started. In 2023, the completion rate declined to 74%, while 2.4% of activities were ongoing and none remained yet to start.

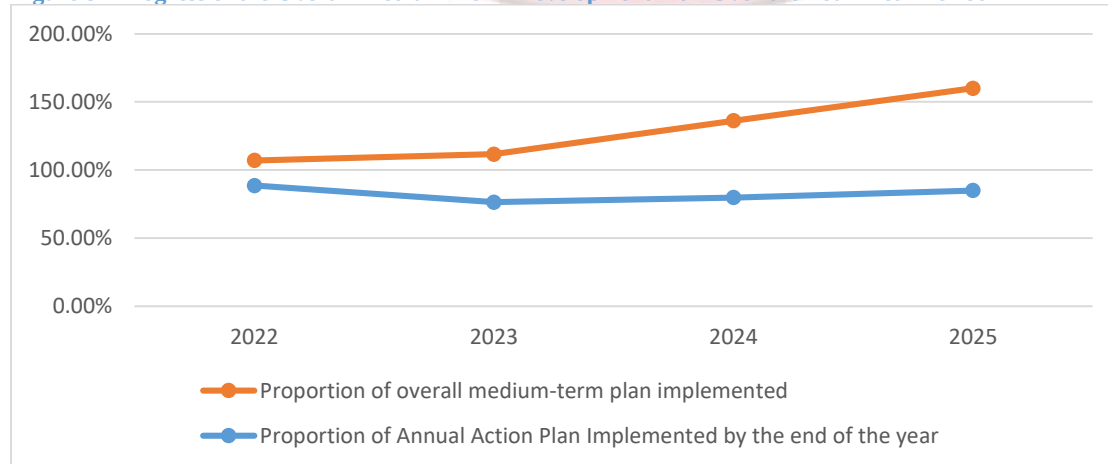
Performance improved slightly in 2024, with 75.6% of activities completed, 1% ongoing, and 3.2% yet to start. In 2025, reaching 75.2%, although the proportion of ongoing activities increased to 5.1%, and no activity was yet to begin.

In summary, despite minor fluctuations, the data indicates strong overall implementation progress, with a consistently high proportion of activities completed and relatively small shares remaining ongoing or not yet started.

With respect to the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), 81.2% of the planned activities had been implemented by the end of the fourth year. This performance is relatively below the planned target of 100% expected to be achieved by this stage of the Plan implementation period.

Figure 8 illustrates the implementation trend of the Medium-Term Development Plan over the four-year period, highlighting the steady progress made toward achieving the planned development interventions.

Figure 8 - Progress of the Overall Medium-Term Development Plan Over the Four-Year Period



Source: ASDA, DPCU 2025



1.5.3 Implications of the Achievements on the District's Goals and Objectives

The achievements under the 2022-2025 MTDP have positively contributed to improving the quality of life in the District by expanding access to essential services and promoting inclusive development. Social and infrastructure interventions have helped reduce inequalities and support vulnerable populations.

However, funding gaps, implementation delays, and capacity constraints have limited full attainment of targets, particularly in economic and infrastructure sectors. Strengthening coordination, resource mobilization, and project execution will be crucial to consolidating gains and ensuring the full realization of the District's development goals.

1.5.4 Challenges encountered in the implementation of the DMTDP

Throughout the implementation of activities outlined in the DMTDP and AAP for 2025, as well as during the monitoring and evaluation of these activities, several challenges were encountered. These challenges include:

- The untimely release of certain statutory funds, such as the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), affected the implementation of plans
- Inadequate means of transport and poor road networks in some communities make implementing some projects and programmes challenging.
- Difficulty in accessing accurate data during M&E activities and differences in reporting cycles and templates from some of the departments and agencies
- The lack of key infrastructure, such as animal control pens and a public cemetery, along with the absence of gazetted bylaws, continues to impede potential revenue generation.
- Poor collaboration among key stakeholders and some departments at times makes implementing programmes and monitoring difficult
- Weak M&E capacities of staff and inadequate office logistics
- Weak coordination and linkages between planning and budgeting processes.
- Weak development control measures limiting revenue generation from permit acquisition.



CHAPTER TWO (2)

M&E ACTIVITIES REPORT

The table presents a comprehensive status report of ongoing and completed development projects within the district, disaggregated by funding source, development dimension, and location.

The register includes key project details, such as contractor's names, funding sources, contract sums, timelines for project execution, financial status, and summary remarks on land acquisition and resettlement. The table also outlines strategies for timely completion, citizen's participation in monitoring of works, and the implementation status of each project with pictures.

Additionally, the programme register also provides an overview of programme descriptions, financial allocations, expenditures, outstanding balances, and the status of implemented programmes with pictures.

The report serves as a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tool to assess physical and financial progress, identify implementation bottlenecks, track contract performance, and inform strategic decision-making.

2.1 Projects Register

The Projects Register provides a comprehensive record of all physical projects undertaken during the 2025 review period, including ongoing (rolled-over) and abandoned projects from previous years, implemented by the Assembly and its development partners presented by table 4 below:



Table 3 - Project Register, 2025

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 monitoring of works contract	Remarks Summary on land acquisition and resettlement
												%	Pictures			
Code	Name															
DACF-RFG (DPAT III)																
N/A	Construction of Police Post	Governance corruption and Public Accountability	Adiembra	Rising Sun construction and civil engineering	269,591.54	13/06/2021	DACF-RFG	7/07/2021	7/01/2022	269,591.54	0.00	100%		Frequent monitoring	Participatory monitoring	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 15m Footbridge	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Kyinaso	Kasad Copmany Limited	56,684.00	14/02/2021	DACF-RFG	07/05/2021	05/11/2021	51,245.00	5,439	100%		Frequent monitoring	Participatory monitoring	No resettlement
DACF-RFG (DPAT VII)																
N/A	Construction of 1no. Double 1200mm Pipe Culvert & 3no. Single 900mm Pipe Culvert	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Sargentkrom & Dadieso-Kwansakwa	K. Adoumi Ventures	399,992.00	01/10/24	DACF-RFG	01/10/24	01/04/2025	399,992.00	0.00	100%		Frequent monitoring	Participatory monitoring	No resettlement
N/A	Drilling and Construction of 4No. Mechanized Boreholes with Overhead tank (Rambo 500)	Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement	Nuanua CHPS Jakai Police Station Kramokrom CHPS Jakai	Omama Damtse Ventures	343,000.00	01/10/24	DACF-RFG	01/10/24	01/04/2025	343,000.00	0.00	100%		Frequent monitoring	Participatory monitoring	No resettlement
N/A	Drilling and Construction of 3 no. boreholes (Handpump)	Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement	Gyihadze Nipahiamoa Mfantse	Omama Damtse Ventures	201,900.00	01/10/24	DACF-RFG	01/10/24	01/04/2025	201,900.00	0.00	100%		Frequent monitoring	Participatory monitoring	No resettlement
DACF PROJECTS																
N/A	Drilling and construction of 4no. Mechanized boreholes with overhead tank (Rambo 500)	Social Development	Nsuaem, Sibinso Adankwaman Assin Nkran	Larkwaps Enterrise LTD	443,260.00	24/09/25	DACF	02/10/2025	02/01/2026	398,934.00	44,326.00	90%		Timely release of funds & Frequent monitoring	Participatory monitoring	No resettlement



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 monitoring of works contract	Remarks Summary on land acquisition and resettlement
Code	Name											%	Pictures			
N/A	Construction of 1 no. 2-Unit Classroom Block with Office and store at Dadieso	Social Dimension	Dadieso	Sunshine Kyei Company LTD	524,111.70	12/09/25	DACF	19/09/2025	13/03/2026	278,616.74	245,494.96	75%		Timely release of funds & Frequent monitoring	Participatory monitoring	No resettlement
N/A	Drilling Construction of 6No. Borehole with Hand Pump at District	Social Development	Tumfokro D/A Basic School Akomanin Nuanua Krobo Framase(Nyam ebekyere) Bepokokoo Adobase	M/S Larkwaps Enterprise LTD	571,590.00	01/10/25	DACF	08/10/2025	08/04/2026	0.00	571,590.00	90%		Timely release of funds & Frequent monitoring	Participatory monitoring	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Office and Store at Ningo	Social Dimension	Ningo	M/S Larkwaps Enterprise LTD	1,111,970.23	01/10/25	DACF	09/10/2025	08/04/2026	200,000.00	911,970.23	75%		Timely release of funds & Frequent monitoring	Participatory monitoring	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Dominase	Social Dimension	Dominase	M/S Exela Brothers LTD	819,368.03	01/10/25	DACF	09/10/2025	09/04/2026	300,000.00	519,368.03	75%		Timely release of funds & Frequent monitoring	Participatory monitoring	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block at Nuanua Tutuda	Social Dimension	Nuanua-Tutuda	M/S Sunshine Kyei Limited Company	715,363.94	01/10/25	DACF	09/10/2025	10/04/2026	307,304.60	408,059.34	75%		Timely release of funds & Frequent monitoring	Participatory monitoring	No resettlement
N/A	Completion of 1No. Community-Based Health and Planning Services Compound (CHPS) at Nkubem	Social Dimension	Nkubem	Power Man Star Company LTD	491,180.03	12/09/25	DACF	19/09/2025	20/03/2026	73,677.00	417,503.03	85%		Timely release of funds & Frequent monitoring	Participatory monitoring	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Appiakrom	Social Dimension	Appiakrom	M/S Power Max Star Company LTD	792,897.57	01/10/2025	DACF	08/10/2025	09/04/2026	410,826.41	382,071.16	75%		Timely release of funds &	Participatory monitoring	No resettlement

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 monitoring of works contract	Remarks Summary on land acquisition and resettlement
Code	Name											%	Pictures			
														Frequent monitoring		
N/A	Completion of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block and Store at Adiembra	Social Dimension	Adiembra	M/S Power Max Star Company LTD	752,941.35	01/10/25	DACF	08/10/2025	10/04/2026	463,696.30	289,245.05	75%		Timely release of funds & Frequent monitoring	Participatory monitoring	No resettlement
N/A	Pavement of Nyankumasi Ahenkro Lorry Park	Economic Dimension	Nyankumasi Ahenkro	Messrs Cob Tay Construction LTD	289,495.00	30/11/2017	DACF	30/11/2017	29/05/2018	260,545.50	28,949.55	100%		Timely release of funds	Participatory monitoring	No resettlement
GETFUND																
N/A	Construction of 1no. 6 – unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities	Social Dimension	Saaman D/A pri. Sch. At Saaman	Postwum Co. Ltd P.O. Box 1194 Koforidua	140,134.50	2-Nov-10	GETFUND	10-Nov-10	2-Jul-11	98,094.15	42,040.35	70%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1no. 6 – unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities	Social Dimension	Anyinabrim Primary School	Little Light Enterprise P.O. Box NB606 Assin Fosu	192,038.02	31-Oct-11	GETFUND	10-Nov-11	29-Jun-12	134,426.61	57,611.41	70%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1no. 6 – unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities	Social Dimension	Assin Nkubem Primary School	Nyinakorah Ent. Ltd. P.O. Box 19 Mankessim	199,999.98	20-Mar-11	GETFUND	30-Mar-11	9-Sep-11	79,999.99	119,999.99	40%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1no. 6 – unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities	Social Dimension	Assin Andoe	Crystal Valley Ventures P.O.Box 87 Gomoa Apaam	199,532.68	20-Mar-11	GETFUND	25-Mar-11	9-Sep-11	129,696.24	69,836.44	65%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1no. 3 – unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities	Social Dimension	Assin Darmang	Ebko Const. Works P.O.Box 324 Darkuman	137,485.26	12-Dec-11	GETFUND	12-Dec-11	7-Apr-11	109,988.21	27,497.05	80%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement

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 monitoring of works contract	Remarks Summary on land acquisition and resettlement
												%	Pictures			
Code	Name															
N/A	Construction of 1no. 3 – unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities	Social Dimension	Assin Adiano D/A Prim. Sch.	Bo. Const. Ltd. P.O.Box AD 217 Darkuman	145,152.29	31-Oct-11	GETFUND	31-Oct-11	29-Jun-12	116,121.83	29,030.46	80%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1 No 6 – unit classroom block	Social Dimension	Kwame Amoabeng	Vappy Concrete Products P.O.Box 744 Madina – Accra	190,029.71	21-May-12	GETFUND	21-May-12	21-Dec-12	57,008.91	133,020.80	30%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1no. 6 – unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities	Social Dimension	Nyamebebu Primary School	Milex Managed Serv. Ltd. P.O. Box 1170 Cape Coast	199,704.08	1-Nov-11	GETFUND	7-Nov-11	2-Jun-12	99,852.04	99,852.04	50%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1no. 6 – unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities	Social Dimension	Ongwa/ Aworoso	Bo. Const. Ltd. P.O.Box AD 217 Darkuman	191,029.71	18-Oct-11	GETFUND	20-Oct-11	18-Apr-12	76,411.88	114,617.83	40%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1no. 3 story 18 – unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities	Social Dimension	Assin Manso	ST. PATRICK ESTATE LTD.	641,163.00	18-May-08	GETFUND	25-May-08	18-May-09	320,581.50	320,581.50	50%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1no. 6 – unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities	Social Dimension	Domeabra	Philiyanco Company Ltd	139,918.22	1-Sep-08	GETFUND	14-Sep-08	1-Mar-09	104,938.67	34,979.56	75%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1no. 2-story boys dormitory block with 23 ancillary facilities	Social Dimension	Nyankumasi Ahenkro	Egroeg Com. Ltd.	876,253.00	18-May-12	GETFUND	25-May-12	18-May-13	438,126.50	438,126.50	50%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement

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 monitoring of works contract	Remarks Summary on land acquisition and resettlement
Code	Name											%	Pictures			
N/A	Construction of 6 – unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities	Social Dimension	Assin Dawumako	Asobre Mines & Const. Ltd	198,936.00	18-Oct-11	GETFUND	20-Oct-11	18-Apr-12	79,574.40	119,361.60	40%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 6 – unit classroom block	Social Dimension	Assin Jakai	Obifod Co. Ltd	161,595.45	18-Jul-11	GETFUND	20-Jul-11	18-Feb-12	80,797.73	80,797.73	50%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 18 – unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities at Nyankumasi Ahenkro SHS	Social Dimension	Nyankumasi Ahenkro	Boakye Mensa Const. Ltd	744,875.26	18-Jul-11	GETFUND	20-Jul-11	18-Feb-12	223,462.58	521,412.68	30%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 3 – unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities	Social Dimension	Assin Tumfoko	E-Days Company Ltd	127,695.41	1-May-08	GETFUND	5-May-08	14-Nov-08	38,308.62	89,386.79	30%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1 No 3 – unit classroom block	Social Dimension	Seseko	Maska const. Works Ltd.	35,427.09	26-Sep-08	GETFUND	30-Sep-08	26-Mar-09	14,170.84	21,256.25	40%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 6 – unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities	Social Dimension	Ochisu	Farancleb Enterprise	74,555.25	21-Sep-07	GETFUND	30-Sep-07	14-Feb-08	37,277.63	37,277.63	50%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of teacher's Accomodation	Social Dimension	Atia Labadi	Obaakwaa Enterprise Ltd. (Ababe Const. Ltd)	73,074.00	21-Sep-07	GETFUND	30-Sep-07	14-Mar-08	36,537.00	109,611.00	50%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1 No. 3 – unit classroom block	Social Dimension	Assin Odumase	Amazen Cost. Ltd.	128,415.36	21-Sep-07	GETFUND	30-Sep-07	14-Mar-08	109,153.06	19,262.30	85%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1No. 6 – unit classroom block with	Social Dimension	Kruwa	Pumpprint Ltd.	156,254.39	21-Sep-07	GETFUND	30-Sep-07	14-Mar-08	46,876.32	109,378.07	30%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement



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 monitoring of works contract	Remarks Summary on land acquisition and resettlement
Code	Name											%	Pictures			
	Ancillary facilities															
N/A	Construction of 1No. 6 – unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities	Social Dimension	Apenkro	Mouzy Shack com. Ltd.	388,000.00	4/11/13	GETFUND	4-Nov-13	15-May-14	155,200.00	232,800.00	40%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1no. 6-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Social Dimension	Akrofoom	M/S KOME GAIL Company Limited	584,989.65	17/01/22	GETFUND	N/A	01/08/22	0.00	584,989.65	0%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1no. 6-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Social Dimension	Ayinabrem	M/S SC Construction Limited	584,840.85	17/01/22	GETFUND	01/02/22	01/08/22	0.00	584,840.85	5%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1no. 6-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facility	Social Dimension	Kruwa	M/S OK & G Investment Limited	584,999.65	17/01/22	GETFUND	28/01/22	01/08/22	0.00	584,999.65	5%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1no 6-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facility	Social Dimension	Tomfokro	M/S DERKEL Company Limited	584,799.65	17/01/22	GETFUND	01/02/22	01/08/22	0.00	584,799.65	50%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1No. 6-Seater Toilet Facility	Social Dimension	Akrofoom	M/S KOME GAI Company Limited	229,490.80	17/01/22	GETFUND	28/01/22	01/08/22	0.00	229,490.80	40%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1No. 6-Seater Toilet Facility	Social Dimension	Ayinabrem	M/S SC Construction Limited	229,157.45	17-01-22	GETFUND	01/02/22	01/08/22	0.00	229,157.45	5%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1No. 6-Seater Toilet Facility	Social Dimension	Kruwa	M/S OK & G Investment Limited	229,600.80	17/01/22	GETFUND	N/A	01/08/22	0.00	229,600.80	0%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement

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 monitoring of works contract	Remarks Summary on land acquisition and resettlement
												%	Pictures			
Code	Name															
N/A	Construction of 1No. 6-Seater Toilet Facility	Social Dimension	Tomfokro	M/S DERKEL Company Limited	229,237.80	17/01/22	GETFUND	01/02/22	01/08/22	0.00	229,237.80	0%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1no. 2 Storey 6-Unit Classroom Block with 8 Seater toilet facility	Social Dimension	Nyankumasi Ahenkro	Obenakot Company Limited	1,506,836.32	23/12/22	GETFUND	N/A	30/06/23	0.00	795,614.92	0%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1no 6-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facility	Social Dimension	Andoe	E.M Civil Works Limited	795,669.92	23/12/22	GETFUND	N/A	30/06/23	0.00	795,669.92	0%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1no. 2 Storey 6-Unit Classroom Block with 8 Seater toilet facility	Social Dimension	Asamankese	M/S EFCAOI Limited	1,507,028.82	23/12/22	GETFUND	N/A	30/06/23	0.00	795,724.92	40%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1no 6-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facility	Social Dimension	Apenkro	M/S Omama Ventures		23/12/22	GETFUND	N/A	30/06/23	0.00	795,490.75	0%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
CEDECOM																
N/A	Construction of Market Complex with Ancillary facilities	Economic Dimension	Nyankumasi Ahenkro	Proyeb Company Limited		9-Sep-14	CEDECOM	N/A	7-Dec-15	N/A	N/A	10%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of CHPS compound	Social Dimension	Akwetey	Keypoint Const. LTD.			CEDECOM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of ICT Center with Ancillary facilities	Social Dimension	Assin Nsuta			15/06/13	CEDECOM	N/A	15/12/13	N/A	N/A	20%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
IPEP-CODA																



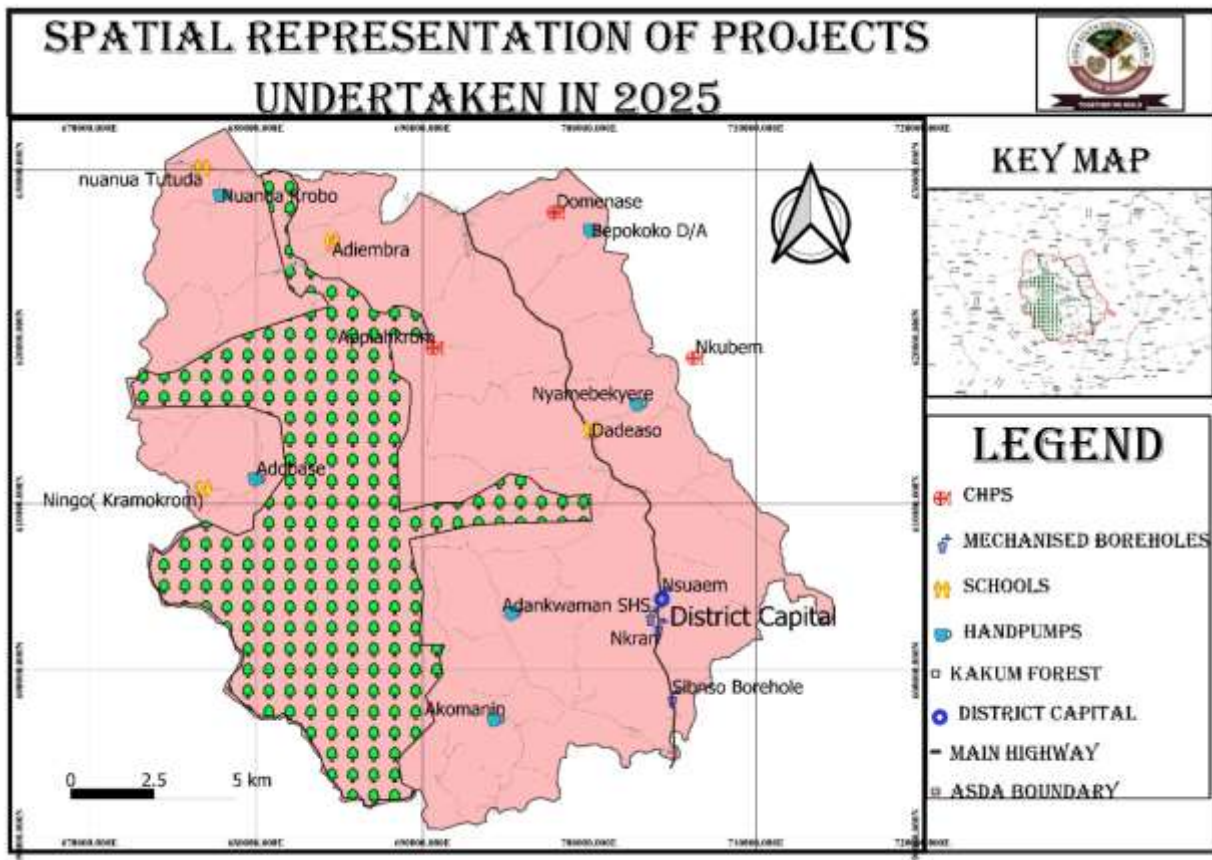
Project Description		Development Dimension	Location	Contractor	Contract Sum	Date of Award	Source Of Funding	Date Started	Expected Date Of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status		Strategies To Improve Project Completion Rate	How Citizens were involved in monitoring of works contract	Remarks Summary on land acquisition and resettlement
Code	Name											%	Pictures			
N/A	Construction of I No. 3 – unit classroom block with office, store & ICT	Social Dimension	Dampyekrom	AZMON LTD		10/8/2020	GOG /ABFA	17/08/20	17/02/21	N/A	N/A	50%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 1No. 3 – unit classroom block with office, store & ICT	Social Dimension	Kruwa	AZMON LTD		10/8/2020	GOG /ABFA	17/08/20	17/02/21	N/A	N/A	50%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of I No. 3 – unit classroom block with office, store & ICT	Social Dimension	Gyinabordie	AZMON LTD		10/8/2020	GOG /ABFA	17/08/20	17/02/21	N/A	N/A	50%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	construction of Institutional Water Closet Toilets	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Nyankumasi Ahenkro	N/A	N/A	N/A	GOG /ABFA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	construction of Institutional Water Closet Toilets	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Assin Andoe	N/A	N/A	N/A	GOG /ABFA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	construction of Institutional Water Closet Toilets	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Anyinabrem	N/A	N/A	N/A	GOG /ABFA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement
N/A	construction of Institutional Water Closet Toilets	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Kruwa	N/A	N/A	N/A	GOG /ABFA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20%		Terminate & re-award	Community engagements	No resettlement

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 monitoring of works contract	Remarks Summary on land acquisition and resettlement
												%	Pictures			
Code	Name															
N/A	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound	Social Dimension	Assin Framase	Browselynk Limited	1,671,927.78	05/09/24	CODA	05/01/25				50%		Timely release of funds	Community engagements Site visits	No resettlement
OTHERS																
N/A	Construction of District Hospital (Agenda 111)	Social Dimension	Kyekyewere	Top International Ghana	Not known	12-oct-21	Office of the President	30-Oct-21	6-Jan-23	unknown	unknown	70%		Central gov't to allocate funds for completion	Community engagements Site visits	No resettlement
N/A	Construction of 2-Storey, 11-Unit Model JHS School	Social Dimension	Assin Ngresi	Perfect Engineering Limited	N/A		BADEA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	90%		Resolve pending resettlement issues	Community engagements Site visits	There are resettlement issues

1

¹ Some projects in the project register lack the necessary data from the implementing partners, which is beyond our control, and the public investment project codes have not yet been received from the Ministry of Finance despite requests.

Figure 9 - Spatial Distribution of active physical projects undertaken in 2025



The following tables below present an overview of the status and management of projects and infrastructure within the District during the period under review.

Table 4 provides a summary of the total number of active projects, highlighting both rolled-over projects from previous years and newly approved projects across the key development dimensions, as well as their cumulative totals as at 2025.

Table 5 outlines the distribution of these projects among the various departments of the Assembly, indicating the number of ongoing and new projects and the collaborating Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) supporting their implementation.

Table 6 further analyses the projects based on their age, including timelines, cost and time overruns, and completion rates, thereby offering insights into project efficiency and implementation performance over time.

Finally, **Table 7** presents details on the repair and maintenance of existing infrastructure, including estimated costs, actual releases, expenditure levels, funding gaps, and recommendations aimed at ensuring the sustainability and longevity of public assets within the District.

Table 4 - Total Number of Active Projects

Development Dimension	Number of physical projects in the district								Summary -2025
	Roll over projects from previous years				Approved new projects introduced in the year				Old + New
Economic Development	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025
Social Development	8	2	2	2		7	1	15	17
Environment/Infrastructure/Human Settlement	2				12		2		-
Governance/Corruption/Public Accountability		2			1	3	9		-
ICME									
Total	10	04	02	02	13	10	12	15	17

Table 5 - Distribution of projects among Departments of the assemblies

Departments	No. of projects		Total	Collaborating MDA
	Rollover	New		
Education	1	3	4	Ghana Education Service (GES)
Health	1	2	3	Ghana Health Service (GHS)
Water and Sanitation	0	10	10	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
Police	1	0	1	Ghana Police Service
Total	03	15	18	



Table 6 - Project Age Analysis

Project Age	No. of Projects	Time Over runs (in years and months)	Cost overruns	Completion status		
				Average Completion Rate (%)	Highest (%)	Least (%)
Projects that are 20yrs but less than 24 years		-				
Projects that are 11 years but less than 20 years	24	15 years 3months		45.48%	85%	6%
Projects that are 10 years but less than 11 years	0	-		-	-	-
Projects that are 9 years but less than 10 years	0	-		-	-	-
Projects that are 8 years but less than 9 years	0	-		-	-	-
Projects that 7years but less than 8years	0	-		-	-	-
Projects that 6 years but less than 7 years	0	-		-	-	-
Projects that are 5 years but less than 6 years	3	5 years 4months		50%	50%	50%
Projects that are 4 years but less than 5 years	3	1year 4months		90%	100%	70%
Projects that are 3 years but less than 4 years	12	3years 7months		20.41%	100%	0%
Projects that are 2 years but less 3 years	0	-		-	-	-
Projects that are 1 year but less than 2 years	6	2.5 months		91.6%	100%	50%
Projects that are 0 years but less than 1yr	6	-		80%	90%	75%
Total projects	54					

Source: ASDA, DPCU 2025 ²

Table 7 - Repair and Maintenance of Existing Infrastructure

Asset/ infrastructure	Location	Type of maintenance	Estimated Cost (GHC)	Actual Release (GHC)	Gap (GHC)	Expenditure (GHC)	Recommendation
Planning Unit & NADMO offices		Renovation	87,105.00	87,105.00	0.00	87,105.00	A strong maintenance culture should be embraced as an integral part of everyday life.
DCE's Residence		Renovation	5,020.00	5,020.00	0.00	5,020.00	
DCE's Residence		Renovation	9,450.00	9,450.00	0.00	9,450.00	
Main Administration block		Renovation	2,490.00	2,490.00	0.00	2,490.00	

²² *It is important to note that some projects not directly implemented by the Assembly lack the complete data required for computing indicators in the Project Age Analysis table.*



2.2 Narrative Summary on Physical Projects

The implementation of planned physical projects in the 2025 fiscal year recorded a significant improvement compared to 2024. This progress is largely attributable to the substantial increase in allocations from the DACF, which rose by 439.46% over the actual amount received in 2024. The enhanced funding considerably accelerated infrastructure delivery and contributed to reducing the District's infrastructure deficit.

Notwithstanding this progress, a key challenge persists: inadequate coordination and collaboration between the District Planning Authority and various Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) implementing central government projects. This disconnect undermines effective monitoring, data harmonization, and comprehensive reporting on development interventions within the District.

2.2.1 DACF Projects

During the 2025 fiscal year, the District initiated and advanced several key infrastructure projects aimed at improving access to education, healthcare, and potable water. These included a total of 17 active projects comprising 15 newly initiated projects and 2 rolled-over (legacy) projects across the Education, Health, and Water and Sanitation sectors at various stages of completion.

These included the drilling of four mechanized boreholes and six hand pumps, construction of 2-unit, 3-unit, and 6-unit classroom blocks, construction of two CHPS facilities and the completion of a CHPS facility and a 3-unit classroom block to improve service delivery across communities.

2.2.2 GETFUND Projects

The issue of stalled and abandoned projects continues to undermine infrastructure delivery within the district especially in the education sector. In certain communities, multiple classroom blocks remain incomplete, which raises critical concerns regarding project prioritization and fiscal discipline, particularly why resources allocated for newly initiated projects were not effectively utilized to complete existing stalled interventions.

Consequently, pupils are compelled to utilize aging and structurally deficient facilities, which adversely affect teaching and learning conditions.



The Education Directorate has, for several years, faced significant challenges due to inadequate office space. The construction of its Administration Block, which was initiated to address this constraint, was abandoned for a prolonged period. Although work recently resumed and the building was re-roofed, the project has once again stalled, with no contractors currently on site.

The completion of the Administration Block remains the Directorate's foremost priority. At present, the Directorate operates from a converted classroom block, a situation that is not conducive to effective administrative work. Finalizing the project will provide a suitable working environment and significantly enhance the Directorate's capacity to manage and supervise the delivery of quality education across the District.

2.2.3 Ghana Priority Health Infrastructure Projects (Agenda 111)

The construction of the District Hospital under the Ghana Health Infrastructure Projects, which was nearing completion, has stalled over the past year following the change in government.

Key stakeholders are urging the government to prioritize the hospital's completion to accelerate progress toward achieving the universal health coverage objective.

2.2.4 Construction of Model STEM School

The 2-storey, 11-unit Model JHS School at Assin Ngresi, funded by BADEA to support STEM education, is also currently stalled.

2.2.5 Implications of Implementation Status on District Goals and Objectives

In summary, there has been significant progress in some key infrastructure projects in the education, health, water and sanitation sector which has helped to alleviate the district's population from inadequate access to potable water supply and degraded educational and health infrastructure resulting in improved quality of life of the people.

Nonetheless, the delay in completing the District Hospital limits access to quality healthcare and slows progress toward universal health coverage, thereby affecting overall quality of life. Similarly, the stalled STEM School weakens efforts to strengthen basic-level STEM education, limiting human capital development, innovation, and the development of a skilled workforce, while slowing the integration of practical skills with theoretical learning.

Additionally, the stalled and abandoned GETFUND classroom block projects, continues to limit access to safe and conducive learning environments, thereby negatively affecting teaching and learning outcomes and hinders equitable service delivery to advancing the District's development agenda.



Table 8 - Programme Register

NO.	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)		REMARKS
	Interventions								(%)	Pictures (if any)	
1.	Operationalization of ICTs (Manso, Nsuaem, Nyankumasi)	Social Dimension	0.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	0.00	0.00	0%		Activity not implemented
2.	Support for GSFP (School Feeding Programme)	Social Dimension	797,000.0	GOG	JAN	DEC	none	0.00	0%		Activity not implemented
3.	Procurement and supply of school desks (Mono & Hexagonal)	Social Dimension	744,241.30	DACF-RFG	JAN	DEC	0.00	0.00	100%		Activity implemented
4.	Support for Birth and Death Registration (Provision of Logistics)	Governance, Corruption, and Accountability	0.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	0.00	0.00	0%		No support was provided
5.	Organize DCE's community engagement and Town Hall Meetings	Governance, Corruption, and Accountability	80,000.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	80,000.00	0.00	50%		Community engagements was organized
6.	Printing and publication of articles, adverts, calendars and announcements	Governance, Corruption, and Accountability	15,000.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	15,000.00	0.00	100%		Adverts for projects were made
7.	Expansion of rural electrification and procurement of streetlight and accessories	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	100,900.00	GOG/IGF	JAN	DEC	100,900.00	0.00	0%		Activity not implemented
Economics											
8.	Provide Hand tools to apprentices at RTF to enhance capacities in local economic development	Economic Dimension	0.00	REP/NVTI	JAN	DEC	0.00	none	0%		Activity not implemented
9.	Rehabilitation of markets	Economic Dimension	0.00	CODA/MPs CF	JAN	DEC	0.00	0.00	0%		Implementation of 24 hour economy market is yet to start
10.	Support 1D1F in the District	Economic Dimension	0.00	REP	JAN	DEC	0.00	0.00	0%		The factory is still yet to start operation
11.	Support to BAC/RTF	Economic Dimension	0.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	0.00	0.00	0%		No support was provided



NO.	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)		REMARKS
12.	Promotion of tourism development across the District and participation in exhibitions and Emancipation Day celebrations	Economic Dimension	15,000.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	15,000.00	0.00	100%		Emancipation and exhibitions organized
Administration											
13.	Allocation of 2% DACF and provision of logistics to Area Councils	Governance, Corruption, and Accountability	8,000.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	8,000.00	0.00	33%		Activity implemented
14.	Support Community initiated projects (Cement & Roofing Sheets, etc.)	Governance, Corruption, and Accountability	10,000.00	DACF /IGF	JAN	DEC	10,000.00	0.00	100%		Activity implemented
15.	Operations and Maintenance (O&M) of assembly properties and public infrastructure	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	119,758.00	DACF /IGF	JAN	DEC	119,758.00	0.00	100%		Planning Unit and NADMO office renovated
16.	Contribution to counterpart funding of development projects and programmes	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	10,000.00	DACF /IGF	JAN	DEC	0.00	0.00	100%		Activity implemented
17.	Support for the operations of DPCU	Implementation, Coordination Monitoring, and Evaluation	10,000.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	10,000.00	0.00	100%		Two DPCU meetings organized
18.	Public Sensitization on Revenue Mobilization in all Area Councils and upgrading of Accounting Software	Governance, Corruption, and Accountability	1,500.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	1,500.00	0.00	100%		Sensitization was carried out in all 6 Area Councils & software upgraded
Human Resource Management											
19.	Training of Assembly Members and Unit Committee Members on Model Standing Orders and Local Governance Act	Governance, Corruption, and Accountability	1,500.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	1,500.00	0.00	0%		Activity not implemented
20.	Capacity building of Staff on Local Governance Act, LGS Protocols and other enactments	Governance, Corruption, and Accountability	1,500.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	1,500.00	0.00	50%		Training on smart workplace was organized for staff



NO.	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)		REMARKS
21.	Training on Data Collection for Staff	Governance, Corruption, and Accountability	1,500.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	1,500.00	0.00	0%		Activity not implemented
22.	Preparation of Development Plans and Budgets	Implementation, Coordination Monitoring, and Evaluation	15,000.00	DACF	OCT	NOV	15,000.00	0.00	100%		Development Plans and Budgets prepared
23.	Participatory Monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes	Implementation, Coordination Monitoring, and Evaluation	5,000.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	5,000.00	0.00	100%		Participatory M&E organized
24.	Celebration of National and International Days (Farmers Day, Independence Day, NAFAC)	Governance, Corruption, and Accountability	147,710.00	DACF /IGF	JAN	DEC	60,000.00	0.00	100%		National days celebrated
25.	Organization of various meetings (General Assembly, Sub-committees, statutory committees, DISEC, Management, HoDs, Staff Durbars, and others)	Governance, Corruption, and Accountability	70,000.00	DACF /IGF	JAN	DEC	70,000.00	0.00	100%		Various statutory meetings organized
26.	Procurement of stationaries, logistics for DA	Governance, Corruption, and Accountability	50,000.00	DACF /IGF	JAN	DEC	50,000.00	0.00	100%		Logistics supplied
27.	Support to traditional authorities, Legal and Court matters	Governance, Corruption, and Accountability	10,000.00	DACF /IGF	JAN	DEC	10,000.00	0.00	100%		Traditional authorities supported
Education											
28.	Organize my First Day at School for 15KGs	Social Dimension	5,000.00	DACF /GES	JAN	DEC	5,000.00	0.00	0%		My First Day at School for KGs was organized
29.	Support to Education Fund	Social Dimension	41,914.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	41,914.00	0.00	100%		Distribution of Logistics and Capitation Grant
30.	Organize Leadership and Skills Training for both JHS and SHS Girls	Social Dimension	2,500.00	IGF/GES	JAN	DEC	no expenditure from district	0.00	100%		Organized leadership skills training for both JHS and SHS girls



NO.	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)		REMARKS
31.	Conduct annual school census in all basic and second cycle schools	Social Dimension	2,000.00	IGF/GES	JAN	DEC	no expenditure from district	0.00	0%		No annual school census was conducted
32.	Organize spelling bee and quiz competitions for both JHS and SHS Students	Social Dimension	3,000.00	/GF/GES	JAN	DEC	no expenditure from district	0.00	100%		Organized Maths & Science Quiz, health and sanitation quiz, and ICT quiz competitions for JHS and SHS Learners.
33.	Organize National Standardized Assessment Test (NSAT) for 2, 4 & 6	Social Dimension	5,000.00	GES	JAN	DEC	no expenditure from district	0.00	100%		Organized National Standardized Assessment Test (NSAT) for P2, P4, P6)
34.	Organize 4 District mock exams for JHS Students	Social Dimension	6,000.00	IGF/GES	JAN	DEC	no expenditure from district	0.00	100%		Conducted 4 District MOCK exams for JHS 3 Students
35.	Support organization of BECE	Social Dimension	2,000.00	IGF/GES	JAN	DEC	2,000.00	0.00	100%		Organized BECE for JHS 3 Students
Agriculture											
36.	Organize 4 food based nutritional demonstrations on consumption of leafy vegetables	Economic Dimension	2,000.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	2,000.00	0.00	100%		Activity implemented
37.	Establish 9 maize demonstrations intercropped with cassava and cowpea	Economic Dimension	3,000.00	DACF/MAG	JAN	DEC	3,000.00	0.00	100%		Activity implemented
38.	Conduct 9 demonstrations on vegetable cultivations to control nematodes and wilts	Economic Dimension	2,000.00	DACF/MAG	JAN	DEC	2,000.00	0.00	100%		Activity implemented
39.	Conduct 2 rice demonstrations to promote	Economic Dimension	5,000.00	DPs/MAG	JAN	DEC	5,000.00	0.00	100%		Activity implemented



NO.	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)		REMARKS
	good agricultural practices in rice cultivation										
40.	Organize 1 RELC meeting by December	Economic Dimension	0.00	DACF/IGF	JAN	DEC	0.00	0.00	100%		Activity implemented
41.	Conduct anti-rabies sensitization and NCD, PPR and vaccination campaigns	Economic Dimension	0.00	DACF/IGF	JAN	DEC	0.00	0.00	100%		Activity implemented
42.	Sensitisation and Registration of farmers on Feed Ghana Programme	Economic Dimension	5,000.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	955.20	4,044.8	100%		A total of 4,725 farmers were registered
43.	Implementation of Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)	Economic Dimension	0.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	0.00	0.00	100%		49,730 oil palm seedlings distributed to 510 males and 289 females
44.	Conduct multi-round annual crops and livestock survey	Economic Dimension	3,000.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	3,000.00	0.00	0%		Activity not implemented
45.	Farmer and Technical training on correct and safe usage of agro-inputs to avoid abuse	Economic Dimension	3,000.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	3,000.00	0.00	100%		Activity implemented
Health											
46.	Support for reproductive health lifestyle through training	Social Dimension	3,000.00	DACF /IGF	JAN	DEC	no expenditure from the district	1,000.00	100%		Reproductive health training conducted
47.	Increase awareness of maternal health promotion and protection through sensitization	Social Dimension	3,000.00	DACF /IGF	JAN	DEC	no expenditure from the district	1,000.00	100%		Sensitization was conducted to increase awareness
48.	Improve the quality of Clinical care	Social Dimension	3,000.00	DACF /IGF	JAN	DEC	no expenditure from the district	2,000.00	100%		Clinical care improved
49.	Improve Early detection, reporting, and management of communicable diseases	Social Dimension	3,000.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	no expenditure from the district	none	100%		Early detection, & management of communicable diseases conducted



NO.	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)		REMARKS
50.	Increase Malaria prevention awareness and testing before treatment	Social Dimension	5,000.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	no expenditure from the district	none	100%		Malaria Prevention awareness organized
Physical Planning											
51.	Preparation of spatial plans and thematic maps	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	0.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	0.00	none	0%		15 thematic maps were prepared
52.	Street naming and property numbering	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	0.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	0.00	0.00	0%		Inadequate funds
53.	Advocacy programmes and public forums on permitting and land use planning matters	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	0.00	IGF	JAN	DEC	0.00	0.00	100%		Advocacy programs organized in 3 Area Councils
54.	Organize monthly Statutory planning committee and Technical sub-committee meetings	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	10,000.00	IGF	JAN	DEC	0.00	0.00	8.3%		2 TSC and 2 SPC meetings were held to review 14 applications
55.	Preparation of local plans and spatial development framework (SDF)	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	100,000.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	0.00	0.00	0%		Inadequate funds
56.	Enforcement of physical development and organize periodic development control & monitoring exercise in the District	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	0.00	IGF	JAN	DEC	0.00	0.00	100%		Development control was organized periodically
Community Development											
57.	Increase participation of women in governance and decision-making at the local level through training and orientation	Governance, Corruption, and Accountability	3,000.00	DPs/NGOs	JAN	DEC	no expenditure from the district	0.00	100%		Conducted leadership training for 40 women in partnership with Care International Ghana.
58.	Support for Gender Mainstreaming Activities	Social Dimension	9,000.00	DPs/NGOs	JAN	DEC	no expenditure from the district	0.00	100%		Conducted gender champion training with Care International Ghana and



NO.	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)		REMARKS
											established 10 VSLA groups.
59.	Extension services, Vocational training & Self-Help Initiatives	Social Dimension	2,200.00	DACF	MARCH	APRIL	0.00	0.00	0%		Inadequate funds
60.	Organize HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns in Schools and Communities	Social Dimension	3,000.00	MSHAP	JAN	DEC	0.00	0.00	100%		Raised HIV/AIDS awareness at Assin Andoe and Nyankumasi Ahenkro markets.
Social Welfare											
61.	Supervision and Impact Assessment of LEAP Payments to Households and Case Management	Social Dimension	2,768,744.00	GOG	JAN	DEC	2,768,794.00	0.00	100%		Completed six payment cycles and resolved 22 case management s.
62.	Capacity building and Skills training for 50 PWDs	Social Dimension	6,450.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	6,450.00	0.00	100%		Skills training conducted for 40 PWDs with BAC.
63.	Distribution of Modalities to 150 PWDs	Social Dimension	429,637.00	PWDs CF	JAN	DEC	429,637.00	0.00	100%		128 PWDs supported with modalities
64.	Social Investigations and enquiries	Social Dimension	10,000.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	10,000.00	0.00	100%		30 Social investigations and enquires were conducted
65.	Monitoring and Registration of ECDC (Day-Care Centres), NGOs & ECDC Caregivers & Supervisors Training	Social Dimension	1,000.00	DACF /IGF	JAN	DEC	1,000.00	0.00	100%		Registered 20 ECDCs and conducted 46 monitoring inspections.



NO.	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)		REMARKS
66.	NHIS Indigene Registration and Renewal for vulnerable persons	Social Dimension	30,000.00	UNICEF	JAN	DEC	30,000.00	0.00	100%		Registered and renewed 10,157 indigene NHIS cards.
67.	After care services, Case management, follow-ups, family tracing & SWIMS reporting	Social Dimension	2,000.00	UNICEF	JAN	DEC	1,500.00	0.00	100%		Recorded and managed 411 cases via the SWIMS platform
Integrated Social Services (ISS) Implementation											
68.	Sensitization on Gender Based Violence Prevention & Response in 10 schools & 5 communities	Social Dimension	30,000.00	UNICEF	JAN	DEC	30,000.00	0.00	100%		Sensitized 7 communities and 9 schools on GBV prevention and response.
69.	Social Education on Social Issues in Schools and communities	Social Dimension	30,000.00	UNICEF	JAN	DEC	30,000.00	0.00	100%		Sensitized 44 communities and 26 schools.
70.	ISS Stakeholder Review meetings, Strengthening Referrals & Linkages	Social Dimension	30,000.00	UNICEF	JAN	DEC	30,000.00	0.00	100%		Held one stakeholder review meeting under the ISSOPs.
Child Labour Activities											
71.	Sensitization of 20 communities on Child Labour, Forced Labour using behavioral change techniques	Social Dimension	10,000.00	UNICEF	JAN	DEC	10,000.00	0.00	100%		Sensitized 27 communities and 36 schools on child and forced labour.
72.	Undertake Continuous training & review meetings of District Child Protection Committee members to better	Social Dimension	3,000.00	UNICEF	JAN	DEC	3,000.00	0.00	100%		Organized 6 DCPC review meetings and conducted 2 refresher



NO.	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)		REMARKS
	coordinate child labor related interventions										trainings for members.
73.	Train Members of the Social Services Sub-Committee to support coordination and implementation of child labor activities in communities	Social Dimension	12,000.00	UNICEF	JAN	DEC	12,000.00	0.00	100%		Sensitized all Assembly Members on child and forced labour during a General Assembly meeting.
74.	Training of 100 CCPC members on Child protection related issues	Social Dimension	1,000.00	UNICEF	JAN	DEC	1,000.00	0.00	100%		Trained 161 CCPCs on child labour and child protection.
75.	Monthly Radio sensitization on child protection in the District	Social Dimension	0.00	UNICEF	JAN	DEC	0.00	0.00	50%		Conducted 6 radio sensitization programmes.
76.	Training of 10 SISOs on Child labour related activities	Social Dimension	0.00	UNICEF	JAN	DEC	0.00	0.00	0%		Inadequate funds
77.	Support 10 School Management Committees (SMCs) and PTAs monitor and report child labor acts	Social Dimension	33,000.00	UNICEF	JAN	DEC	33,000.00	0.00	100%		24 SMCs and PTAs were trained to conduct monitoring on child labour
78.	Establish child protection clubs in 5 schools as structures for advocacy & strengthening existing clubs	Social Dimension	1,000.00	UNICEF	JAN	DEC	1,000.00	0.00	100%		Revived and sensitized 7 school clubs on child protection.
79.	Organize training for HODs/Management to provide conscious support to social services	Social Dimension	1,000.00	UNICEF	JAN	DEC	1,000.00	0.00	100%		Sensitized all Assembly Members and HODs on child and forced labour during a General Assembly meeting to



NO.	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	REMARKS
										support child protection.
80.	Provide comprehensive child protection remediation support including psychosocial counselling	Social Dimension	1,000.00	UNICEF	JAN	DEC	1,000.00	0.00	100%	 Supported 81 school children with child protection remediation.
81.	Ensure vulnerable populations benefit from various social protection services and safety net programmes	Social Dimension	1,000.00	UNICEF	JAN	DEC	1,000.00	0.00	100%	 12,070 vulnerable populations benefited from social protection services including PWDs, LEAP, NHIS, School Logistics
Water & Sanitation										
82.	Drilling and construction of 2no. boreholes with hand pumps in selected schools	Social Dimension	132,300.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	100,000.00	0.00	100%	 Handpumps constructed in Bepokokoo & Tomfokro D/A Basic Schools
83.	Drilling and construction of 4no. Mechanized boreholes & 4no. hand pumps in selected communities	Social Dimension	731,500.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	731,500.00	0.00	100%	 4 Mechanized boreholes & 4 handpumps provided for communities & SHS
Environmental Health										
84.	Conduct domiciliary premises, hospitality premises Drinking Bars, and Restaurant inspections to ascertain the level of sanitation	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	1,000.00	DACF /IGF	JAN	DEC	1,000.00	0.00	100%	 Inspections Organized
85.	Collection of Data on household latrines and other Sanitation facilities	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	1,000.00	DACF /IGF	JAN	DEC	1,000.00	0.00	100%	Data collected and updated



NO.	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)		REMARKS
86.	Inspection of all manufacturing facilities to ensure adherence to standards	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	1,000.00	DACF /IGF	JAN	DEC	1,000.00	0.00	100%		Inspections conducted to ensure adherence
87.	Organizing clean-up exercises and fumigation exercises and clearing dumping sites in the district	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	3,000.00	DACF /IGF	JAN	DEC	3,000.00	0.00	100%		Community-based clean-up exercises organized
88.	Ensure disposal of all waste, dislodgement of toilets, and sensitization on cleanliness	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	2,000.00	DACF /IGF	JAN	DEC	2,000.00	0.00	100%		Waste disposal ensured
89.	Sensitization on health hygiene and inspection in basic schools	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	1,000.00	DACF /IGF	JAN	DEC	1,000.00	none	100%		Sensitization & inspection conducted
90.	Support DWST Operations	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	1,000.00	DACF /IGF	JAN	DEC	1,000.00	none	0%		Activity not implemented
91.	Promotion of CLTS and facilitate the declaration of 20 communities ODF across the District	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	0.00	DPs/IGF	JAN	DEC	0.00	0.00	0%		Activity not implemented
Disaster Management and Prevention											
92.	Provide assistance to disaster victims	Emergency Planning and COVID-19 Response	10,000.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	10,000.00	0.00	100%		Disaster victims supported with relief items
93.	Public education and awareness creation on disaster management and prevention	Emergency Planning and COVID-19 Response	1,500.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	1,500.00	0.00	100%		Education on fire, flood & rainstorm were conducted
94.	Monitor and regulate the activities of sand miners	Emergency Planning and COVID-19 Response	1,500.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	1,500.00	0.00	0%		Activity not implemented
95.	Conduct simulation exercise training for staff and other stakeholders	Emergency Planning and COVID-19 Response	1,000.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	1,000.00	0.00	0%		Activity not implemented
96.	Desilt major drains to avoid flooding	Emergency Planning and COVID-19 Response	1,000.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	1,000.00	0.00	100%		Activity implemented
Climate Change Activities											



NO.	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)		REMARKS
97.	Conduct Climate Change awareness and safeguard advocacy programmes in line with GCFRP	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	3,000.00	Donor	JAN	DEC	3,000.00	0.00	100%		Fire Education conducted in all CREMAs
98.	Organize tree planting activities across the District to prevent environmental degradation	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	0.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	no expenditure from the District	0.00	100%		Activity implemented
Trade and Industry											
99.	Conduct Financial Literacy Training for market women	Economic Dimension	1,000.00	GEA	JAN	DEC	no expenditure from District	none	100%		88 beneficiaries trained
100.	AA2E and SYB Skills Training for PWDs	Economic Dimension	650.00	GEA/ REP	JAN	DEC	no expenditure from the district	0.00	100%		70 PWDs trained
101.	Facilitate Business Registration at ORC	Economic Dimension	2,250.00	DACF /IGF/ REP	JAN	DEC	no expenditure from district	0.00	100%		51 businesses were facilitated
102.	Coaching and Monitoring of beneficiaries under GJSP Phase II	Economic Dimension	2,250.00	GEA/REP	JAN	DEC	no expenditure from the district	0.00	100%		Activity still ongoing
103.	Distribution of Startup Kits to PWDs Graduates	Economic Dimension	3,000.00	GEA/REP	JAN	DEC	no expenditure from the district	0.00	100%		35 graduates supported
104.	Agribusiness and SYB Training for Livestock and farm services participants	Economic Dimension	2,000.00	REP/TSCs	JAN	DEC	no expenditure from the district	0.00	100%		Activity implemented for 83 participants
Statistics											
105.	Organize data collection exercises to update the District socio-economic and revenue data	Implementation, Coordination Monitoring, and Evaluation	2,100.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	2,100.00	0.00	100%		Data collected on 301 signposts and 384 businesses
106.	Periodic update of the District statistical database	Implementation, Coordination Monitoring, and Evaluation	0.00	DACF	JAN	DEC	0.00	0.00	100%		District statistical database updated



2.3 Narrative Summary on Programmes implementation

The implementation of programmes across the various development dimensions recorded notable progress, particularly within the social development and infrastructure sectors. However, performance in the economic and human settlement dimensions remained constrained due to limited funding and inadequate prioritization. Support from development partners significantly enhanced outcomes in social development, though persistent funding gaps continue to affect critical sectors such as economic growth, agricultural development, and disaster preparedness. Going forward, increased resource allocation, improved land use planning, and stronger emphasis on the economic dimension will be essential to achieving the overarching objective of sustainable and inclusive development.

2.3.1 Social Development Dimension

The Social Development dimension recorded the highest level of programme implementation over the medium term, reflecting strong commitment to promoting inclusive growth and equal opportunities. Key interventions focused on social protection for vulnerable groups, disability inclusion, and improved access to quality education through the construction and completion of classroom infrastructure. Access to safe and potable water was enhanced through the provision of boreholes in communities and schools. Additionally, healthcare delivery was strengthened through the establishment of CHPS facilities, contributing to the advancement of universal health coverage.

2.3.2 Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements Dimension

Programme implementation under this dimension exhibited a declining trend over the medium term. Progress in human settlement development was particularly limited, largely due to weak prioritization of land use and spatial planning. This constraint hindered efforts toward achieving sustainable and well-integrated settlement development in the District.

2.3.4 Economic Dimension

The Economic dimension experienced relatively low levels of implementation, especially in strategic initiatives such as the One District, One Factory (1D1F) programme, which remains non-operational. Support to the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) and the Technical Solution Centre (TSC) for entrepreneurship and MSME development was also inadequate due to funding shortfalls and limited prioritization.

In the agricultural sector, interventions such as the Feed Ghana Programme recorded minimal progress, with activities largely limited to sensitization and farmer registration in the year.



These challenges underscore the need for increased investment and prioritization to drive economic growth and job creation.

2.3.5 Governance, Corruption, and Public Accountability Dimension

Implementation under this dimension remained steady over the medium term, with notable efforts to strengthen sub-district structures and deepen decentralization. However, key participatory mechanisms such as town hall meetings were not conducted due to funding constraints, limiting opportunities for stakeholder engagement, transparency, and accountability at the local level.

2.3.6 Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation (ICME) Dimension

The ICME dimension achieved a 100% implementation rate, reflecting improved efficiency in planning, coordination, and monitoring of development programmes. Strengthened monitoring and evaluation systems ensured that activities were executed as planned, thereby enhancing overall programme delivery and outcomes.

2.3.7 Emergency Response Planning Dimension

The Emergency Response Planning dimension recorded a 60% implementation rate over the past two years. While some planned activities were successfully executed, key interventions such as monitoring sand mining operations and supporting disaster volunteer groups were not implemented due to insufficient funding. This highlights the need for sustained investment in disaster risk reduction and preparedness.

2.3.8 Implications for District Goals and Objectives

Overall, the programme implementation status presents a mixed performance outcome. Significant gains in social service delivery and infrastructure development have contributed positively to improving living standards. However, underperformance in critical sectors such as economic development and human settlements continues to impede the full realization of the District's development objectives. These gaps have affected efforts to promote sustainable human settlements and enhance agricultural productivity through improved inputs, mechanization, and extension services. Addressing these challenges will be crucial to accelerating progress toward inclusive economic growth and improved quality of life for residents.



2.4 Update on disbursements from funding sources

The table presents a comparative summary of revenue estimates and actual performance for the period 2022 to 2025, with particular emphasis on the 2025 reporting year. Disaggregated by funding source, it highlights variances between projected and realized revenues across key streams such as DACF, IGF, MP's Common Fund, and donor-supported funds. The analysis facilitates assessment of revenue mobilization efficiency and informs fiscal planning and resource allocation decisions.

Table 9 - Update on Revenue Sources

Revenue Sources	Estimates					Performance				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
DACF	807,508.20	4,386,729.00	4,166,000.00	6,130,000.00	18,643,947.68	598,006.56	2,048,961.46	1,716,155.24	1,737,030.88	9,370,615.52
DACF- RFG	270,200.00	1,273,290.00	2,250,000.00	1,870,000.00	-	1,435,268.92	431,272.65	0.00	1,820,347.00	0.00
MP's CF	318,967.39	900,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,945,000.00	1,360,507.25	362,198.43	423,889.98	476,544.89	649,214.41	1,080,018.95
IGF	300,000.00	345,726.00	545,726.00	650,000.00	771,500.00	247,497.16	322,436.81	487,563.99	503,836.32	592,024.82
MSHAP/HIV	8,485.15	0.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	93,688.18	2,314.16	16,402.37	10,991.25	4,396.50	31,652.91
PWDs CF	215,894.63	400,000.00	400,000.00	500,000.00	863,218.39	175,430.89	303,659.63	238,115.70	346,958.06	713,609.29
GCFRP	-	-	47,000.00	60,000.00	112,000.00	-	-	46,967.70	118,156.45	-
MAG	-	180,000.00	118,597.24	20,000.00	-	-	122,027.32	118,229.54	0.00	-
UNICEF	0.00	60,000.00	30,000.00	70,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	15,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	17,62500
LEAP	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	1,588,672.00	1,588,672.00	5,022,762.00	512,892.85	789,288.00	1,588,672.00	2,768,744.00	5,022,762.00
TOAL	2,126,475.59	7,800,019.00	2,784,269.24	12,853,672.00	26,897,623.50	875,091.28	1,350,205.3	2,260,414.13	7,978,683.62	18,573,183.49

Source: ASDA, Finance Department 2025



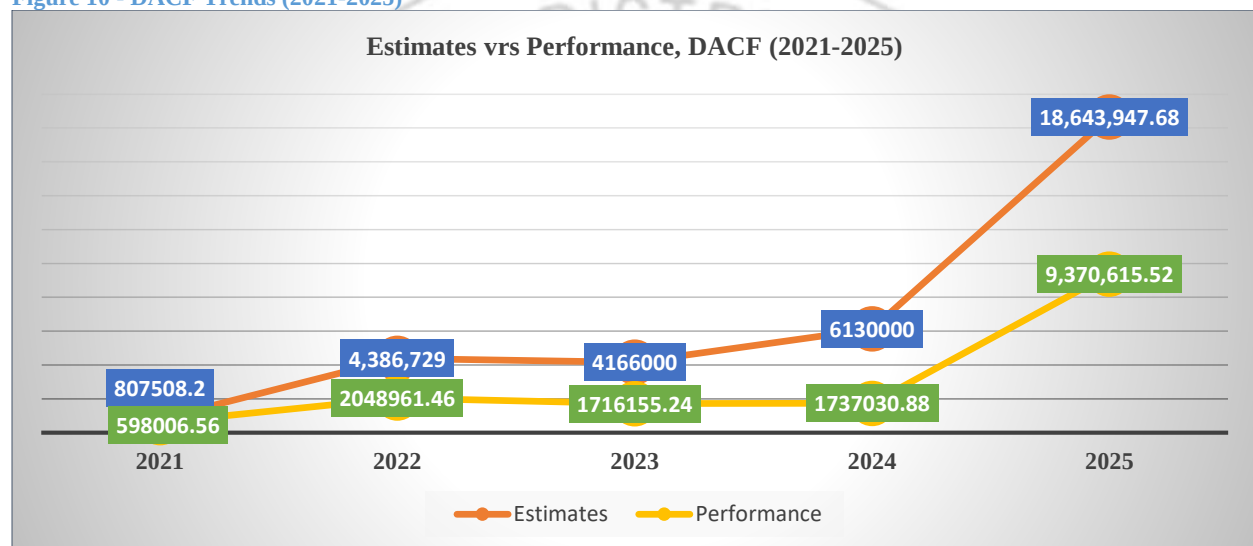
2.5 Analysis of Revenue Inflow and Trends

This section provides an analysis of revenue inflows from 2021 to 2025, with an emphasis on the reporting year, **2025**. The trend analysis, as depicted in the accompanying chart, highlights the performance of key revenue sources, including the DACF, DACF-RFG, and IGF, compared to their respective estimates.

2.5.1 DACF Trend Analysis

The chart illustrates the trend of budgeted (Estimates) versus actual releases/receipts (Performance) for the DACF over a five-year period (2021-2025).

Figure 10 - DACF Trends (2021-2025)



Over the five-year period, DACF estimates followed a generally upward trend, with a sharp increase in 2025. However, actual releases consistently fell below projections each year. The funding gap widened significantly between 2022 and 2024 before narrowing somewhat in 2025, indicating persistent underperformance despite recent improvement.

In 2021, projections and actual releases were relatively aligned, with performance at about 74%. In 2022 and 2023, although estimates increased, actual releases declined proportionally, widening the funding gap and reflecting continued delayed disbursement. The disparity peaked in 2024, where performance dropped to about 28% of estimates.



In 2025, both estimates and actual releases increased significantly, with performance improving to about 50%, largely attributable to the revised DACF allocation formula and the corresponding increase in fund allocations.

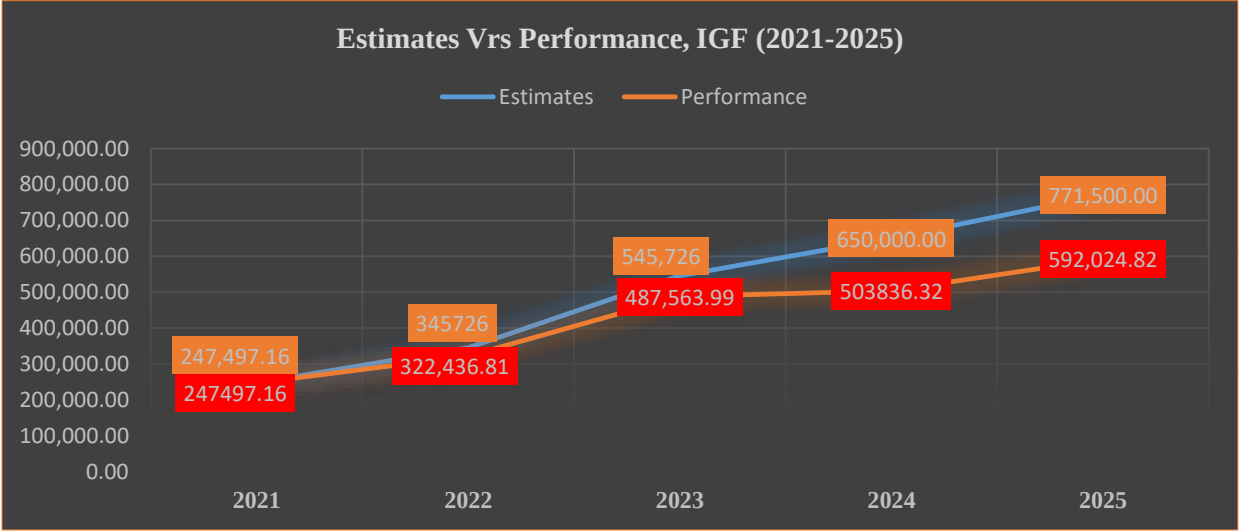
Overall, the trend reflects consistent shortfalls in DACF releases, due to over-optimistic budgeting and irregular central government disbursements. The widening gap between 2022 and 2024 disrupted project implementation, caused delays, and increased project cost overruns. Although 2025 shows improvement, the pattern underscores the need for more realistic revenue projections, strengthened mobilization of Internally Generated Funds (IGF), phased project implementation, improved cash flow forecasting, and sustained advocacy for timely releases.

In conclusion, while recent gains are encouraging, the structural mismatch between projected and actual DACF releases calls for cautious fiscal planning to ensure sustainable development and effective project execution within the District.

2.5.2 IGF Trend Analysis

The chart illustrates the trend of budgeted (Estimates) versus actual releases/receipts (Performance) for the IGF over a five-year period (2021-2025).

Figure 11 - IGF Trends (2021-2025)



Overall IGF performance remained relatively stable between 2024 and 2025, although there were notable changes across individual revenue items.

Total revenue increased from **GHC503,836.32 in 2024 to GHC592,024.82 in 2025**, representing an improvement in actual collections despite the overall performance rate slightly declining from **77.51% to 76.74%** due to a higher 2025 budget target.



The shortfall highlights challenges in revenue mobilization and the need for more realistic budgeting, while the overall growth indicates an expanding revenue base. Persistent gaps could affect project implementation and planning, emphasizing the importance of stronger collection strategies, efficient utilization, and continuous monitoring to ensure the District maximizes its internally generated resources.

Table 10 - Performance of the various Revenue items against their respective targets:

Performance of Revenue Items against Targets				
S/N	Item	2025 Budget	Actual As At December, 2025	%
1	Basic Rate	5,000.00	-	-
2	Property Rate	60,000.00	40,550.00	67.53
3	Fees	200,000.00	191,560.00	95.78
4	Fines	20,000.00	20,000.00	100
5	Licenses	205,000.00	159,688.22	77.9
6	Lands	105,280.00	139,536.90	132.54
7	Rent	26,170.00	30,510.00	116.58
8	Royalties	150,000.00	10,179.70	67.86
	TOTAL	771,500.00	592,024.82	76.74

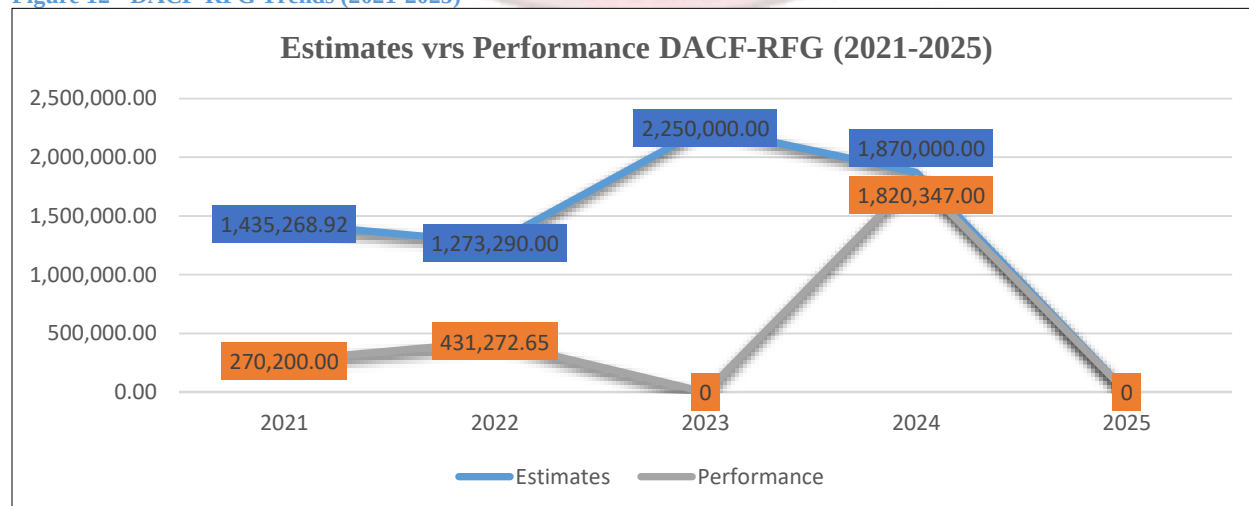
Source: ASDA, Budget Unit 2025

Significant growth was recorded in Lands, Rent, and Fines, with Lands (132.54%) and Rent (116.58%) exceeding their targets in 2025. Fees remained a major contributor despite a slight decline in performance, while Basic Rate and Royalties recorded very low performance, highlighting the need for improved revenue mobilization in these areas.

2.5.3 DACF-RFG Trend Analysis

The DACF-RFG funding constitutes an important revenue source for the implementation of planned CAPEX activities. However, no allocations were made for disbursement in line with the ceilings provided by the Ministry of Finance. Additionally, the funds earmarked for DPAT IX has also not been released yet.

Figure 12 - DACF-RFG Trends (2021-2025)



2.5.4 Implications of Revenue Inflows on District Goals and Objectives

Although approximately 69% of the total revenue target for 2025 was achieved, falling short of the set goals and objectives, the resources mobilized enabled the Assembly to initiate and implement a number of key development projects compared to previous years. As a result, the impact of these interventions is expected to reach a larger proportion of the population.

Notably, the drilling and construction of boreholes have significantly improved access to safe and sustainable water for many communities and schools. The construction and completion of CHPS facilities will accelerate the delivery of accessible and quality Universal Health Coverage, while the construction and completion of classroom blocks will provide a more conducive environment for effective teaching and learning.

Together, these initiatives are contributing to improving the quality of life of residents through the equitable provision of essential services and supporting the District's progressive development. Nevertheless, there remains considerable room for improvement in revenue mobilization and resource allocation to further expand development interventions and achieve the Assembly's full development targets.

2.6 Update on Expenditure

The table 11 presents a summary of approved budgets, releases, and actual expenditures for the period 2022 to 2025, with particular emphasis on the 2025 reporting year. It highlights performance across the key expenditure items; Compensation, Goods and Services, CAPEX, and Others thereby providing a focused assessment of budget execution within the current fiscal year while offering comparative insights from previous years to inform financial management and planning decisions.



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	2,000,000.00	1,880,860.19	1,880,860.19	2,110,429.39	2,202,012.50	2,202,012.50	2,514,947.67	3,332,258.92	3,332,258.92	4,293,323.00	4,844,0628.83	4,844,062.83	6,954,129.00	5,942,411.55	5,942,411.55
Goods and Services	2,000,000.00	1,616,134.68	1,616,134.68	4,220,238.00	2,475,937.98	2,475,937.98	4,109,923.24	2,433,643.64	2,433,643.64	6,103,500.00	3,587,175.76	3,587,175.76	4,591,051.94	2,444,077.94	2,444,077.94
CAPEX	2,000,000.00	1,244,952.21	1,244,952.21	3,515,199.00	1,102,676.90	1,102,676.90	3,874,000.00	94,849.17	94,849.17	4,108,000.00	2,217,996.53	2,217,996.53	16,926,309.53	2,646,227.88	2,646,227.88
Others	0.00	6,309.00	6,309.00	95,000.00	13,311.28	13,311.28	90,000.00	0.00	0.00	530,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	6,000,000.00	4,748,256.08	4,748,256.08	9,940,866.39	5,793,938.66	5,793,938.66	10,588,870.9	5,860,751.73	5,860,751.73	15,034,823.00	15,034,823.00	10,649,235.10	28,471,490.47	11,032,717.37	11,032,717.37

Source: ASDA, Finance Department 2025



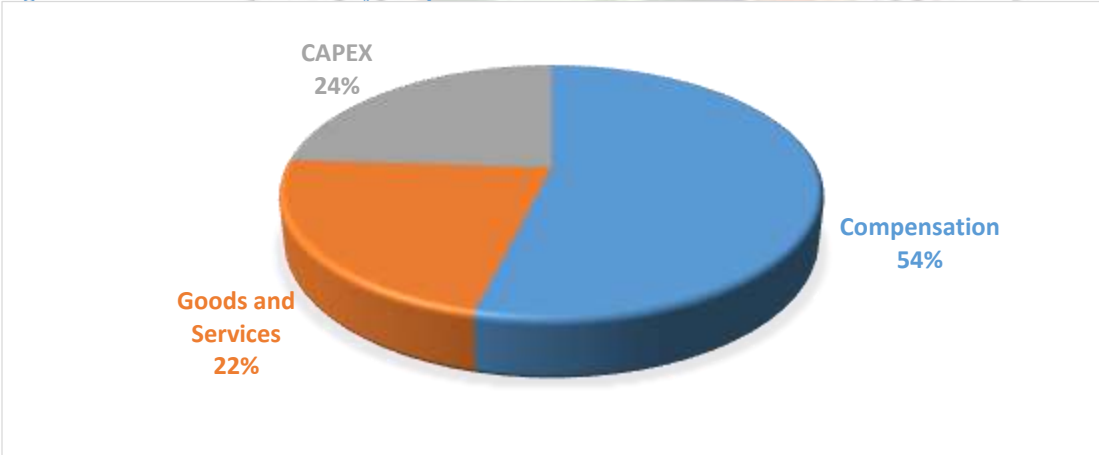
2.6.1 Analysis of Expenditure Pattern

During the year under review, funds received were disbursed across the expenditure components of Compensation, Goods and Services, and Capital Expenditure.

This section therefore, highlights the performance of key expenditure categories: Compensation, Goods and Services, CAPEX, and Others by comparing approved budgets, actual releases, and expenditures over the five-year period. The trend analysis, as illustrated in the accompanying tables underscores patterns of fund utilization, identifies gaps between allocations and actual spending, and provides insights into the District’s capacity to implement planned activities and achieve development objectives.

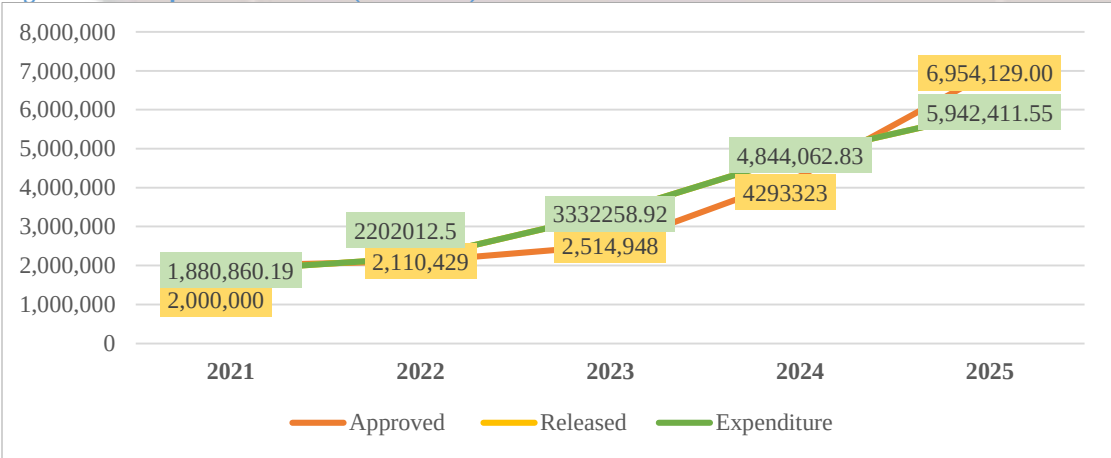
Figure 13 illustrates the distribution of the Assembly’s expenditure for 2025.

Figure 13 - Distribution of Assembly's Expenditure



2.6.2 Compensation Trends

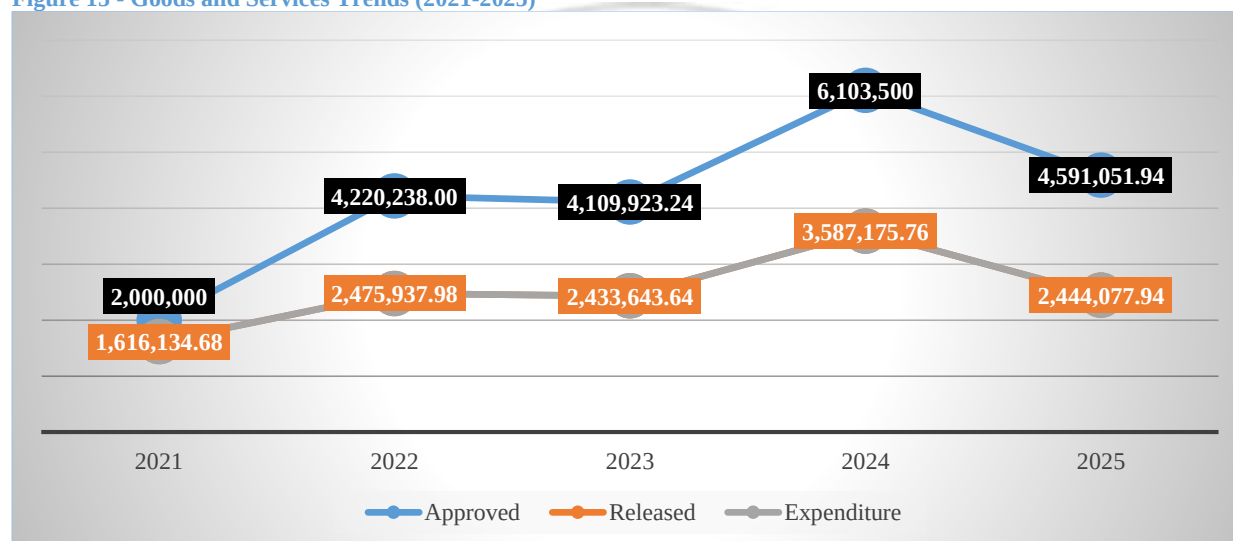
Figure 14 - Compensation Trends (2021–2025)



From 2021 to 2025, the District steadily increased its investment in staff compensation, with approved budgets rising from GH¢2.0 million to GH¢6.95 million and actual expenditures reaching GH¢5.94 million in 2025. Despite minor gaps between approvals and releases, spending closely matched available funds, ensuring continued staff motivation and operational efficiency. The trend reflects increased staff strength over the period effective which supports the Assembly's objective of improving service delivery and overall quality of life.

2.6.3 Goods and Services Trends

Figure 15 - Goods and Services Trends (2021-2025)

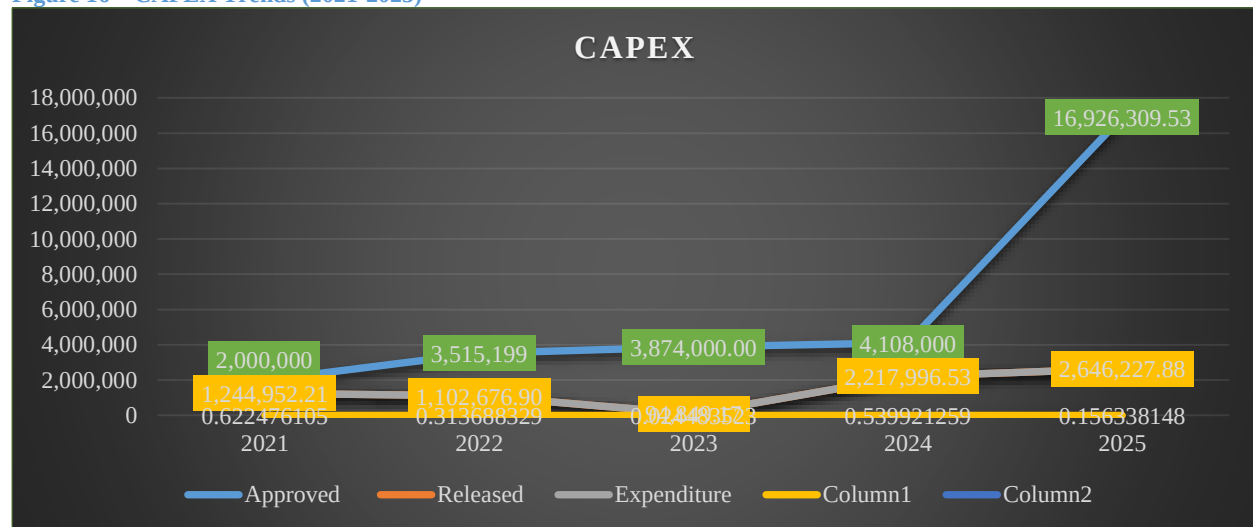


The Goods and Services chart for 2021-2025 shows a steady increase in approved budgets, reaching a peak of GH¢6.1 million in 2024, before slightly declining in 2025. Actual releases consistently lagged behind approved budgets, with GH¢2.44 million released in 2025, while expenditures closely mirrored releases, demonstrating effective use of available funds. Despite this, the persistent gap between planned and actual spending limited the full implementation of operational activities, highlighting the need for timely fund releases, realistic budgeting, and improved expenditure planning to ensure efficient service delivery and support for the District's administrative functions.



2.6.4 CAPEX Trends

Figure 16 – CAPEX Trends (2021-2025)



In 2025, Capital Expenditure reached only 15.6% of the approved amount, representing the lowest proportional performance since 2023 and the second lowest in the observed trend. This marks a sharp decline from 53.9% in 2024 to 15.6% in the reporting year. Despite this drop in proportion, actual expenditures increased by 19.3%, amounting to 428,231.35. This rise can be attributed to the revised DACF allocation formula, which led to higher estimates and disbursements.

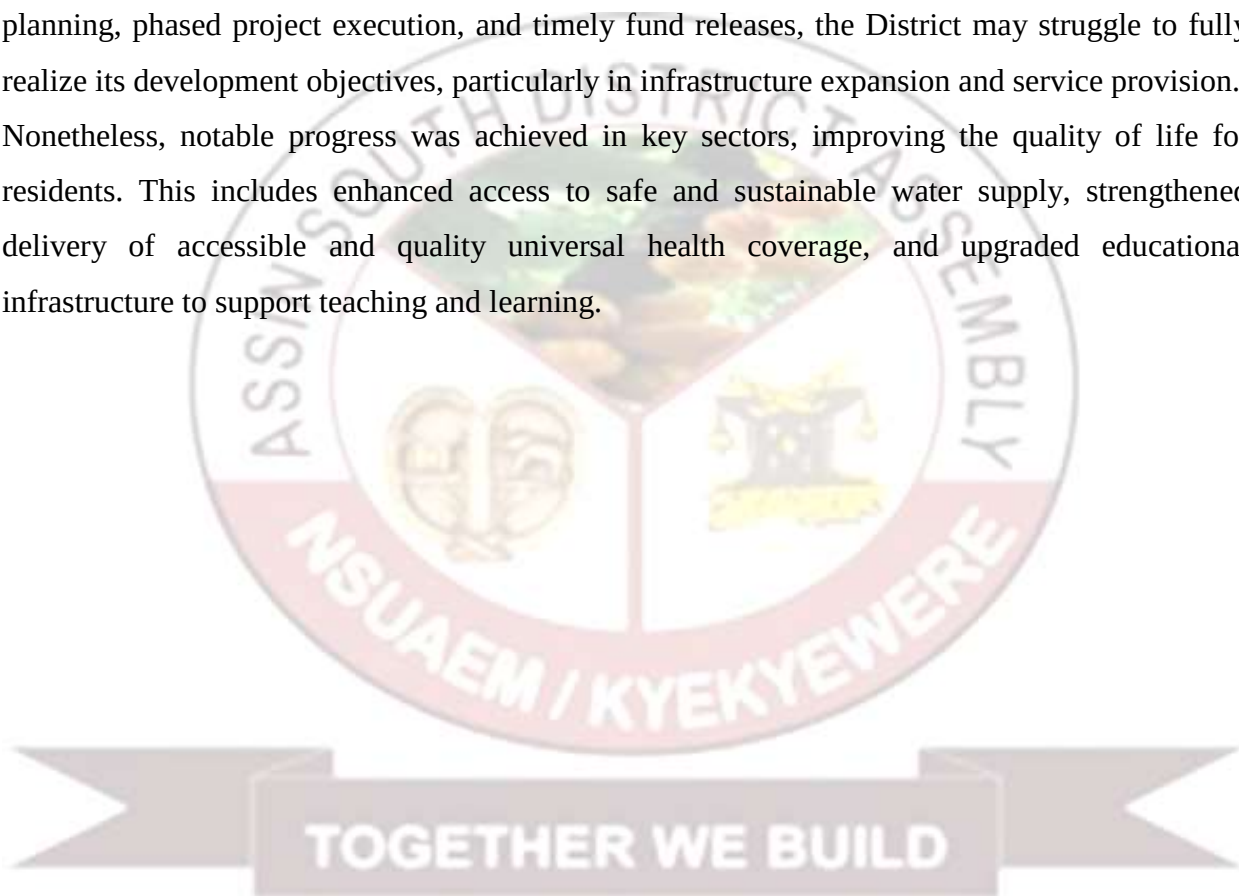
The CAPEX chart for 2021-2025 highlights a substantial increase in approved budgets, rising from GH¢2.0 million in 2021 to GH¢16.9 million in 2025, reflecting the current Government's commitment to fiscal decentralization. Despite this growth, actual fund releases consistently lagged behind approvals, with only GH¢2.65 million released in 2025, indicating persistent delays in disbursement. Expenditure closely followed releases, demonstrating effective utilization of available funds, although a significant shortfall remains compared to the approved allocations. The widening gap between approved budgets and actual expenditures underscores challenges in CAPEX implementation, which could constrain infrastructure development and service delivery. Addressing these gaps through timely fund releases, phased project execution, and improved financial planning is essential to fully leverage budgeted resources and achieve the District's development objectives.



2.6.5 Implications of Expenditure on achievement of District Goals and Objectives

There has been a persistent gap between approved budgets and actual releases across all expenditure categories over the medium term, limiting the full execution of planned activities and, consequently, the attainment of District goals and objectives.

For example, only 15.6% of the 2025 CAPEX allocation was released, significantly constraining infrastructure development, delaying critical projects, and reducing the District's capacity to deliver essential services. Without addressing disbursement delays through improved financial planning, phased project execution, and timely fund releases, the District may struggle to fully realize its development objectives, particularly in infrastructure expansion and service provision. Nonetheless, notable progress was achieved in key sectors, improving the quality of life for residents. This includes enhanced access to safe and sustainable water supply, strengthened delivery of accessible and quality universal health coverage, and upgraded educational infrastructure to support teaching and learning.



2.7 CAPEX Budget Performance Analysis

This section provides a consolidated overview of CAPEX budget performance, comparing estimates, releases, and actual expenditures to assess variances and fiscal discipline.

The total constrained estimate (budget) for capital projects during the period was GH¢17,283,809.40, while the unconstrained estimate was projected at GH¢19,695,737.18. Of this, a total of GH¢2,646,227.88 was released for capital projects, and the same amount was fully expended. The variance between the unconstrained and constrained estimates amounts to GH¢14,587,581.6. Further details on capital expenditure performance are provided in Table 12:

Table 12 - MMDAs CAPEX Budget Performance Analysis

	Estimate		Release	Expenditure	Variance		
	Unconstrained (A)	Constrained (B)	C	(D)	(A-B)	(B-C)	C-D
GOG	19,595,737.18	17,233,809.4	2,646,227.88	2,646,227.8	2,361,927.78	14,587,581.6	0.00
IGF	100,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00
Donor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	19,695,737.18	17,283,809.40	2,646,227.88	2,646,227.8	2,411,927.78	14,587,581.6	0.00

Source: Budget/Finance

2.7.1 CAPEX Budget Allocation and Implementation for Active Projects

This section also analyses multi-year commitments against MTBF ceilings and present detailed information on active projects, including costs, expenditures, overruns, completion status.

Overall, they serve as a framework for evaluating capital planning, financial sustainability, and project implementation performance.

In total, 17 active capital projects were implemented during the period, spanning key sectors including health, education, and water and sanitation. The water and sanitation sector recorded the highest number of projects, with 10 mechanized boreholes and handpumps, representing 58.8% of all projects executed during the year. This was followed by the education and health sectors, which recorded 4 and 3 infrastructure projects, representing 23.5% and 17.65%, respectively.

All water facilities have been fully completed and officially handed over to beneficiary communities for use. The CHPS facilities and classroom blocks, however, are still ongoing, as they have a contract duration of six months.

Table 13 below shows estimates on multi-year capital expenditure throw forward for the total medium-term plan and annual action plans estimates:



Table 13 - CAPEX budget allocation and implementation for active projects

Multi-Year CAPEX throw forward			MTBF Envelope		Performance		Details on Capital Projects, 2025											
Total Medium-Term Plan Estimate (plan)	Annual Estimate	Annual Estimate	Annual ceilings		Approved/R eleased	Expendit ure	Project											
							Code	Name	Age	Original Estimate cost	Revised cost	Expendit ure to date	Outstan ding balance	Completion status		Time overruns	Cost overruns	Land acquisition and resettlement
														%	Picture			
2022-2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2025	2025												
94,638,500.00	21,307,299 .58	17,283,809 .40	17,283, 809.40	17,283, 809.40	17,283,809.40	2,646,228 .88												
								Drilling and construction of 4no. Mechanized boreholes with overhead tank (Rambo 500)		443,260.00	N/A	443,260.00	0.00	90%		N/A	N/A	N/A
								Construction of 1 no. 2-Unit Classroom Block with Office and store at Dadieso		524,111.70	N/A	278,616.74	245,494.96	75%		N/A	N/A	N/A
								Drilling Construction of 6No. Borehole with Hand Pump at District		571,590.00	N/A	0.00	571,590.00	90%		N/A	N/A	N/A
								Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Office and Store at Ningo		1,111,970.23	N/A	200,000.00	911,970.23	75%		N/A	N/A	N/A



Multi-Year CAPEX throw forward	MTBF Envelope	Performance	Details on Capital Projects, 2025										
			Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Dominase		819,368.03	N/A	300,000.00	519,368.03	75%		N/A	N/A	N/A
			Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block at Nuanua Tutuda		715,363.94	N/A	307,304.60	408,059.34	75%		N/A	N/A	N/A
			Completion of 1No. Community-Based Health and Planning Services Compound (CHPS) at Nkubem		203,678.3	491,180.03	73,677.00	417,503.03	83%		N/A	287,481.73	N/A
			Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Appiakrom		792,897.57	N/A	410,826.41	382,071.16	75%		N/A	N/A	N/A
			Completion of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block and Store at Adiembra		169,899.90	752,941.35	463,696.30	289,245.05	75%		N/A	583,041.45	N/A
			Pavement of Nyankumasi Ahenkro Lorry Park		289,495.50	N/A	260,545.95	28,949.55	100%		N/A	N/A	N/A



The table 13 presents the District's capital financing outlook over the medium-term period, highlighting a significant disparity between planned capital commitments and available budget ceilings.

The CAPEX throw-forward for the period 2025-2028 amounts to GH¢11,455,732.05, representing the total cost of ongoing and committed capital projects to be executed within the period. In contrast, the MTEF ceiling stands at GH¢84,455,071.40, indicating the total projected resource envelope available for capital investment over the same timeframe.

The resulting variation of GH¢72,999,339.35 reflects a substantial gap between the projected resource ceiling and the current level of committed capital expenditure. In proportional terms, the CAPEX throw-forward represents only 8.53% of the MTEF ceiling, leaving a large fiscal space of approximately 91.47%.

This wide margin suggests that, although the Assembly has considerable budgetary space within the MTEF, the current pipeline of capital projects is relatively low compared to the available ceiling, largely because some planned capital investments are yet to be initiated. Further details of these projections are presented in Table 14:

Table 14 - Cumulative CAPEX throw forward and MTBF Envelope, 2025-2028

Item	Amount (GH¢)
Capex throw Forward	11,455,732.05
MTEF (Ceilings)	84,455,071.40
Variation	(72,999,339.35)

Source: District Budget Unit

The table 15 presents the distribution and utilization of the capital envelope across key departments, highlighting spending on both rollover and new projects. In total, a capital envelope of GH¢6,492,274.39 was allocated, out of which GH¢642,754.97 was spent on rollover projects and GH¢1,895,681.15 on new projects. The Education sector received the largest share of the capital envelope and prioritized new projects over rollover ones. Similarly, the Health and Water & Sanitation sectors allocated more funds to new projects than to ongoing ones, indicating a general shift toward initiating new infrastructure and service delivery interventions.



Table 15 - Amount of capital envelope spent on active projects

Department	Capital envelope amount	Amount spent on rollover projects	Amount spent on new projects
Education	3,104,387.22	463,696.30	785,920.74
Health	2,103,445.63	73,677.00	710,826.41
Water and Sanitation	1,014,850.00	54,490.00	398,934.00
Security (Police)	269,591.54	50,891.67	-
Total	6,492,274.39	6,42,754.97	1,895,681.15

Source: District Finance/Budget Unit

The table 16 also presents the financial and physical performance of capital projects across departments, highlighting contract values, cost overruns, payments, outstanding balances, and levels of completion.

Table 16 - Estimated Cost and Cost overruns of Active Projects

Departments	Total Contract Sum	Revised Contract Sum	Cost overruns	Actual Payment	Outstanding Balance	% Work Done
Education	3,104,387.22	752,941.35*	583,041.45	1,249,617.04	1,854,769.58	75%
Health	2,103,445.63	491,180.03**	287,481.73	784,503.41	1,318,942.22	78.33%
Water and Sanitation	1,014,850.00	0.00	0.00	398,934.00	615,616.00	100%
Security	269,591.54	0.00	0.00	50,891.67	0.00	100%
Total	6,492,274.39	1,244,121.38	870,523.18	2,538,436.12	2,319,736.25	

Source: District Finance/Budget Unit

3

³ **NOTE:** *Completion of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block and Store at Adiembra was revised from **GH¢169,899.90** to **GH¢752,941.35**

Completion of 1No. Community-Based Health and Planning Services Compound (CHPS) at Nkubem was revised from **GH¢203,698.30 to **GH¢491,180.03**



2.8 Update on Core Indicators and Targets

The assessment of the 2025 Annual Action Plan and MTDP implementation is based on the analysis of indicator achievements and progress in executing the planned programmes and projects. This section highlights the performance of core indicators aligned with the Agenda for Jobs II, linking them to the MTDP goals and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Indicators serve to measure progress, while targets provide benchmarks to determine whether the MTDP's objectives are being met during the review year. The indicators and targets are organized across six development dimensions, with the 2025 performance assessed relative to the 2021 baseline.



Table 17 - Performance of Core and MMDAs Specific Indicators

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental Policy recommendations
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT							Home and farm visits		
1.	Total output in agricultural production	Metric tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Staff training on Feed Ghana Programme		
	Maize	82,695	32,031	24,594	15,620	26,740	26,439	Sensitization of farmers and registration of farmer groups on Feed Ghana Programme	Lack of funding	Urgent deployment of adequate Extension and Veterinary Officers to the department.
	Rice (milled),	785	4,180	3,713	5,744	17,217	19,076			
	Cassava	24,611	298,620	210,432	190,390	251,078	253,050			
	Cocoyam	281	6,448	4,966	3,782					
	Plantain	14,824	63,179	29,890	25,336	49,758	48,455			
	Sheep	15,263	11,212	38,700	35,000	3,800	25,000	Distribution of NPK and Urea fertilizers to farmers.	High cost of Agricultural inputs especially fertilizer	Ensure sustainable agricultural input supply and subsidy policies under the Feed Ghana Programme.
	Goat	18,101	13,121	85,450	58,000	60,000	30,000			
	Pig	2,400	1,802	2,500	1,500	2,000	24,000			
	Poultry	76,820	105,511	165,000	110,000	150,000	188,475	Distribution of oil palm and coconut seedlings to farmers	Poor storage and transportation systems	
2.	Average productivity of selected crop (mt/ha)	24639.2	240,7940	17.45	15.37	20	17.34	Supervision and monitoring		
								Celebration of farmers day	Inadequate field officers (Extension AEAs and Vet AEAs)	Strengthen post-harvest management systems for the storage, transportation, processing, packaging, and distribution of agricultural produce.
3.	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	65%	65%	68%	71%	75%	73%	Veterinary services (curative and prophylactic treatments, disease surveillance and immunization)		
								Food commodity		



	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental Policy recommendations
								prices data collection at the markets Training of agro processors on group formation and group dynamics		
4.	Number of new industries established i. Agriculture ii. Industry iii. Service	22	4	0	10	20	5	Agribusiness and SYB Training for Fruit Juice Processing Participants	Inadequate support from the District Assembly to the BAC Inadequate funds to carry out planned activities	Support SMEs with grants and flexible credit facilities
		14	10	0	16	50	09			
		82	73	23	100	100	37			
5.	Number of new jobs created iv. Agriculture v. Industry vi. Service	22	313	246	250	30	0	Agribusiness and SYB Training for Livestock and farm services Participants	Inadequate support from the District Assembly to the BAC Inadequate funds to carry out planned activities	The DA should support the implementation of plans from the BAC/TSC offices Posting of adequate staff to the Department
		14	80	8	16	50	17			
		82	100	50	10	100	54	Financial literacy training for market women		
6.	Percentage Change in IGF	(5.36%)	30.3%	51.2%	3.34%	18.69%	19.68%	Public education and sensitization on the rate of payments Enhanced operationalization of Area Councils and	Lack of data and Revenue software Poor voluntary compliance and enforcement of bylaws	Enhanced public sensitization and education Prosecution of rate defaulters



	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental Policy recommendations	
								revenue collectors through training Data collection on rate payers and businesses	Poor sanitation services resulting in non-payment of rates by market women Lack of adequate logistics, ie, cars & motorbikes	Provision of logistics, ie, cars and motorbikes Periodic analysis of Revenue data Procurement of computer software	
	Social Development										
7.	Net enrolment ratio	91.2%	103.7%	99.1%	88.4%	90%	79%	Inspection and monitoring of schools	Inadequate fuel for supervision and monitoring.	Increase government and district funding for school monitoring and educational activities, Actively engage stakeholders and corporate organizations to support flagship education programmes.	
	i. Kindergarten	94.6%	101.4%	100%	86.0%	90%	89%				
	ii. Primary	50.0%	68%	78.3%	72.1%	80%	75%				
8.	Gender Parity Index	1.04%	1.06	0.94	0.96	1	0.99	Conducted comprehensive visits to 30 basic schools	Poor road network to most schools		
	i. Kindergarten	0.98	1	1	1.02	1	1.01				
	ii. Primary	1.01	1.04	1	1.01	1	1.02				
	iii. JHS	1.07	1.15	1.08	1.3	1	1.51				
9.	Completion rate	111.6%	112%	100.2%	121%	100%	117.7	Organized School Performance Appraisal Meetings	Insufficient funding limits regular programme organization		
	i. Kindergarten	110.42%	132%	123.1%	112.3%	100%	110.8				
	ii. Primary	91.26%	106%	110%	120%	100%	110				
	iii. JHS	50.13%	75%	42.5%	70.5%	100%	118				
10.	Pass rate	99.7%	98.5%	97.84%	96.23%	98%	97.1%	Organized leadership and hygiene training for students	Inadequate support for academic activities such as quizzes, spelling bees, reading festivals, and		
	• JHS										
	• SHS	84.5%	85.14%	84.37%	85.76	85%	77.56%	Facilitated academic and ICT			



	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental Policy recommendations
								competitions for primary, JHS, and SHS learners Managed end-of-term, mock, and BECE examinations for all basic schools.	teacher awards.	
11	Proportion of health facilities that are functional i. CHPS Compound ii. Clinic iii. Health Centre iv. Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Engagement of opinion & community leaders on CHPS implementation Integrated social support to the health centres and CHPS Breast and cervical cancer screening at 3 sub districts	Deteriorating condition of certain health facilities Inadequate availability of key personnel Inadequate facility laboratories in the Health Centres	Request support from GHS and philanthropic organizations to build medical laboratories in existing health facilities.
		0	0	0	0	0	0			
		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
		0	0	0	0%	0	0			
12	Prevalence of malnutrition (institutional) • Wasting • Underweight • Stunting • Overweight	0	0	0	0	0	0	Monitoring on nutrition friendly school initiative (NFSI)	Inadequate motorbikes for outreach services Inadequate availability of key personnel	Ensuring the deployment of sufficient critical health staff by the Regional Directorate
		21	11	37	80	0	389			
		0	17	158	28	0	253			
		0	0	0	0	0	0			



	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental Policy recommendations
13	Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	1 72:100,000	3 232.6:100,000	0	0	0	0	Training of midwives on life saving skills (LSS)	Inadequate facility laboratories in the Health Centres	The assembly should liaise with Ministry of Communication to get network connectivity to the hinterlands
14	Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	0	0	0	0	0	0	Organized annual safe motherhood and lifesaving skills training for all midwives	Weak surveillance system	Assembly is also encouraged to use their DRIP equipment to fix the bad roads
	i. District	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	ii. Under five	0	0	0	0	0	0			
15	Proportion of population who have tested positive for covid-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	Conducted educational campaigns to address COVID-19 vaccine myths in schools, religious institutions, and marketplaces. Massive enrolment of the indigent and constant outreach programmes.	Intermittent shortages of routine vaccines Bad roads leading to hinterlands and network connectivity challenges	
16	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	34.66%	37.8%	39.7%	42.9%	59.58%	47.3%			
	i. Total	14.1%	22.1%	16.5%	27.97%	30%	32.35%			
	ii. Indigents	32.8%	23.5%	24%	25.4%	27%	21.60%			
	iii. Informal	4.8%	3.8%	4.5%	4.31%	5%	3.74%			
	iv. Aged	46%	39%	39.4%	36.2%	40%	32.69%			
	v. Under 18years									
	vi. Pregnant women	2.3%	3.3%	2.4%	1.84%	2.5%	1.7%			
17	Number of births and deaths registered	Male – 651 Female –655 Total – 1306	Male 624 Female 638 Total -1262	Male 514 Female 492 Total – 1006	M 606 F 661 Total - 1267	M 1589 F 1429 Total - 3018	M 568 F 525 Total - 1093	Organization of mass registration exercise in communities and health facilities	Low level of public awareness in some communities	Intensify public education and awareness creation
	i. Birth (sex)		Male - 8 Female - 16	Male – 13 Female – 18	M – 11 F - 17	M – 399 F - 209	M – 15 F - 2			
		Male – 7	Total -24	Total - 31	Total - 28	Total - 608	Total - 17			



	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022		Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental Policy recommendations
	ii. Death (sex, age group)	Female – 14 Total - 21	(35-49)	M - F 3 - 0	(35-49) M - 1 F - 0	(30 – 34) M – 2 F - 0	(15-29) M – 37 F - 24	(15-29) M – 1 F -0	Sensitization and public education on acquisition of birth certificates	Lack of organized and registered cemetery Lack of a District Hospital The untimely request of application for a birth certificate	Improved collaboration with Area Council offices and community leaders Establishment of District hospital to improve infant birth registration Acquisition of an Assembly Controlled Cemetery
		(25-49) M - F 3 - 0 (50-64) M - F 1 - 3 (65-70+) M - F 3 - 11	(50-64)	M - F 4 - 2	(50 -64) M -1 F - 6	(45 -49) M – 1 F -2 (50-54) M – 0 F -3	(35 -49) M –69 F - 36	(35 -49) M – 1 F -0			
			(65-70+)	M - F 9 -6	(65-70+) M -11 F - 12	(55 -59) M – 2 F – 1 (60 – 64) M -2 F – 1 (65 -69) M – 1 F- 3 (70+) M – 3 F - 7	(55 -59) M – 116 F – 44 (60 – 64) M -92 F – 39 (70+) M –85 F - 66	(55 -59) M – 2 F – 0 (60 – 64) M – 2 F – 0 (70+) M – 9 F - 2			
18	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	58%	63%		65%	70%	75%	73%	Drilling and construction of 4no. Mechanized boreholes & 6no. hand pumps in communities & schools	Poor maintenance culture Non-gazetted bye-laws	Mobilize additional donor support for the provision of boreholes. Provision of additional motorbikes for various area councils Gazetting of bye-laws
	i. District	0	0		0	0	0	0			
	ii. Urban	88%	89%		89%	91%	75%	73%			
19	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	27%	31%		36%	40%	50%	44%	Routine house-to-house inspection		
	i. District	0	0		0	0	0	0			
	ii. Urban	27%	31%		36%	40%	50%	44%			
20	Recorded cases of child abuse	0	0		0	1	5	2	Profiling of children, parents, and	High prevalence of child neglect	Develop a structured framework for
	i. Child trafficking	0	0		4	399	400	635			



	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental Policy recommendations
	ii. Child labor iii. Sexual abuse iv. Emotional abuse v. Neglect vi. Early marriage vii. Female genital mutilation viii. Family-child separation	1	2	1	3	5	2	caregivers involved in child labor in high-risk areas such as market centers and farms.	and parenting challenges in the District	the adjudication of child neglect & maintenance cases in the main courtroom.
		0	2	2	1	5	1			
		34	33	51	45	50	43			
		0	0	0	0	5	0			
		0	0	0	0	5	0			
		1	2	0	2	5	0	Case management follow-ups and family tracing Case management SER & SIR	Certain cultural norms hinder child protection efforts and impede effective prevention responses.	Empower the DCPC to handle child protection cases in line with community regulations and district by-laws.
21	Percentage of road network in good condition Total Urban Feeder	22%	25%	30%	70%	80%	72%	Reshaping and Grading of feeder roads under the District Road Improvement Programme (DRIP)	Lack of adequate funds Lack of coordination between coordinators and officers	Improved coordination for quality service delivery Provision of reliable vehicle for constant monitoring
		0	0	0	0	0	0			
		22%	25%	30%	70%	80%	72%			
22	Percentage of communities covered by electricity - District - Rural - Urban	82.8%	83%	83%	83%	85%	83%	No electricity extension activity was undertaken	Poor coordination among service providers and stakeholders Inadequate funding	The Central Government should reintroduce and strengthen the Rural Electrification Programme to expand access to electricity in underserved communities.
		82.8%	83%	83%	83%	85%	83%			
		0	0	0	0%	0%	0%			
23	Reported cases of crime	5	2	1	1	1	4	Regular foot and vehicular		Provide adequate



	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental Policy recommendations
	i. Rape ii. Armed robbery iii. Defilement iv. Murder v. Drug trafficking vi. Theft vii. Drug abuse viii. Domestic violence	0	3	4	3	0	1	patrols throughout the year	Inadequate personnel and logistics. Eg: cars and motorbikes	personnel and logistics, including vehicles and motorbikes.
		11	0	5	3	1	8			
		5	1	3	5	0	0			
		4	0	0	0	0	0			
		142	104	1	0	0	0			
		0	3	0	0	0	0			
		4	2	0	0	3	10			
24	Number of communities affected by disaster i. Bushfire ii. Floods iii. Wind/Rain Storm	0	1	2	0	0	0	Intensified education on disaster prevention and management	Inadequate relief items for disaster victims	Motivation for DVGs and support with motorbikes
		8	1	0	0	5	3		Lack of motivation for DVGs	Adequate supply of relief items and support from DA
		7	15	2	6	10	5			
25	Percentage of annual action plan implemented	60%	88.6%	76.4%	79.8%	100%	80.3%	Construction of 3no. Classroom blocks and 10no. boreholes	Untimely release of statutory funds	Intensify revenue generation
MMDA Specific Indicators (Start with the ISS variables)										
1	Number of trainings conducted on ISSOPs	1	2	2	1	3	2	Remediation of vulnerable children with school logistics and essential menstrual hygiene products	Untimely release of funds from all funding sources	Strengthen or revise child labour laws to cover all sectors, including agriculture and transportation.
2	Proportion of case workers trained in child protection and family welfare	120%	40%	105%	80%	100%	90%		Absence of a dedicated departmental vehicle hinders	Develop comprehensive
3	Number of child violence cases benefitting from social welfare/social services	12	2	4	5	5	3			
4	Number of children reached by social work/social services	220	284	1243	1,016	1,000	778			



	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental Policy recommendations
5	Number of people reached with child protection and SGBV information	450	1600	2,048	2,991	2,000	3,173	Sensitization on CP/GBV for schools, communities and religious institutions Inter-sectorial social services including trainings, coaching & meetings	programme implementation.	e child labour frameworks to clarify key terms and concepts
6	Number of LEAP household members on NHIS	1,480	1480	1649	1,396	1,330	1,3330			
7	Number of households with adolescent girls benefiting from LEAP Programme	1,250	800	800	800	900	800			
8	Number of outreach visits to communities with LEAP households	6	9	8	8	10	7			
9	Number of referrals received from GHS	0	19	26	7	15	8			
10	Proportion of referrals receiving adequate follow-up	0%	60%	73%	100%	100%	100%			
11	Number of DSWCD's that have shared their MMDA's LEAP Household data with both NHIS and GHS	2	2	2	2	2	2			
12	Number of regional inter-sectoral monitoring visits	2	1	1	3	3	4			
13	Number of meetings to discuss integrated services	2	3	2	7	5	8			
14	Number of girls reached by prevention and care services	14	156	552	1,992	1,000	1,358			
15	Number of CP/SGBV cases referred to other services and followed up	0	2	30	39	10	6			
16	Number of NGOs, including RHCs, trained	2	2	2	1	2	1			
17	Number of children in RHCs profiled and reunified	0	0	0	0	2	1			
18	Proportion of sub-standard RHCs closed	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%			
19	Number of children placed in foster care	2	1	0	0	5	0			
20	Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water sources	88%	89%							



	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental Policy recommendations
21	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	27%	31%	36%	40%		44%			
DACF Indicators										
1.	Percentage coverage of portable water							Drilling and construction of borehole facilities in schools & communities	Poor maintenance culture	Mobilize additional donor support for the provision of more boreholes.
	• Percentage coverage of portable water under									
	• Community Water and Sanitation Agency	20%	23%	23%	23%	25%	23.5%	Provision of boreholes for communities and schools	Lack of proper coordination and collaboration	Improved collaboration between CWSA and the Assembly
	• Ghana Water Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.	Population data									
3.	Total kilometres of Tarred Roads	14km	14km	14km	28km	35km	38km	Bitumen surfacing of Kruwa town roads	Lack of adequate funding and effective collaboration	Improved dedicated funding and collaboration among key stakeholders
	• Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
	• Feeder	14km	14km	14km	28km	35km	38km	Reshaping of District Feeder roads	Inadequate funds Lack of collaboration between the DRIP coordinator	Improved collaboration between Feeder roads department and the Assembly



	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental Policy recommendations
									and key departments	
4.	Number of Public Health Facilities	27	29	29	31	35	31	Construction of 2no. CHPS	Structural defects of some health facilities	Renovate deteriorated health facilities for effective service delivery
5.	Number of Public Health Professionals	252	249	230	258	350	297	Training of midwives on life saving skills Training of CHN's and CHO's on risk communication and Community Health Action Plan (CHAP)	Inadequate availability of key personnel	Post adequate health staff to the District
6.	Number of Kindergarten, Primary and Junior High	275	277	279	280	280	284	Construction of KG, Primary and JHS classroom blocks	Deteriorating condition of certain classroom blocks. Inadequate Furniture for schools	Provision of additional school furniture Secure collaborative funding for the rehabilitation of dilapidated schools
7.	Number of Classrooms									
	KG	161	165	165	154	194	154			
	Primary	542	442	442	482	582	482			
	JHS	234	234	232	232	258	232			
	SHS	123	123	123	133	178	133			
8.	Enrolment									
	KG	7254	6953	5635	5513	5645	5369			
	Primary	18525	17392	16452	16333	16725	16231			
	JHS	8463	9920	8559	8595	8801	8917			
	SHS	5467	5922	6177	6862	7027	7007			
9.	Number of Trained Teachers									



	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental Policy recommendations
	KG • Male • Female	39	36	31	31	23	23	In-Service training/ Workshops for Office Staff, Basic school Head teachers & teachers, Orientation for newly recruited trained teachers, Organize SBI/CBI/PLC for both Basic and SHS teachers,	Teacher Deficit Teachers' refusal/ resistance to accept postings to remote areas Inadequate office logistics and stationery	Introduce a Youth in Education module under the Youth Employment Agency (YEA) to help address the teacher deficit in the District Construct teachers accommodation in remote areas
		146	131	103	138	146	132			
	Primary • Male • Female	335	305	278	284	324	274			
		180	171	168	171	224	188			
	JHS • Male • Female	423	397	381	363	463	380			
		97	96	90	86	133	97			
	SHS • Male • Female	257	215	223	240	270	261			
		70	53	57	69	80	74			

Source: ASDA DCPU



2.8.1 Analysis of Core Indicators

I. Economic Development Dimension

2.8.1.1 Percentage change in IGF

In 2025, 19.68% was recorded as the percentage change in IGF mobilized edging over the target of 18.69% by 0.99% and a significant improvement from last year by 16.34%.

However, in 2025, the overall IGF performance declined slightly from 77.51% to 76.74% but total revenue mobilized increased from GH¢503,836.32 in 2024 to GH¢592,024.82 in 2025, representing an improvement in actual collections of over GH¢88,000.00 despite the overall performance rate slightly dropping.

This decline is due to challenges such as poor voluntary compliance, weak enforcement of bylaws, lack of reliable data and software, poor market sanitation, and limited logistical support. These factors have hindered efforts to meet revenue targets.

II. Social Development Dimension

2.8.1.2 Net enrolment ratio

The Net Enrolment Ratio at all levels fell short of the set targets. However, improvements were recorded at the Primary and JHS levels compared to the previous year, indicating gradual progress in increasing age-appropriate school participation at these levels.

2.8.1.3 Gender Parity Index

Performance at most levels exceeded the set targets, reflecting generally positive outcomes. However, at the KG level, performance fell slightly below the target, although it showed improvement compared to the previous year. The SHS level also recorded an improvement over last year's performance. At the Primary level, performance surpassed the target but registered a slight decline relative to the previous year.

2.8.1.4 Completion rate

Completion rates across all levels exceeded the set targets, indicating positive progress in ensuring that students remain in school and successfully complete their respective levels of education. However, when compared with the previous year's performance, completion rates at most levels experienced a slight decline. The exception was at the SHS level, where the completion rate improved significantly to 118%, up from 105% recorded in the previous year. This reflects strengthened student retention and successful completion at the senior high school level despite marginal declines at the other levels.



2.8.1.5 Pass rate

There has been a gradual decline in the pass rate at the JHS level over the medium-term period. The 2025 performance fell short of the target by 0.99%, although it showed a slight improvement of 0.87% compared to the previous year's performance.

At the SHS level, performance remained relatively stable over the period under review. However, in 2025 the lowest performance was recorded, with a pass rate of 77.56%, representing a shortfall of 7.44% below the set target highlighting the need for strengthened academic support and targeted interventions to improve student performance at the secondary level.

2.8.1.6 Proportion of health facilities that are functional

All health facilities in the District remain functional. However, stakeholders have raised concerns about the stalled completion of the District Hospital under the Ghana Health Infrastructure Project (Agenda 111). The project has seen no progress over the past year following the change in government, potentially slowing efforts toward achieving universal health coverage in the District.

2.8.1.7 Prevalence of malnutrition

There has been a significant increase in the reported prevalence of malnutrition, particularly underweight and stunting, which recorded percentage increases of 386.3% and 803.6% respectively. In absolute terms, reported underweight cases rose from 80 to 389, while stunting cases increased from 28 to 253. This sharp rise is largely attributed to improved awareness and a better understanding among health workers of the importance of documenting malnutrition cases, leading to enhanced detection and reporting during the period under review.

2.8.1.8 Maternity mortality

Zero cases of maternal mortality over the last few years, which depicts significant progress in maternal health and the effectiveness of healthcare interventions in the District.

2.8.1.9 Malaria case fatality (Institutional)

The District has also recorded zero malaria case fatalities across all categories reflecting effective malaria prevention and treatment interventions.

2.8.2.0 Proportion of population who have tested positive for covid-19

The proportion of the population testing positive for COVID-19 remains at zero, largely attributable to effective public education campaigns that addressed myths and misconceptions surrounding COVID-19 vaccine uptake.



2.8.2.1 Proportion of population with valid NHIS card

The proportion of the population with valid NHIS cards increased by 4.4%, although it still fell short of the target by 12.28%. However, the proportion of the indigent population with valid NHIS cards saw a significant increase of 4.38%, surpassing the target by 2.35%. Additionally, the proportion of individuals in the remaining categories; Informal, Aged, Under 18 years, and pregnant women all experienced a marginal decline. The Informal category saw the largest decrease, with a 3.8% drop, followed by pregnant women at 3.51% and the Aged population at 0.57%. There is therefore the need for the District to intensify targeted outreach and registration campaigns, particularly for the Informal sector, pregnant women, and the aged population to improve NHIS coverage in the District.

2.8.2.2 Number of births and deaths registered

The number of registered births declined slightly, falling from 1,267 to 1,093, representing a 13.7% decrease. On the other hand, the number of deaths registered also decreased by eleven. However, these statistics on births and deaths still face significant challenges. The lack of a District hospital which is a GHS policy requirement as the safest facility for all first-time mothers to deliver means that many births are registered in neighboring districts.

Additionally, the absence of an organized cemetery creates difficulties with death registration. Most burials are conducted without proper oversight, burial permits, or death registration certificates, often done outside the office's knowledge. The families of the deceased who did eventually register the deaths were typically compelled to do so by insurance companies, in order to access claims from funeral policies.

2.8.2.3 Reported Cases of Child Labor

Since the establishment of the District Child Protection Committee, there has been a significant improvement in the monitoring, reporting, and remediation of child labour cases, supported by strengthened coordination among key stakeholders. As a result of enhanced awareness and sensitization efforts conducted in 14 communities, reaching approximately 2,041 males and 2,076 females, coupled with improved reporting mechanisms, the number of recorded child labour cases rose sharply from 4 in 2023 to 399 in 2024, and further increased by 59.1% to 635 cases in 2025. While this increase largely reflects enhanced detection and reporting, it also underscores the need for sustained and intensified efforts to address the issue. There is therefore a need for all partners and stakeholders including ICI, CRADA, NGOs, Licensed Buying Companies (LBCs), and



UNICEF to strengthen inter-agency collaboration and coordinated interventions to effectively combat the growing challenge of child labour in the District.

2.8.2.4 Percentage of road network in good condition

The District road network did not experience any significant improvement during the period under review. Although some reshaping works were reportedly undertaken by the Feeder Roads Department, the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) is unable to provide detailed information on these activities due to limited collaboration and data sharing.

Additionally, the DPCU has been excluded from the newly reconstituted DRIP Committee, and the DRIP Coordinator has not effectively engaged the Unit to provide the necessary information. This lack of coordination has constrained the DPCU's ability to access relevant data for informed decision-making on priority road projects as well as accurate reporting. Strengthening collaboration and information sharing among the relevant stakeholders is therefore essential to enhance planning, monitoring, and reporting of road infrastructure development in the District.

2.8.2.5 Reported cases of crime

The general crime situation in the District indicates a gradual decline in reported cases over the years, reflecting improvements in security management. Notably, certain serious crimes have been significantly curtailed. For instance, no murder case was recorded in 2025, compared to five cases reported in previous years. Similarly, armed robbery cases declined from three in 2024 to one case in 2025, indicating enhanced efforts by the security agencies to address violent crimes.

However, it is important to note that cases of rape and defilement recorded an increase during the period under review. Reported rape cases rose from one in 2024 to four in 2025, while defilement cases increased from three to eight. This trend highlights a growing concern regarding the safety and protection of vulnerable groups, particularly children.

The situation therefore underscores the urgent need for strengthened collaboration among stakeholders, especially members of the District Child Protection Committee, to intensify efforts in safeguarding the welfare of children. Enhanced inter-agency coordination, public awareness, and preventive interventions will be critical in addressing these emerging child protection challenges within the District.

The Police Service is currently facing challenges, including inadequate personnel and insufficient logistical support, such as vehicles and motorbikes for patrols. With a Police-to-citizen ratio of 37 officers to 117,492 residents, and the district being the largest in the region with over 182



communities, these limitations are impacting the effectiveness of law enforcement. To address these challenges, it is recommended to increase recruitment or postings to the district, provide essential logistics for police operations, and improve public sensitization on crime prevention.

III. DACF Indicators

2.8.2.6 Number of Public Health Facilities and Number of Public Health Professionals

The number of health professionals relative to the existing health facilities in the District is inadequate and below the required standard. Ideally, each CHPS facility should have a minimum of two Community Health Nurses, but in many cases only one nurse manages the entire facility. In some instances, a completed CHPS compound in a hinterland community remains non-operational due to the lack of nurses. There is therefore an urgent need for the posting of additional critical health staff to the District to enhance service delivery and support the achievement of Universal Health Coverage.

2.8.2.7 Number of Kindergarten, Primary and Junior High Classrooms, Enrolment and Number of Trained teachers

A comparative analysis of classrooms, enrolment, and trained teachers across the various educational levels provides insights into the adequacy of infrastructure and staffing within the District.

At the Kindergarten (KG) level, the District has 154 classrooms with a total enrolment of 5,369 pupils, supported by 155 trained teachers across 97 KG schools. This results in an average class size of about 35 pupils per classroom, which falls within the recommended planning standard of 35-40 pupils per class.

At the Primary level, there are 482 classrooms serving 16,321 pupils, with 462 trained teachers across 96 schools. This gives an average of approximately 34 pupils per classroom, which is also within the recommended planning standard of 35-40 pupils per class.

While the overall pupil-classroom ratio falls within the recommended standard, variations exist across individual schools, with some experiencing higher class sizes and deteriorating classroom infrastructure that require renovation or replacement.

For the Junior High School (JHS) level, the District has 232 classrooms with a total enrolment of 8,917 students and 477 trained teachers across 90 schools. This results in an average class size of about 38 pupils per classroom, which exceeds the recommended standard of 30-35 pupils per class, indicating some level of overcrowding.



At the Senior High School (SHS) level, the District has 133 classrooms with a total enrolment of 7,007 students and 335 trained teachers across four SHS institutions. This produces an average class size of approximately 53 students per classroom, which is significantly above the recommended standard of 25-35 students per class, suggesting considerable pressure on available classroom infrastructure.

However, the total number of trained teachers (1,094) relative to the minimum standard of 16 teachers per basic school and the 100 basic schools in the District indicates a significant teacher deficit. This shortage has resulted in the prevalence of multi-grade teaching in many schools, particularly in underserved communities. In some cases, untrained teachers engaged by community leaders and School Management Committees (SMCs) provide interim support to mitigate the staffing gaps. Although the number of trained KG teachers is nearly equal to the number of classrooms, this does not fully reflect the situation on the ground, as teacher distribution remains uneven, with schools in remote and hinterland communities disproportionately affected.

2.8.2.8 Number of LEAP household members on NHIS

In 2025, 184 LEAP household beneficiaries received NHIS support, but total household membership declined due to temporarily inactive cases pending resolution.

2.8.2.9 Number of girls reached by prevention and care services

The number of girls reached through care services declined by approximately 32%, largely due to a shift in sensitization efforts toward adults, unlike in 2024 when child-focused interventions were active under the SWISSCO Child Labor project.

2.8.3.0 Implication of Results on District Goals and Objectives

The District has made progress in social services, water access, and road infrastructure, supporting better living standards. However, economic growth, job creation, sanitation, and electricity coverage remain below targets due to funding gaps, logistical challenges, and weak institutional capacity. Rising malnutrition and child welfare issues also pose risks to community well-being. Overall, while some objectives are being met, persistent constraints limit the full achievement of the District's development goals, highlighting the need for improved resource mobilization, coordination, and prioritization of critical sectors. ⁴

⁴ Analysis of core indicators did not cover all indicators particularly those under the economic dimension due to delays in receiving supporting data explanations.



2.9 Analysis of Critical Development and Poverty Issues

In an effort to reduce poverty and promote socio-economic development, Government has implemented several key interventions across the country. In the District, these include the National Youth Employment Programme, National Health Insurance Scheme, Ghana School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant, and Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) Programme, Feed Ghana Programme, Free SHS Programme, One District–One Factory initiative, and the payment of monthly allowances to Assembly Members, among others.

The table 18 presents an overview of critical development and poverty-related interventions in the District for the reporting year, highlighting allocated funds, actual receipts, and the number of beneficiaries reached. It captures the performance of key social protection, education, health, and livelihood programmes, providing insight into the extent to which targeted populations benefited from government policies and initiatives. The data also reflects gaps between allocations and actual receipts, which have implications for the effectiveness and reach of these interventions.

Table 18 - Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues, 2025

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocation GH¢	Actual receipt GH¢	No of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
Ghana School Feeding Programme	N/A	N/A	50 schools	44 schools
Capitation Grants	235,112.38	235,112.38	30517	30517
National Health Insurance Scheme	287,535.64	143,633.85	70,124	50,135
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	5,022,762.00	5,022,762.00	1,310	1,310
National Youth Employment Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
One District-One Factory Programme	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Free SHS Programme	11,949,929.13	8,267,836.50	7750	6916
Feed Ghana Programme	0.00	0.00	0	0
Payment of monthly allowance to Assembly Members	375,000.00	187,200.00	36	36

Source: ASDA, DPCU 2025

2.9.1 Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)

The table presents an overview of the demographic coverage of beneficiary households under the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) programme within the District.

Table 19 - List of Communities and their LEAP Beneficiary Households

NO.	COMMUNITY	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS	SEX SEGREGATION	
			M	F
1.	ASSIN ABAASE	12	6	6
2.	ASSIN ABOABO CAMP	14	3	11
3.	ASSIN ACHIASE	8	3	5
4.	ASSIN ADUBIASE	114	15	99



NO.	COMMUNITY	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS	SEX SEGREGATION	
			M	F
5.	ASSIN AFAW	9	1	8
6.	ASSIN AKRAMPAH	15	2	13
7.	ASSIN AKROFUOM	53	8	45
8.	ASSIN AMANBETE LARTEH	7	2	5
9.	ASSIN AMOABENG	20	1	19
10.	ASSIN AMPEKROW	21	1	20
11.	ASSIN ANDOE	30	5	25
12.	ASSIN ANKWASO	17	3	14
13.	ASSIN ANYINABRIM	30	-	30
14.	ASSIN ASAMANKESE	36	4	32
15.	ASSIN ASRATOASE	13	3	10
16.	ASSIN ATHIAH LA	15	3	12
17.	ASSIN AYAASE	44	8	36
18.	ASSIN AYIGBO	20	2	18
19.	ASSIN BANKYEASE	31	1	30
20.	ASSIN BEPOKOKOO	10	2	8
21.	ASSIN BEPOSO AFAW	10	3	7
22.	ASSIN BESEASE NO.2	16	-	16
23.	ASSIN BETWEASE	15	2	13
24.	ASSIN BEYEDEN	18	6	12
25.	ASSIN BOSOMADWE	4	1	3
26.	ASSIN DADIESO	28	1	27
27.	ASSIN DAMPTEYKROM	14	2	12
28.	ASSIN DARMANG	20	2	18
29.	ASSIN DOMEABRA	10	1	9
30.	ASSIN DOMINASE	20	2	18
31.	ASSIN DOSII	6	-	6
32.	ASSIN FRAMASE	20	2	18
33.	ASSIN HOMAHO	22	4	18
34.	ASSIN HOSOWODZE	11	-	11
35.	ASSIN JAKAI	36	3	33
36.	ASSIN KOFORIDUA	17	5	12
37.	ASSIN KOTOBABI	13	-	13
38.	ASSIN KRUWA	26	6	20
39.	ASSIN KUMASI	8	-	8
40.	ASSIN KWAATA	14	1	13
41.	ASSIN KWAMEANANG	14	4	10
42.	ASSIN KWAMOABENG	6	-	6
43.	ASSIN KYEKYEWERE	16	1	15
44.	ASSIN KYINASO	4	1	3
45.	ASSIN MANKATA	17	4	13
46.	ASSIN MESOMAGOR	10	2	8
47.	ASSIN NGRESI	20	4	16
48.	ASSIN NKRAN	16	-	16
49.	ASSIN NSENE	16	2	14
50.	ASSIN NSUAEM	25	-	25
51.	ASSIN NSUAKYIR	2	-	2
52.	ASSIN NSUTA	34	4	30
53.	ASSIN NUANUA	5	-	5
54.	ASSIN NYAMEBEBU	8	-	8
55.	ASSIN NYAMEBEKYERE	19	2	17
56.	ASSIN OCHISO	17	2	15



NO.	COMMUNITY	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS	SEX SEGREGATION	
			M	F
57.	ASSIN ODUMANIM	10	4	6
58.	ASSIN ODUMASE	33	6	27
59.	ASSIN ONGWA	18	2	16
60.	ASSIN SEIDUKROM	16	1	15
61.	ASSIN SESEKO	20	-	20
62.	ASSIN SIBINSO	23	3	20
63.	ASSIN TEBIL	26	5	21
64.	ASSIN TEHENETE	19	3	16
65.	ASSIN TUMFOKOR	37	6	31
66.	NYANKUMASI AHENKRO	32	3	29
	TOTAL	1310	173	1,137

Source: ASDA, Department of Social Welfare 2025

2.9.2 Analysis of LEAP Register

A total of 1,310 beneficiary households across 66 communities are currently benefiting from the programme. Of this number, 173 households (13.2%) are male-headed, while 1,137 households (86.8%) are female-headed. Female-headed households therefore constitute the overwhelming majority of beneficiaries, accounting for nearly 87% of total coverage.

Thirteen (13) communities have no male beneficiaries, resulting in a male-to-female ratio of approximately 1:6.6. This distribution reflects prevailing vulnerability patterns in many rural districts, where female-headed households are often disproportionately affected by poverty.

In terms of spatial concentration, Assin Adubiaase has the highest number of beneficiary households, with 114 households, representing 8.7% of total beneficiaries. This means the community alone accounts for nearly 1 in every 11 beneficiaries, suggesting either a relatively high poverty incidence or the need for further validation of targeting assessments to ensure proportional distribution.

Additionally, the total cash grant allocation experienced a significant increase of approximately 81.4% in 2025, indicating enhanced financial commitment and expanded programme support during the reporting period.

Overall, while the targeting approach demonstrates strong effectiveness in reaching vulnerable women, periodic review and data validation are recommended to ensure continued inclusiveness, data accuracy, and equitable resource allocation across all eligible households.



2.9.3 The Ghana School Feeding Programme Enrolment (GSFP)

The table provides an overview of student enrollment by level and sex across 44 beneficiary schools under the District's School Feeding Programme.

Table 20 - The beneficiary schools under the School Feeding Programme

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	KG			PRIMARY			TOTAL		
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1	ABEASE-TUMFOKOR D/A BASIC/BESEASE NO.2 D/A PRIMARY	30	47	77	133	115	248	163	162	325
2	ADIEMBRA CATH. BASIC A&B	69	61	130	227	191	418	296	252	548
3	ADUBIASE METHODIST BASIC	44	51	95	147	152	299	191	203	394
4	AKOTEYKROM NO.1 D/A BASIC	35	30	65	109	132	241	144	162	306
5	AKROFUOM D/A BASIC	41	28	69	113	113	226	154	141	295
6	AMOABIN D/A BASIC	32	23	55	125	116	241	157	139	296
7	AMPENKRO D/A BASIC	19	10	29	36	36	72	55	46	101
8	ANDOE D/A BASIC A&B	76	76	152	331	331	662	407	407	814
9	ANYINABRIM CATHOLIC BASIC	48	42	90	114	108	222	162	150	312
10	ANYINABRIM METHODIST BASIC	24	16	40	104	85	189	128	101	229
11	APPIAKROM D/A BASIC	35	35	70	85	81	166	120	116	236
12	ASAMANKESE D/A PRIMARY	45	51	96	134	133	267	179	184	363
13	ASERATOASE D/A BASIC/BETWEASE D/A PRIMARY	24	22	46	76	79	155	100	101	201
14	ATIA LABADI D/A BASIC	24	17	41	59	59	118	83	76	159
15	ATOBIASE-KYEKEYEWERE D/A BASIC/ OTABILKROM D/A BASIC	67	88	155	207	214	421	274	302	576
16	AYEASE D/A BASIC	31	22	53	87	86	173	118	108	226
17	BEPOKOKOO ANGLICAN BASIC	70	73	143	81	91	172	151	164	315
18	DADIESO D/A BASIC	7	9	16	26	22	48	33	31	64
19	DAWOMAKO D/A BASIC	21	21	42	64	53	117	85	74	159
20	DOMEABRA D/A BASIC	15	18	33	70	44	114	85	62	147
21	DOSII D/A BASIC	21	17	38	46	37	83	67	54	121
22	JAKAI D/A BASIC A&B	34	27	61	133	113	246	167	140	307
23	KRUWA D/A BASIC	60	52	112	178	174	352	238	226	464
24	KUMASI D/A BASIC	9	8	17	45	30	75	54	38	92
25	KWAMOABENG A.M.E ZION PRIMARY	10	8	18	41	28	69	51	36	87
26	Kyinaso D/A Basic	21	22	43	93	75	168	114	97	211
27	MANKATA D/A BASIC	21	32	53	89	78	167	110	110	220
28	NKRAN-NGRESI D/A BAISC A&B	93	105	198	285	276	561	378	381	759
29	NKUBEM ANGLICAN BASIC	13	9	22	57	48	105	70	57	127
30	NSENE D/A KG/PRIMARY	6	10	16	41	35	76	47	45	92
31	NSUTA CATHOLIC BASIC	100	95	195	188	170	358	288	265	553
32	NSUTA D/A BASIC	36	38	74	79	87	166	115	125	240
33	NUANUA NO. 1 D/A BASIC	33	16	49	70	67	137	103	83	186
34	NYAMEBEBU D/A BASIC/Damtekrom D/A Primary	35	35	70	105	89	194	140	124	264



S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	KG			PRIMARY			TOTAL		
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
35	NYAMEBEKYERE ASUOYAA D/A BASIC	118	67	185	142	167	309	260	234	494
36	NYAMEBEKYERE ASUPANIN D/A BASIC	53	37	90	107	108	215	160	145	305
37	OCHISO D/A BASIC	39	37	76	138	112	250	177	149	326
38	ODUMASI D/A BASIC	33	24	57	91	86	177	124	110	234
39	OHIANTWEDOM PRESBY BASIC	10	15	25	36	33	69	46	48	94
40	Ongwa D/A Basic A&B	168	139	307	383	333	716	551	472	1023
41	SAAMAN D/A KG/PRIMARY	15	13	28	29	37	66	44	50	94
42	SIBINSO CATHOLIC BASIC	30	32	62	115	125	240	145	157	302
43	TEBIL D/A BASIC	25	15	40	79	57	136	104	72	176
44	TSEHENTSE D/A BASIC	20	17	37	50	32	82	70	49	119
	TOTAL	1760	1610	3370	4948	4638	9586	6708	6248	12956

Source: Assin South Education Directorate, 2025

2.9.3 Analysis of School Feeding Programme

A total of 12,956 pupils are enrolled across the 44 basic schools captured under the programme, comprising 6,708 boys (51.8%) and 6,248 girls (48.2%). This reflects a relatively balanced gender distribution, with a slight male majority of 460 pupils.

At the Kindergarten (KG) level, enrolment stands at 3,370 pupils, representing 26.0% of total enrolment, while Primary enrolment of 9,586 pupils accounts for 74.0%. Primary pupils therefore constitute nearly three-quarters of total beneficiaries, consistent with expected progression patterns from KG to Primary. The 44 beneficiary schools account for approximately 60% of total district KG and Primary enrolment, indicating that a substantial proportion of pupils, about 8,644 learners are yet to benefit from the programme. While the core objective of the programme is to improve enrolment, attendance, and retention at the basic level, attention must also be given to the quality and nutritional adequacy of meals provided and whether the current GH¢2.00 per pupil allocation is sufficient to sustain this standard.

Complementary or alternative funding mechanisms should therefore be explored to expand coverage to the remaining non-beneficiary schools, while simultaneously strengthening quality assurance mechanisms to ensure equitable access and improved service delivery across the district.



2.9.4 SUMMARY OF ACTIIVITIES IMPLEMENTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Family Tribunal handled 27 cases, mainly involving child maintenance, paternity, and child custody/access issues. Out of these, 13 cases were resolved, 9 remained pending, and 2 Social Enquiry Reports (SERs) were prepared to guide court decisions. The cases involved 28 children (12 males and 16 females). No juvenile court cases were recorded during the year.

Under Child Rights, Protection and Family Welfare Programmes, the Department conducted inspections of 56 Early Childhood Care Development Centres (ECCD) with a total enrollment of 3,605 children (1,614 boys and 1,987 girls). These centres were supported by 190 caregivers, although a majority were untrained, highlighting a need for capacity development. To address this gap, the Department organized a six-week caregivers' training programme, which equipped 34 caregivers with skills in childcare, nutrition, hygiene, first aid, legal frameworks on child protection, and early childhood education methodologies.

The Department also implemented significant child protection awareness initiatives, including the commemoration of the World Day against Child Labour, which involved radio discussions and community sensitization programmes across several communities. These engagements focused on educating parents, farmers, and community members about the dangers of child labour and the importance of protecting children's rights. In addition, 108 Community Child Protection Committee (CCPC) members from 16 communities received training to strengthen community-level reporting, monitoring, and referral systems for child protection cases.

Through its case management services, the Department handled 763 cases, including 720 new cases and 43 carried forward from the previous year. Out of these, 701 cases (91.87%) were successfully resolved or managed, 10 cases were referred to court, and 56 cases remained pending. These cases involved issues such as child maintenance, custody disputes, family reconciliation, paternity concerns, child labour, and children at risk of school dropout. In total, 831 children (345 males and 486 females) benefited from protective interventions, including school reintegration, counselling, and maintenance arrangements.



The Department also carried out Integrated Social Services Delivery Programme (ISSDP) activities in schools and communities, raising awareness on issues such as sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), teenage pregnancy, juvenile delinquency, and child labour. Over 2,900 individuals, including students and community members, were reached through gender-based violence prevention and response activities implemented in collaboration with institutions such as CHRAJ, GES, and the Ghana Health Service.

In the area of social protection, the Department supervised the implementation of the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme, supporting 1,310 beneficiary households. A total of GHS 5,022,762 was credited to beneficiaries, with GHS 4,017,459 successfully cashed out through seven payment cycles in collaboration with Assinman Rural Bank. The Department also supported beneficiaries with NHIS registration and addressed issues related to faulty or expired payment cards.

For persons with disabilities (PWDs), the Department registered 128 individuals (54 males and 74 females) and facilitated support through the District Assembly Common Fund Disability allocation. A total of approximately GHS 398,655 was disbursed to support education, healthcare, business development, and assistive devices such as sewing machines, tricycles, wheelchairs, and startup capital for small businesses. Additionally, 119 PWDs were registered or renewed under the National Health Insurance Scheme, while 5,891 vulnerable individuals across 34 communities were registered or renewed under the NHIS indigent category.

Overall, the Department recorded significant progress in child protection, social welfare case management, community sensitization, disability support, and poverty reduction interventions, demonstrating its commitment to promoting social inclusion and improving the welfare of vulnerable populations in the District.



2.9.5 Staff Strengths of Assin South District Assembly

The table below highlights the staff strength in the District Assembly with recourse to the minimum and maximum staffing requirements across various departments, outlined in percentage coverage for each department. It also highlights the specific training needs identified for each department to address skill gaps and improve performance.

Table 21 - Staff Strengths of MMDAs

Departments	Requirements		Actual	% Covered	Training Required
	Minimum	Maximum	2024		
Central Administration	4	4	6	150	Reports and Minutes writing
Development Planning	3	4	2	50	Monitoring and evaluation tools, Proposal and Report writing
Finance	10	17	4	24	
Budget	5	6	4	67	Advanced GIFMIS training Project management and public procurement training
Internal audit	5	6	5	83	Risk based internal auditing
Agriculture	43	72	19	26	Report writing Training on data collection
Works	49	70	7	10	Contract and Project management Report writing
Physical planning	15	21	2	10	Records management Report writing
Statistics	3	4	1	25	Data collection, Analysis and Reporting
Human Resources	3	4	1	25	Records management Report writing Performance Management
Social Welfare and Community Development	10	11	5	45	Report writing Conflict management and prosecution
Records Management Unit	3	4	4	1.00	Records management
Receptionist	2	3	0	0.00	Client service training
Environmental Health	60	100	10	10	Conflict management and training on prosecution of sanitary offenders
Management Information System	9	9	1	11	Report writing Records management
Procurement	5	5	1	20	Records management
Revenue	10	13	2	15	Training on enhancing revenue collection and sealing of revenue leakages
Birth and Death	7	10	3	30	Records management
Radio Operator	2	2	1	50	Report writing
Total	248	365	78	21.0	

Source: ASDA, Human Resource Department 2025



2.9.6 Capacity Development

The table below summarizes capacity development programmes undertaken in the year, highlighting key details like capacity training type, location, purpose, funding, target group, facilitators, and beneficiary numbers by gender.

Table 22 - Capacity Development

Name or type of the Capacity Development	Venue/ Location	Purpose of the Programme	Source of funding	Target group	Facilitators	No. of beneficiaries		
						Total	Male	Female
Training on smart workplace portal	District Assembly Conference Hall	The objective was to familiarize staff with digitalized work processes to enhance productivity and minimize manual inefficiencies.	IGF	All staff	OHLGS	76	49	27

Source: ASDA, Human Resource Department 2025

2.9.7 Logistics Gap

This table highlights the logistical gaps within the District Assembly, comparing the required resources with the actual available logistics to enhance performance.

Table 23 - Logistics Analysis

Required	Required	Actual	Remarks
Computers	30	18	Additional computers are urgently needed
Printers	15	13	Majority of the printers are not functioning at the moment
Projectors	2	1	Too much pressure on the existing one
Office Space	None	Adequate	Satisfactory
Vehicle	10	5	Frequent breakdown of cars due to poor road network

Source: ASDA, HR Department 2025



2.9.8 EVALUATIONS

The table below provides an overview of various evaluations conducted in the District, detailing the policy/programme or project involved, the consultants or resource persons engaged, the methodology used, key findings, and recommendations for each evaluation.

The District conducted evaluation exercises to assess the progress and outcomes of various implemented programmes and projects. The primary objective was to determine the effectiveness of the interventions in achieving key deliverables and their subsequent impact on the livelihoods of the beneficiary groups.



Table 24 - Update on evaluations conducted

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/programme/ project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
1. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (Ex-ante evaluation)	Construction of 2, 3 & 6 Units classroom blocks	Safeguard team	Project screening	Dusts and noise would be emitted during the construction period	Recommended regular watering of project sites to minimize dust emissions
2. Feasibility studies, and needs assessment. (Ex-ante evaluation)	Construction of 2, 3 & 6 Units classroom blocks	DPCU Secretariat	Focus group discussions	High levels of deterioration of existing classroom blocks	Recommended the construction of the classroom blocks and WASH facilities to improve quality education and hygiene
3. Feasibility studies, and needs assessment. (Ex-ante evaluation)	Drilling and Construction of Mechanized Boreholes and Handpumps	DPCU Secretariat DWST	Focus group discussions	The communities and the school children were drinking from unsafe and untreated water sources	Provision of boreholes as safe and sustainable water supply for the communities and schools
4. Feasibility studies, and needs assessment. (Ex-ante evaluation)	Construction of 2no. CHPS facilities	DPCU Secretariat	Focus group discussions	Existing facilities were in degrading conditions and were also not up to standard	Recommendation was given for the construction of standard CHPS facility for the two communities
5. Mid-term evaluation	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	Department of Social Welfare, ISD, Statistics	Interviews Survey questionnaire	Some beneficiaries did not meet the requirement or criteria to benefit from the programme	Recommended the reassessment of all beneficiary households under the programme

Source: ASDA, DPCU 2025



2.9.9 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION (PM&E)

Participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) were conducted for several projects and programmes in the year 2025. The PM&E tools used included the Community Score Card and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) methodology.

Table 25 - Update on PM&E Tools used

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/programme/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
Community Score Card	Construction of 2, 3 & 6 Units classroom blocks	District Planning Officer District Works Engineer	Focus group discussions	High levels of deterioration of existing classroom blocks	Recommended the construction of the classroom blocks to improve quality education
Community Score Card	Drilling and Construction of Mechanized Boreholes and Handpumps	DPCU Secretariat DWST	Focus group discussions	The communities and the school children were drinking from unsafe and untreated water sources	Provision of boreholes as safe and sustainable water supply for the communities and schools
Community Score Card	Construction of 2no. CHPS facilities	District Planning Officer District Works Engineer	Focus group discussions	Existing facilities were in degrading conditions and were also not up to standard	Recommendation was given for the construction of standard CHPS facilities for the two communities
Citizen Report Card	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	District LEAP Assessment team	Interviews Survey questionnaire	Some beneficiaries did not meet the requirement or criteria to benefit from the programme	Recommended the reassessment of all beneficiary households under the programme

Source: ASDA, DPCU 2025



CHAPTER THREE (3)

CONCLUSION AND THE WAY FORWARD

This chapter outlines the way forward in addressing challenges that affected the implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP. It highlights key issues addressed during the year, identifies outstanding concerns, and presents recommendations to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects.

3.1 Key Issues

- Too many uncompleted Projects, especially the GETFUND Funded Projects in the Education sector.
- The road network in the District is very poor and needs immediate and critical attention.
- Weak coordination between the District Planning Authority and Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) implementing central government projects which undermines effective monitoring, data harmonization, and comprehensive reporting within the District.
- Inadequate office logistics to produce and submit all necessary data and information by all departments.
- Delays in the release of the statutory funds affect the rate of implementation of projects and programmes.
- Inadequate number of teachers in the District, adversely affecting the quality of education.
- Lack of a refuse collection truck in the District which results in delays in emptying and collecting communal waste containers
- Delays in payment of Zoomlion workers and insufficient number of communal waste containers
- Lack of sufficient vehicles for field monitoring exercises.
- Inadequate Internally Generated Fund (IGF) to supplement plans implementation.
- Poor storage and transportation systems in the agricultural sector
- Inadequate Agricultural Extension officers
- High cost of agricultural input



3.2 Recommendations

- Increase collaboration with key stakeholders and donors in the implementation of projects and programmes.
- Increase the revenue mobilization drive through regular sensitization and intensify development control to generate more revenue
- Prioritize programmes and projects so that our limited resources are spent on critical and urgent ones.
- Implement Capacity building programmes for staff and Area Council members
- Enhance inter-sectoral coordination through regular joint planning and clear communication mechanisms
- Regular communication and interaction with stakeholders and staff on the programmes and activities of the Assembly, to elicit public cooperation and understanding, especially at the community level, during the implementation of these programmes.
- Conduct Regular District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), review meetings to track the performance of the District.
- Introduce a Youth in Education module under the Youth Employment Agency (YEA) to help address the teacher deficit in the District.
- Conduct more evaluation exercises on the Projects and Programmes of the District.
- There should be extensive stakeholder consultation to ascertain and find solutions and means of completing abandoned projects for effective public service delivery.
- Procure and deploy an additional refuse collection truck to improve waste management efficiency.

3.3 Conclusion

In 2025, the Assin South District Assembly made significant progress in implementing its MTDP, achieving 81.2% of planned interventions and completing 80.3% of the Annual Action Plan. Key achievements include improvements in education, health, water, and sanitation, as well as expanded infrastructure and social protection services. Despite these gains, challenges such as delays in fund releases, limited logistics, and capacity constraints hindered full project execution and economic development. Strengthened resource mobilization, improved coordination, and enhanced monitoring and evaluation will be critical to sustain progress and accelerate inclusive, sustainable development in the District.

