UPPER WEST AKIM DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT

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

JANUARY, 2026

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DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT
UWADA.

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AAP	-	ANNUAL ACTION PLAN
APR	-	ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
BECE	-	BASIC EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
CAPEX	-	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
DACF	-	DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES COMMON FUND
DACF-RFG	-	DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES COMMON FUND-RESPONSIVENESS FACTOR GRANT
DMTDP	-	DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
ECG	-	ELECTRICITY COMPANY OF GHANA
GOG	-	GOVERNMENT OF GHANA
GPI	-	GENDER PARITY INDEX
GPS	-	GHANA POLICE SERVICE
STWS	-	SMALL TOWN WATER SYSTEM
IGF	-	INTERNALLY GENERATED FUND
JHS	-	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
KG	-	KINDERGARTEN
LEAP	-	LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY
M&E	-	MONITORING AND EVALUATION
MAG	-	MODERNIZATION OF AGRICULTURE
MMDA	-	METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICTS ASSEMBLIES
DPCU	-	DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT
MSHAP	-	MULTI-SECTORIAL HIV/AIDS PROGRAMME
MTDP	-	MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
NER	-	NET ENROLLMENT RATIO
NHIS	-	NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME
NIA	-	NATIONAL INSURANCE AUTHORITY
UWADA	-	UPPER WEST AKIM DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
PM&E	-	PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION
PWDs	-	PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
SHS	-	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

In accordance with the National Development Planning Systems Act, 1994 (Act 480), Section 10 (6 & 7), the Upper West Akim District Planning Coordinating Unit has successfully prepared the 2025 Annual Progress Report (APR) under the policy framework *"Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for All II."*

The year 2025 marks the fourth and final year of the implementation of the Upper West Akim District Assembly's Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2022–2025, which was formulated in line with the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2022-2025 issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). The overarching objective of the framework is to contribute to the attainment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union Agenda 2063.

The policy framework is anchored on six (6) development dimensions, namely: Economic Development; Social Development; Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements; Governance, Corruption and Accountability; and Emergency Planning and Preparedness, as well as Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation.

The 2025 Annual Progress Report provides an overview of progress made in the implementation of the 2025 Annual Action Plan (AAP). Using established performance indicators, the report systematically assesses the extent to which planned activities were executed during the year and evaluates their alignment with the development goals and objectives outlined in the District Medium-Term Development Plan.

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) process was initiated upon completion of the plan and constituted the principal mechanism for assessing the Assembly's performance in achieving its development objectives. The M&E Plan embedded in the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) provides the institutional framework and operational guide for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP.

The overall performance of the Assembly in its 2025 Annual Action Plan (AAP) in the year was 92% as against 90% in 2024. This brings the cumulative percentage achievement of implementation of the MTDP (2022-2025) in the fourth year to 85.2%. A total of one hundred and fifteen (115) projects and programmes were planned for implementation in the 2025 AAP of which one hundred and six (106) were implemented and nine (9) not implemented. This represents an admirable 92% and an overall implementation rate of 85.2% of projects and activities outlined in the 2022-2025 DMTDP.

The main sources of funding in the year were IGF, DACF, DACF, MAG, PWDs CF and MP's CF. A total revenue of GH¢ 24,563,774.66 was realized from the various sources, compared to GH¢ 7,870,960.71 in 2024. However, this fell short of the budgeted estimate of GH¢ 37,571,170.57, with attendant implications for the implementation of planned activities.

The shortfall in revenue relative to the approved budget had implications for the effective implementation of planned programmes and projects. It necessitated the reprioritization of activities, scaling down of selected interventions, and in some cases, deferment of non-critical projects. The funding gap also constrained timely payments and affected the achievement of certain performance targets outlined in the Annual Action Plan, thereby impacting overall service delivery within the reporting period.

The Progress Report, prepared on both quarterly and annual bases, is intended to monitor the implementation of activities and projects outlined in the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP). It places emphasis on a results-based approach, assessing the extent to which intended outcomes and tangible changes have been achieved while also tracking implementation performance in relation to planned activities. The report further consolidates all monitoring and evaluation activities undertaken in the implementation of the 2025 Annual Action Plan.

Summary of the Processes involved

The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) of the Assembly coordinated the preparation of this report through a structured and consultative process. The methodology adopted included data collection from relevant departments and units, participatory monitoring and evaluation exercises, stakeholder consultative meetings, field monitoring of projects, as well as data validation and review sessions to ensure accuracy, consistency, and completeness of the information presented.

Scope of the Report

The report was structured into three chapters. Chapter One presents a summary of the achievements recorded in the implementation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP), including a detailed analysis of the proportion of activities under the 2025 Annual Action Plan (AAP) and the DMTDP that were executed. It also outlines the challenges encountered during implementation and describes the processes adopted in conducting Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).

Chapter Two highlights the monitoring and evaluation activities undertaken during the year, particularly in relation to the status of programmes and projects. This section provides detailed information on each intervention, including the project or programme title, description, location, contractor or consultant, budget, funding source and type, commencement and expected completion dates, contract sum, expenditure to date, implementation status, and relevant remarks.

The report also provided an account of the Assembly’s revenue performance, including updates on funding sources and disbursements during the reporting period. In addition, it presented an update on indicators and targets through a matrix outlining both core and district-specific indicators, their 2021 baseline values, the targets set for the 2025 reporting year, and the corresponding actual performance for 2025.

Chapter Three concludes the report with an analysis of critical development and poverty-related issues, evaluations conducted, key findings and recommendations, and Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) activities undertaken. It further provides a general conclusion and outlines the way forward.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Brief Profile of Upper West Akim

Upper West Akim is one of the thirty-three (33) District Assemblies in the Eastern Region of Ghana. The district covers a total land area of approximately 350 square kilometers and lies between Latitude 5°47'N and Longitude 0°29'8.27'W. It is bounded to the north by West Akim Municipal, to the east by Ayensuano District, to the south-west by Birim Central Municipal, to the west by Agona East and Awutu-Senya West, and to the south-east by Nsawam-Adoagyiri, Ga West Municipal and Ga South Municipal.

The preparation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) highlighted several key investment opportunities within the district, including:

Agro-processing – Agriculture remains the dominant sector of the district's economy. Its strategic location, bordering districts and municipalities known for agricultural production, combined with its proximity to the national capital, Accra, presents significant opportunities for developing an agro-processing industry. Potential areas include cassava processing, oil palm, pineapple, and other agricultural value chains.

The district's tourism sector remains largely underdeveloped, with significant untapped potential. Several attractions identified by the Assembly, if properly developed, could contribute substantially to economic growth and job creation. These include the Okurase Wood Carving Village, the Two-in-One Coconut Tree, the Mysterious Palm Tree (with its snake-like shape), Kwaku Yirebi/Odeng Cave, Island Forest, as well as local hotels and restaurants, among others.

Real Estate Development – The district occupies a strategic location, bordering the Greater Accra and Central Regions. With residential land in Accra becoming increasingly scarce and rent levels rising sharply, many workers from the Greater Accra business hub have relocated to Adeiso, the district capital. Consequently, a significant number of workers and traders commute daily to and from Accra, placing considerable pressure on residential housing and essential social amenities such as water and recreational facilities. Investment in the real estate sector would therefore be highly advantageous, supporting the district's economic growth while alleviating the existing housing and infrastructure pressures.

Notwithstanding, there are key challenges confronting Upper West Akim as it seeks to promote development in the district. These include the following;

- Poor road network – the deplorable state of some roads affects economic activities.
- Poor conditions and inadequate public pre-schools
- Youth unemployment
- Poor sanitation

Over the years, the district has made significant progress in improving the lives of its residents through prudent management, accountable practices, and performance-driven initiatives. In this regard, the Assembly has developed guiding frameworks such as Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs) and Annual Action Plans (AAPs), which have directed efforts to address key development challenges and achieve the objectives set out in the MTDP.

Consistent with this approach, the district has prioritized reporting on its performance for the preceding planning period to inform the preparation of subsequent plans. Accordingly, this report highlights the performance of the 2025 Annual Action Plan and assesses the extent of implementation of the 2022–2025 MTDP**.**

1.2 Purpose of M&E for the Year 2025

The primary focus of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) during the period was to track and assess the implementation of the district's projects and programmes, ensuring optimal use of limited resources to achieve the objectives set out in the District Medium-Term Development Plan (2022–2025). The purpose for which the M&E for 2025 was conducted are as follows;

- To access the level of implementation of the 2025 Annual Action Plan
- To track the progress of projects and programmes being implemented.
- To provide information for decision-making and effective resource allocation.
- Increase transparency and accountability among stakeholders.
- Improve service delivery.
- To identify gaps during implementation for learning and improvement.
- To assess the performance of the core indicators and district specific indicators for the period.

- To ensure that the implementation of the MTDP is participatory.
- To make recommendations for addressing any shortcomings that may be identified during the assessment of the progress

1.2 Processes Involved in Monitoring and Evaluation

The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) adopted a participatory and consultative approach in conducting monitoring and evaluation in the preparation of this Annual Progress Report. These included;

- ***Identified indicators:*** The monitoring team developed a monitoring checklist to guide in identifying the information needed, the issues and questions to learn about and hence, monitor.
- ***Mobilization of resources:*** The Development Planning Officer facilitated the process by securing a vehicle, logistics and fuel for the exercise.
- ***Site visits:*** The Monitoring team of the Assembly conducted its routine monitoring exercise. The team visited various project sites to ascertain the level of completion. Stakeholders such as project beneficiaries, respective Assembly Members, Contractors and Traditional Authorities were part of the monitoring.
- ***Capacity Building***: Capacity building for DPCU members on the National and District specific indicators was conducted. This was to ensure that departments complied with the guidelines from NDPC.
- ***Departmental Reports***: All heads of departments and units were requested to submit their fourth quarter and annual progress reports of which they did.
- ***Desk study, Records and documents reviews:*** Secondary data provided by the departments were collated and analyzed by the DPCU secretariat. Available secondary information and documents that were reviewed included, Project documents, progress reports and correspondences among related stakeholders.
- ***Validation of M&E findings:*** The DPCU at its meeting validated the M&E findings.
- ***Collaboration with key stakeholders:*** The Assembly collaborated with key stakeholders in delivery of services; a review meeting was held for departments and agencies to present their achievements for the previous year and plans for the current year. Some of the stakeholders were; ECG, NADMO, GPS, NIA, Feeder Road, Education,

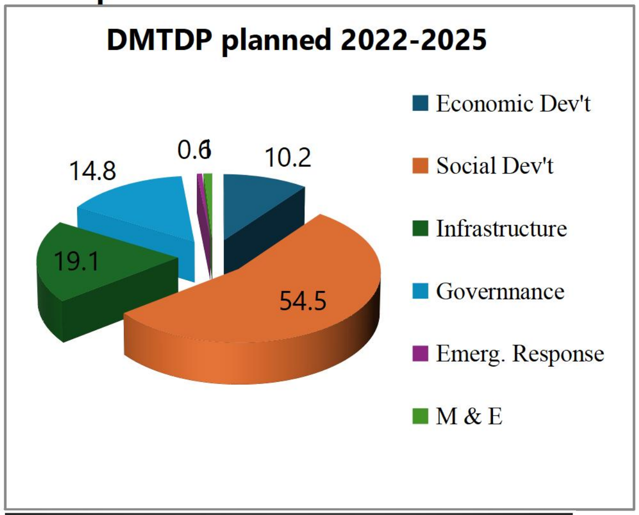
Health, Agric, Small Town Water Management, CSO/NGOs (Obra Foundation, Solidaridad Ghana, West Akim Cocoa Farmers' Cooperative) among others.

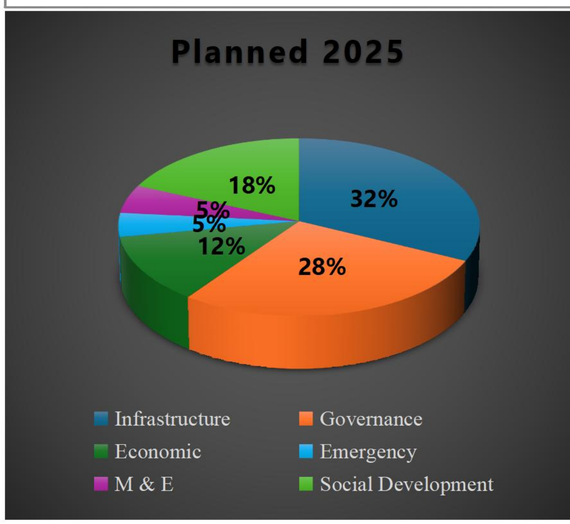
1.3 Summary of Achievements

In the 2022–2025 DMTDP, the largest share of budgetary allocations was directed toward social development, accounting for 18.2%, primarily to address social challenges related to rapid urbanization, including health and education. This was followed by infrastructure development at 32.2%, aimed at reducing the district's infrastructural deficit. Governance received 28% of the budget, focusing on security enhancement and strengthening decentralization, while economic development was allocated 12%, targeting the promotion of local economic activities and addressing unemployment, among other objectives.

In the 2025 Annual Action Plan, infrastructure development remained the priority, receiving approximately 32.2% of the budget, followed by social development (18%), governance (28%), economic development (12%), Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) (5.2%), and emergency response (4.3%). The actual implementation of the 2025 Annual Action Plan largely reflected the projected allocation pattern.

Figure 1: Proportion of Planned Budget Allocations (2022-2025) and Actual (2025) by development dimensions.





Source: UWADA DPCU-2025

1.3.1 Analysis of Proportion of 2025 Annual Action Plan implemented for the Year

A total of 115 activities were planned in the 2025 Annual Action Plan (AAP), of which 106 were implemented. The activities were categorized into physical projects (31 activities) and non-physical projects (84 activities). Of the physical projects, 10 were completed, representing 8.6%, while 96 of the 84 non-physical projects were implemented, representing 83.4%. Overall, the total percentage of activities implemented under the 2025 AAP is summarized in Table 1.0 and Figure 3 below.

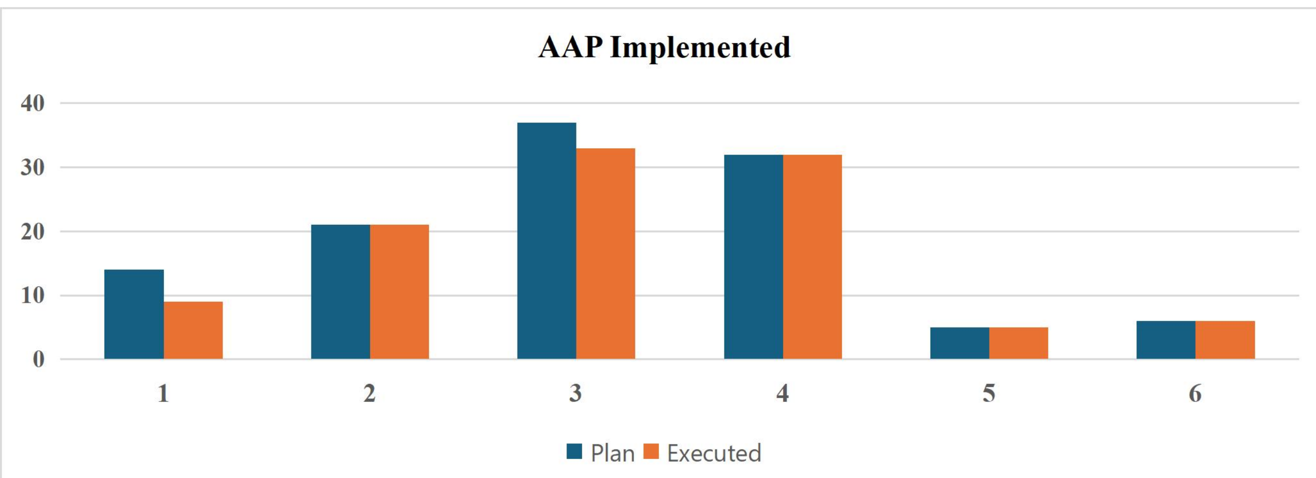
Table 1.1: Details on the Annual Action Plan Implemented

S/N	Development Dimension	2022		2023		2024		2025	
		Plan	Executed	Plan	Executed	Plan	Executed	Plan	Executed

1.	Economic Development	20	17	26	24	12	10	14	9
2.	Social Development	100	67	77	67	31	30	21	21
3.	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	35	31	23	18	37	32	37	33
4.	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	33	29	17	16	22	20	32	32
5.	Emergency Planning and Preparedness	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6.	Implementation, Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	7	5	4	4	3	2	6	6
	Total	**201**	**154**	**152**	**134**	**110**	**99**	**115**	**106**

Source: UWADA-DPCU, 2025

Figure 2: 2025 Annual Action Plan Implementation Statuses by Development Dimensions

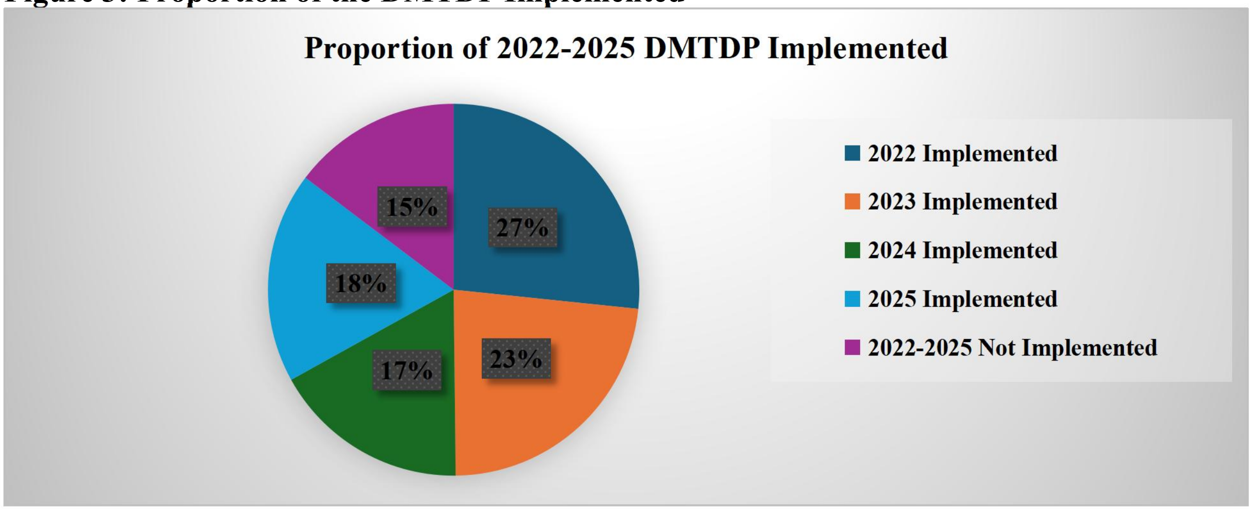


Source: UWADA-DPCU, 2025

1.3.2 Analysis of Proportion of 2022-2025 DMTDP implemented

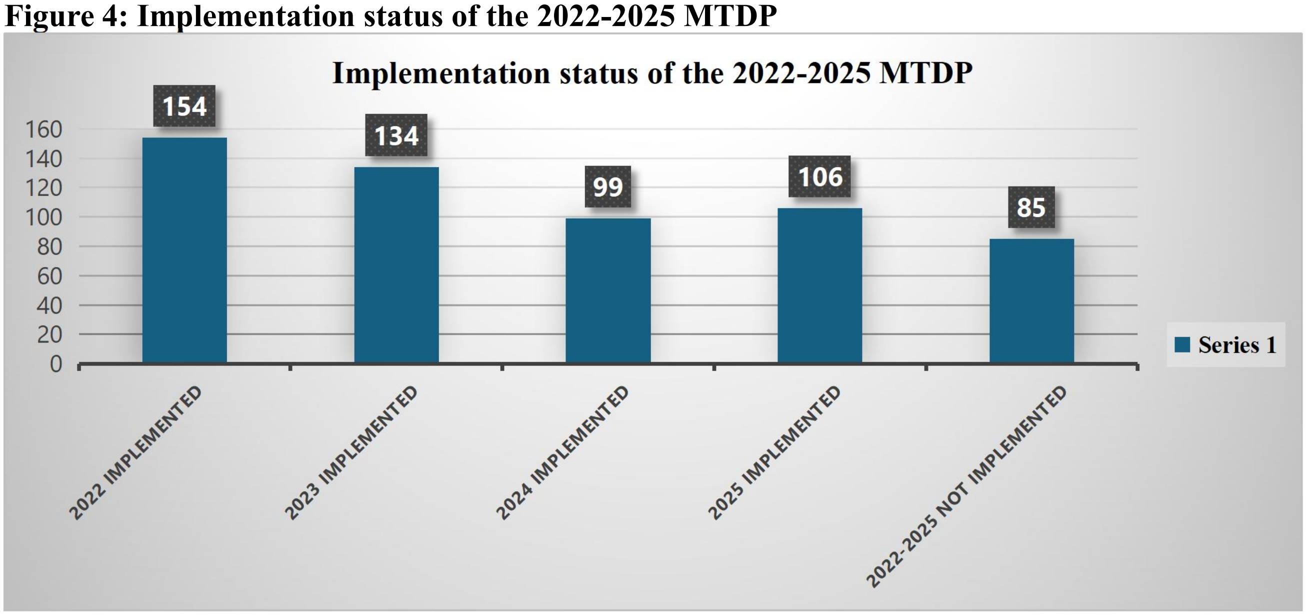
The Medium-Term Development Plan (2022–2025) comprised a total of Five Hundred and Seventy-Eight (578) activities. In 2025, the Assembly successfully implemented One Hundred and Six (106) activities, representing 18.3% of the annual target. Cumulatively, 85% of the DMTDP has been executed, reflecting substantial progress, while 15% of activities remain outstanding. Based on this progress, most of the pending activities are expected to be carried over for implementation in the ensuing year. A detailed breakdown of planned versus executed activities is presented in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Proportion of the DMTDP Implemented



Source: UWADA-DPCU, 2025

Figure 4: Implementation status of the 2022-2025 MTDP



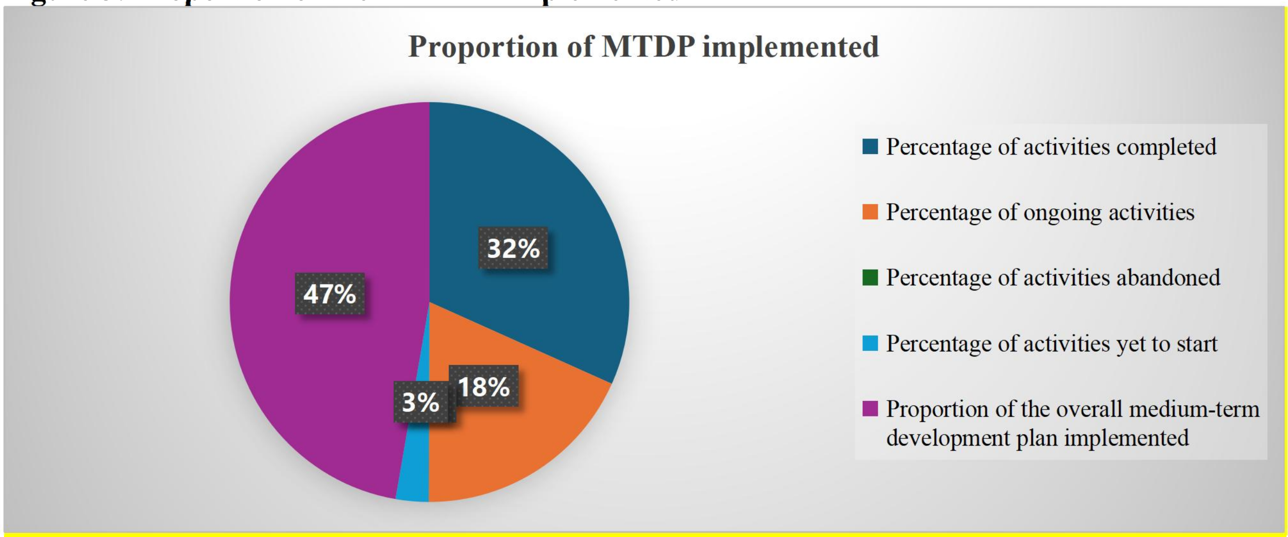
Source: UWADA-DPCU, 2025

Table 1.2: 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	98%	87%	88.15%	90%	100%	92%
a. Percentage of activities completed	56%	63%	75%	63%	70%	57%
b. Percentage of ongoing activities	31%	24%	13.15%	27%	20%	33%
c. Percentage of activities abandoned	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
d. Percentage of activities yet to start	13%	13%	10%	10%	10%	4.8%
2. Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented	113	26.7	50	61.2	90	85%

Source: UWADA-DPCU, 2025

Figure 5: Proportion of the DMTDP Implemented



Source: UWADA-DPCU, 2025

Between 2022 and 2025, the Assembly implemented Four Hundred and Ninety-Three (493) out of the Five Hundred and Seventy-Eight (578) projects and activities outlined in the 2022-2025 DMTDP, representing 85% of the total planned interventions. To facilitate completion of the remaining 15%, the Assembly will conduct a rapid assessment of outstanding activities, re-prioritize them based on strategic relevance and feasibility, mobilize the necessary funding, incorporate viable projects into the subsequent planning cycle, and reinforce procurement and monitoring systems to ensure effective execution.

1.3.3 Implication of the results on the achievement of District Development Goal and Objectives

- These have thereby climaxed in the building of a prosperous society, creating opportunities for all, safeguarding the natural environment and ensuring a resilient built environment, and maintaining a stable, united and safe society in the district
- The quality of life of the citizens has improved as the district has witnessed a remarkable progress in health, water, sanitation, education, transportation, energy, employment generation, local economic development, security and support for PWDs and other vulnerable groups
- The progress made has contributed to the realization of four (4) goals and twenty-four (24) policy objectives adopted from the Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework.

1.4 Challenges Encountered in the Implementation of the DMTDP Including M&E

The following were the challenges the Assembly encountered during the implementation of the 2022-2025 DMTDP and the monitoring and evaluation framework.

- The Assembly was unable to generate enough IGF to finance activities in the plan due to the global and national economic crisis that affected businesses, production and demand in the district.
- The Assembly largely relied on its IGF to finance a number of activities in the plan hence could not implement most of its IGF planned capital expenditure.
- The price hikes in the economy affected project costs, hence high project costs and expensive to organize programmes.
- Departments of the Assembly were tempted to utilize funds from delivery of essential services to administrative overheads due to the irregular releases of funds.
- Allocations to departments for their planned activities were inadequate. Some departments did not get funding to implement their activities.
- Difference in reporting format by most departments. Some of the departments have a format that does not conform to the reporting format of the NDPC. Again, these departments have different timelines for submitting their reports to their stakeholders and this often results in delay in submission to the Assembly for incorporation into the Progress Report of the Assembly.
- The delay in the releases of the DACF and inadequate DACF affected the execution of the Assembly's Development plans. Project scope had to be reduced in other to fully implement projects since the DACF allocations in most cases could not finance a complete project.
- Inadequate logistics such as funds and vehicles to conduct extensive M&E; The DACF releases were not timely and were inadequate to carry out M&E.
- High demand for services by Honorable Assembly members to appease their electorates as part of preparations towards the upcoming district assembly elections put pressure on the Assembly to incorporate more activities in the plan without corresponding resources.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

This section of the report presents the status of programmes and projects implemented in the district during the period under review. It provides updates on performance indicators and targets, disbursements from various funding sources, key development and poverty-related issues, evaluations conducted including their findings and recommendations and Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) activities undertaken for the year.

2.2 PROGRAMME/PROJECT STATUS FOR 2025

During the period under review, the District Assembly implemented a number of programmes and projects captured in the 2025 Annual Action Plan, totaling One Hundred and Six (106) activities. The primary sources of funding were the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) and Internally Generated Funds (IGF). A total number of development programmes and projects were executed within the district during the year. Tables 2.1 and 2.2 present a detailed register of the programmes and projects undertaken, including their respective implementation status.

Table 2.1: PROJECT REGISTER

Project Description		Development Dimension	Location	Contractor	Contract Sum	Date of Award	Source Of Funding	Date Started	Expected Date Of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status		Strategies To Improve Project Completion Rate	How Citizens were involved in monitoring of works contract	Remarks Summary on land acquisition and resettlement
Code	Name											%	Pictures			
	Paving of Adeiso Main Lorry Station	Economic Development	Adeiso	Messrs Gu-manel Company Ltd.	410,998.80	17th May, 2022	IGF	17th May, 2022	17th Sept., 2022	390,342.79	20,656.01	100 %		Generate enough IGF and release the retention held	Key stakeholders such as market queens, transport unions, Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involved through site meetings	Public space
	Construction of 1No. Clinic Female ward	Social Development	Adeiso Health Centre	M/s Sounsong Ltd.	250,556.35	July, 2014	DACF	July, 2014	March, 2015	125,000.00	125,556.35	55%		Pay outstanding IPC, abrogate the contract and repackage the project for re-award.	Key stakeholders such as District Health Directorate, Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involved through site meetings	Adeiso Health Center land.
	Completion and furnishing of 1 No. Clinic Female ward	Social Development	Adeiso Health Centre	Messrs Maasab Company Limited	604,337.60	4th December, 2024	DACF	December, 2024	-	00.00	604,337.60	-		Project almost completed	Key stakeholders such as District Health Directorate, Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involved through site meetings	Adeiso Health Center land.
	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound	Social Development	Katayensua	M/s Akofex Ventures	197,737.87	August, 2016	DACF	Aug-16	February, 2017	50,461.20	147,276.67	55%		Contract abrogated repackaged and re-awarded.	Key stakeholders such as District Health Directorate, Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involved	Land given out by the chiefs

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
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															through site meetings	
	Completion and furnishing of 1No. CHPS Compound	Social Development	Katayensua	Messrs Ripa Company Limited	383,785.05	4th December, 2024	DACF	December, 2024	-	-	-	-		Contract abrogated repackaged and re-awarded.	Key stakeholders such as District Health Directorate, Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involved through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs
	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound	Social Development	Atimatim	M/s S. I. Gundaa Ltd	178,592.00	15th September 2015	DACF	15th September 2015	15th Mar., 2016	107,662.50	70,929.50	70%		Abrogate the contract and repackage the project for re-award.	Key stakeholders such as District Health Directorate, Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involve	Land given out by the chiefs
	Completion of 1No. CHPS Compound with a Mechanized Borehole	Social Development	Atimatim	Messrs Arclead Universal Limited	400,364.19	4th December, 2025	DACF	-	-	-	-	70%		Contract abrogated repackaged and re-awarded.	Key stakeholders such as District Health Directorate, Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involved through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs
	Construction and furnishing of 1No. CHPS Compound	Social Development	Oppong	Messrs Ntim Barima Construction and Trading Limited	1,205,350.88	4th December, 2025	DACF	4th December, 2025	-	180,802.63	1,024,548.25	-		Project is on-going steadily	Key stakeholders such as District Health Directorate, Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involved through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs

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
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	Construction and furnishing of 1No. CHPS Compound with a Mechanized Borehole	Social Development	Asuokaw Zongo	Messrs WilGlob Ghana Limited	1,299,500.50	4th December, 2025	DACF	4th December, 2025	-	1,168,977.74	1,039,027.24	-		Project is on-going steadily	Key stakeholders such as District Health Directorate, Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involved through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs
	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound	Social Development	Okurase	M/s Nuray Ghana Ltd	176,982.96	15th Sept., 2015	DACF	September 15, 2015	15th Mar., 2016	92,724.70	84,258.26	60%		Abrogate the contract and repackage the project for re-award.	Key stakeholders such as District Health Directorate, Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involved through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs
	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound and Ancillary Facility	Social Development	Sukrong Cannan	M/s Rock Property Company Ltd.	285,886.00	21st December 2018	DACF	28th December 2018	28th June 2019	158,397.16	127,488.84	100%		Write a final warning letter to the contractor reminding him of the Liquidated and Ascertained Damages (LAD) clauses in the contract.	Key stakeholders such as District Health Directorate, Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involved through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs
	Construction of 1No. 6-units classroom block with ancillary facilities	Social Development	Asuokaw Islamic primary	M/s London Builders Ltd.	195,916.75	August, 2014	DACF	August, 2014	March, 2015	102,202.23	93,714.52	60%		Abrogate the contract and repackage the project for re-award.	Key stakeholders such as District Education Office, Teachers Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involved through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs

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Code	Name											%	Pictures			
	Completion of 1No. 6-unit Classroom block with 6-seater KVIP	Social Development	Asikasu R/C Primary School	M/s A. Tooka Ent.	102,504.95	15th Sept., 2015	DACF	September 15, 2015	15th Mar., 2016	40,435.47	62,069.48	70%		Pay outstanding IPC, abrogate the contract and repackage the project for re-award.	Key stakeholders such as District Education Office, Teachers Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involve through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs
	Construction of 1no. 3-unit Classroom Block, Office & Store, Staff Common Room and Ancillary Facilities	Social Development	Owurakesim D/A Primary School	M/s Koolibia Enterprise	407,510.04	28th March, 2019	DACF-RFG	28th March, 2019	28th September,2019	360,628.21	40,069.80	100%		Completed and in use	Key stakeholders such as District Education Office, Teachers Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involve through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs
	Construction of 1No. 3-units Classroom Block, Office Store, Staff Common room and ancillary Facilities	Social Development	Kumikrom-Amanfrom	Messer's Asahi Shokai Const. & Trading Ltd.	479,619.20	4th December 2019	DACF-RFG	4th December 2019	4th June, 2020	468,382.66	11,236.54	100%		Completed and in use.	Key stakeholders such as District Education, Office, Teachers Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involve through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs

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			
	Construction of 1No. 2-unit Classroom Block, Office and Store with Kitchen, Dining Hall, Ancillary Facility and Fence Wall	Social Development	Mepom R/C KG School	M/s Guzuu Enterprise	275,000.67	28st December 2018	DACF	28st December 2018	28st June 2019	251,253.96	23,746.71	100%		Completed and in use. Final Certificates to be honored when funds are available	Key stakeholders such as District EducationOffice,Teachers Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involve through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs
	Construction of 1No. 2-unit Classroom Block, Office and Store with Kitchen, Dining Hall, Ancillary Facility and Fence Wall	Social Development	Adeiso Presby KG School	M/s Mewark Const. & Trading Co. Ltd	262,423.51	28st December 2018	DACF	28st December 2018	28st June 2019	40,000.00	222,423.00	65%		Pay outstanding IPC, abrogate the contract and repackage the project for re-award if contractor refuses returning to site	Key stakeholders such as District Education, Office, Teachers Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involve through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs

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			
	Construction of 1No. 2-unit KG Classroom Block, Office and Store with Kitchen, Dining Hall, Ancillary Facility and Fence Wall	Social Development	Tiokrom	M/s Regisolar Ventures LTD	284,422.85	28th March 2019	DACF	29th March 2019	28th Sept. 2019	13,845.60	270,577.25	35%		Write a final warning letter to the contractor reminding him of the Liquidated and Ascertained Damages (LAD) clauses in the contract.	Key stakeholders such as District EducationOffice,Teachers Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involve through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs
	Construction of 1No. 2 Unit Classroom KG Block, Office and Store with Kitchen, Dining Hall, Ancillary Facility and Fence Wall	Social Development	Okurase	Messr's Gyepel Engineering Ghana Ltd	278,140.96	14th Mar, 2019	DACF	14th Mar, 2019	14th Sept, 2020	00.0	278,140.96	35%		Abrogate the contract and repackage the project for re-award.	Key stakeholders such as District EducationOffice,Teachers Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involve through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs
	Siting, Drilling and mechanization of 3No. Boreholes, Construction of Overhead Tank and installation of pipe works	Economic Development	Adeiso Health Centre, Main Market and Slaughter House	Messrs Gyepel Engineering Ghana Ltd.	166,162.18	20th May, 2020	DACF-RFG	20th May, 2020	20th July, 2020	143,695.89	22,466.29	100%		Abrogate the contract and repackage the project for re-award.	Key stakeholders such as District Health Directorate, market queens, transport unions, Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involve through site meetings	Land acquired by the Assembly
	Construction of 1No. 48m span foot Bridge on River Asuogya	Environment, Infrastructure & Human Settlement	Adeiso-Asuogya	M/S Yaskass Ent. Ltd.	153,140.40	Aug-16	DACF	August, 2016	Feb-17	65,000.00	88,140.00	65%		Abrogate the contract and repackage the project for re-award.	Key stakeholders such as Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involve through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs

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			
	Construction of 30m 0.6m Diameter and 900m of 0.9m line Drain	Environment, Infrastructure & Human Settlement	Mepom	M/s Zakat Const. &Trading Ltd.	571,173.00	January, 2016	DACF	January, 2016	October, 2017	253,894.23	317,278.77	55%		Abrogate the contract and repackage the project for re-award.	Key stakeholders such as Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involve through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs
	Construction of 1No. 2-Storey Building Police Command (Phase I)	Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability	Adeiso	M/s Mazibs Enterprise	188,580.50	September, 2015	DACF	September 15, 2015	March, 2016	141,175.35	47,405.15	90%		Write a final warning letter to the contractor reminding him of the Liquidated and Ascertained Damages (LAD) clauses in the contract.	Key stakeholders such as District Police Command,Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involve through site meetings	Land acquired by police Service
	Construction of 1No. Office Block for Upper West Akim District Assembly (Phase 1)	Governance, Public Accountability, and Corruption	Adeiso	Messrs Sammens Const. and Plant Hiring Ltd	1,244,391.59	22nd July, 2022	DACF	22nd July, 2022	22nd January, 2023	305,943.6	938,447.99	34%		Write a final warning letter to the contractor reminding him of the Liquidated and Ascertained Damages (LAD) clauses in the contract.	Key stakeholders such as Heads of Depaertments, Units, Assembly members, etc. were all involve through site meetings	Upper West Akim District Assembly acquired

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			
	Construction of 1No. Police Station with a Mechanized Borehole	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Mepom	Messrs Gusty Company Limited	427,765.30	26th July, 2024		30th July, 2024	30th November, 2024	379.230.00		89.54 %		Ongoing	Key stakeholders such as District Police Command,Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involve through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs
	Completion of 1No. CHPS Compound	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Okurase	Messrs Gusty Company Limited	318,733.17	26th July, 2024		30th August, 2024	30th November, 2024	128,503.00		41.12 %		Ongoing	Key stakeholders such as District Health Directorate, Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involve through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs
	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block, office, Store and Staff Common Room	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Mepom	Messrs Gusty Company Limited	470,226.21	30th October,2024	DACF-RFG	4th November, 2024	4th March, 2025	283,848.00		65.53 %		Ongoing	Key stakeholders such as District Education Office, Teachers Assembly members, Chiefs, etc. were all involve through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs

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			
	Construction of 1No. 4-Unit Chamber and Hall Nurses' Quarters	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Adeiso	Messrs True Royals Ventures	500,107.00	30th October, 2024	DACF-RFG	4th November, 2024	4th March, 2025	247,950.00	0.00	49.57 %		Ongoing	Key stakeholders such as District Health Directorate, Assembly member, Chiefs, etc. were all involve through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs
	Rehabilitation of Mepom-Nkyekyrekye-Kwesi Sika Junction Feeder Road (4.8km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Mepom-Nkyekyrekye-Kwesi Sika Junc.	Messrs D-Prinash Ventures	1,222,947.29	29th November, 2024	SAFETY NET PROJECT	29th November, 2025	0.00	-	-	-		Ongoing	Key stakeholders such as District Health Directorate, Assembly member, Chiefs, etc. were all involve through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs
	Construction and furnishing of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Alafia D.A. Primary School	Messrs Jovista Ghana Limited	1,616,505.00	4th December, 2025	DACF	3rd June, 2026	0.00	-	-	-		Ongoing	Key stakeholders such as District Health Directorate, Assembly member, Chiefs, etc. were all involve through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs
	Construction and furnishing of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Babytse D.A. Primary School	Messrs Alenee Enterprise Limited	1,620,605.97	4th December, 2025	DACF	4TH December, 2025	3rd June, 2026	608,343.41	1,012,262.56	39.41		Ongoing	Key stakeholders such as District Health Directorate, Assembly member, Chiefs, etc. were all involve through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs

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			
	Completion of 1No. Community Center	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Mepom	Messrs Seditex Construction Limited	604,204.30	4th December, 2025	DACF	4th December, 2025	December, 2025	0.00	604,204.30	-		Ongoing	Key stakeholders such as District Health Directorate, Assembly member, Chiefs, etc. were all involve through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs
	Siting, Drilling and Mechanization of 8No. Boreholes District Wide	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Alafia, Kwaabaah, Krodua, Breman, Adeiso-Alafia, Kwasi Nyarko, Danso & Adeiso	Messrs Fcwak Limited	788,000.00	4th December, 2025	DACF	4th December, 2025	3rd August, 2026	709,200.00	78,800.00	-		Ongoing	Key stakeholders such as District Health Directorate, Assembly member, Chiefs, etc. were all involve through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs
	Construction of 1No. 20-Seater Water Closet Toilet Facility	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Asuokaw Zongo	Messrs Perfcon Construction Company Limited	1,271,277.57	4th December, 2025	MPCF	4th December, 2025	-	603,856.84	667,420.73	-		Ongoing	Key stakeholders such as District Health Directorate, Assembly member, Chiefs, etc. were all involve through site meetings	Land given out by the chiefs

Table 2.2: Total Number of Active Projects

Development Dimension	Physical Projects in the District								Total
	Roll Over Projects from Previous years				Approved New Projects introduced in the year				
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Economic Development									
Social Development									
Environment/Infrastructure/Human Settlement	21	2	5	11	-	-		11	34
Governance/Corruption/Public Accountability									
Emergency									
ICME									
Total	**21**	**2**	**5**	**11**				**11**	**34**

Table 2.3: Distribution of Physical Projects among departments of the Assembly

Departments	No. of projects		Total	Collaborating MDA
	Rollover	New		
Education	9	2	**11**	
Health	10	2	**12**	
Works	9	1	**10**	
Administration	1		**1**	

Table 2.4: 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 20 years but less than 24 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projects that are 11 years but less than 18 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projects that are 10 years but less than 11 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projects that are 9 years but less than 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projects that are 8 years but less than 9 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projects that 7years but less than 8years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projects that 6 years but less than 7 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projects that are 5 years but less than 6 years	0	0	0	0	0	0

Project Age	No. of Projects	Time over runs (in years and months)	Cost Overruns	Completion Status		
				Average Completion Rate (%)	Highest (%)	Least (%)
Projects that are 4 years but less than 5 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projects that are 3 years but less than 4 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projects that are 2 years but less 3 years	19	2 years 2 months	0	50%	50%	50%
Projects that are 1 year but less than 2 years	4	One year 2 months	0	80%	100%	70%
Projects that are 0 years but less than 1yr	11	8 months	0	40%	100%	35%
Total projects	**34**					

Source: UWADA-DPCU, 2025

2.3: Project Age Analysis

As illustrated in Table 2.2, 19 projects had durations of two years but less than three years. These projects experienced time overruns averaging two years and two months, along with cost overruns. The delays were largely attributed to the late payment of retention funds to contractors. The average completion rate for this category was 50%, which was also the same for both the highest and lowest completion rates. Four projects had durations of one year but less than two years. These projects recorded time overruns of one year and two months, but no cost overruns were reported. The average completion rate was 80%, with the highest and lowest completion rates being 100% and 70% respectively.

Finally, 11 projects had durations of less than one year. These projects experienced time overruns of at least eight months. The average, highest, and lowest completion rates were 57%, 100%, and 30% respectively. From the project age analysis, it can be concluded that there were no overall cost overruns across the projects. However, the original contract sums may have been insufficient to complete the projects due to the rising cost of materials. Therefore, there is a need to revise the contract sums to enable contractors to complete their projects and to prevent project abandonment.

Table 2.5: Repair and Maintenance of Existing Infrastructure

Asset/ infrastructure	Location	Type of maintenance	Estimated Cost	Actual Release	Gap	Expenditure	Recommendation
Placement of 1no. 0.5hp pressure pumps on one (1) polytank and 1no. Water ball valve with other electrical works	Adeiso	Replacement	3,999.56	3,786.08	213.48	3,786.05	Work done was satisfactory
Construction and fixing of door frames and door locks	Adeiso	Routine maintenance	868.00	814.50	53.50	814.50	Regular maintenance
Fixing and replacement of lights and other electrical works	Adeiso	Fixing and Replacement	6,871.28	6,571.32	299.96	6,571.32	Regular maintenance
Electrical works (fault tracing)	Adeiso	Routine maintenance /Repairs	300.00	300.00	0	300.00	Regular maintenance

Source: UWADA-DPCU, 2025

2.3 Repair and Maintenance of existing Infrastructure

The table presents maintenance works undertaken on selected assets and infrastructure within Adeiso, detailing estimated costs, actual releases, expenditure levels, funding gaps, and recommendations.

1. Financial Performance

Across all four maintenance activities, actual releases were slightly below estimated costs, resulting in minor funding gaps:

- Pressure pumps and electrical works: Gap of GHS 213.48
- Door frames and locks: Gap of GHS 53.50
- Lighting and electrical replacements: Gap of GHS 299.96

- Fault tracing (electrical works): No gap

Despite these shortfalls, expenditure closely matched actual releases in all cases, indicating efficient utilization of available funds. The zero variance between release and expenditure suggests prudent financial management and strong cost control during implementation.

2. Nature of Maintenance

The Assembly undertook both routine maintenance and replacement/fixing works, including:

- Replacement of water system components (pressure pumps and ball valves)
- Repairs and installation of door frames and locks
- Replacement of lighting systems and related electrical works
- Fault tracing and minor electrical repairs

This demonstrates a proactive approach to maintaining functionality of essential infrastructure, particularly water and electrical systems.

3. Overall Assessment

The maintenance works were completed within the limits of funds released, and in all cases the work was reported as satisfactory. The relatively small funding gaps did not significantly affect execution, suggesting realistic costing and effective financial discipline.

Overall Implication

The Assembly shows strong commitment to asset preservation through timely routine maintenance and minor replacements. Continued regular maintenance, as recommended, will help prevent major breakdowns, reduce long-term rehabilitation costs, and extend the lifespan of public infrastructure.

Table 2.6: PROGRAMME REGISTER

S/N	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS Pictures (If any)	REMARKS
1.	Organize 4No. Led meetings and business forums	Economic Development	5,500.00	IGF	January, 2025	December, 2025	5,500.00	0.00	100%		Completed
2.	Support and facilitate agro-based SMEs with Cassava and palm oil processing machines and market value	Economic Development	75,000.00	GoG	January, 2025	December, 2025	0.00	0.00	10%		Ongoing
3.	Rehabilitation of 10ha degraded communal land using oil palm trees including 20000 seedlings, nursery at Krodua community	Economic Development	1,085,605.00	Safety Net	January, 2025	December, 2025	0.00	0.00	30%		Ongoing
4.	To undertake 200 home visits to impart home management skills in personal hygiene, nutrition etc. to households by December 2025	Economic Development	24,000.00	IGF/GoG	January, 2025	December, 2025	24,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed

S/N	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS		REMARKS
									(%)	Pictures (If any)	
5.	Train farmers / FBOs on improved technologies and aquaculture business on concrete tank tarpaulin tank construction	Economic Development	5,800.00	IGF	January, 2025	December, 2025	5,800.00	0.00	100%		Completed
6.	Purchase and supply improved 30,000 coconut seedlings and 80,000 Oil Palm seedling to support Planting for Export and Development programme	Economic Development	80,000.00	Donor	January, 2025	December, 2024	80,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed
7.	Sensitize farmers on PPRS activities on safe use and handling of agro-chemicals and improve production of livestock / poultry products	Economic Development	1,800.00	IGF	October, 2025	December, 2025	1,800.00	0.00	100%		Completed
8.	Conduct Surveillance on livestock, pests and diseases and carry out vaccination campaigns	Economic Development	2,500.00	IGF	January, 2025	December, 2025	2,500.00	0.00	100%		Completed

S/N	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS		REMARKS
									(%)	Pictures (If any)	
9.	Facilitate two (2) women groups on utilization and value addition to their local produce for improved nutrition and income generation	Social Development	2,600.00	IGF	January, 2025	December, 2025	2,500.00	0.00	100%		Completed
10.	Conduct monthly monitoring and evaluation visits by DDA with DCE and DCD on agricultural activities and projects in the district	Economic Development	49,200.00	MAG	January, 2025	December, 2025	1,000.00	48,200.00	100%		Completed
11.	Conduct yearly data collection, field measurement and yield studies of crops by December 2025	Economic Development	1,500.00	MAG	January, 2025	December, 2025	0.00	1,000.00	100%		Completed
12.	Conduct TEDMAG training for technical staff in agribusiness by December 2025	Economic Development	4,000.00	MAG	April, 2025	December, 2025	4,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed

S/N	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS		REMARKS
									(%)	Pictures (If any)	
13.	Conduct 1 district level farmers day celebration by December 2025	Economic Development	63,500.00	MAG	December, 2025	December, 2025	63,500.00	0.00	100%		Completed
14.	Organize one (1) RELC Planning and management Meeting	Economic Development	8,000.00	MAG	January, 2025	June, 2025	8,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed
15.	Organize creative arts and culture advocacy workshops and programmes	Governance	4,500.00	GoG	January, 2025	December, 2025	0.00	4,500.00	-		Not yet started
16.	Construct 6No. Summer huts at two tourist centres to promote economic development	Economic Development	60,000.00	GoG	January, 2025	December, 2025	0.00	60,000.00	-		Not yet started
17.	Organize District Education Oversight Meetings	Governance	4,000.00	IGF	January, 2025	December, 2025	4,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed
18.	Provision of 100No. set of KG Furniture, 500No. dual desk & mono desk and 100No teachers' furniture	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	252,586.00	GoG	January, 2025	December, 2025	252,568.00	00.00	100%		Completed

S/N	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS		REMARKS
									(%)	Pictures (If any)	
19.	Provide support for circuit supervisors, teaching and learning delivery, teachers' and students; award scheme and support brilliant and physically challenged students	Social Development	107,000.00 0	GoG/IGF	January, 2025	December, 2025	107,000.00	00.00	100%		Completed
20.	Undertake monitoring of school activities on school performance and school feeding programme	Social Development	20,000.00	GoG/ IGF	January, 2025	December, 2025	20,000.00	20,000.00	100%		Completed
21.	Organize STMIE Clinic for 30 students and My First Day at School programme	Social Development	13,000.00	GoG	September, 2025	September, 2025	40,000.00	9,800.00	100%		Completed
22.	Organize and develop Sport and Cultural activities in schools	Social Development	16,500.00	GoG	January, 2025	December, 2025	16,500.00	0.00	100%		Completed
23.	Provide Guidance and counseling service for students in 68 Junior High Schools	Social Development	7,000.00	GoG	January, 2025	December, 2025	4,000.00	3,000.00	100%		Completed
24.	Organize District Health Oversight and DAC meeting	Governance	14,390.00	GOG	January, 2025	December, 2025	5,000.00	9,390.00	100%		Completed

S/N	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS		REMARKS
									(%)	Pictures (If any)	
25.	Organize AIDS Educational Programme for Schools, Communities, Religious and traditional outfits	Social Development	2,723.00	GOG	January, 2025	December, 2025	2,723.00	0.00	100%		Completed
26.	Provide education on Births and Deaths registration in the district	Social Development	7,000.00	GoG	January, 2025	December, 2025	7,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed
27.	Organize District level Independence Day Anniversary	Social Development	50,000.00	GoG/IGF	March, 2025	March, 2025	50,000.00	50,000.00	100%		Completed
28.	Fumigation, disinfection and disinfestation of markets and sanitary sites	Social Development	152,000.00	GOG	January, 2025	September, 2025	00.00	152,000.00	0.00		Not yet Started
29.	Management of final disposal site (waste landfill)	Social Development	160,000.00	DACF	January, 2025	December, 2025	0.00	160,000.00	0.00%		Not Yet Started
30.	Promote household (VIP) latrines, through house-to-house education	Social Development	4,000.00	DACF	January, 2025	December, 2025	4,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed

S/N	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS		REMARKS
									(%)	Pictures (If any)	
31.	Prosecute sanitary offenders, arrest stray animals and undertake inspection of premises	Social Development	2,200.00	IGF	January, 2025	December, 2025	2,200.00	0.00	100%		Completed
32.	Organize medical screening for food and drink handlers/vendors and issue certificate of fitness	Social Development	8,435.00	IGF	January, 2025	December, 2025	1,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed
33.	Organize health and hygiene education programmes in school and markets and organize public education on potable water usage	Social Development	3,000.00	IGF	January, 2025	December, 2025	3,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed
34.	Settle at least 80% of reported Child and family Welfare Cases, do follow ups and enforce child right laws by December, 2025	Social Development	12,000.00	GoG/IGF	January, 2025	December, 2025	800.00	4,200.00	100%		Completed
35.	Conduct public and social education on CRI, drug abuse, teenage pregnancy in 20 communities and 10 basic schools	Social Development	22,000.00	GoG/IGF	January, 2025	December, 2025	5,000.00	7,000.00	100%		Completed

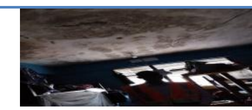
S/N	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS		REMARKS
									(%)	Pictures (If any)	
36.	Monitor and supervise the activities of 25 Day Care Centers by December 2025.	Social Development	16,500.00	GoG IGF Others	January, 2025	December, 2025	6,000.00	10.500.00	100%		Completed
37.	Form and strengthen child protection committees at the district level and in 10 communities	Social Development	11,417.13	GoG IGF Others	January, 2025	December, 2025	6,000.00	10.500.00	100%		Completed
38.	To register and update data on at least 4 vulnerable groups (PWDs, LEAP beneficiaries, OVCs and the Aged (65+) by the end of June and December 2025.	Social Development	21,000.00	GoG IGF Others	January, 2025	December, 2025	6,000.00	10.500.00	100%		Completed
39.	To mobilize 649 LEAP beneficiaries in 42 communities for payment bi-monthly and sensitize them on proper use of the funds	Social Development	10,000.00	GoG IGF Others	January, 2025	December, 2025	6,000.00	4,000.00	100%		Completed
40.	To undertake 200 home visits to impart home management skills in personal hygiene, nutrition etc. to households by December 2025	Social Development	5,000.00	GoG IGF	January, 2025	December, 2025	5,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed
41.	Provide start-up capital and working items/tools, medical aid, and educational support to PWDs	Social Development	210,000.00	GoG	January, 2025	December, 2025	166,512.80	43,487.20	100		Completed

S/N	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS		REMARKS
									(%)	Pictures (If any)	
42.	Facilitate the Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) of Persons with Disability	Social Development	2,000.00	GoG	January, 2025	December, 2025	2,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
43.	Organize at least 3 Disability Fund Management Committee Meetings and disbursement programmes	Social Development	9,000.00	GoG	January, 2025	December, 2025	9,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
44.	Register and renew NHIS of at least 90% of registered PWDs, LEAP beneficiaries and OVCs by December 2025.	Social Development	8,000.00	GoG IGF Others	January, 2025	December, 2025	8,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
45.	Conduct Gender-Based Violence education to Promote equality and non-discrimination against young girls and women in 20 communities by the end of December 2025	Social Development	10,500.00	GoG IGF Others	January, 2025	December, 2025	10,500.00	0.00	100		Completed
46.	Train Two Women groups in income generating activities and organize breast screening exercise for 400 women by the end of December 2025	Social Development	10,500.00	GoG IGF Others	January, 2025	December, 2025	9,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
47.	Register and update data on vulnerable groups	Social Development	21,000.00	GoG/IGF	January, 2024	December, 2024	6,625.00	19,375.00	100%		Completed

S/N	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS		REMARKS
									(%)	Pictures (If any)	
48.	Promote sports/ culture and other youth programmes	Social Development	5,000.00	GoG/IGF	January, 2025	December, 2025	2,794.00	2,206.00	100%		Completed
49.	Planting of 2000 trees/tree crops at sand-winned sites	Emergency preparedness	34,040.00	GoG IGF	January, 2025	December, 2025	34,040.00	0.00	100%		Completed
50.	Organize community sensitization programme on Climate Change impact and its implication of health and agriculture	Emergency planning and Response	5,000.00	GOG	July, 2025	August, 2025	5,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed
51.	Provision and Installation of street light bulbs	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	21,000.00	DACF	June 2025	September 2025	21,000.00	10,000.00	100%		Completed
52.	Organize public education/ sensitization on building regulations	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	5,500.00	IGF/GoG	January, 2025	December, 2025	2,850.00	2,650.00	100%		Completed
53.	Procure Aerial images for street naming and property addressing system	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	60,000.00	GoG	January, 2025	December, 2025	60,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed
54.	Preparation of two Local Plans	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	19,500.00	GoG IGF	January, 2025	December, 2025	6,000.00	0.00	100%		Ongoing
55.	Organize Spatial Planning Committee Meetings	Governance	5,000.00	IGF	January, 2025	December, 2025	5,000.00	0.00	100%		Ongoing
56.	Conduct project site meetings/supervision	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	3,000.00	IGF	January, 2025	December, 2025	3,000.00	0.00	100%		Ongoing

S/N	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS		REMARKS
									(%)	Pictures (If any)	
57.	Conduct road condition survey district wide, mapping of road network in the district	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	25,000.00	IGF/GoG	January, 2025	December, 2025	10,000.00	15,000.00	100%		On-going
58.	Implement District Road Improvement Programme (DRIP)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	800,000.00	IGF/GoG	January, 2025	December, 2025	70,000.00	730,000.00	100%		On-going
59.	Organize extensive development control activities	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	8,000.00	IGF/GoG	January, 2025	December, 2025	8,000.00	0.00	100%		On-going
60.	Carry out servicing and maintenance of vehicles and motorbikes	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	57,000.00	DACF/IGF	January, 2025	December, 2025	30,000.00	27,000.00	100%		Completed
61.	Provide support to protocol, traditional and statutory functions	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	10,500.00	DACF/ IGF	January, 2025	December, 2025	10,000.00	500.00	50%		Completed
62.	Procure general Office Equipment, appliances, stationery, consumables etc.	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	82,810.97	IGF/GoG	January, 2025	December, 2025	82,810.97	0.00	100%		Completed
63.	Promulgation of the Assembly's Bye Law	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	15,000.00	IGF/GoG	January, 2025	December, 2025	10,000.00	5,000.00	50%		On-going

S/N	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS		REMARKS
									(%)	Pictures (If any)	
64.	Payment of Assembly Members end of service	Governance	114,000.00	IGF	January, 2025	December, 2025	114,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed
65.	Organize sensitization workshop on retirement and train Local Government Protocols on performance management	Governance	14,700.00	IGF/GoG	January, 2025	December, 2025	5,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed
66.	Organize staff meetings	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	6,100.00	IGF/GoG	January, 2025	December, 2025	6,100.00	00.00	100%		Completed
67.	Organize training for revenue collectors and update revenue database	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	6,000.00	IGF/GoG	January, 2025	December, 2025	5,000.00	1,000.00	100%		Completed
68.	Organize revenue supervision and monitoring on distribution of bills	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	6,000.00	GoG/IGF	January, 2025	December, 2025	6,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed
69.	Preparation of Strategic Annual Audit Plan	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	10,000.00	GoG	January, 2025	December, 2025	6,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed

S/N	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS		REMARKS
									(%)	Pictures (If any)	
70.	Organize town hall meeting and DCE's community engagement	Governance, corruption and public accountability	48,500.00	GoG	April, 2025	October, 2025	48,500.00	0.00	100%		Completed
71.	Support to traditional and religious bodies, celebrations and festivals	Governance, corruption and public accountability	118,000.00	GoG	April, 2025	October, 2025	10,500.00	0.00	100%		Completed
72.	Dissemination information on Government and DA policies, plans and projects	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	10,000.00	GoG	January, 2025	December, 2025	2,400.00	7,600.00	100%		Completed
73.	Sensitize communities on disaster risk reduction and bush fires	Emergency planning and Response	4,500.00	GOG/IGF	January, 2025	December, 2025	4,500.00	4.500.00	100%		Completed
74.	Prepare disaster risks plan	Emergency planning and Response	3,000.00	GoG	January, 2025	December, 2025	3,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed
75.	Supervision and monitoring of sand winning	Emergency planning and Response	5,000.00	GoG	January, 2025	December, 2025	3,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed

S/N	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS		REMARKS
									(%)	Pictures (If any)	
76.	Engagement meeting to prepare 2025 Annual workplan and budget	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	1,200.00	DACF/ IGF	January, 2025	December, 2025	1,200.00	0.00	100%		Completed
77.	Organize quarterly Statutory meetings of the Assembly (DPCU and Budget Committee meetings, sub-committee meetings, General Assembly meetings and Execo) etc.	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	40,365.90	DACF/ IGF	January, 2025	December, 2025	40,365.90	0.00	100%		Completed
78.	Prepare 2025 Composite AAP and Budget, fee fixing Resolution	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	55,400.00	DACF	January, 2025	December, 2025	55,400.00	0.00	100%		Completed
79.	Provide support for Community Initiated Projects	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	114,197.94	DACF	January, 2025	December, 2025	5,500.00	20,000.00	100%		Completed
80.	Undertake Projects and programme monitoring and supervision of district programmes and projects	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	25,500.00	DACF	January, 2025	December, 2025	5,500.00	20,000.00	100%		Completed
81.	Collect data on water facilities, build a repository of data for development purpose	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	13,000.00	DACF	January, 2025	December, 2025	5,000.00	8,000.00	100%		Completed

2.4 Update on Funding Sources and Disbursements

The Local Governance Act mandates the Assembly to mobilize resources for the implementation of its development plans. To execute the Medium-Term Development Plan, the Assembly draws funding from a range of traditional sources, including the Internally Generated Fund (IGF), the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), Government of Ghana (GoG) grants, wages and salaries, the DACF–Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), and support from development partners such as UNICEF, Safety Net, MAG, and M-SHAP, among others.

However, during the period under review, the main funding sources were IGF, M-SHAP, LEAP Fund, PWDs Fund, DACF, MPs Common Fund, MAG, GoG compensation, and Goods and Services allocations for decentralized departments, as presented in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7: Update on Revenue Sources

REVENUE SOURCES	ESTIMATES					PERFORMANCE				
	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
IGF	723,640.00	968,523.00	889,023.00	898,063.00	1,305,730.81	631,063.63	1,029,907.90	660,484.50	1,508,784.84	1,470,991.28
DACF	3,955,448.10	2,744,581.39	3,577,418.63	3,241,913.71	21,891,635.25	858,034.25	1,703,310.95	1,315,772.25	2,985,767.78	11,114,889.28
MP's CF	450,000.00	510,000.00	567,675.55	450,000.00	1,750,000.00	294,652.07	566,762.21	442,321.00	1,009,214.41	779,954.02
PWD's CF	250,000.00	250,000.00	414,011.53	250,000.00	400.000.00	116,329.04	185,525.52	335,090.86	460,374.74	613,165.34
MSHAP/HIV	17,001.90	13,722.91	9,113.00	9,113.00	110,008.22	2,231.47	0.00	14,669.68	7,252.26	13,024.75
DACF-RFG	873,933.00	1,131,787.16	714,427.00	931,827.64	1,538,195.09	1,115,329.00	894,978.84	0.00	1,000.136.32	-
LEAP	611,136.00	611,136.00	504,073.34	586,926.00	-	562,000.00	407,424.00	504,073.34	771,930.36	-
GoG Goods and Services (Decentralized Depts)	120,514.00	111,253.00	56,000.00	93,500.00	101,500.00	82,649.02	24,856.13	35,036.66	4,121,929.98	31,390.48
UNICEF (DONOR)	88,254.00	0.00	0.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	61,716.36	0.00	0.00	27,500.00	30,125.00
SAFETY NET (DONOR)	-	-	-	-	1,260,605.00	-	-	-	100,000.00	100,000.00
GoG Compensation	2,563,952.24	3,297,647.88	5,055,176.81	5,263,248.33	9,158,496.00	2,986,393.47	4,777,123.93	6,662,495.30	9,006,141.11	10,510,234.51
GSCSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SRWSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSOP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**9,653,879.24**	**10,997,219.43**	**11,7869,918.86**	**11,779,591.68**	**37,571,170.57**	**6,710,398.31**	**9,589,889.48**	**8,789,943.59**	**20,099,031.80**	**24,563,774.66**

Source: Finance Department, 2025

2.5: Analysis on Revenue Sources

Actual revenue received under Compensation of Employees (salaries and wages) during the period under review exceeded the planned figures by approximately 88%. This variance was largely attributable to salary increments, including the Government Machinery Allowance, staff promotions, and the posting of additional personnel to the Assembly.

Under Goods and Services, only 30.9% of the allocated funds were transferred to the decentralized departments. Consequently, the departments received insufficient resources to effectively manage their administrative functions and implement planned activities. In addition, releases from this funding source were in arrears, further constraining departmental operations.

The District Assembly mobilized funds from various sources to support the implementation of its Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). These sources included the Internally Generated Fund (IGF), District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), Government of Ghana (GoG) Grants, District Assemblies' Common Fund – Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), and other donor support such as UNICEF and the Safety Net Programme, among others. However, approximately 73% of the total revenue was received in the fourth quarter of 2025, which affected the timely execution of planned programmes and projects. Table 2.7 presents details of the funds received from the various revenue sources of the Assembly.

The Assembly realized a total Internally Generated Fund (IGF) revenue of GH¢1,470,991.28 against a budgeted target of GH¢1,305,730.81 during the year under review. This represents a revenue performance of approximately 112.7%, indicating that the Assembly exceeded its IGF target by 12.7%.

The overperformance demonstrates improved efficiency in local revenue mobilization and reflects strengthened collection mechanisms, enhanced monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors, and improved compliance among ratepayers. It may also be attributed to intensified revenue education, enforcement of fee-fixing resolutions, and expansion of the revenue base.

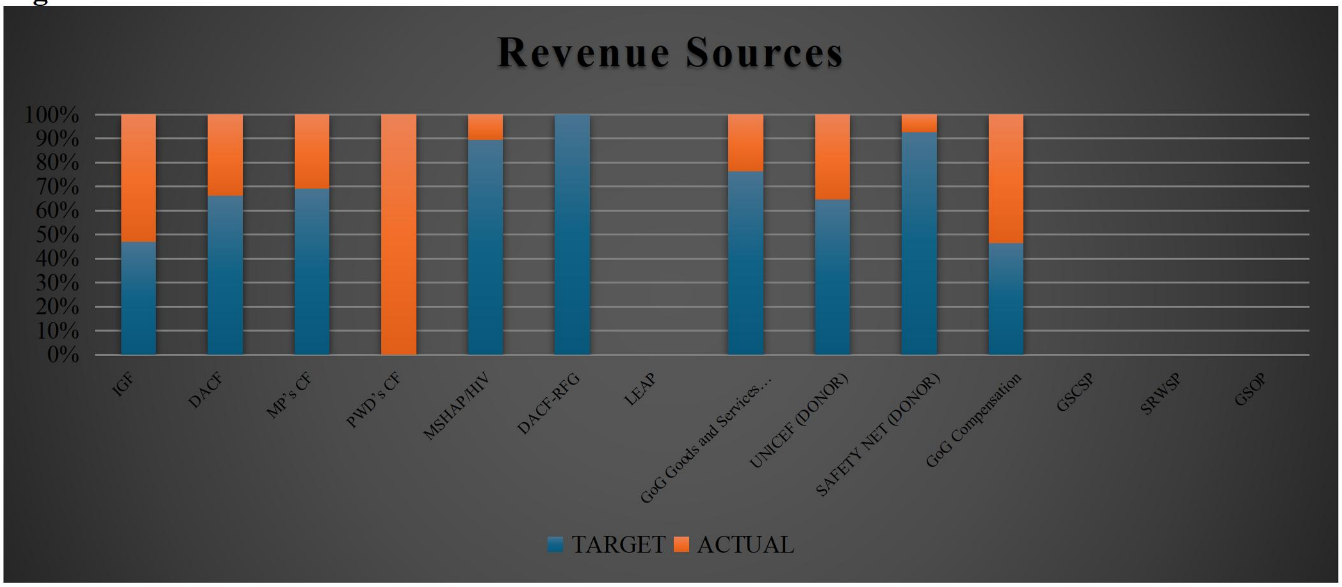
This positive performance strengthens the Assembly's financial capacity to support development programmes and reduces overreliance on external funding sources. To sustain and further improve this trend, the Assembly should continue to invest in revenue administration reforms, including digitization of collection systems, regular updating of the revenue database, and capacity building for revenue staff.

During the year under review, the Assembly received a total of GH¢11,114,889.28 from the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), representing 50.7% of the targeted amount of GH¢21,891,635.25. This reflects a significant shortfall of 49.3% against the annual projection.
The delay in DACF transfers adversely affected the Assembly's performance in service delivery, as the Assembly relies heavily on the DACF to finance its development projects. The irregular and inadequate releases constrained cash flow and disrupted planned implementation schedules. As a result, the majority of the planned physical projects could not be completed within the year under review.
Given that DACF constitutes a primary source of funding for capital expenditure and key development interventions, the shortfall had a direct impact on infrastructure delivery and overall programme execution. To mitigate similar challenges in future fiscal years, the Assembly must intensify its Internally Generated Fund (IGF) mobilization efforts, prioritize critical projects, and strengthen financial planning to better manage uncertainties in external fund transfers.

During the year under review, the Assembly received a total of GH¢779,954.02 from the Members of Parliament Common Fund (MPs CF), representing 44.6% of the budgeted figure of GH¢1,750,000.00. This performance reflects an overachievement of 54% above the projected target.

Also, the Assembly received GH¢613,165.34 from the Persons with Disability (PWDs) Common Fund, representing 153.3% of the budgeted figure of GH¢400,000.00. This performance reflects an overachievement of 53.3%, providing additional resources to support development projects targeted at PWDs. The surplus funding enhances the Assembly's capacity to implement priority interventions, improve accessibility, and promote inclusivity in service delivery.

Figure 5: 2025 Revenue Performances from All Sources



Source: UWADA-DPCU, 2025

Table 2.8: Update on Expenditure

BUDGET & EXPENDITURE ITEMS	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025		
	Approved	Released	Expenditure	Approved	Released	Expenditure	Approved	Released	Expenditure	Approved	Released	Expenditure	Approved	Released	Expenditure
Compensation	2,678,402.24	3,073,231.33	3,073,231.33	3,417,470.61	4,859,193.93	4,859,193.93	5,235,877.94	6,755,423.61	6,755,423.61	5,263,248.33	9,006,141.11	9,006,141.11	9,259,996.00	10,666,049.35	10,666,049.35
Goods and Service	2,607,509.71	1,258,020.05	1,258,020.05	2,346,962.57	2,176,178.94	2,176,178.94	3,033,560.26	2,899,680.53	2,899,680.53	2,745,070.81	4,121,929.98	4,121,929.98	11,479,591.72	3,428,807.76	3,428,807.76
CAPEX (Investment/Assets)	3,756,831.29	1,655,797.56	1,655,797.56	3,365,831.93	2,235,682.3	2,235,682.3	3,077,461.53	522,258.32	522,258.32	2,976,275.02	217,730.00	217,730.00	18,039,551.81	5,123,818.05	5,123,818.05
TOTAL	**9,042,743.24**	**5,987,048.94**	**5,987,048.94**	**9,130,265.11**	**9,271,055.17**	**9,271,055.17**	**11,346,899.73**	**10,177,362.46**	**10,177,362.46**	**10,948,594.16**	**13,354,801.09**	**13,354,801.09**	**38,779,145.53**	**27,771,300.91**	**27,771,300.91**

Source: Finance Department, 2025

2.6: Analysis on Disbursement/Expenditure

The Assembly's expenditure performance shows significant variance across the three major spending categories. Compensation of Employees exceeded the budget by 15.18%, indicating higher-than-planned personnel costs. This may reflect unbudgeted recruitments, salary adjustments, or the payment of outstanding obligations during the period.

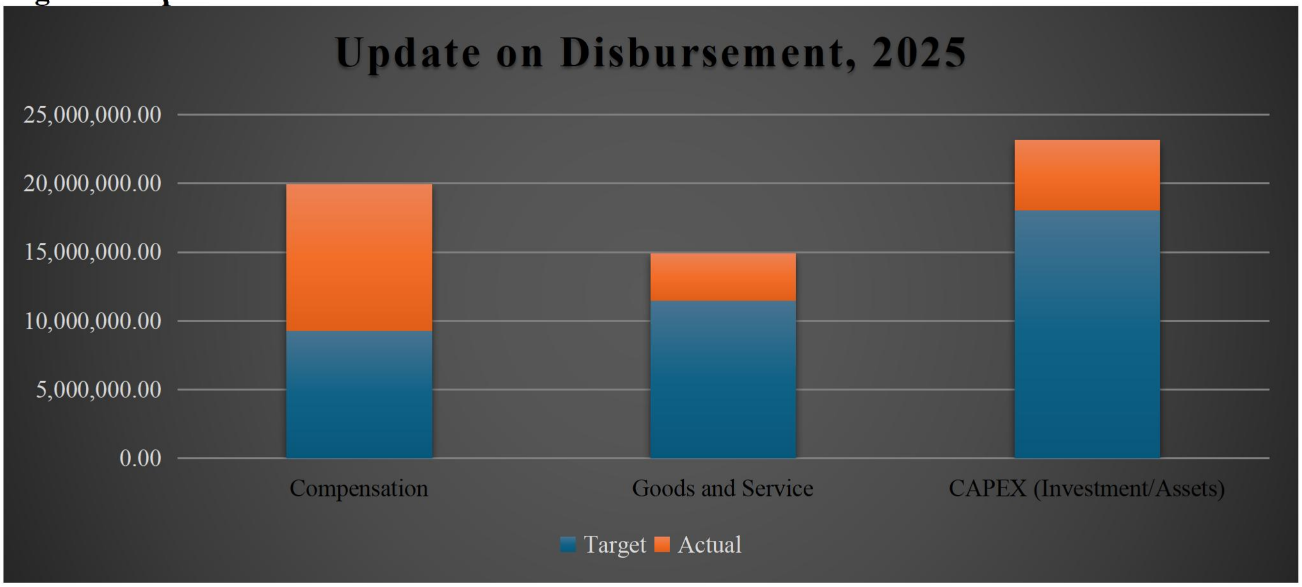
In contrast, Goods and Services recorded a substantial under-expenditure of 70.13%, suggesting constrained operational spending. This may be due to delayed releases of funds, cash flow challenges, procurement bottlenecks, or expenditure control measures.

Similarly, CAPEX (Investment/Assets) underperformed by 71.60%, reflecting very low implementation of planned capital projects. This indicates significant delays or shortfalls in development project execution.

Overall Implication

The expenditure pattern suggests a structural imbalance in spending, where statutory and recurrent obligations (particularly compensation) were prioritized, while operational activities and capital investments were significantly curtailed. This could negatively impact service delivery, slow infrastructure development, and delay the achievement of planned development outcomes under the Assembly’s Annual Action Plan. In the medium to long term, sustained under-execution of capital projects may hinder socio-economic growth and reduce the Assembly’s ability to meet its strategic development targets.

Figure 6: Update on Disbursements for 2025



Source: UWADA - DPCU, 2025

2.7: Capex Budget Performance Analysis

Capital Expenditure (CapEx) constitutes a significant component of MMDAs' budgets, as it involves investment in long-term assets such as property, equipment, machinery, and buildings that generate benefits over several years. Table 2.9 below presents the CapEx budget performance, including the approved estimates, actual releases, expenditure, and the resulting variance.

	Estimate		**Release**	**Expenditure**	**Variance**		
	Unconstrained (A)	**Constrained (B)**	**C**	**(D)**	**(A-B)**	**(B-C)**	**C-D**
GoG	18,036,551.81	5,123,818.00	5,123,818.00	5,123,818.00	12,912,733.81	0.00	0.00
IGF							
DONOR	55,000.00	55,000.00	30,125.00	30,125.00	0.00	24,875.00	0.00
Total	**18,091,551.81**	**333,656.01**	**204,699.48**	**204,699.48**	**12,912,733.81**	**24,875.00**	**0.00**

Table 2.9: Analysis on CapEx Budget Performance

Source: UWADA - Budget Unit, 2025

There was a very large gap between the unconstrained and constrained budget, indicating that most planned capital projects could not be accommodated within the funding ceiling. However, all constrained funds were fully released and fully utilized (100% release and 100% expenditure performance), suggesting strong absorption capacity once funds became available. Although the full donor allocation was planned and maintained under the constrained budget, only part of the expected funds was released. However, all released funds were fully utilized, again indicating efficient use of available resources.

- There is a substantial difference between the unconstrained and constrained budgets, reflecting severe funding limitations.
- There was no variance between release and expenditure (C – D = 0), indicating that all released funds were fully spent.
- The major constraint lies not in expenditure performance but in limited releases and funding shortfalls.

Spending on CAPEX was GH¢217,730.00, far below the target of GH¢2,976,275.02, achieving only 7.3% of the planned budget. This significant underperformance is indicative of delays in project implementation, possibly due to funding shortfalls, slow release of external funds (e.g., DACF, MPs CF), or logistical and administrative constraints. The low expenditure on investments adversely affects the Assembly's infrastructure development and the execution of planned capital projects.

Overall Implication:

The expenditure profile highlights a pattern of high recurrent spending (Compensation and Goods & Services) and very low capital investment. This imbalance may constrain development outcomes and underscores the need for improved cash flow management, timely release of funds, and prioritization of capital projects to ensure planned developmental goals are achieved.

2.8: CAPEX budget allocation and implementation for active projects

This section details the physical projects executed and funding received within the period under review. Main projects included rolled over DACF/RFG funded projects as well as that of DACF and IGF. Details of the CAPEX budget allocation and implementation for active projects are shown in Table 2.10 below

Table 2.10: CAPEX budget allocation and implementation for active projects

	MTBF Envelop		Performance		Details on Capital Projects, 2025												
Total Medium-Term Plan Estimate (plan)	Annual Estimate	Annual Estimate	Annual Ceiling		Approved / Released	Expenditure	Project										
							Code	Name	Age	Original Estimate cost	Revised cost	Expenditure to date	Completion status		Time overruns	Cost Over runs	Land acquisition and resettlement
													%	Picture			
2022-2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025											
11,939,926.40	22,667,894.27	18,039,551.81	22,667,894.27	4,122,360.32	1,051,001.52	1,051,001.52	7	Construction of 1 No. CHPS Compound with a mechanized borehole	3 months	400,364.19	400,364.19	-	70%		6		Land given out by the chiefs
								Completion and furnishing of 1 No. Clinic Female ward	3 months	604,337.60	604,337.60	604,337.60	100 %		6		Land given out by the chiefs
								Construction of 1 CHP compound at Kateyensua	3	383,785.05	-	-			6		Land given out by the chiefs
								Construction of 1 No. CHP Compound at Oppong	3	1,205,350.88	1,205,350.88	180,802.63	34%		6		Land given out by the chiefs
								Construction of 1 No. CHP Compound at Asuokaw Zongo	3	1,299,500.50	1,299,500.50	1,039,027.24	-		6		Land given out by the chiefs
								Construction and furnishing of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	3	1,616,505.00	1,616,505.00	-	-0		6		Land given out by Chiefs

	MTBF Envelop		Performance		Details on Capital Projects, 2025												
Total Medium-Term Plan Estimate (plan)	**Annual Estimate**	**Annual Estimate**	**Annual Ceiling**		**Approved / Released**	**Expenditure**	**Project**										
							Code	**Name**	**Age**	**Original Estimate cost**	**Revised cost**	**Expenditure to date**	**Completion status**		**Time overruns**	**Cost Over runs**	**Land acquisition and resettlement**
													%	**Picture**			
2022-2025	**2026**	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**											
								Construction and furnishing of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block wih Ancillary Facilities at Babytse D.A. Primary School	3	1,620,605.97	1,620,605.97	608,343.41	39.41		6		Land given out by the chiefs
								Construction of 1No. Office Block for Upper West Akim District Assembly (Phase 1)	2	1,244,391.59	1,244,391.59	305,943.6	34		1		Upper West Akim District Assembly acquired
								Completion of 1No. Community Center at Mepom	2	604,204.30	604,204.30	604,204.30	100		2		Land given by Chiefs
								Siting, Drilling and Mechanization of 8No. Boreholes District Wide at Alafia, Kwaabaah, Krodua, Breman, Adeiso-Alafia, Kwasi Nyarko, Danso & Adeiso	3	788,000.00	788,000.00	702,000.00	100		6		Land given by Chiefs
								Construction of 1No. 20-Seater Water Closet Toilet Facility Asuokaw Zongo		1,271,277.57	1,271,277.57	667,420.73	80%		6		Lands given by Chiefs
										11,038,322.65		**4,712,079.51**					

2.8: Analysis on CAPEX Budget Performance

The table above indicates that out of thirty-two (32) physical projects planned and budgeted for, eleven (11) received funding and are currently at various stages of completion. Of these eleven active projects, three (3) have been completed, while eight (8) are still ongoing. The slow progress is largely due to the fact that most of the projects were awarded in December 2025.

Table 2.11: Cumulative CAPEX throw forward and MTBF Envelop, 2025-2027

Item	Amount
Capex throw forward	8,323,519.19
MTBF (Ceilings)	56,326,900.43
Variation	48,003,381.24

Source: UWADA-DPCU, 2025

Table 2.12: Amount of capital envelop spent on active projects

Sector	Capital Envelop Amount	Amount spent on rollover projects	Amount spent on new projects
Security	1,031,969.60	520,405.85	604,204.30
Education	5,519,651.90	1,552,108.42	608,343.41
Health	5,143,089.67	2,326,460.45	-
Road	709,237.02	-	-
Water & Sanitation	2,392,034.50	143,695.89	1,313,056.84
Administration	1,244,391.59	305,943.60	-
Total	**16,040,374.28**	**4,848,614.21**	**2,525,604.55**

Source: UWADA-DPCU, 2025

Table 2.13: Estimated Cost and Cost Overruns of Active Projects

Sector	Total Contract Sum	Cost Overruns	Actual Payment	Outstanding Balance	% Work Done
Security	427,765.30	-	324,241.66	103,523.64	80%
Education	5,519,651.90	-	2,878,802.29	2,640,849.61	65%
Health	5,747,293.97	-	2,931,409.74	2,815,884.23	65%
Water & Sanitation	2,059,277.57	-	1,313,056.84	746,220.73	86%
Road	2,392,034.50	-	1,313,440.53	1,078,593.97	100%
Administration	1,244,391.59	-	305,943.60	938,447.00	34%

Source: UWADA-DPCU, 2025

2.9: Update on Indicators and Targets

A key component of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) process was the development of appropriate indicators and achievable targets that are directly aligned with the goals and objectives of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). Indicators were designed to measure progress, while targets were set to facilitate the attainment of the stated goals and objectives.

The Assembly adopted the National Development Planning Commission's (NDPC) core indicators, complemented by specific indicators derived from the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) objectives. These indicators are Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Reliable, Time-bound (SMART-G), and gender-responsive. This section of the report presents the actual achievements for 2025 against the set.

Table 2.14: Update of 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	2,350.698.00	788,566.00	15,000	Male – 6,036 Female – 5,504
Capitation Grants	N/A	12,000.00	52 schools	52 schools
National Health Insurance Scheme	N/A	N/A	38,000	148,840
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEA P) Programme	586,926.00	771,930.36	1,000 households	930
Persons with Disability (PWDs) fund	400,000.00	613,165.34	70	318
National Youth Employment Programme	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
One District-One Factory Programme	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	0.00	0.00	10,000	280
Free SHS Programme	N/A	N/A	3,000	2,108
Ghana Gold Board (GOLDBOD) initiative	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Big Push infrastructure Development Initiatives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
24-Hour Economy initiatives	5,500,410.86	2,778,722.32	N/A	N/A
Women's Development Bank Support Programme	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
National Apprenticeship Programme	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adwumawura' Programme	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Digital Jobs Initiative	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
No-Fee-Stress Initiative	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Free Tertiary Education for Persons with Disability	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ghana Labour Export Programme	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocation GH¢	Actual receipt GH¢	No. of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
Ghana Medical Care Trust (MahamaCares)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Free Primary Healthcare	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rapid Industrialization Programme	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Feed Ghana Programme	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ghana Grains Development Project	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vegetable Development Project	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nkoko Nkitinkiti initiatives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
National Coders Programme	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Payment of monthly allowance to Assembly Memb ers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Teacher Dabrɛ Initiative	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
E-okada Initiative	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: UWADA-DPCU, 2025

Table 2.15: Update on Indicators and Targets

	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	Policy recommendations
	Economic Development							-PERD Programme support by Minerals Commission 1. Oil palm seedlings 2. Coconut -Solidaridad interventions. 1. Extension support 2. Vegetable seedlings. 3. Technical support in poultry farmers -Assembly 1. Distribution of free chemicals and farm inputs	1.Destruction of farm lands by activities of sand winning 2. Poor road network linking to Food producing communities	1. More support in agro processing 2. Provision of adequate funding to carry out activity 3. Timely supply of adequate FAW chemicals to all farmers
1.	**Total output in agricultural production**	23,985 MT	16,056 MT	16167 MT	10,006MT	22,000MT	15,004MT			
	i. Maize	56 MT	14 MT	43 MT	35MT	80MT	42MT			
	ii. Rice (milled),	261,360 MT	212,320 MT	229,500 MT	15,870MT	350,000MT	20,540MT			
	iii. Cassava	13,440MT	10,040 MT	9,800 MT	25,650MT	35,650MT	29,760MT			
	iv. Yam	4,345	4,021	3,164	4,090MT	5,090MT	4,509MT			
	v. Cocoyam	47,570	40,320	39,850	36,908MT	40,908MT	38,108MT			
	vi. Plantain	45,700 MT	45,700 MT	56,342 MT	83,000MT	83,000MT	82,000MT			
	vii. Oil palm	30,000 MT	44,000 MT	56,000 MT	102,000MT	102,000MT	110,000MT			
	viii. Coconut	259	450	1,955	2,050	3,050	2,505			
	ix. Cattle	1,080	1,832	16,160	16,708	17,708	17,100			
	x. Sheep	2,880	3,767	28,440	29,015	29,015	29,415			
	xi. Goat	1,750	2,580	1,830	1,940	1,940	1,950			
	xii. Pig	40,780	67,820	6,558	4,060	4,060	4,065			
	xiii. Poultry xiv. Fisheries	3,106	4,972	20,453	21,658	21,658	21,700			
2.	Average productivity of selected crop (mt/ha): i. Maize ii. Cassava iii. Yam iv. Cocoyam v. Plantain vi. Oil Palm vii. Rice (milled) viii. Coconut	3.9 MT/Ha	3.0 MT/Ha	3.0 MT/Ha	3.4 MT/Ha	3.5MT/Ha	3.4 MT/Ha			
		33 MT/Ha	30 MT/Ha	30 MT/Ha	34 MT/Ha	35 MT/Ha	36 MT/Ha			
		21 MT/Ha	18 MT/Ha	18 MT/Ha	20 MT/Ha	20 MT/Ha	23 MT/Ha			
		7.2 MT/Ha	6.3 MT/Ha	6.3 MT/Ha	7 MT/Ha	7 MT/Ha	9MT/Ha			
		11 MT/Ha	9 MT/Ha	9 MT/Ha	10 MT/Ha	10.5 MT/Ha	12 MT/Ha			
		18.7 MT/Ha	19.6 MT/Ha	19.6 MT/Ha	21.4 MT/Ha	22.0 MT/Ha	23.1 MT/Ha			

	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	Policy recommendations
		3.5 MT/Ha	2.9 MT/Ha	2.9 MT/Ha	3.3 MT/Ha	3.5 MT/Ha	4.0 MT/Ha			
		15 MT/Ha	15.9 MT/Ha	15.9 MT/Ha	30 MT/Ha	32 MT/Ha	32.5 MT/Ha			
3.	**Percentage of arable land under cultivation**	28.4%	37%	37%	38%	55%	39%			
4.	**Number of new jobs created** i. Agriculture ii. Industry iii. Service	40 18 132	15 24 240	1,000 10 300	452 28 0	1,100 15 0	630 13 0	Regular monitoring of beneficiaries Regular Monitoring of beneficiaries	Inadequate regular monitoring of beneficiaries	
6	Percentage change in IGF	-0.85	38.73	100%	168%	100%	108%	Direct recruitment of revenue collectors.	. Transfer of revenue collectors without replacement. 2. Government takeover of property rates. 3. Political and Traditional Authorities interference	
	Social Development									
7 7 7 7	**Net enrolment ratio** iii. Kindergarten iv. Primary v. JHS	0.63 0.70 0.32	0.66 0.73 0.34	0.67 0.76 0.35	0.68 0.78 0.37	0.72 0.83 0.41	0.70 .0.80 0.39	Community Sensitization	1. Private sector and DPs investment.	Funds needed for activities

	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	Policy recommendations
	Gender Parity Index i. Kindergarten ii. Primary iii. JHS iv. SHS	0.97 0.96 0.91 1.0	0.97 1.01 0.96 0.96	1.06 1.06 1.01 0.96	0.94 0.98 0.97 1.0	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	0.96 0.96 0.96 1.01		Inadequate Funding for activities	
	Completion rate i. Kindergarten ii. Primary iii. JHS iv. SHS	0.80 0.81 0.63 0.39	0.82 0.82 0.61 0.41	0.83 0.84 0.62 0.45	0.84 0.83 0.63 0.47	0.87 0.86 0.68 0.56	0.84 0.84 0.64 0.54			
	Pass rate • JHS • SHS	52.43% 65.60%	50.07% 67.60%	50.07% 67.60%	62% 68%	80% 80%	69% 72%			
	Number of Kindergarten, Primary and Junior High	173	174	174	174	175	179	Extension of schools to some rural communities		Establishment of schools
Number of Classrooms										
	KG Primary JHS SHS	77 220 98 29	83 240 101 30	86 256 112 33	92 260 119 36	120 378 150 57	95 290 96 41	Establishment of schools		
Enrolment										
	KG Primary JHS SHS	4,000 11,771 3,852 2,201	3,987 10,859 3,832 2,289	3,979 10,999 3,966 2,508	3,998 11,099 4,052 2,677	4,400 11,340 4,300 4,200	4,034 11,250 4,112 3,999	Campaign of enrolment drive in communities	Inadequate funds	Funds should be made available for enrolment drive

	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	Policy recommendations
Number of Trained Teachers										
	KG Male Female	25 150	28 137	30 131	20 122	27 134	21 123	Reposting of teachers	Inadequate teachers	More teachers needed to be reposted to schools
	Primary Male Female	200 340	208 311	226 340	233 298	322 360	256 377			
	JHS Male Female	177 120	144 99	200 123	180 111	221 188	201 164			
	SHS Male Female	99 34	111 23	124 19	134 25	155 39	142 30			
	Proportion of health facilities that are functional i. CHPS Compound ii. Clinic iii. Health Center iv. Maternity home v. Polyclinic vi. Hospital	100% 0% 100% 100% 100% 0%	103.7% 0% 100% 100% 100% 0%	103.7% 0% 100% 100% 100% 0%	103.7% 0% 100% 100% 100% 0%	100% 0% 100% 100% 100% 0%	78.48% 0% 100% 100% 100% 0%	Provision of health care services both preventive and curative Lack of hospital in the district making clients travel far to assess health care above health centre level.	Lack of compound for 15 CHPS zones	Provision of additional compound for the 15 CHPS zones Provision of polyclinic for comprehensive health care delivery
	Prevalence of malnutrition (institutional) **•Wasting** **•Underweight** **•Stunting** **•Overweight**	0.00% 0.07 0.11 0	0.02% 0.04 0.01 0	0.01% 0.04 0.01 0	0.00% 0.04 0.02 0	**<5%**	**0.01%**	Food demonstration in 11 communities Village Health Outreach at Okurase Launching of Breastfeeding week celebration	Lack of means of transport to follow up malnourished cases in communities Inadequate food	Promote maternal and child health nutrition Prevent and manage malnutrition among children under 5years
	Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)		74.1/100,000 live births	74.1/100,000 live births	0/100,000 live births	0/100,000 live births	0/100,000 live births			
	Malaria case fatality	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	Policy recommendations
	(Institutional) **i. District total** **ii. Under five years** **iii. Women between 15-49**	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	at Danso Follow ups on Malnourished cases Provision of health care services both preventive and curative Community Registrations	demonstrations Inadequate logistics such as weighing scales and height boards /stadiometers for screening children for stunting Inadequate public health professionals Network downtimes Operational cost high Co-payment/Illegal fees charges from facilities	Nutritional education, awareness and community engagement on healthy eating Monitoring and evaluation of nutritional activities Provision of adequate health professionals
	Proportion of population who have tested positive for covid-19	0.009%	0.002%	0	0	0	0			
	Number of Public Health Facilities	21	21	21	21	32	23			
	Number of Public Health Professionals			238	229	-	238			
	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card i. Total ii. Indigents iii. Informal iv. Aged v. Under 18years vi. Pregnant Women	85108 592 35242 4590 39223 5461	79878 282 32543 4458 37770 4825	84587 868 34182 4312 40618 4607	88372 6089 34792 4517 39206 3768	148840 67080 34792 4517 38683 3768	189205 115282 30417 4157 36344 3005			
	Number of births and deaths registered i. Birth (sex) ii. Death (sex, age	800 36	840 40	1,080 20	436 126	500 30	398 326			

	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	Policy recommendations
	group)									
	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources[1] i. District ii. Urban iii. Rural	69% 69% 69%	70% 70% 70%	70% 100% 100%	75% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100%	78% 83% 70%	Construction of Boreholes in various communities	Low level of maintenance culture	Strengthening of the STWS
	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services i. District ii. Urban iii. Rural	47% 47% 47%	60% 60% 60%	100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100%			
	Recorded cases of child abuse i. Child trafficking, ii. child labour, iii. sexual abuse, iv. emotional abuse v. neglect. vi. early marriage vii. female genital mutilation viii. family-child separation	2% 1% 0% 2% 2% 0% 0% 2%	1% 0% 0% 1% 1% 0% 0% 1%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	0% 0% 9% 5% 5% 0% 0% 0%	0% 0% 8% 7% 0% 0% 0% 0%	During the year 2025, the department was trained on child related programs like using the toolkits to sensitize both adults and children	Lack of vehicle to transport displaced children to their various destination	We recommend that capacity building on child protection should be conducted at least once every year so that staff will be abreast with the changing trends of our children. Resources should be made readily

	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	Policy recommendations
										available for staff to work with.
	Percentage of road network in good condition Total Urban Feeder	37.3% 3.2% 34.1%	55.7% 3.2% 54.5%	55.7% 3.2% 52.5%	55.7% 3.2% 52.5%	100% 100% 100%	68.5% 54%	Funds to expand existing water systems	Direct government intervention	
	Percentage of communities covered by electricity • District • Rural • Urban	92% 84% 90%	95% 93% 95%	95% 93% 95%	98% 95% 97%	100% 100% 100%	98% 95% 97%	1. Absence of ECG office in the district 2. Scattered communities. 3. Poor Road network.	Community engagement to resolve issues.	
	Reported cases of crime i. Rape ii. Armed robbery iii. Defilement iv. Murder v. Drug trafficking vi. Peddling vii. Drug abuse viii. Domestic violence	5 2 2 3 1 3 20 0	2 1 2 1 0 11 21 3	0 2 3 3 0 0 0 0	0 2 0 0 0 0 2 9	0 0 0 0 0		Personnel and logistics	Formation and strengthening of community Watch Dogs	
	Number of communities affected by disaster i. Bushfire ii. Floods iii. Wind/Rain Storm	6 7 5	4 3 8	3 5 9	5 3 11	0 0 0	- - -	Integrate disaster response to local level development	Lack of financial support	
	Percentage of annual action plan implemented	93%	76.6%	88.15%	90%	100%	92.17	Real time NDPC/MoF collaboration and coordination	Timely data Funds	
MMDA 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	Policy recommendations
1	Number of trainings conducted on ISSOPs	0	0	2	4	3	2	Coordinated Case management. -Expansion of Community outreach and sensitization, -Shared beneficiary referral systems -Regular inter-agency engagement meeting ie. CHRAJ, DOVVSU, GHS, GES. NCCE -Continuous capacity building	-Inadequate and delay in release of funding for program -Weak inter-agency coordination -Delays in information sharing by some stakeholders	
2	Proportion of case workers trained in child protection and family welfare	16.7%	16.7%	0	100%	100%	80%			
3	Number of child violence cases benefitting from social welfare/social services	0	0	0	0	1	0			
4	Number of children reached by social work/social services	1,342	1,735	46	52	59	14			
5	Number of people reached with child protection and SGBV information	4,892	6,220	189	264	300	145			
6	Number of LEAP household members on NHIS	1,129	1,129	1,125	1,500	1,020	930			
7	Number of households with adolescent girls benefiting from LEAP	72	86	649	534	430	425			
8	Number of outreach visits to communities with LEAP households	4	4	4	5	6	4			
9	Number of referrals received from GHS	0	0	0	1	5	0			
10	Proportion of referrals receiving adequate follow-up	0	0	0	0	5	0			
11	Number of DSWCD's that have shared their MMDA's LEAP Household data with both NHIS and GHS	1	1	1	1	4	2			
12	Number of regional intersectoral monitoring visits conducted	2	2	0	1	2	1			
13	Number of meetings organised to discuss integrated services	0	0	1	3	4	2			
14	Number of girls reached by prevention and care services	271	630	0	3	5	1			
15	Number of CP/SGBV cases referred to other services and followed up	3	2	3	5	10	8			
16	Number of NGOs, including	2	1	2	2	2	1			

	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	Policy recommendations
	RHCs, trained							of frontline service providers		
17	Number of children in RHCs profiled and reunified	1	0	0	0	0	0			
18	Proportion of sub-standard RHCs closed	0	0	-	-	-	-			
19	Number of children placed in foster care	2	2	0	1	5	0			
20	Percentage coverage of portable water	69%	70%	75%	75%	100%	86%			
21	Community Water and Sanitation Agency	47%	60%	64%	75%	70%	70%			
	Ghana Water Company	50%	-	-	-	-	-			
1	Farmer- Extension Agent ratio	1:416	1:416	1:416	1:416	1:100	1:550			
2	Proportion of small and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises supported	15%	11%	2%	2%	5%	1%			
5	OPD Attendance rate	40.5%	43.9%	43.9%	56%	85%	79%			
6	Proportion of approved building plans inspected during construction	40%	60%	100%	52%	100%	85%			
7	Number of communities engaged in afforestation/tree planting	10%	12%	53%	30%	50%	35%			

Source: UWADA DPCU, 2025

2.10: Analysis of Performance of the Core District Indicators

2.10.1: Economic Development

The economic performance of the District Assembly in 2025 reflects mixed results across agricultural production, productivity, employment generation, and revenue mobilization. Agriculture remains the backbone of the district's economy. In 2025, total output for some staple crops such as maize and cassava fell below set targets, although moderate gains were recorded in yam and plantain production. Notably, tree crops performed strongly, with oil palm production nearing its target and coconut production exceeding its annual target. This improvement can be attributed to interventions under the PERD Programme (oil palm and coconut seedlings), Solidaridad support (extension services, vegetable seedlings, and technical assistance to poultry farmers), and the Assembly's distribution of farm inputs and chemicals.

Average productivity per hectare improved across most selected crops, with cassava, yam, cocoyam, plantain, oil palm, and coconut exceeding their 2025 targets. This indicates enhanced farming practices and effective extension support. However, the proportion of arable land under cultivation increased marginally to 39% against a target of 55%, reflecting continued underutilization of agricultural land due to sand winning activities, poor feeder road networks, and limited access to finance and mechanization.

In terms of employment, 630 new jobs were created in agriculture, falling short of the 1,100 targets. Job creation in the industrial and service sectors remained low, suggesting limited diversification of the local economy. The farmer-to-extension agent ratio (1:550) also remains significantly below the target of 1:100, constraining effective agricultural advisory services.

Internally Generated Funds (IGF) recorded strong growth, increasing by 108% and exceeding the annual target. This performance was supported by the direct recruitment of revenue collectors. However, challenges such as government takeover of property rates, transfer of revenue staff without replacement, and political and traditional authority interference pose sustainability risks.

Overall, while productivity gains and strong performance in tree crop production demonstrate progress, economic growth remains constrained by infrastructure deficits, environmental degradation, weak agro-processing support, and limited employment generation. Strengthening agro-processing, improving feeder roads, enhancing extension services, protecting arable land, and ensuring timely release of agricultural inputs will be critical to achieving sustained economic development in the district.

2.10.2: Social Development

The social development indicators for 2025 reflect steady progress in education, health, water and sanitation, and social protection, although some gaps remain in infrastructure, staffing, and service coverage.

2.10.2.1: Education

Access to education improved moderately during the year. Net enrolment ratios increased across Kindergarten, Primary, and JHS levels, though actual performance fell slightly below the 2025 targets. Enrolment figures at all levels (KG, Primary, JHS, and SHS) showed steady growth compared to previous years, reflecting the impact of enrolment drives and community sensitization initiatives.

Completion rates improved marginally across all levels, particularly at SHS, while pass rates at both JHS and SHS increased significantly compared to previous years, although still below the 80% target. The number of schools and classrooms increased over the period, demonstrating infrastructure expansion efforts in rural communities.

However, challenges persist, including inadequate funding, insufficient trained teachers in some schools, and reposting gaps. Gender Parity Index values remained close to parity at most levels, indicating progress toward gender equity in education.

2.10.2.2: Health

Health service delivery recorded notable improvements in some areas. Institutional maternal mortality remained at zero in 2025, and malaria case fatality rates were also zero across all categories, indicating effective clinical management and preventive interventions.

The proportion of functional health facilities declined compared to the target, largely due to the absence of a hospital in the district and infrastructure gaps in some CHPS zones. While the number of public health facilities increased slightly, staffing levels and logistics remain challenges. Malnutrition prevalence remains low and within acceptable thresholds (<5%), supported by food demonstrations, outreach programmes, and breastfeeding campaigns. However, inadequate logistics, limited transport for follow-ups, and insufficient public health professionals affected service delivery. OPD attendance increased significantly to 79%, approaching the 85% target, suggesting improved utilization of health services.

2.10.2.3: Water and Sanitation

Access to safe drinking water improved to 78% district-wide, though still below the universal coverage target. Rural water access remains lower compared to urban coverage. The Assembly undertook borehole construction to improve access; however, weak maintenance culture remains a concern. Access to improved sanitation services achieved full coverage (100%) according to reported data, representing substantial progress over the baseline years.

2.10.2.4: Social Protection and Child Welfare

Child protection indicators showed mixed performance. While reported cases of child abuse declined to zero in most categories, service outreach indicators (e.g., number of children reached, referrals, and case follow-ups) fell below targets due to inadequate funding, weak coordination, and logistical constraints. The LEAP programme continued to support vulnerable households, though outreach visits and beneficiary monitoring were below target. Capacity-building efforts and inter-agency coordination meetings were undertaken to strengthen integrated service delivery.

2.10.2.5: Infrastructure and Utilities

Electricity coverage improved to 98%, nearing universal access. Road network conditions improved moderately but remain below the 100% target, particularly for feeder roads, which affects access to social services. Disaster incidence (floods and windstorms) remains a concern, with limited financial resources to respond adequately.

Overall Social Development Assessment

Overall, the district recorded steady improvements in education outcomes, health indicators, electricity coverage, and water and sanitation access. Maternal mortality and malaria fatality rates remaining at zero represent significant achievements. However, service delivery is constrained by inadequate funding, insufficient logistics, weak monitoring systems, and infrastructure gaps, particularly in health facilities and rural roads. Sustained investment in education infrastructure, health staffing, logistics, and maintenance systems will be essential to consolidate gains and achieve the 2025 and medium-term development targets.

2.10.3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

In 2025, the Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement sector recorded moderate progress, particularly in electricity expansion, water supply, and development control. However, challenges remain in road infrastructure, environmental management, and disaster resilience.

Electricity coverage improved to 98% district-wide, bringing the Assembly close to universal access. Access to safe drinking water also increased to 78%, supported by the construction of boreholes and expansion of water systems. Despite this progress, rural access remains comparatively lower, and weak maintenance culture continues to affect sustainability.

The percentage of road network in good condition improved to 68.5%, reflecting some rehabilitation efforts. Nonetheless, feeder roads remain in poor condition, affecting access to farming communities, markets, and essential services. The proportion of approved building plans inspected during construction increased to 85%, indicating strengthened development control and improved enforcement of planning regulations.

Environmental management efforts included afforestation and tree-planting activities, covering 35% of communities. However, illegal sand winning continues to degrade arable land and undermine environmental sustainability. The district also experienced incidents of floods and windstorms during the year, with limited financial resources constraining effective disaster response.

Overall, while notable improvements were made in utility expansion and infrastructure oversight, sustained investment in road rehabilitation, environmental protection, climate resilience, and infrastructure maintenance is required to ensure sustainable human settlement development and improved living conditions across the district.

2.10.4: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

In 2025, the Assembly demonstrated strong commitment to good governance and accountability, implementing 92.17% of its Annual Action Plan. Internally Generated Funds (IGF) grew by 108%, exceeding the annual target, reflecting improved revenue mobilization efforts. However, challenges such as the government takeover of property rates, staff transfers without replacement, and political interference pose risks to revenue sustainability.

The Assembly strengthened inter-agency coordination through trainings, monitoring activities, and stakeholder engagement meetings. These efforts enhanced collaboration in service delivery and social protection, although inadequate funding, logistical constraints, and delays in information sharing limited full effectiveness.

Reported cases of serious crimes declined, indicating improvements in public safety. Child protection systems also showed progress, though follow-up and case management were constrained by limited resources.

Overall, governance performance was satisfactory, with notable gains in plan implementation and revenue mobilization. However, sustained improvements in transparency, coordination, logistical support, and institutional capacity are needed to further strengthen public accountability and service delivery.

2.11: Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues as at the end of 2025

In the year under review, the Assembly continued to address key development and poverty-related challenges through targeted interventions in agriculture, social protection, health, education, and infrastructure. Despite measurable progress in some areas, structural constraints continue to affect inclusive growth and poverty reduction.

Agriculture, which remains the main source of livelihood in the district, recorded improvements in crop productivity, particularly in oil palm and coconut production. However, total output for some staple crops declined, and only 39% of arable land is under cultivation against a 55% target. Sand winning activities, poor feeder roads, and limited access to finance continue to undermine agricultural expansion and household incomes.

Employment generation remains below expectations, particularly in the industrial and service sectors, limiting opportunities for youth and women. Although 630 jobs were created in agriculture, this fell short of the annual target. Support to agro-processing enterprises remains low, constraining value addition and income diversification.

In social protection, the LEAP programme and NHIS enrolment supported vulnerable households, including indigents, the aged, and pregnant women. However, outreach services and beneficiary follow-ups were affected by inadequate logistics and funding constraints. Child protection interventions were implemented, though limited operational resources affected case management and monitoring.

Access to safe drinking water improved to 78%, and sanitation coverage reported significant gains. Electricity access reached 98%, enhancing household welfare and economic activities. However, poor road conditions and infrastructure gaps particularly the absence of a hospital in the district continue to limit access to essential services.

Health indicators showed positive outcomes, including zero maternal mortality and malaria case fatality rates. Malnutrition levels remained low, though logistical and staffing constraints affected outreach and preventive services.

Overall, while progress has been made in improving service delivery and expanding access to basic utilities, poverty reduction efforts remain constrained by infrastructure deficits, environmental degradation, limited employment opportunities, and funding shortfalls. Addressing these structural challenges through strengthened resource mobilization, infrastructure investment, agro-processing development, and improved social protection systems will be critical to accelerating inclusive growth and reducing poverty in the district.

Subsequently, most of the allocation figures and actual receipts were not available; this is because payments were done at the national level. Hence, regional and district levels could not provide the Assembly with information regarding critical indicators such as Ghana School Feeding programme, Free SHS and Planting for Foods and Jobs Programmes among others. The district is not a beneficiary of the One-Village-One-Dam and One-District-One-Factory Programme. It is recommended that copies of allocation letters and payments be made available to the Assemblies and the regional offices in order to report on them.

2.11.1: Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme in Upper West Akim District continued to support vulnerable households in 2025, with notable gains in social protection, health, and basic services. A total of 425 households with adolescent girls benefited from LEAP, approaching the targeted 430, while 930 LEAP household members were enrolled in the NHIS. Community outreach activities were conducted, though slightly below target due to logistical constraints.

Integration with child protection and social welfare services improved modestly, with eight child protection and SGBV cases referred and followed up. Access to potable water increased to 86%, and sanitation coverage reached 100% across the district. Health outcomes among LEAP beneficiaries were strong, with OPD attendance rising to 79% and maternal mortality and malnutrition maintained at minimal levels.

Challenges included limited outreach, weak follow-up on health referrals, and insufficient inter-agency coordination. To enhance programme impact, it is recommended that resources for community visits and monitoring be strengthened, inter-agency collaboration intensified, and sensitization campaigns for adolescent girls and NHIS enrollment intensified.

Overall, LEAP continues to contribute significantly to poverty alleviation and social protection in the district, supporting vulnerable households while linking them to essential health and social services.

2.11.2: Support to PWDs

In 2025, support for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in the district was implemented through targeted social protection interventions, community sensitization, and access to basic services.

Key activities included the identification and registration of PWDs, distribution of assistive devices, and facilitation of access to health, education, and livelihood support. Community engagement and awareness campaigns were conducted to reduce stigma and promote inclusion in local development initiatives.

Despite these efforts, challenges persisted. Limited funding restricted the scale and reach of interventions, while inadequate logistics and mobility constraints hindered outreach to remote communities. Additionally, coordination between government agencies, social services, and NGOs remained inconsistent, affecting the timely delivery of services.

Policy recommendations to strengthen support for PWDs include increasing dedicated funding for assistive devices and rehabilitation services, enhancing mobility and transportation support for outreach, institutionalizing capacity-building for service providers, and establishing robust inter-agency coordination mechanisms to ensure PWDs benefit from integrated social, health, and livelihood programmes.

Overall, while progress has been made in identifying and supporting PWDs, sustained investment, better coordination, and inclusive planning are necessary to ensure equitable access to services and opportunities for all PWDs in the district. Apart from cash, beneficiaries were also supported with items such as deep freezers, fufu pounding machine, popcorn machine, sewing machines, hair dryers, farm inputs and equipment among others.

2.11.3: School Feeding Programme

The School Feeding Programme (SFP) in the district continued to enhance school attendance, retention, and learning outcomes, particularly at the Kindergarten and Primary levels. Meals were provided to schoolchildren in targeted communities, contributing to improved enrolment figures and reducing short-term hunger that affects classroom performance. The programme also supported local farmers through the procurement of food items, fostering linkages between agriculture and education. So far, a total of 11,540 pupils comprising of 5,504 females and 6,036 males in 48 schools are benefiting from the programme.

Challenges included occasional delays in the supply of meals, limited funding, and logistical constraints in reaching remote schools. To strengthen the programme, it is recommended that supply chain management be improved, funding be regularized, and community engagement intensified to support smooth implementation.

2.12: Capitation grant

The district education directorate within the period under review received a total amount of GH₵12,000.00 for 51primary and JHS in the district.

2.13: National Health Insurance Scheme

In 2025, the NHIS continued to facilitate access to quality healthcare for the residents of Upper West Akim District. A total of 148,840 residents were registered with valid NHIS cards, including 930 LEAP household members and vulnerable groups such as indigents, informal sector workers, pregnant women, and children under 18. This represents significant progress in expanding health coverage, particularly among previously underserved populations. The programme faced challenges including delays in card renewals, limited outreach to remote communities, and inadequate awareness among some beneficiaries regarding scheme benefits. To address these gaps, it is recommended that community sensitization campaigns be intensified, mobile registration units be deployed to reach remote areas, and inter-agency collaboration with social protection programmes like LEAP be strengthened.

Generally, NHIS has contributed to improved access to healthcare, reduced out-of-pocket expenditures, and strengthened the linkage between social protection and health services, but sustained outreach and operational support are critical for achieving universal coverage.

2.14: Update on Evaluations Conducted

Solidaridad Network together with the DPCU conducted a terminal evaluation of the cocoa life community empowerment project in their implementing communities. The objective was to ascertain feedback on immediate impacts of the project, and inform the design of its second phase as the phase one folds up.

The DPCU also undertook an ex-ante evaluation to ascertain the viability of the construction of a police station at Mepom. The findings of these evaluations are presented in the table below

Table 2.16: Update on Evaluations Conducted

S/N	Name of the Evaluation	Policy/ Program/Project involved	Consultant or Resource persons involved	Methodology Used	Findings	Recommendations
1.	Ex ante evaluation	Construction of 1No. police station at Mepom	DPCU Members, police	Engagement meetings, site visit, documents review	-high crime rates and insecure atmosphere -lack of permanent police station -hide out for criminals from the central region	-construction of police station -stakeholder engagement and sensitization -increase police personnel at Mepom
3.	Terminal evaluation	Cocoa Life community development project	Solidaridad network / DPCU	Questionnaires, focus group discussions, observations, interface meetings, documents review	-All the project communities have been able to construct one or more of their needs, i.e school, water system, CHPs -increase in enrolments -increase in farmer incomes -improve agric practices and produce -additional livelihoods -embraced farming as an attractive business -more women engaging in productive farming business -ready agric extension	- Assembly should engage more with stakeholders -intentional interventions to support farmers sustain their business -continuous agric extension support -formation of unions or cooperatives is beneficial

2.15: Update on Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Conducted

Through Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E), stakeholders at different levels engage in monitoring and evaluation of development interventions in their communities, exerting ownership and full participation in the implementation, and sharing in the results of the monitoring and evaluation, and taking corrective actions to issues that may arise. During the year under review, the beneficiary feedback was used to assess the acceptance and impact of the cocoa life community development project in the beneficiary communities namely Obeng Yaw, Nyanoah, Asuokaw and Canaan. The exercise was conducted by Solidaridad Network and supported by the DPCU. The project encouraged the formation of cooperative unions, drawing of community action plans and pulling of resources to implement those plans. The feedback of the exercised guided the adoption of some key activities for the ensuing year and generally incorporated into the assembly processes, in order to enhance local level governance empowerment. These findings/ results are presented in the table below.

Table 2.17: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

NAME OF TOOL	POLICY/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECT INVOLVED	CONSULTANT OR RESOURCE PERSONS INVOLVED	METHODOLOGY USED	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS
Beneficiary feedback	Cocoa life community development project	Solidaridad Network / DPCU/ West Akyem cooperative and cocoa farmers marketing union/ community members	Interviews, questions and answers, focus group discussion, stakeholder and interface meetings.	-farmers have accepted the intervention -community members can drive their own development, regardless of political and social divide -increase in yields of cocoa and other crops -assembly should not decide interventions for them -scholarship scheme has helped many pupils in the partner communities to further education	-intentional interventions to support farmers sustain their business -continuous agric extension support -formation of unions or cooperatives is beneficial

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 THE WAY FORWARD

3.1 Key Issues addressed

- The District Transport schedule Officer came out with schedules to manage the use of the few vehicles available.
- The District Planning Officer took the DPCU members through the Annual Progress Report guidelines and had a working session with them.
- Some departments such as the Agric were able to implement their activities without direct funding from the Assembly through collaboration with other departments and agencies.
- Some Departments took advantage of worship centers such as churches and mosques to conduct sensitization programmes thereby cutting down cost. These departments included the DSW&CD, NADMO, Department of Agriculture and the Department of Education and the Budget Unit.
- Task force formed to inspect and regulate sand wining and unauthorized building structures without permits
- District Chief Executive's engagement in some selected communities

3.2 Key Issues Yet to Be Addressed

- Resources to conduct extensive Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Procurement of vehicles to conduct Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Delays in the release of the statutory funds have affected the pace of implementation of projects and programmes.
- Low revenue generation
- Poor maintenance of public infrastructure and equipment leading to frequent breakdown.
- Limited stakeholder participation in Assembly's activities.
- Weak sub-structures

3.3: Recommendations

1. Professional capacity programmes should be organized for staff especially members of the monitoring team.
2. The Assembly should procure a vehicle for the DPCU Secretariat to enable the monitoring team conduct regular monitoring exercises.
3. Statutory funds such as the DACF should be released on time to implement projects and programmes.
4. Implement revenue improvement strategies such as instituting an electronic billing system.
5. More training programmes should be organized for revenue collectors to improve upon revenue performance.
6. Intensify the implementation of byelaws on sanitation.
7. More funds should be allocated to conduct Participatory and Evaluation.
8. Facility user committees to ensure regular maintenance and sustainability of public infrastructure and equipment.

3.4: Conclusion

The 2025 Annual Progress Report has been prepared in line with the National Development Planning Commission guidelines and the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework, supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the African Union Agenda 2063.

The Assembly, in collaboration with decentralized departments, NGOs, and the private sector, remains committed to efficiently using available resources to implement planned programmes and projects. These efforts aim to promote local economic growth, advance sectoral development, and improve the living standards of residents across the district.

3.0 ANNEXES

Annex 1: Staff Strengths of the Assembly

Departments	Requirements		Actual	% Covered	Training Required
	Minimum	Maximum	2024		
Coordinating Director	1	1	1		
Administration	4	4	17		Training on Records Management
Human Resource	1	2	2		Training on Labour Law
Social Welfare & Community Development	10	11	16		Training on communication skills
Works	49	70	10		Training on Contract Management
Physical Planning	2	2	2		Training on QGIS
Statistics	1	1	2		Training on Report Writing
Agric	43	72	15		Training on Report Writing
Drivers	8	15	3		
Auxiliary	4	5	4		
Internal Audit	5	6	5		
Finance	21	33	5		
Trade, Industry & Tourism	11	17	0		
Development Planning	4	5	2		
Budget	5	6	9		
Procurement	3	4	8		
Environmental	19	34	17		
Security	16	20	3		
Records	7	8	7		
Secretarial	4	6	2		
Radio	1	1	1		
Revenue	10	13	4		
MIS	1	1	2		
	240	**341**	**137**		

Source: Human Resource Department, 2025

As of 2025, the Assembly has filled 137 of the 240–341 required positions, representing approximately 40% coverage. Several departments, including Works, Finance, Security, Revenue, and Trade, Industry & Tourism, remain critically understaffed, while Administration, Procurement, Social Welfare, and Budget have staffing above minimum requirements. Key training needs have been identified in Records Management, Labour Law, Communication Skills, Contract Management, QGIS, and Report Writing.

To strengthen institutional capacity, it is recommended that recruitment focus on understaffed departments, targeted training programmes be implemented, and existing staff deployment be optimized to improve service delivery and overall efficiency.

Annex 2: 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
Records Management and Filling	Assembly Hall	To help the organization to keep the necessary documentation accessible for business operation	IGF	All Departments		93	43	50
Local Government Protocols (CoS, SoS, PA, PC, Service Delivery Standard)	Assembly Hall	To build capacity of staff in order for them to know rules and regulations of the service protocols guiding the organization	IGF	All Departments	In-House	102	50	52

Annex 3: Logistics Analysis

Required	Required	Actual	Remarks
Computers	53	23	
Printers	24	9	
Projectors	3	1	
Office Space	20	11	
Vehicle	6	3	

Key Observations

- Logistics coverage ranges from **33% to 55%**, indicating critical gaps in infrastructure and operational tools.
- The shortage of computers, printers, and projectors may hinder administrative efficiency and reporting.
- Limited office space and vehicles affect staff deployment, outreach activities, and programme implementation.

Recommendations

1. Prioritize procurement of computers, printers, and projectors to improve administrative efficiency and capacity for training and presentations.
2. Expand or optimize office space allocation to accommodate staff and operational needs.
3. Increase the vehicle fleet or arrange shared transport solutions to support field activities and programme monitoring.
4. Develop a regular inventory and maintenance plan to ensure optimal utilization of existing logistics resources.

PROJECT PICTURES

Extension home and farm visits

Women in Agric undergo training in value addition

Sensitization on Child Protection Issues

Sensitization on Feed Ghana at the local level

Monitoring of Female Completed Female Maternity

Distribution of Items to Persons with Disability

Reshaping of Feeder Roads in the District

Farmers' Day Celebration

Organization of Clean up exercise

Ground Breaking for the construction of CHPs Compound at Oppong