

MPOHOR-FAISE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT (2024) ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2022-2025)

[PREPARED BY DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT]

February, 2025

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ACRONYMS

APR	Annual Progress Report
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
MTNDPF	Medium Term National Development Plan Framework
POA	Programme of Action
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DDF	District Development Facility
MDF	Mineral Development Fund
IPEP	Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Project
CAAP	Composite Annual Action Plan
GETFUND	Ghana Education Trust Fund
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty

GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Program
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
YEA	Youth Employment Agency
PERD	Planting for Export and Rural Development
DCACT	District Center for Agricultural and Commercial Technology
PWDs	People Living with Disabilities
PFJs	Planting for Food and Jobs
PME	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
NEIP	National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan
GPSNP	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In line fulfillment of the National Development Planning (systems) Act, 1994 (480) which entreats the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies to undertake development planning functions and in accordance with the guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission, the Mpohor-Fiase District Assembly (MDA) prepared its Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) (2022-2025) and its following Annual Action Plans (AAPs). It is also prepared in line with government's development agenda: AGENDA FOR JOBS 2: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all policy framework.

The Mpohor-Fiase district's overall objective as enshrine in it MTDP 2022-2025 is “**...to improve the standard of living and reduce poverty levels of the people in the District through enhanced access to Social and Economic Services...**”

The 2024 Annual Progress report is therefore prepared as a performance assessment of the implementation of the composite Annual Action Plan, composite Budget and by extension, the 2022-2025 MTDP and the efficiency and effectiveness of the strategies and objectives tabled in it towards the attainment of the overall development goal and specific objectives as stated above.

The report is therefore compiled as a single-source information on the Assembly's performance resulting from the implementation of activities captured in the 2024 AAP; to identify successes and achievements of the assembly during the reporting period on one hand and spell out challenges encountered during the said review period on the other hand, as part of efforts towards the achievement of the overall goals and objectives for the MTDP 2022-2025 and to provide recommendations for addressing these challenges going forward.

Consistent with the policy framework, the district is implementing programmes/projects/ activities along the six (6) dimensions in its 2022-2025 MTDP (as indicated in the figure below). The performance of these activities is categorized into implemented (comprising fully completed activities within the reporting period), ongoing (those commenced and at various stages of completion) and unimplemented (constituted by those planned and yet to commence).

A total of **96** programmes, projects and activities were planned for implementation during the period under review out of which **91**, representing **94.79%** were implemented. **Five (5) of the** projects representing **5.21%** were not implemented. This puts the total activities implemented in the MTDP so far at **269** and this translates to a **61.42%** implementation of the MTDP 2022-2025 (which has **438 projects and activities**) deficient of the targeted **75% in 2024**. Environmental, Infrastructure and Human settlement dimension was the most implemented dimension constituting **36.26%** of the overall executed activities while the least implemented was Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation with **2.2%**. Some major activities implemented were the construction of the CHPs compound at Sentiaw, the completion of the fire service station at Mpohor, the drilling of mechanized borehole at Sentiaw among others, the implementation of

GPSNP 2 at Adansi and Tumentu Kofikrom, disbursement of funds to LEAP beneficiaries, the mass registration of NHIS districtwide among others. Projects and programmes such as the Street Naming and Property Address project which could not be implemented during the year due to financial constraints will be rolled over to 2025

During the period under review, targets on key revenue sources such as IGF and DACF could not be realized. However, DACF-RFG was fully realized enabling the implementation of three (3) new physical projects. Comparing to the previous year, there's been significant decrease in IGF. In total, the Assembly realized **GH¢1,440,649.47** in IGF for 2024. This is a decline as compared to the IGF generated in 2023 which was **GH¢ 1,973,536.50**. This accounted for the reasons some IGF activities could not be implemented and some going behind schedule.

During the period under review, the Assembly was able to achieve some milestone by implementing some key physical projects including the construction of a new police station at Ayiem, construction of a CHPs compound at Sentiaw, drilling of borehole at Sentiaw, completion an operationalisation of the fire service station among others. The Assembly also saw to boosting the local economy by empowering citizens economically especially PWDs. The major challenges encountered were inadequate logistics, inadequate funds as well as untimely release of funds. Key recommendation is the need for the Assembly to provide adequate logistics especially for revenue collection in order to generate more funds to fully implement planned activities.

This report is organized in three (3) chapters. The first chapter entails the introduction, the methodology used in the preparation of this report, challenges faced and the implementation status of the Annual Action Plan. Chapter two covers reports on Monitoring and Evaluation activities undertaken during the period under review and Chapter three presents the key issues addressed, those yet to be addressed and the way forward.

CHAPTER ONE GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The National Development Planning (Systems) Act, 1994 (Act 480) mandates the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies to undertake development planning functions in consultation with the Sub-District Structures. The Mpohor-Fiase District Assembly prepared the 2022 - 2025 Medium. In line with the vision of Ghana as outlined in the President's Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development II (CPESD II 2017–2024) to create “*An optimistic, self-confident and a prosperous nation, through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resources, and operating within democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all*”, the Mpohor-Fiase District Assembly have prepared its Medium-Term Development Plan (2022–2025) with the vision to be a District with people of improved lives and high standard of living in the country and phased into Annual Action Plans. This was done based on the MTNDPF 2022–2025, dubbed: *An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all*, and the guidelines for the preparation of District Plans.

Several interventions have hence been put in place and the District Assembly at the centre of development planning and implementation has been engaged in lots of programmes and activities aimed at achieving the vision and provide the necessary feedback to the relevant stakeholders.

This report presents a performance assessment of the implementation of activities as outlined in the 2024 Annual Action Plan of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2022–2025) and the budget of the Assembly which forms the basis for development investment in the District for the year 2024.

The document is also prepared from the assessment of the status of indicators and targets for monitoring and evaluating the achievements and impact of the major projects and programme interventions undertaken during the period under review.

The objectives of the Annual Progress Report for the year 2024 are to:

- Ensure a single source of information on the development of the district through implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan.
- Identify the gaps and seek reason
- Bring to notice of issues that hinders the smooth achievement of the objectives of the MTDP.
- Recommend actions to tackle shortcomings.

This report is in three chapters. The first chapter presents the purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation for the year 2024, processes involved and difficulties encountered in the preparation of the document and status of implementation of the DMTDP from January to December 2024. Chapter two consist of the status of programmes and projects of the quarter, update on disbursements from funding sources, update on indicators and targets, update on critical Development and Poverty Issues, and Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation. Chapter three elaborates key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed as well as recommendations.

1.2 Summary of Achievements and Challenges with the Implementation of the DMTDP

The Mpohor-Fiase District Assembly prepared its Medium-Term Development Plan (2022–2025) with the vision to be a District with people of an improved lives and high standard of living in the country. This was done based on the Medium-Term National Development Planning Framework (MTNDPF 2022–2025), named: *An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all*, and the guidelines for the preparation of District Plans. As such, several interventions have been put in place by the District Assembly aimed at achieving its vision and provide the necessary feedback to relevant stakeholders.

In analysing the progress made in implementing the activities of the 2024 Annual Action plan, six development dimensions namely; Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements, Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability, Emergency Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation were considered to assess the Assembly's performance in the attainment of objectives set for each of these development dimension.

The overall performance of the Annual Action Plan and the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP-2022-2025) was assessed. Completed, on-going, abandoned and yet to be implemented projects were the development dimensions in focus. Details of the implementation status of the projects and programmes are explained in Table 1.1 and Table 1.2 of the appendix 1.

From Table 2, conclusions can be drawn that 91 out of the 97 activities planned were implemented. This constitutes 93.81%. The most implemented development dimension was Environmental infrastructure and Human settlement constituting 36.26% of the overall executed activities. Social development and Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability followed with 20.88% each. Economic development and Emergency Planning recorded 16.48% and 3.30% respectively. Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation all fully implemented was the least which constitutes 2.20 % of the total executed projects.

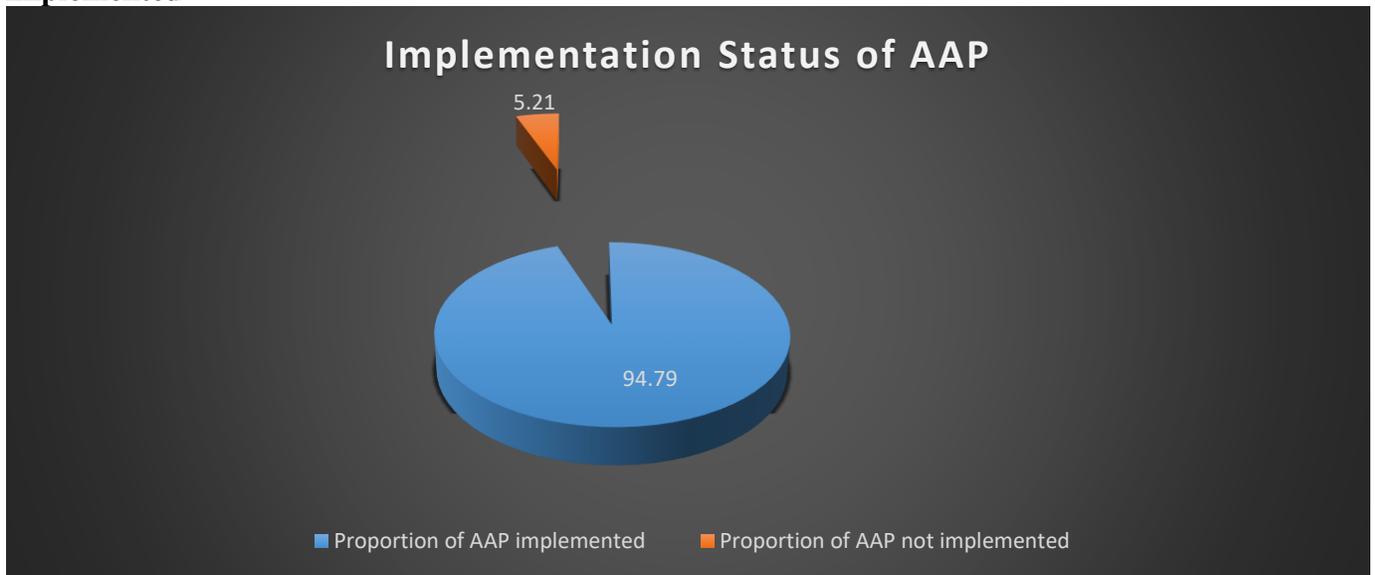
From Table 1, it can be seen clearly that 82.29% of the projects were completed during the period under review whiles 12.50% were still ongoing. Also, 5.21% of the projects were yet to start. None of the implemented projects were abandoned.

Table 1: Proportion of the AAP and DMTDP Implemented

INDICATORS	BASELINE 2021	ACTUAL 2022	ACTUAL 2023	TARGET 2024	ACTUAL 2024
1. Proportion of the annual action plan implemented by the end of the year	92.5%	91.14%	90.11%	100%	94.79%
a. Percentage completed	85.1%	74.68%	79.12%	100%	82.29%
b. Percentage of Ongoing Interventions	7.4%	16.46%	10.99%	0%	12.50%
c. Percentage of interventions yet to start	7.5%	8.86%	9.89%	0%	5.21%
d. Percentage of interventions abandoned	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2. Proportion of the overall MTDP implemented	83%	20%	40.6%	75%	61.42%

Source: DPCU, 2024

Figure 1: shows a pie chart of proportion of the AAP implemented and the proportion not implemented



The pie chart above displays clearly the implementation status of the 2024 Annual Action Plan. It shows the proportion of the Annual Action Plan implemented and the proportion not implemented during the year 2024. It can be seen that in 2024, 94.79% of the planned Projects and Programmes in the AAP were implemented. The proportion of the plan which was not implemented was 5.21%. This was due to some challenges such as inadequate logistics and funds the Assembly encountered during the year under review. The DPCU however looks forward to exploring more sources of

revenue and other development partners to ensure the Assembly is able to fully implement all activities in the Annual Action Plan 2025 and beyond.

Table 2. Categorizes the planned and executed activities for 2022, 2023 and 2024 under the six (6) adopted development dimensions

Table 2: Details on the Annual Action Plan Implemented

S/ N	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	2022		2023		2024	
		Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec
1	Economic Development	13	12	13	12	17	15
2	Social Development	24	24	21	18	19	19
3	Environmental Infrastructure & Human Settlement	37	36	37	32	34	33
4	Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability	17	16	16	16	20	19
5	Emergency Planning	3	3	3	3	4	3
6	Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	1	1	1	1	2	2
	TOTAL	87	94	91	82	96	91

Source: DPCU 2024

1.3 The implication of the results achieved on District goals and objectives under the development dimensions

It is evident from the table above that the Assembly did it best to implement a significant number of activities across all the six (6) development dimensions. The implementation of these activities were done based on priority. From the table, it could be seen that 15 out of 17 activities under Economic development were implemented. Social development had all activities implemented during the year under review. Under Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement, 33 activities were implemented out of the 34 planned. A total of 19 activities were implemented out of the 20 planned under Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability. Emergency Planning also saw 3 planned activities successfully implemented out of 4. Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation also had 2 planned activities which were duly implemented. This sums up the number of implemented activities to 91 out of the 96 planned. This leaves the number of activities not implemented at five (5). This is better as compared to 2022 as seven (7) activities were not implemented that year.

During the period under review, the Assembly implemented more activities under Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement. This improved the Assembly's goals of curtailing the problem of haphazard development of lands and appropriate permitting before erecting structures;

curtailing illegal mining and increasing climate change interventions through reclamation of degraded lands and tree planting.

Social development and Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability were the second most implemented dimension. The activities implemented for Social development cut across education and youth development, Health service delivery, social welfare and community development. The activities implemented during the period under review saw an improvement in the quality, affordable and accessible education and universal healthcare districtwide. Also, the Gender Based Intervention activities ensured a gender balance in the district as this is a top priority in the district. Regarding Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability the Assembly was able to ensure unity, public safety and satisfaction through the organization of accountability sessions such as town hall meetings and stakeholder engagements. Media sessions such as radio tours and information centres were also utilized.

Under Economic Development, activities based on development of Agriculture, business development and Tourism were implemented with the aim of boosting local economic development (LED) in the district. The Assembly supported the Apaho Festival in Adum Bansa. Also, the Assembly is still in the process of securing a partnership with the ownership of HIS MAJESTY PLACE FARMS which is an eco-tourism site at Ayiem. This is geared towards the Assembly's goal of promoting at least one potential tourist site in the district by 2025.

1.4 Purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation

The function of the District Assembly is to ensure the overall development of the district. The purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation is to establish an effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of programmes and projects in the district, and generate timely report to the Commission and other stakeholders through the Regional Planning and Co-ordinating Unit.

The monitoring and evaluation objectives set by the District Assembly for the year were:

1. To identify and update existing district specific indicators to guide the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan.
2. To provide information of effective co-ordination of the development of the district.
3. To improve local participation in the delivery of socio-economic services and ownership of development projects and programmes.
4. To ascertain and manage constraints and challenges which hamper the accomplishment of development objectives and goal in the district.

5. To take informed decisions on the future of projects and provide opportunities for stakeholder feedback.

1.5 Processes Involved and Difficulties Encountered

1.5.1 Processes Involved

The process of compiling this report was participatory, involving a variety of stakeholders. The M&E process starts from the planning stage where key stakeholders are brought together to assess alternatives and set priorities for the development of the MTDP. The Assembly through its District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), contractors, beneficiary communities, traditional authorities, assembly members, opinion leaders, representatives of persons with disability among other key stakeholders embarked on routine participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) of projects and programmes to ascertain the status of implementation of all on-going projects and programmes.

The District Chief Executive also embarked on community visits to monitor projects and programmes being implemented in the district. This visit is to obtain first-hand information on all the projects and how they impact the lives of the people in the district.

The Unit employed such tools as field visit, interviews and public engagements to compile facts regarding the implementation of programmes and projects. Secondary data comprising reports from the decentralized departments were also used in preparing this report. With regards to some specific data, templates were developed and sent to departments to provide update on their respective programmes and the District Core Indicators

Furthermore, a review meeting was organized to give opportunity to all Heads of Departments (HODs) to validate the inputs from their respective outfit.

1.5.2 Data collation and validation

Data collected through interviews, focus group discussions, field visit and other secondary sources were subjected to scrutiny at various levels of engagement. These were finalized and confirmed at a monitoring and evaluation meeting by the DPCU ahead of onward submission to the Western Regional Coordinating Council (WRCC) and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

Below is a list of stakeholders that participated in data collation and validation of data.

Table 3: shows various stakeholders contacted during the Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION
ASSEMBLY STAFF		
1.	Ignatius Asaah Mensah	District Chief Executive
2.	Daphine Favour Kemeh	District Coordinating Director
3.	Sheriff Rockson	District Planning Officer
4.	Ibrahim Salifu	District Finance Officer
5.	Simon Sarfo	Head, Social Welfare and Community Development
6.	Faisal Sachibu	Head of Works
7.	Dr. Dr. Nana Mireku Gyimah	District Health Director
8.	Olivia Graham	District Director of Agric
9.	Rhoda Nar-Ire	District Environmental Health Officer
10.	Osman Mamoudu	District Internal Auditor
11.	Benedict Essuman	District Statistician
12.	Ebenezer Duker	Development Planning Officer
13.	Ethel Akuba Mensah	Assistant Development Planning Officer
14.	Daniella Mensah	Budget Analyst
15.	Emmanuel Kwame Asiamah	Assistant Development Planning Officer
ASSEMBLY MEMBERS		
16.	Hon. Abraham A. Amoah	Assembly Member- Adum Dominase Electoral Area
17.	Hon. Kojo Assan	Assembly Member- Mpohor Ankobea Electoral Area
18.	Hon. Michael Kegyah	Assembly Member-Adum Bansa Lower Electoral Area
19.	Hon. Raymond A. Kwofie	Assembly Member- Mpohor Ohiaamanwu Electoral Area
20.	Hon. John Donkoh	Assembly Member-Angu Electoral Area
21.	Hon. Emmanuel Kofi Ndur	Assembly Member-Manso Electoral Area
22.	Hon. Promise Esilfie	Assembly Member-Adansi Electoral Area
23.	Hon. Seth Boampong	Assembly Member- Botogina Mampong Electoral Area
24.	Hon. Martin Kofi Abekah	Assembly Member- Adum Bansa Upper Electoral Area
25.	Hon. Francis Cudjoe	Assembly Member-Bonikrom Electoral Area
26.	Hon. Emmanuel Sonful	Assembly Member- Ayiem Electoral Area
27.	Hon. Gideon M. Boamah	Assembly Member- Atwereboana
28.	Hon. Nurudeen Yahaya	Assembly Member- Odumase-BOPP

29.	Timothy Mensah	Government Appointee
30.	Nana Yaw Fatoho II	Government Appointee
31.	Isaac Awotwe	Government Appointee

1.6 Difficulties Encountered

Some of the difficulties encountered in connection with the preparation of this report include the following:

1. Difficulty in getting timely and adequate feedback from some departments and agencies.
2. Difficulty in accessing information and measuring some important indicators due to absence of some department/agencies like ECG, Forestry Commission, Communication etc.
3. Differences in reporting formats and cycles by some departments of the Assembly still poses a lot of challenges.
4. Inadequate logistics in a number of departments which prevents them from submitting reports on time.
5. Inaccurate data from departments due to the difficulties in measuring some of the indicators at the local level.
6. Difficulty in accessing funds to conduct monitoring and evaluation meetings in the district.
7. Inadequate vehicles to conduct monitoring and evaluation activities.
8. Difficulties in measuring some indicators.
9. Untimely release of funds from the Central Government.

CHAPTER TWO

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

2.1 Introduction

On the basis of the 1992 Constitution and the local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 with directives from the guideline for preparation of the annual progress reports, the Mpohor-Fiase District Assembly prepared, implemented, monitored and evaluated selected programmes and projects enshrined in its MTDP 2022-2025 in consultation with relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries of the intervention. This is in fulfilment of its developmental obligation to communities within its administrative jurisdiction. The capture of this report is a statement of the degree of conformity and adherence to laid down procedures and processes in the provision of required services to the populace of the district in the first year of the implementation of the District MTDP 2022-2025.

With the aid of nationally determined indicators (designated as core indicators) and selected district specific indicators adopted through a consultative approach, the Mpohor-Fiase district Assembly through the DPCU measures these activities, projects and programmes to ascertain the implementation performance of the district Assembly in the provision of its mandate and the results used as credible input in the future interventions towards the achievement of the goals and objectives in its MTDP.

Performance reports of the department of the assembly, civil society organisations, the private sector, government agencies, sub-structures among others serve as source document for review and outcomes harmonised and consolidated into the district Annual Progress Report (APR) and disseminated to NDPC, RCC and key stakeholders in the district. Monitoring and evaluation exercises are undertaken with relevant stakeholders to provide first hand authentication of performance claims. The progress of implementation is tracked across all 6 dimensions as enshrined in the national policy framework (Social Development, Economic Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements, Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability, Emergency Planning, and implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation.

In this chapter, the Monitoring and Evaluation activities which include programmes and projects status for the year under review are discussed, update on sources of funding and how disbursements are done, update on the National core indicators as well as district specific indicators and targets. This report also focused on critical development and poverty issues, information on evaluations conducted, findings made and recommendations; as well as Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) undertaken.

2.2 Programme/Project Status for the year

2.2.1 Physical Projects

Fifteen (15) physical projects as presented in the project register as seen in Appendix 1. Eight (8) out of the projects were rolled over from the previous plan and the only outstanding issues with them is payments of retention. The DPCU and other stakeholders embarked on quarterly monitoring and evaluation exercises on these projects to track their progress and also ensured that activities were going on as planned.

Issues such as the untimely release of funds and inadequate funds led to delay in the completion of some projects. Some projects had also been completed with retention not released to contractors. This led to most of the projects exceeding their expected completion dates.

Regarding the source of funds for these projects, Appendix 1 shows that, five (5) projects were funded by the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF). Moreover, an additional nine (9) were funded by the District Assemblies Common Fund Response Factor Grant (DACF-RFG). Internal Generated Fund funded five (5) of the physical projects and there was a single GoG project during the year under review. The highest source of funding was the DACF-RFG (45%) followed by DACF and IGF (25% each) while GoG funded 5%. This shows that DACF-RFG was very crucial in the project implementation as well as DACF and IGF during the period under review.

2.2.2 Programmes

The programmes otherwise known as the non-physical activities are the activities in the 2024 Composite Annual Action Plan (CAAP) implemented by the various departments/units of the Assembly. The Non-physical activities implemented during the year under review were Seventy-Six (76).

The implemented activities were executed to satisfaction. The implementation of these activities saw to the achievement of the overall goals of the district. There were significant improvement in crucial sectors such as health, education, water and sanitation and agriculture. Businesses are also growing through the efforts of the BAC by organizing training programs and also facilitating access to micro-credit for small and medium-scale businesses. However, the implementation of these activities faced a couple of challenges including the non-commitment on behalf of the citizenry, poor participation of women in the Gender and Social protection programs, poor participation of children in educational programs and untimely release of funds leading to the delay in the implementation of activities.

Details are captured in *Appendix 2* as Programme Register

2.3 UPDATE ON FUNDING SOURCES

The District Assembly obtains its revenue for development from different sources. These include; the District Assembly's Common Fund (DACF) and the District Assemblies Common Fund Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), the District's Internally Generated Fund (IGF- including Royalties and Mineral Development Fund), MP's CF and Other sources source to include but not limited to Government of Ghana (GoG) and Donor Grants (to include Ghana Productive Safety Net project-GPSNP, MAG, GESP, etc.).

Table 4 below indicates that, the Assembly's total budget for revenue for 2024 was **GHC8,226,805.21**. The Assembly realized **GHC 6,178,115.60** of this amount which represents **75.10%** of the target. The difference (**24.90%**) explains why some of the planned projects and programmes were not completed in the district during the period under review. This revenue realized in 2024 (**GHC 6,178,115.60**) however is an improvement as compared to the revenue recorded in the 2023 (**GHC5,350,563.81**).

DACF for the period under review was estimated at **GHC1,977,945.54** but an amount of **GHC1,635,567.28** was received. This means **82.69%** of the budgeted amount for DACF was received by the Assembly. This difference is attributable to the central government's inability to fully release approved DACF budgets. DACF-RFG was targeted at **GHC1,826,967.00** of which the Assembly received the total amount. This accounted for the implementation of projects such as the Construction of 1No. Police station with charge office, station master's office and accommodation, male and female sells, armory, male and female washroom mechanized borehole and landscaping at Ayiem, Construction of 1No. Mechanized borehole with overhead tank, filtering and distribution system at the Sentiaw CHPS compound, landscaping (paving/slabbing, gravelling/grassing, stone pitching, streetlights installation, etc.) of Fire service office and senior staff bungalow at Mpohor, Supply of furniture (hospital beds, file cabinets, pews, office desk and chairs and fittings and other logistics) for sentiaw CHPS compound and Fire service office at Mpohor and Sentiaw.

The Assembly's budget for Internally Generated Funds was **GHC2,431,600.00** out of which a total of **GHC1,440,649.47**. This means, the Assembly was able to achieve only 59.25% of its IGF target in 2024. This is a significant decline as compared to the previous year with the two in comparison. The decline is attributed to various factors such as inadequate number of revenue collectors, lack of logistics for revenue collection, inaccurate and also incomplete list of target sources among others. The decline of the IGF accounted for reasons most IGF activities were not implemented and some going behind schedule. MP's CF and PWD targeted GH¢694,841.14 and GH¢174,826.83 but received GH¢649,213.93 and GHC218,576.92 respectively. The MP common fund realized enabled the Hon. Member of Parliament commit some funds on some community initiated projects. The PWD funds received were also ensured that PWDs are empowered through the provision of start-up kits to commence businesses. Others also received educational and health support from the fund. The overall performance of revenue was satisfactory although notable sources such as IGF which improved massively throughout the preceding years saw a massive decline during the period under review.

The details in Table 4 below clearly depicts an annual trend in the revenue of the Assembly since 2021.

Table 4: Update on Revenue Sources

Revenue Sources	Estimates				Performance			
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
DACF	3,800,596.00	3,624,823.84	1,455,553.42	1,977,945.54	1,485,228.02	1,010,825.96	688,971.50	1,635,567.28
DACF- RFG	1,181,803.00	1,178,278.00	1,127,588.63	1,826,967.00	1,174,498.30	0.00	1,693,435.00	1,826,967.00
MP's CF	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	694,841.84	460,777.15	378,657.72	294,652.07	649,213.93
IGF	780,200.00	2,180,302.27	2,223,985.17	2,431,600.00	613,073.91	1,898,597.25	1,973,536.50	1,440,649.47
MSHAP/HIV	20,000.00	20,624.00	20,624.00	20,624.00	11,466.66	12,422.22	10,263.24	4,141.00
PWDs CF	200,000.00	200,000.00	116,991.84	174,826.83	10,263.24	11,466.66	12,422.22	218,576.92
LEAP	-	25,180.00	22,303.43	250,000.00	82,018.77	43,159.57	52,771.28	178,000.00
OTHERS (MP'S SIF , GREEN GHANA SUPPORT,CO VID 19 FREE WATER SUPPORT, UNICEF, GPSNP)	129,757.23	100,000.00	334,750.00	450,000.00	90,898.03	-	624,512.00	225,000.00
TOTAL	6,512,356.23	7,729,208.11	5,701,796.49	7,826,805.21	3,928,224.08	3,355,129.38	5,350,563.81	6,178,115.60

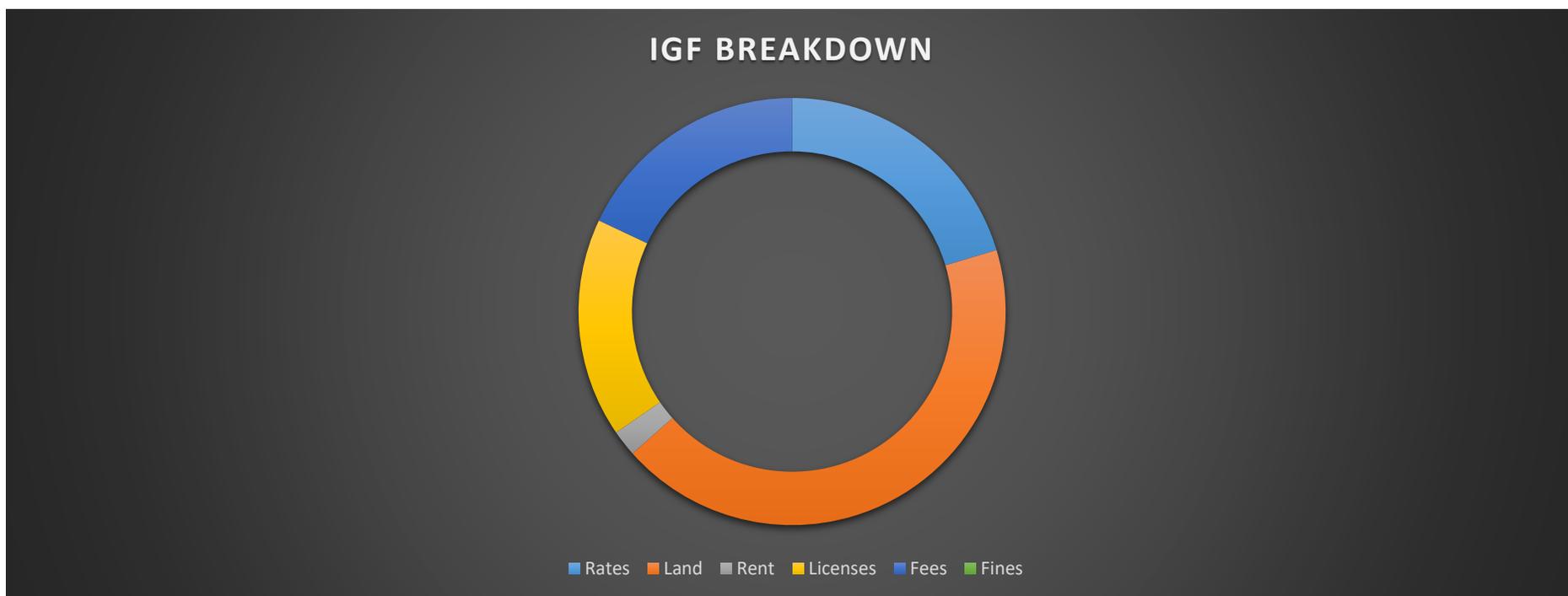
Source: Finance and Budget Office (MDA 2024)

Table 5. Breakdown of IGF

REVENUE ITEM	2024 BUDGET	2024 ACTUAL
Rates	300,000.00	293,181.66
Land	1,515,400.00	620,570.77
Rent	30,000.00	28,700.00
Licenses	276,100.00	239,061.00
Fees	291,200.00	259,136.04
Fines	900.00	0
Total	2,413,600.00	1,440,649.47

Source: Finance and Budget (MDA 2024)

Figure 3. Shows IGF breakdown for 2024



Source: Finance and Budget (MDA 2024)

The IGF composition for the period consisted of rates, land, rent, licenses, fees and fines. It could be clearly seen in the table that lands was the highest source of revenue in the IGF envelop with a total generated income of GHC620,570.77 which is followed by rates with a total of GHC293,181.66. This is closely followed by fees with a total income generation of GHC259,136.04 and licenses totalling GHC239,061.00. Rent contributed GHC28,700.00 to the entire IGF envelop. Fines component could not realize any amount during the period under review. This is due to the byelaws of the assembly still not gazetted. However, efforts are being made to ensure that the byelaws are gazetted in order for it to take full effect and generate funds for the fines component.

Percentagewise, land stood made up 43% of the total IGF. This was followed by rates (20%) and fines (18%). Licenses stood at 17% and rent made up 2% of the entire IGF envelope.

2.3.2 Challenges with Revenue Generation

- Poor revenue base
- The inadequate numbers of revenue collectors (only one active collector)
- Inadequate logistics
- Inadequate tax payer education/ sensitisation
- Inadequate capacity training for revenue collectors and staff
- No revenue collection software
- Inadequate business data
- The absence of a gazette by-law to effect enforcement of regulations, among others.
- Inadequate commitment to the implementation of RIAP (Revenue improvement action plan)

2.3.3 Way forward

To increase the IGF for the years ahead, the assembly needs to take the following into consideration.

- More revenue collectors need to be recruited.
- These collectors must also be trained frequently.
- The assembly needs to task a data collection team to collect accurate data on all businesses in the district.
- There is the need to conduct district-wide education on the need for the residents to pay taxes to the assembly.
- There should be a dedicated vehicle for revenue collection.

2.3.4 Update on Disbursement

During the period under review, the Assembly disbursed funds received under three expenditure components namely; compensation, goods and services and CAPEX. The Total budgeted expenditure for 2024 was GH¢ **9,275,902.00** but a total amount of **GH¢ 7,507,747.88** was disbursed during the year. Table 6 presents the disbursement for the period under review. The Assembly spent outside its means. A careful trend analysis depicts clearly that, the assembly’s expenditure increased significantly (over 100%) in 2024

Table 6: Update on Expenditure

Budget Items	2021			2022			2023			2024		
	Approved	Released	Expenditure									
Compensation	1,505,899.00	1,577,424.20	1,577,424.20	2,116,435.80	1,797,309.69	1,797,309.69	2,293,225.68	2,825,877.25	2,825,877.25	3,946,282.39	2,342,910.20	2,433,951.90
Goods and Services	1,505,899.00	1,577,424.20	1,577,424.20	2,116,435.80	1,797,309.69	1,797,309.69	2,293,225.68	2,825,877.25	2,825,877.25	2,432,835.86	1,944,705.10	2,504,237.69
CAPEX	2,710,701.06	1,541,497.33	1,510,278.76	3,101,063.65	2,356,712.26	1,941,240.80	2,693,949.64	2,101,965.54	2,089,155.92	2,896,783.75	1,700,000.04	2,569,558.29
Total	3,932,039.17	2,111,142.59	2,071,142.59	4,764,913.61	3,046,820.11	2,631,348.65	3,082,347.60	2,188,042.51	2,183,042.51	9,275,902.00	5,987,615.34	7,507,747.88

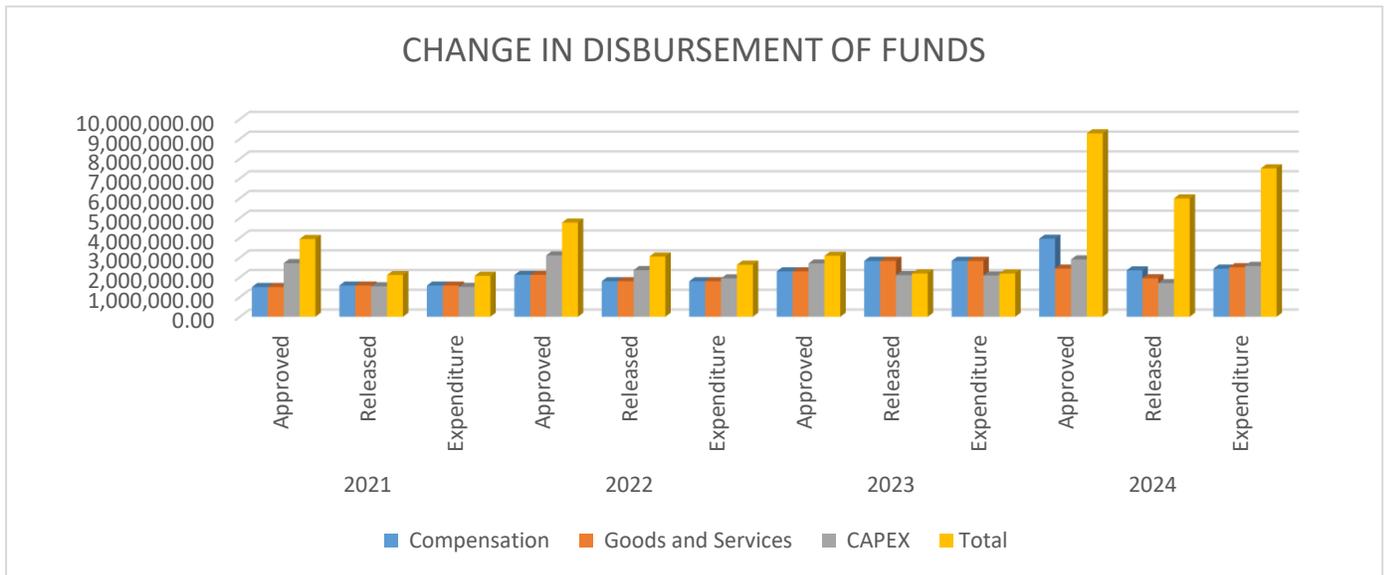
Source: Finance and Budget (MDA 2024)

Table 5 above reveals that the Assembly spent out of its budget during the period under review. An amount of **GH¢ 6,178,115.60** was realized as revenue for the year but total expenditure was **GH¢ 7,507,747.88** creating a variance of **GH¢ 1,329,632.28**. Existing funds was used to support extra expenditure. The Assembly spent 32.42 % of its revenue on Compensation as compared to the 39.76% it did in 2023. Goods and Services also totalled 33.36% as compared to 29.39% recorded in 2023. A total of 30.85% was allocated to Assets. This accounted for the incompleteness of some capital projects in the district and some projects yet to start. A total of 34.23% was allocated to Assets in 2024. Regarding the performance of the Assembly’s capital expenditure budget, the budgeted amount for the year amounted to GH¢2,896,783.75. Total releases during the period under review was GH¢ 1,700,000.00 representing 58.69%. A variance of GH¢1,196,783.75 representing 42.31% was not released. This accounts for reasons why some capital projects couldn’t be implemented

during the year under review. This is however in line with the Assembly's goal of providing social infrastructure to ease access to critical social services like education, health and water.

Figure 2 below depicts the trend in expenditure since 2021 as already explained

Figure 2 Change in disbursement of funds



Source: DPCU, 2024

2.4 UPDATES ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS

The performance of Core indicators provides a clear picture of progress made in achieving the National Medium Term Development Framework broad thematic objectives at the district level. The Table 2.7 in Appendices entails the National and District Core indicators adopted by the district in the year 2024 to track the various developmental interventions.

The measure of progress and successful implementation of the MTDP and the AAP is based on the performance of some core national and district specific indicators. Monitoring and Evaluation exercises are undertaken to track the performance of these indicators. Below are discussions on their implications in the attainment of district goals and objectives.

Economic Development:

Agriculture is the main occupation and the major source of income for inhabitants of the Mpohor-Fiase district. This sector is very crucial to the local economy in the district. Series of key programmes were implemented to ensure that agriculture thrives in the district. Programmes organized included Farm and home visits, public fora on organic fertilizers and its application, training on post-harvest management, training on processing and value addition among others.

A total of nine hundred and sixty-one (961) farm visits and five hundred and thirty-two (532) home visits were embarked on. Farmers were sensitized on Fall Army Worm and other pest identification, safe use of agro-chemicals, importance of vaccination, farm layout and correct application of fertilizer. Five hundred and sixty-four (564) farmers were reached with improved

technologies of which two hundred and twenty-one (221) were females and two hundred and ninety-three (293) were males. Technologies taught were early spraying in fall armyworm control, organic mulching in maize production, grafting and budding in orange and avocado, lining and pegging in oil palm and coconut as well as construction of simple animal housing using locally available raw materials bamboo and wood.

The district oversaw the distribution of fertilizers to farmers within the district. The types of fertilizers distributed were NPK and Urea. The Agric directorate received a total of 1093 NPK fertilizers which were distributed to 339 farmers consisting of 275 males and 64 females while 439 Urea were received and distributed to 439 farmers consisting of 375 males and 64 females. All fertilizers were distributed accordingly to farmers in the district.

The agricultural outputs of the district increased significantly as a result of the tremendous efforts by the directorate. The year under review saw maize production increase from 13,100MT in 2023 to 16,300MT in 2024. Rice production also increased to 7,200MT as compared to the 4,600MT recorded in 2023. Cassava increased by 3,800MT (That is, from 98,200MT in 2023 to 102,000MT in 2024). Plantain, oil palm, yam and poultry saw a rise in their production across the district during the year under review.

Also, the percentage of arable in the district increased from 67% in 2023 to 68% in 2024. This is because of the assembly's conscious effort to stop illegal mining in the district in order to get more lands for farming. The District Assembly is still collaborating with the security agencies and various stakeholders in the Agricultural sector to educate and stop farmers and landowners from giving out their lands for illegal mining activities. This clearly shows the effort of the assembly geared toward achieving the SDG 2, target 2.3 (Double the productivity and income of Small-Scale food producers by 2030). Forty-Eight new jobs were created under agriculture in 2024.

Agriculture in the Mpohor-Fiase district is faced with several challenges some of which are climate change, illegal mining and logging, poor state of roads, price variation of inputs and pest and disease infection on plants and animals.

During the period under review, training programs were organized in the district by the Business Advisory Centre, in order to improve the Local Economic. A total number of Fifty-Two (52) youth were supported in agribusinesses by the assembly. This is a leap towards the district's goal of attaining the SDG 8, target 8.5 (Full employment and decent work with equal pay by 2030). The office organized 20 training programmes for 54 small scale businesses within the district and assisted them in getting credit to support their businesses. A total number of 432 women were given training on small-scale business management. This led to an increased number of women

owning businesses in the district thereby empowering them. This is a huge step in boosting Local Economic Development. The activities of the BAC benefitted 1,500 inhabitants of the district

across 23 communities. This is geared towards the achievement of the district's goal to build a prosperous society.

Tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors of the economy of Ghana. Through the growth of tourism, many districts have been able to expand their economies. Although Mpohor district is young in terms of tourism development, the district have been putting in more effort to develop tourism. The Mpohor-Fiase district has two main forms of tourism. These are festivals and a private eco-tourist site. The district was involved in the celebration of the Apaho festival at Adum Bansa during the year. There are no other significant festival celebrations in the district. The Assembly is in consultation with traditional authorities across the district to come up with significant festivities to tell the historic stories and preserve the rich heritage of the district. The assembly and traditional authorities is putting measures in place to make it a huge tourist attraction in other to boost the local economy of the district. The assembly is still progressing with efforts to collaborate with management of the eco-tourism site located in Ayiem. Official correspondence have been advanced to the owner of the site outlining the importance of the site to economic development of the district. The assembly expressed interest to partner for the development of the site as a major eco-tourism site with the potential to attract foreign influx and generate revenue. This is geared towards the Assembly's goal of promoting at least one potential tourist site in the district by 2025.

Social Development:

The Mpohor-Fiase district is focused on improving education at all levels within the district. It is aimed at ensuring that the district stands out as one of the best in regards to formal education. Mechanisms have been put in place and also plans are still being made in order to realize this. During the period under review, the net enrolment ratio in schools increased across all levels of education. The net enrolment ratio in Kindergarten was 74% as compared to the 62.1% recorded in 2023. That of primary level increased to 84% from 61.2%. The net enrolment ratio of JHS increased to 93% from 65.6% in 2024. This due to the conscious effort of the assembly in collaboration with the education directorate to sensitize parents and pupils of school going age on the need to acquire formal education other than spending their time engaging in illegal mining activities. Although this indicator saw an increase from 26% to 43%., the pupil/teacher ratio of the district is still on the low and this is a very challenging issue in the district increasing Measures should be put in place to maintain and possibly increase the pupil/teacher ratio and also the directorate, together with the assembly should ensure more qualified teachers are posted to the district, especially at the basic level. This will enhance the district's aim of ensuring SDG 4, Target 4.1 (Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education by 2030. A total of One Thousand Two Hundred and Forty-two (1,242) students sat for the 2024 BECE. This was made up of Five Hundred and forty (540) males and Seven Hundred and two (702) females. A 92% pass rate was obtained. This is a decline as compared to the 98%

recorded in 2024. Regarding WASSCE, Two hundred and ninety-five (295) students made up of One Hundred and Nine (109) males and One hundred and eighty-six (186) females took the examination. The district achieved a pass rate of 87%. This is a significant improvement as compared to the 70% pass rate obtained in WASSCE in 2023. The completion and pass rate in JHS and SHS continues to be under threat as students are lured to engage in gamamsey activities. The district is determined and is steadily putting in measures to discourage gamamsey activities among children of school going age to ensure the improvement in the pass rates in years to come. The district's aim to promote quality and equitable access to education is progressively being realized.

Under health, the total number of CHPS compounds in the district were Fifteen (15). All these facilities were fully operational. Also, the district had three (3) functional health centres during the period under review. This improved the district's aim of achieving the SDG 3, target 3.8 (Achieve universal health coverage) and also achieving the district specific objective of closing the infrastructure gap in accessing health care by 2025. There was no hospital in the district during the year. There was one (1) polyclinic in the district. The Mpohor-Fiase district has only one (1) clinic and a maternity home. There was no maternal mortality and malaria case fatality. During the period under review, the district health directorate vaccinated 77% of the citizenry against cholera as a responsive measure to the serious outbreak of cholera in the Western Region and as a result, there was no fatality case of cholera in the district. The major challenges with the district health directorate is the inadequate number of health workers and logistics for work. Health workers also decline postings to some communities due to bad nature of road and lack of basic necessities such as accommodation, water and electricity.

During the period under review, the district NHIS office undertook series of activities. Major activities undertaken were community sensitization through radio stations and information centres and mass community registration. The office also did register school children and PWDs. The total number of active NHIS card holders during the period were 65,768. The total number of card holders in 2024 includes 27,498 males and 38,270 females. This was an increase comparing it to the previous year. The main reason for the increase was because, the assembly put in more efforts in sensitizing the general public and also assisted the inhabitants by bussing them to areas with strong network for the exercise. The Assembly continues to sensitize citizens on the need to register for the NHIS.

Also, the district saw no under-five mortality, which indicates the effort made by the Health Directorate in achieving the SGD 3, target 3.2 (End preventable deaths of new-born and children under 5years of age by 2030).

The percentage of population with access to safe drinking water sources decreased from 97% to 94%. This decrease is alarming due to the increased gamamsey activities in the district. These illegal mining activities are having adverse effects on safe drinking water sources in the district. Also,

sanitation conditions in the district increased from 97% due to regular clean up exercise conducted and the frequent inspections conducted by the environmental health department. This is geared towards the district's aim of ensuring the realisation of SDG 6, target 6.2 (End open defecation and provide access to sanitation and hygiene).

Water

The urban population with access to safe drinking water sources in 2024 was 97% as compared to that of 2023 which was 92%. This shows a significant step towards achieving the SDG 6, target 6.1 (Safe and affordable drinking water by 2030). In collaboration with the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) the Assembly is working tirelessly to ensure the commencement the Conrad Hilton Foundation sponsored project, Rural Water Utilization Project (R-WUP) which when implemented, will help curb water challenges within the district.

Electricity

During the period under review, the Assembly in collaboration with the Electricity Company of Ghana, ensured the extension of electricity to deprived communities through the provision of meters in these communities. The total number of meters applied for within the year were 4000. A number of 1,620 meters were duly processed and issued.

Extension of electricity continued in communities such as K9, K3, K5, Brusu, Boahenekrom, Miawani, Ketukrom and Anwiem. This represents about 88.9% out of the overall target for the year 2024, with Aponkye Peter, Akotrom, Asante Akorase, Boamfri, Domeabra the only communities out of the communities targeted yet to be placed on the National Grid. The Assembly is on course to ensure that the entire district is placed on the national grid.

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements:

Electricity is one key area the Assembly finds keen interest in. During the year under review, attention was focused on extending electricity to deprived areas. This was done through the distribution of meters to households who applied for these meters. This saw the increment in electricity coverage (77%) within the district as compared to 2023 (75%). The percentage of road network in good condition increased from 74% in 2022 to 76% during the year under review. With the introduction of the district road improvement project (DRIP) the assembly was able to maintain and spot improve a number of roads in the district. This effort is geared towards the realization of the district's goal of improving the road and communications network by 2025.

The district recorded 2 cases of flood and 1 windstorm in the year 2024. Indiscriminate building of structures in the district was the main cause of flooding. The assembly needs to enforce compliance of relevant laws and regulations such as the land use and spatial planning Act, 2016 (Act 925). This will help the assembly to achieve the objective of strengthening disaster mitigation mechanism of the district by 2025.

A total fifty (50) development applications were received during the period under review. Out of these, forty-two (42) applications satisfied requirements and were approved and granted permits by the technical and spatial committee. About 2500 trees were planted to ensure rehabilitation of the degraded lands within the district. This will help ensure the SDG 11, target 4 (Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage) is achieved.

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

During the year under review, four (4) accountability sessions (two Town Hall meetings and two Meet the Press) were held to ensure the people are updated in respect to the progress and shortfalls of the various projects and programmes being implemented in the district. This point toward the realization of the SDG 16, target 16.6 (Develop effective, accountability and transparent institutions at all levels). Also, the DPCU held its quarterly meetings and embarked on participatory monitoring and evaluation exercises to get first-hand information on the progress of implemented projects and also engage the citizens to ascertain their views. The assembly is poised towards the development of the district as planned in the MTDP (2022-2025). These projects and programmes are being closely monitored and this is geared towards the achievement of the assembly's objective of ensuring the implementation of approved plans and budgets.

During the period under review, forty-nine (49) cases of crime were officially reported in the district. This is a decline as compared to the previous year (2023) where hundred and sixty-seven (167) cases of crime were reported. This decline is mainly due to the increase in the number of police personnel and immigration officers in the district. This is also owed to the inauguration and full operation of the Mphor-Fiase district court. There is also an ongoing construction of a new police station at Ayiem. However, illegal mining activities contributed to the number of crime cases recorded in the district in 2023. However the district still has inadequate number of police stations and police personnel. Mphor-Fiase district has a total number of 3 police stations and 34 police personnel. These numbers are very low regarding the high rate of illegal mining activities in the district. The menace of illegal mining and its menace to society through the increase of social vices requires the beefing of security in the district. There is the urgent need to increase police presence in the district.

Drug abuse among the youth (32 cases) was the leading case of crime in the district. This was followed by ten (10) domestic violence cases despite the campaign embarked on by the assembly discouraging Gender Based Violence. A total number of four (4) cases were reported on drug peddling. Two (2) cases of murder and one (1) armed robbery case was reported.

With the completion of the police station at Ayiem, the promotion of SDG 16, target 16.3 (Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all) is expected.

Emergency planning and Preparedness

Disasters are natural and man-made phenomena which happens in our societies. Whiles man has little or no control over natural phenomena, measures can be put in place to prevent of curb made-man causes. The district organized one hundred and twenty (120) public education in thirty (30) communities through radio tours, information centers, churches and schools to enlighten the public on the causes and effect of disasters. Post disaster monitoring exercises were conducted to assess the living conditions of past disaster victims.

A total number of five (5) major disasters were recorded in the district in 2024. This is made up of one (1) fire outbreak at Mpohor, two (2) wind/rainstorms at Adum Bansa and two (2) incidence of flooding at Mpohor. In all, seven hundred and twenty people were affected. This was made up of two hundred and twenty (220) males and five hundred (500) females. The estimated cost of items destroyed stood at Ninety-five thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢95,000.00)

Thirty-six (36) clean-up exercises were organized in eighteen (18) communities in the district during the period under review. This clean-up exercise brought on board stakeholder such as the traditional authority, assembly members, unity committee members, the district assembly and the entire citizenry.

As part of the district's goal to ensure quick response to emergency, a fire service station has been completed and fire service personnel have been posted to the district to man the office. The office is currently fully operational. However, there is a great logistic deficiency in the fire service station. Also, the ambulance service in the district is fully functional. However, the district lacks an ambulance station.

Illegal mining and haphazard development of lands however still remain the primary cause of flooding and other water- related disasters when it rains. The Assembly is still in collaboration with the security agencies and other stakeholders to reclaim degraded lands in the district.

Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

Out of the 96 planned activities for 2024, the district implemented 91 and this translates to a 94.79%. The District Assembly through the DPCU engaged its stakeholders, ranging from departments, agencies, traditional authorities, civil society, vulnerable groups, private sector to mention but a few, to undertake monitoring exercises on projects and programs captured and implemented in the 2024 AAP. This is geared towards the fulfilment of the district's objective of attaining participatory governance in the MTDP 2022-2025.

PRA tools such as transect walk, field visits, interview and score cards were employed during this session in the year under review to assist stakeholders to effectively participate in the governance process.

These stakeholders were further engaged in meetings of the DPCU and public engagement to discuss observations and related outcome from monitoring conducted. The overall goal of employing a participatory and grass root approach to attaining good governance was realized within the period under review.

See table 7 below for core and specific indicators

Table 7: Update on National/District Core Indicators

Economic Development

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Target 2024	Actual 2024	Key programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations			
1.	Total output in agricultural production (Mt)											
	i. Maize	15,104MT	12,800MT	13,100MT	14,000MT	16,300MT	Training of DAOs and AEAs on climate smart agriculture	Lack of funds to support agricultural activities	Allocation of funds to help the department to undertake more activities to increase production			
	ii. Rice (milled),	15,780MT	2,800MT	4,600MT	5,500MT	7,200MT						
	iii. Cassava	129,505MT	96,000MT	98,200MT	100,000MT	102,000MT						
	iv. Cocoyam	2,456MT	2,450MT	2,490MT	4,500MT	4,900MT	Organizing capacity building training for Agric Extension Officers, staff and farmers on improved farming methods	Inadequate numbers of veterinary Technical officers resulting in inadequate animal health services to livestock owners across the district.	Veterinary Technical Officers should be posted to the district to support the growing demand for animal health service			
	v. Plantain	29,500MT	80,900MT	90,500MT	94,000MT	96,000MT						
	vi. Yam	2,034MT	2,150MT	2,050MT	3,000MT	3,300MT						
	vii. Oil palm	24,000MT	29,000MT	32,000MT	40,000MT	59,000MT	Conduct routine vaccination of livestock and train veterinary officers and livestock farmers on management of livestock.	Very poor road network to farming communities	Roads to farming communities need to be improved for easy access.			
	xi. Pig	4,400MT	7,020MT	8,300MT	9,200MT	11,200MT						
	xii. Poultry	5,670MT	7,300MT	9,600MT	12,000MT	13,890MT						
	2. Average productivity of selected crop (mt/ha):											
	i. Maize	7.4MT	6.4MT	5.4MT	5.7MT	6.7MT						
	ii. Rice (milled),	7.1MT	2.3MT	4.3MT	4.7MT	5.1MT						
iii. Cassava	30.4MT	24.3MT	25.5MT	26.2MT	26.9MT							
iv. Plantain	9.44MT	12.0MT	13.4MT	22.0MT	25.2MT							
3.	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	60%	65%	67%	70%	68%		Lack of ready market for agricultural produce	Construction of storage facilities for agricultural produce.			
4.	Number of new industries established											
i.	Agriculture,	1	0	0	2	1	Facilitate access to credit for businesses		Formation of a team to conduct routine monitoring			

	ii. Industry,	5	-	-	1	1	Facilitate MSMEs for GSA/FDA/RDG for registration, Certification and licensing	Lack of relevant documents by beneficiaries. Difficulty in monitoring usage of credit facilities.	exercise on the usage of credit facilities granted.	
	iii. Service	20	-	-	30		Provide capacity building training of SMEs	Inadequate funds to conduct capacity building trainings	Allocation and timely release of funds to conduct capacity building trainings	
5.	Number of new jobs Created							Provide life skills and business development training for beneficiaries of GPSNP (PI component)	Difficulty in enrolling target beneficiaries due to wrong information	Strict scrutiny of potential safety net beneficiaries
	i. Agriculture	26	35	48	60	55				
	ii. Industry	8	8	8	30	7				
	iii. Service	1	22	22	40	25				
6.	Percentage change in IGF	46%	210%	3.8%	45%		Training of revenue collectors on revenue mobilization strategies.	Inadequate number of revenue collectors and logistics	Recruitment of more IGF staff and establishing strong and effective area councils.	
7.	No. of farmers enrolled on the PFJ and PERD Programme	234	300	305	500	459	Training of DAOs and AEAs on climate smart agriculture	Overburden of AEAs due to the disturbing AEAs to farmers ratio leading to difficulty in reaching targets	Recruitment of additional AEAs to support existing ones.	
8.	No of AEAs and farmers trained on Agric Technologies							Organizing capacity building training for Agric Extension Officers, staff and farmers on improved farming methods		
	i. AEAs	4	4	4	10	4				
	ii. Farmers									
9.	AEAs to farmer ratio	1:10,020	1:10,345	1:10,542	1:500	1:13,377				
10.	Number of AEAs at post	4	4	4	20	4				
11.	Number of home and farm visits embarked on	1,290	1,136	1,235	1,536	1,493	Routine vaccination of livestock and train	Poor road networks to farming communities		

12.	Number of farmers sensitized on fall army worms	3,465	4,800	4,500	10,000	4,345	veterinary officers and livestock farmers on management of livestock.	Inadequate supply of animal vaccines	Spot improvement of road networks to farming areas
13	Number of livestock vaccinated	194	300	200	525	396	Conduct home and farm visits, radio programmes and meetings to educate farmers on good practices	Inadequate AEA staff strength	Timely and adequate supply of animal vaccines
14.	Number of farmers linked to output markets	122	148	191	300	228			
15.	Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery	4	4	7	15	10			
16	Number of communities with functional markets Facilities	3	3	3	4	3	Construction of a modern market with stores and stalls at Mpohor	Untimely release of funds causing project delay	Timely release of funds from the central government
17.	Number of women trained in small-scale business Management	235	248	267	500	432	Implementation of PI component of GPSNP 2	Increase level of illegal mining in the district	Intense sensitization on alternative source of livelihood other than illegal mining
18.	Number of registered adult PWDs trained in business development	9	9	14	25	17			
19.	Number of tourists visit to tourism areas	151	150	169	250	221	On-going arrangements to collaborate with management of site	Delay in negotiations due to hesitancy	Intensification of negotiations
20.	Number of SMEs trained on business development	26	31	39	50	48	capacity building training of SMEs	Inadequate funds to conduct more trainings	Support from the Assembly to conduct capacity building trainings.
21.	Number of SMEs supported to access credit facility	44	36	48	75	54	Provided support to 54 SMEs	Lack of required documentation	The need to assist applicants to properly acquire and
22.	Number of start-ups supported	12	17	11	20	15		Difficulty in monitoring credit usage	file documents

Social Development

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Target 2024	Actual 2024	Key programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations
1.	Net enrolment ratio						Supply of school desks	The increasing level of illegal mining activities causing children of school going age to be at gamamsey sites during class school hours.	The need to sensitize children and parents on the dangers of gamamsey and the importance of getting formal education. The need to grant scholarships to brilliant but needy students
	i. Kindergarten	95%	93.5%	62.1%	80%	74%	Facilitation of the implementation of educational programs (Mock, BECE, My 1st day at school)		
	ii. Primary	88%	86%	61.2%	87%	84%			
	iii. JHS	74%	72%	65.6%	90%	93%			
2.	Gender Parity Index						Support for FSHS		
	i. Kindergarten	0.92	0.91	1	1.01	1.01	Organize STME activities		
	ii. Primary	0.92	0.92	1	1.06	1.06			
	iii. JHS	0.92	0.91	0.9	1.03	1.03			
	iv. SHS	1.29	1.28	1.21	1.5	1.5			
3.	Completion rate								
	i. Kindergarten	96.5%	96%	98%	95%	97%			
	ii. Primary	88.6%	88%	95%	95%	95%			
	iii. JHS	82.89%	82%	95%	90%	93%			
	iv. SHS	84.1%	84%	95%	87%	89%			
4.	Pass rate								
	i. JHS	89%	98%	98%	90%	92%			
	ii. SHS	88%	82%	70%	85%	87%			
	Pupil to teacher ratio	19%	37%	26%	50%	43%			
	Number of drop-outs	21	34	56	90	40			

5.	Proportion of health facilities that are functional						Renovation of some existing facilities. Assigning new personnel to facilities (Tumentu CHPs)	Inadequate medical supplies	The need for the health directorate to ensure that facilities are well stocked with medical supplies.
	i. CHPS Compound	73.33%	76%	68.8%	90%	100%			
	ii. Clinic	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
	iii. Health Centre	33.3%	50%	100%	100%	100%	Construction of CHPS compound at Sentiaw	Inadequate number of health personnel in the district	The need to post more health workers to the district
	iv. Polyclinic	0	100%	100%	100%	100%			
v. Hospital	0	0	0	0	0				
6.	Prevalence of malnutrition (institutional)						Strengthening of Post-Natal Care Expanded Programs of Immunization	Inadequate logistics and material Limited coverage of health facilities	Wider coverage of health services Provision of fridges for storage of drugs
	i. Wasting	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
	ii. Underweight	0.1%	0.0%	0%	0%	0.06%	National Immunization Day		
	iii. Stunting	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.05%			
	iv. Overweight	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.01%			
7.	Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	0	0	0	0	0	Support maternal, Child Health and adolescent Health reproduction	Inadequate funds to fully implement activity	Allocation of funds to implement activities on maternal, child and adolescent health.
8.	Malaria case fatality (Institutional)						Support the implementation and management of communicable and non-communicable diseases (HIV, TB, Malaria, etc.)	Lack of funds to implement some activities.	Provision of mosquito nets to the citizenry
	i. District total	0	0	0	0	0			
	ii. Under five years	0	0	0	0	0	Distribution of mosquito nets to households in the district	Limited number of mosquito nets distributed	Setting up HIV consultation and management centers district-wide.
	iii. Women between 15-49	0	0	0	0	0			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Target 2024	Actual 2024	Key programmes Under taken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations
	Proportion of population who have tested positive for covid-19	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Sensitization of how to detect and report suspected cases	Inability to get to target audience due to declaration of covid19 as no more being a pandemic	The need to educate the public of a possible outbreak and how to detect and report.
9.	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	2%	2.2%	2.25%	1%	2.4%	Sensitization of public on HIV Encouragement of public on testing for HIV	Increasing rate of HIV among the youth in the district	Provision of free condoms at health facilities. Allocation of funds for HIV sensitization
10	Percentage of population vaccinated for cholera	60%	63%	70%	85%	77%	District-wide cholera vaccination	Inability to reach the entire population with vaccine	Sensitization on personal hygiene Ensuring strict food vendor screening Organizing regular clean-up exercises.
11	Number of health outreach programs organized	25	28	22	50	34	Celebration of world health days	Inadequate funds to fully implement activities	Allocation of adequate funds to celebrate world health days.
12	Percentage of schools benefitting from Ghana School feeding program	70%	88%	91.42%	100%	91.42%	Support (financial) for schools under the GSFP. Monitoring of caterers under the GSFP	Untimely release of funds to caterers	Funds should be released on time to caterers
13.	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card							Poor internet connection in most	Collaboration between the

	i. Total	71%	76%	80%	85%	81%	Mass registration of PWDs, aged and school children in the district	communities in the district. Difficulty in bussing students and other registrants to areas with good network	Assembly and the district NHIS office to help bus registrants to areas with good network in order to ensure mass registration.
	ii. Indigents	1.6%	2.4%	1.9%	10%	5.2%			
	iii. Informal	23.67%	28.32%	24.53%	30%	25%			
	iv. Aged	3.5%	7.5%	1.7%	10%	1.9%			
	v. Under 18years	61.69%	47.79%	52.84%	70%	77%			
	vi. Pregnant Women	3.6%	5.3%	2.1%	15%	8%			
14.	Number of births and deaths registered						Sensitization on the need to register births and deaths at the health center or births and deaths registry	Ignorance of the citizenry on the importance of birth and death registration. Proximity of the office to communities within the district	The need to post more officers to the birth and death registry and also sensitizing the public on its importance.
	i. Birth (sex)	400	805	Male-567 Female-583 Total-1147	200	Male-78 Female-63 Total-141			
	ii. Death (sex, age group)	20	100	Male-11 Female-5 Total-16	50	Male-22 Female-16 Total-38			
15.	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources ²						Construction of 1n0. Boreholes and mechanized borehole facility at Adum Trebuom and Sentiaw	Timely release of funds Activities of illegal miners creating the need to construct more boreholes in the district	Activities of illegal miners need to be discontinued to ensure safe drinking water for all.
	i. District	85%	89%	97%	100%	94%			
	ii. Urban	90.5%	92%	90%	85%	87%			
	iii. Rural	92%	62%	85%	90%	87%			
16.	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services						Facilitated the organization of clean up exercise Organize public health and hygiene sensitization and programmes and perform premises and institutional inspections Maintenance of final disposal site	Inadequate funding to implement some of the planned activities	Timely release of funds to conduct routine cleaning exercises, sensitization and for maintaining final disposal site.
	i. District	85%	89%	97%	98%	97%			
	ii. Urban	90.5%	92%	90%	95%	96%			
	iii. Rural	92%	62%	85%	89%	90%			

17.	Recorded cases of child Abuse					Supported child welfare (M&E, day care, child right and protection)	Lack of funds to implement planned activities	Timely release of funds to implement activities planned		
	i.	Child trafficking,	0	0	0				0	
	ii.	child labour,	13	16	12				15	10
	iii.	sexual abuse,	0	0	0				0	0
	iv.	emotional abuse	4	2	0				0	1
v.	neglect.	2	0	0	1	0	Implementation of Ghanaians against child abuse program.			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Target 2024	Actual 2024	Key programmes Under taken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations
	vi. early marriage	0	0	0	0	0			
	vii. female genital mutilation	0	0	0	0	0			
	viii. family-child separation	0	0	0	0	0			
18.	Percentage of immunization Coverage	84%	89%	91%	95%	93%	Immunization children against killer diseases especially new born babies	Inadequate vaccines resulting in some vaccines given beyond timelines	Timely restocking of vaccines for timely immunization.
19.	Percentage coverage for ante-natal and post-natal care	46%	50%	63%	80%	74%	Support maternal, Child Health and adolescent Health reproduction	Reluctance of mothers Inadequate funds to reach villages	Sensitization of mothers on the need for ante-natal and post-natal care
20.	Number of institutional toilets constructed	7	11	5	10	2	Construction Of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block, 3-Seater Toilet Block with Mechanized Borehole and Elevated Water Tank Support at Botogina	Inadequate funding	Allocation of adequate funds to fully implement target.
21.	Percentage of food vendors screened	40%	52%	69%	85%	79%	Screening of food vendors	Incomplete and inaccurate food vendors data	The need to collect complete and accurate data on all food vendors
22.	Percentage of women participating in empowerment Programmes	20%	21%	32%	50%	38%	Support to Gender mainstreaming, women empowerment and related activities	Difficulty in mobilizing women for empowerment programs Inadequate funds to implement more programs	Sensitization of women on the need for them to be empowered Allocation of funds for empowerment programs

23.	Proportion of Registered PWDs employed	65%	72%	80%	100%	92%	Economic empowerment initiatives such as distribution of equipment for start-ups to PWDs	Weak monitoring post distribution of equipment	The need to strictly monitor PWDs after economic empowerment.
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Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Target 2024	Actual 2024	Key programmes Under taken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations
1.	Percentage of road network in good condition						Spot improvement and reshaping of selected roads	Inadequate funds to carry out more road projects	The need to make funds readily available for road projects in order to ensure the safety of road users
	Total	34%	74%	74%	80%	45%	Spot improvement of the Mpohor-Kejabril road		
	Urban	16%	44%	-	80%	42%			
	Feeder	38%	40%	43%	65%	46%			
2.	Percentage of communities covered by electricity						Receipts and processing of meter applications with the aim of extending electricity to deprived areas.	Delay in processing of applications due to challenges such as inadequate applicant documentation.	Applicants must be educated on the necessary documentation for the acquisition of meters.
	• District	64%	74%	75%	80%	77%			
	• Rural	46%	44%	70%	82%	72%			
	• Urban	90%	30%	82%	100%	86%			
3.	Proportion of Assembly Bungalows and Quarters in good condition	90%	90%	90%	100%	90%			
4.	Proportion of Assembly Offices/ Blocks in good condition	72%	76%	79%	100%	82%	Maintenance / Retiling of floors of selected offices at the Mpohor District	Inadequate funds to complete retiling	Allocation of funds to complete the retiling of office floors

5.	Proportion of Communities with local plans/ schemes	50%	50%	50%	100%	50%	Preparation of district spatial development plan	Inadequate funds to fully implement activity	Provision of funds to continue with activity in the ensuing year
6.	Percentage coverage of street naming and property addressing programme	20%	34%	40%	80%	57%	Continue with the Street Naming and Property Address project	Inadequate funds to fully implement activity	Resourcing the department financially to continue and complete activity
	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Target 2024	Actual 2024	Key programmes Under taken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations
7.	Number of Building permits applications approved	15	30	15	50	38	Acquire, Map and document Assembly Lands	Undocumented lands leading to disputes	The need to properly map document all assembly lands
8.	Number of sensitizations of the public on permitting	20	22	28	50	50	Radio and CIC tours, sensitizing citizens on permitting	Reluctance to submit plans for permits	Gazetting of byelaws to prosecute offenders
9.	No of spatial plans prepared	1	1	1	2	0	Prepare a District Spatial Development Plan	Inadequate funds to fully implement activity	Provision of funds to continue with activity in the ensuing year

Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Target 2024	Actual 2024	Key programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations
1.	Reported cases of crime						Sensitization on the ways to report crime and also the ways of detecting the red flags of major criminal activities in the district. Opening of the district court to prosecute criminals Commencement of the construction of a new police station at Ayiem	The galamsey menace and its associated criminal activities still threatens the safety of the district.	The need for the authorities and the security agencies in the district to join forces to clamp down illegal mining which is a major catalyst of crime in the district.
	i. Rape	0	1	1	0	0			
	ii. Armed robbery	1	1	1	0	1			
	iii. Defilement	0	3	1	0	0			
	iv. Murder	0	1	1	0	2			
	v. Drug trafficking	0	0	0	0	0			
	vi. Peddling	2	3	2	0	4			
	vii. Drug abuse	13	12	20	0	32			
viii. Domestic violence	23	20	13	0	10				
2.	Number of functional substructures	0	0	0	4	4	Inauguration of district substructures	Inadequate funds to carry out planned activities of substructures	Financially resourcing substructures and building their capacity on their duties.
3.	No of town hall meetings Organized	2	2	2	4	2	Organized two town hall meetings at Mpohor and Ayiem	Inadequate funds to organize all four planned town hall meetings	The need to provide adequate funds to ensure town hall meetings are successfully done
4.	Number of communities visited by DCE	37	39	42	56	50	DCE visited 50 communities to interact with citizenry during the year	Inadequate funds to conduct the targeted 56 visits	The need to make available adequate funds to embark on these visits.

5.	Number of Capacity Building Workshops organized	3	3	3	7	5	Organized training workshops on report writing, performance management, contract management among others.	Inadequate funds to organize 2 other workshops for staff	Timely release of funds to conduct all backlog trainings together with planned ones
6.	Number of police personnel in district	23	27	30	200	34	Posting of new police personnel in the district.	Low police presence in the district making it difficult to reduce crime rate.	Increasing the number of police presence in the district by posting new personnel.
7.	Number of functional police stations	2	2	2	10	3	Construction of police station at Ayiem	Persistent cases of crime in the district	Prioritizing security by building more police stations

Emergency Planning and COVID-19 Response

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Target 2024	Actual 2024	Key programmes Under taken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations
1.	Number of communities affected by disaster						Awareness Creation on Climate Change and disaster management	Non-compliance with disaster management measures	Gazetting of byelaws to prosecute offenders.
	i. Bushfire	1	2	0	0	0			
	ii. Floods	4	3	6	0	2			
	iii. Wind/Rainstorm	3	7	8	0	2			
2.	Km of streams/ rivers dredged	3	0	0	0	0	None	Activities of illegal miners	The need to clamp down on illegal mining activities
3.	Number of sensitization on climate change organized	11	10	7	9	20	Awareness Creation on Climate Change and disaster management	Non-compliance with disaster management measures	Gazetting of byelaws to prosecute offenders.
4.	Number of post disaster assessment on victims organized	50	57	54	90	90	Visiting of disaster victims to assess their post disaster wellbeing	Poor road networks and inadequate vehicles and motorbikes to reach some communities	Provision of means of transport, especially motor bikes to department.
5.	Number of sensitizations on disaster prevention organized	50	90	76	90	120	Public education in thirty (30) communities through radio tours, information centers, churches and schools to enlighten the public on the causes and effect of disasters	Poor road networks and inadequate vehicles and motorbikes to reach some communities	Provision of means of transport, especially motor bikes to department.

Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring And Evaluation

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Target 2024	Actual 2024	Key programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations
1.	Number of PM&E organized	4	2	2	4	4	Four (4) PM&E conducted prior to all FOUR (4) DPCU meetings	Inadequate funds to conduct more PM&E	Provision of funds to conduct more PM&E exercises
2	Number of DPCU meetings organized	4	4	4	4	4	Conducted all four (4) quarterly DPCU meetings	Inadequate funds to honor members allowance of time	Allocation of funds for yearly DPCU meeting
3	Percentage of annual action plan implemented	92.5%	91.14%	90.11%	100%	94.79%	Review of AAP during	Inability to implement some planned projects for the year	Non-implemented projects need to be rolled over to the next period.

ISS VARIABLES

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Target 2024	Actual 2024	Key programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations
1.	Number of trainings conducted on ISSOPs	2	2	2	3	1	Training of some key stakeholders on the use of child protection toolkit. Training of department staff on SWIMS.	Mobility-Untimely release of vehicles to undertake field exercise or activities. Inadequate funds to undertake field exercises	Timely release of funds and vehicles to undertake all planned activities
2.	Proportion of case workers trained in child protection and family welfare	1	1	1	3	1			
3.	Number of child violence cases benefitting from	3	3	4	0	3			

	social welfare/social Services						Promotion of child protection activities in some schools and communities	Inadequate office equipment. Eg. Laptops, printers etc	
4.	Number of children reached by social work/social services	212	408	408	250	0	Training of stakeholders on ISSOP		
5.	Number of people reached with child protection and SGBV information	1007	1142	1142	1500	924			
6.	Number of LEAP household members on NHIS	445	445	445	500	445			
7.	Number of households with adolescent girls benefiting from LEAP	46	46	46	0	0			
8.	Number of outreach visits to communities with LEAP Households	2	3	3	6	6			
9.	Number of referrals received from GHS	2	3	3		2			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Target 2024	Actual 2024	Key programmes Undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations
10.	Proportion of referrals receiving adequate follow-up	2	3	3		1			
11.	Number of meetings organised to discuss integrated services	1	2	2	2	2			
12.	Number of girls reached by prevention and care Services	150	200	230	500	424			
13.	Number of CP/SGBV cases referred to other services and followed up	2	2	2	2	4			
14.	Number of NGOs, including RHCs, trained	3	3	3	5	4			
15.	Number of children in RHCs profiled and reunified	40	34	35	32	15			

16.	Proportion of sub-standard RHCs closed	0	0	0	0	0			
17.	Number of children placed in foster care	0	2	1	4	2			

2.5 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

The Mpohor District Assembly during the year under review implemented a number of critical development and poverty reduction interventions spanning from Ghana School feeding program, (GSFP), Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), National Health Insurance scheme (NHIS) among others. Details of these interventions are provided in table 8 below.

Table 8: Critical Development and Poverty Issues

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocation GH¢	Actual receipt GH¢	No of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
1)Ghana School Feeding Programme	530,000.00	NRD	35 schools (11,233 pupils)	32 schools (9,841 pupils)
2)Capitation Grants	90,000.00	67,038.88	12,880	12,880
3)National Health Insurance Scheme	350,000.00	62,000.00	12,773	12,773
4)Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	250,000.00	178,000.00	550	445
5) PWDS	174,000.00	162,000.00	550	488
6) Youth Employment Agency	200,000.00	NRD	320	249
7)Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	305,000.00	224,697.00	600	Male-325 Female- 134 Total- 459
8) District Centre for Agriculture and Technology	7,000.00	3,800.00	500	Male- 182 Female- 62 244
9) Planting for Export and Rural Dev't (PERD)	20,000.00	0.00	900	763
10)Ghana Productive Safety Net Program	400,000.00	0.00	800 households	730 households
11)Free SHS Programme	2,091,092.40	498,395.00	1,500	1,309

Source: DPCU 2024

*(N/A -----Not Applicable) (NRD..... No Reliable Data)

2.5.1 Ghana School Feeding Program (GSFP)

The Ghana School Feeding Program (GSFP) is a government “targeted social safety net” initiative that provides quality meals to the most vulnerable children in schools to help reduce malnutrition, hence a healthy life. The Ghana School Feeding Programme is an initiative of the comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Pillar three (3) which seeks to enhance food security and reduce hunger in line with the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (MDGs) on hunger, poverty and malnutrition.

The district has thirty- five (35) Basic and Primary schools, out of which thirty-two (32) are benefiting from the School Feeding Programme. The remaining three (3) schools without the school feeding programme are Angu D/A Basic in Angu, Ampeasem D/A Basic in Ampeasem, and Amuzukrom D/A KG/ Primary School in Amuzukrom. The Assembly conducted routine monitoring exercises on the activities of beneficiary schools on the GSFP. Out of the 32 beneficiary schools, 17 of them had not been providing meals for the pupils due to delay in disbursement of funds resulting in huge debts. The remaining 15 were also did not make regular provisions. The Heads of the various schools complained of the insufficiency and quality of food. During the exercise it was observed that caterers complained of insufficient funds. Caterers were also educated on the need to prepare food in hygienic conditions and also to put on the necessary outfit like aprons and cover their hairs before cooking.

2.5.2 Capitation Grant

The District Education Directorate receives capitation grant in tranches from the Central Government. The sole aim of this receipt is to encourage participation in basic education and increase school attendance rate. The Directorate received **GH¢67,038.88** during the year under review to see to the successful implementation of the programme. Untimely disbursement of funds continues to be the key challenge of implementation of the program.

2.5.3 National Health Insurance Scheme

The National Health Insurance Scheme being implemented in the district operates from its main office in the Wassa East District Assembly (Daboase). This means, the total number of registered beneficiaries is Daboase inclusive. A total of 52,995 people were registered against 63,275 targeted for the year. A total of **GH¢34,406.85** was received out of the budgeted amount of **GH¢376,772.00**.

During the period under review, the SWCD of Mpohor-Fiase collaborated with the NHIS district office in Daboase to renew and replace NHIS cards for seven hundred and four (704) pupils who were beneficiaries of the Ghana School Feeding program. Four hundred and eighteen indigents in Manso also had their cards renewed or replaced.

The district lacks its own NHIS office and this is a major challenge.

2.5.4 Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)

445 Households (HHs) received payment for all six Cycle Payment from all 33 LEAP Beneficiary communities visited during the year at the various pay points. Two working days were adopted for each Cycle Payment exercise. The payment was successfully done as scheduled. Home visits and monitoring were also conducted in the various communities for LEAP beneficiaries who have issues

with their Leap grant to be referred to the case management unit for redress and also sensitized beneficiaries on how to invest the little amount of money given to them. They were advised to come to the office or inform the office whenever their Health insurance cards expire for renewal. The issues or common cases identified were beneficiaries not having fund on the EZWICH cards to be loaded. Others include change of care givers and replacement of deceased care givers who have two or more members in a household. Also, there a few issues concerning missing Ezwich cards.

2.5.5 People Living with Disabilities (PWDs)

During the year under review, the total number of registered PWDs were forty (40). This brings the total number of registered PWDs to 528 in 2024 from 488 in 2023. This shows an increase in registered PWDs comparing both years. The District Disability Fund Management Team visited 29 communities in all four (4) area councils. Sixty-four (64) applications were received by the office for economic empowerment and out of these, fifty-one (51) applicants were empowered. Items distributed during this visit included deep freezers (30), refrigerators (12), fufu machine (3), electric sewing machine (1), Spraying machine (1), pepper grinding machine (1), wheelchair (1), welding machine (1) and Baking oven (1). This economic empowerment initiative helped in reducing overdependence of PWDs on family and the society and has also helped in poverty reduction in the district. It has also contributed to boosting the local economy.

The Assembly provided educational support for eighteen (18) PWDs. Among them, nine (9) were deaf, four (4) were visually impaired and five (5) were physically challenged. These PWDs were made up of twelve (12) males and six (6) females. The educational support given to these beneficiaries is in the right direction to shaping up their future and will help them to integrate and contribute to Mpohor-Fiase and Ghana at large.

Mass NHIS registration exercise was conducted for PWDs across the district. A team of officers from the Mpohor-Fiase SWCD and the district NHIS office in Daboase helped bus PWDs to areas with good network connectivity for the exercise. This exercise consisted of new registration, renewals and replacement of cards. A total of 26 PWDs were enrolled as new registrants. The adults consisted of 9 males and 12 females' while children consisted of 2 males and 3 females. Renewal cases totalled 457 where adults were made of up 267 females and 171 males. A total of nineteen cards were replaced.

The assembly with these interventions is driving towards the goal of ensuring inclusivity of social protection for the vulnerable.

2.5.6 Child's Rights Protection and Promotion

A total of thirty-three cases were registered and handled by the Social Welfare and Community development department during the period under review. Out of these, twenty-eight (28) were maintenance cases and five (5) were family welfare cases. There were no cases on defilement, child custody and paternity. A total amount of **Three Thousand Three and Seventy Ghana Cedis (GH¢3,070.00)** was realized and disbursed as maintenance allowance to various recipients.

2.5.7 Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJs)

During the year under review, a total of 459 farmers were registered under the program bringing the district total to 1681 from 1222 which was recorded in 2023. Out of this number, 584 were females

and 1,079 were males. The district distributed 1,093 bags of fertilizers as well as 439 bags of urea to farmers under the program. However during the year, 200 bags of maize seedlings were received as against the target of 250 bags. A total number of 60,000.00 oil palm seedlings were also distributed to farmers.

2.5.8 Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)

Under Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD), the Assembly is in collaboration with BOPP and COCOBOD to ensure that, oil palm and cocoa seedlings are readily available to farmers for cultivation free of charge. Registration of farmers for the supply of oil palm, coconut, and rubber seedlings was completed and submitted to the Regional Agriculture Department. During the year under review, the assembly liaised with the Tree Crop Development Authority to supply 1000 coconut seedlings to farmers. The assembly also collaborated with the Mineral Development Fund secretariat to distribute 60,000 oil palm seedlings to 584 farmers. This is in line to fulfil the objective of promoting industrial development by 10% by the end of the planning period.

2.5.9 Planting for Jobs and Investment (DCACT)

The District Centre for Agricultural and Commercial Technology (DCACT) was established at the Agric Directorate where farmers, those into agribusiness and other related entrepreneurs can call to seek for information on various agricultural issues. During the year under review, Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty (5860) clients contacted the centre for various kind of information. Clients contacted through various channels such as SMS, phone calls, WhatsApp and e-mails. All clients were served to their satisfaction.

2.5.10 Free SHS

The total number of students enrolled as at the end of 2024 were 1,309 as compared to 1,175 for the 2023/2024 academic year. These students consisted of 492 males and 817 females. Among them were 900 day students and 409 boarding students. The amount budgeted for the programme during the period under review was GH¢2,091,092.40 but an amount of GH¢498,395.00 was received. The difference of GH¢1,592,697.40 indicates that the school received only 23.83% of the budget. The implementation of the FSHS program has helped increase literacy rate in the district. This is in line with achieving the aim of providing access to quality education for all.

2.5.11 Ghana Productivity Safety Net Project (GPSNP)

The Ghana Productive Safety Net project II (GPSNP 2) is a World Bank project still ongoing in the district. The purpose of the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project is to give support to the Government to strengthen safety net systems that will improve the productivity of the poor. The project takes various forms and Mpohor is a beneficiary of the Labour-Intensive Public Works (LIPW) and the Production Inclusion component. The purpose of the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project is to give support to the Government to strengthen safety net systems that will improve the productivity of the poor. The overall objective of the GPSNP 2 is to alleviate extreme poverty and to boost the productivity and incomes of the poor in the country.

The Mpohor District has a total of six (6) subproject sites which are; the Maintenance of Oil Palm Plantations at four (4) subproject sites (Adum Bansa, Manso, Ayiem), Maintenance of Cocoa Plantation at one (1) project site (Tumentu) and Rehabilitation of degraded communal land using Oil Palm at two (2) subproject sites (Kofikrom and Adanse).

During the period under review, beneficiaries of the project had their daily wage improved significantly from Twenty Ghana Cedis (GH¢20.00) to Thirty-Five Ghana Cedis (GH¢35.00) representing a 75% increase. This led to an increase in the attendance of beneficiaries. Beneficiaries were also provided with adequate PPEs (cutlasses and wellington boots) in order to ensure they execute their tasks with ease. Series of sensitizations were organized for the beneficiaries by the zonal office through the Assembly. Sensitization on fire outbreaks, sensitization on e-dash application and troubleshooting of the M8 biometric tablet was also done for community facilitators and Time keepers.

Plans of improving upon the project by involving Benso Oil Palm Plantation (BOPP) to bring on board their managerial and technical expertise is almost near completion. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been presented, perused and duly signed and sealed by both parties (The Assembly and BOPP) on the Ayiem and Manso subprojects. During the course of the year as the project was coming to a close and was to be handed over to the community through the facility management committee (FMC), the Assembly together with some community stakeholders signed an agreement with BOPP to also manage the Adum Bansa subproject. Oil Palm trees on the Adum Bansa subproject site have started fruiting likewise the cocoa trees at the Tumentu subproject site. This is of great commercial value to the district and also goes a long way to improve the local economy.

During the period under review the Social Welfare and community Development department of the district was engaged in GPSNP 2. Communities selected across the district includes Tumentu, Ayiem, Manso, Adum Bansa, Adum Dominase, Mampong, Adansi, Edaa, Huniso, Angu, Domiabra, Bomba and Obayebona. The beneficiaries of this Productive Inclusion (PI) are expected to be educated and set up on income generating activities such as soap making, gari production, rabbitry and grass cutter farming, honey/bee keeping, pomade making, mushroom farming, snail farming and piggery. The programme is aimed at ensuring that 550 households will be self-selected and 371 out of these will be enrolled to receive cash grants or benefits. The programme is in 3 modules. Module 1 and 2 are the training stages and level 3 is the final training and cash grants. The district completed all the modules during the period and cash grants were given to beneficiaries of the programme to begin their startups. This program fulfils the assembly's goal of modernizing agriculture by 5% by 2025.

2.5.12 Illegal Mining (Galamsey)

The Mpohor district is blessed with natural resources of which a majority is gold deposits in the land. Because of this, many illegal mining activities goes on in the district. Majority of the youth are into illegal mining. This illegal activity has become a huge problem the district is facing due to its effects on arable lands and water bodies. Chemicals such as mercury used in illegal mining destroys the water bodies and gives rise to illness such as kidney failure to those who drink from these contaminated water bodies and other skin diseases. Galamsey activities have also destroyed many

lands in the district reducing the percentage of arable lands for cultivation. Galamsey activities and its related crime such as prostitution, theft and other social vices has been a challenge in the district as many youth are easily lured into these activities because of their quick returns. Teenage pregnancy is also on the rise due to galamsey activities. Young girls are lured with money by illegal miners in order to have their way with them and these always end up in teenage pregnancy. There has been a lot of school dropout cases in the district due to illegal mining. Children of school going age are mostly found at galamsey sites during school hours. This has led to the reduction in the value of education to the populace. The assembly in collaboration with the traditional authorities is developing strategies and measures to discourage galamsey activities in the district. Sensitization of parents and children on the need for formal education for children of school going age is also underway. Also, the assembly is in collaboration with the various security agencies present in the district to clamp down on illegal mining.

2.5.13 Road Safety

Transportation is crucial for the economic and social development of Ghana and in every country, roads are the main and the cheapest mode of transport especially in developing countries. Narrowing down to the Mpohor-Fiase district, there are three (3) major means of movement within the district which are Motor bikes (Okada), Tricycles (three wheels) and vehicles (4 wheels). Dominant amongst these is the motor bike which is followed by tricycles and vehicles. During the period under review, the district implemented two activities under road safety. First activity was the inauguration of the district road safety committee which will plan and implement road safety interventions at the district level, provide operational direction, oversight and critical assessment of road safety initiatives and activities and ensure mainstreaming of road safety activities into MMDA work plans and budget. This is a nine (9) member committee made up of the district coordinating director as the chairperson and representatives from the National Road Safety Authority, Local Transport Union, Police, Local Media, Road Agencies, Local Health Service and an Assembly Member.

Road users in the district were also sensitized on accident free driving, the need to acquire district assembly identification stickers, the importance of Business Operation registration and discussion of transport charges. The Assembly also embarked on an accident free Christmas campaign which saw a significant reduction in vehicular and road related injuries and fatalities district-wide during the festive season. These campaigns have had a great implication on road usage in the district as both drivers and passengers feel absolutely safe whenever they used the road.

2.5.14 Tourism

Tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors of the economy of Ghana. Through the growth of tourism, many districts have been able to expand their economies. Although Mpohor district is young in terms of tourism development, the district have been putting in more effort to develop tourism. The Mpohor-Fiase district has two main forms of tourism. These are festivals and a private eco-tourist site. The district was involved in the celebration of the Apaho festival at Adum Bansa during the year. There are no other significant festival celebrations in the district. The Assembly is in consultation with traditional authorities across the district to come up with significant festivities to tell the historic stories and preserve the rich heritage of the district. The assembly and traditional

authorities is putting measures in place to make it a huge tourist attraction in order to boost the local economy of the district. The assembly is still progressing with efforts to collaborate with management of the eco-tourism site located in Ayiem. Official correspondence have been advanced to the owner of the site outlining the importance of the site to economic development of the district. The assembly expressed interest to partner for the development of the site as a major eco-tourism site with the potential to attract foreign influx and generate revenue. This is geared towards the Assembly's goal of promoting at least one potential tourist site in the district by 2025.

2.5.15 Construction Sector Transparency (CoST)

The district is a member of Construction Sector Transparency (CoST)- Sekondi Takoradi. This is a local chapter of CoST international working at the subnational level to implement transparency and accountability reforms within the infrastructure sector using CoST's core features of disclosure, assurance, multi-stakeholder working and social accountability.

During the year, the secretariat formed an eight (8) member CoST district citizens monitoring team which included persons with disabilities, youth, traditional representatives, CSOs and technocrats to follow-up on assurance recommendations and also to conduct independent social audit of infrastructure project within the district. The team conducted the on four major projects within the district which were the construction of fire service station at Mpohor, the construction of the modern market at Mpohor, the construction of the public library at Mpohor and the SDA kindergarten block at Mpohor. During the monitoring of the team was able to come out with several recommendations and come up with an action plan to address issues identified with the projects monitored and how best these issues can be resolved. This effort led to management collaborating with the team through series of meetings to ensure that the various projects are fully executed to specification.

2.5.16 Gender Activities

The district continues to champion women empowerment as part of its goals and as such, the department of Social Welfare and community development always implement activities which are gender responsive in the district. These activities are targeted at women in the district. They seek to empower women groups through sensitization on businesses, domestic and sexual violence, reproductive health and rights among others.

The Assembly during the period under review organized sensitization on Gender Based Violence for women groups within the district at the four (4) area councils namely; Ayiem, Adum Bansa, Manso and Mpohor. A total of 526 participants were present. Out of these, 117 were males and 445 were females. Also present were community leadership, apprentices and master craftsmen/women, women groups, religious groups and the head of BAC. Some issues they were sensitized on includes Female genital mutilation, Lifetime Physical violence, child marriage, rape or defilement, child prostitution, emotional abuse among others.

Also as part of the Assembly's goals to empower women economically, the Assembly is putting in place mechanisms to ensure success is achieved. The Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) is a village banking methodology which offers the productive poor mostly in the rural communities the opportunity to save, purchase shares and lend amongst themselves with agreed interest rates. During the year, the department of Social Welfare and Community Development of the district

together with the regional team and the BAC engaged and educated total of 50 Hairdressers and Dressmakers in the district. Out of these, 46 were females and 4 were males. The objective of this training was to inculcate in them the habit of savings and records keeping.

2.5.17 HIV and AIDS Activities

Mpohor-Fiase is very particular about HIV and AIDS and its related diseases and as a result, organized HIV and AIDS sensitization and testing exercises within the district to create awareness and also give citizens the opportunity to get tested and know their status. The district’s HIV/AIDS committee in collaboration with the Mpohor-Fiase health directorate celebrated the World AIDS day by organizing an Integrated Health Screening exercise for the citizens. The exercise was held at Adum Banso. The committee also distributed condoms and BCC materials in the form of fliers to the general public and staff of the Assembly. The condoms were distributed to encourage people to practice safe sex and BCC materials were distributed to educate people about the stigma and discrimination associated with HIV.

The occasion was celebrated alongside the National Farmers’ Day and was graced by the District Chief Executive, Hon. Ignatius Asaah Mensah, Member of Parliament for Mpohor-Fiase, Hon. John Sanie and the District Health Director, Dr. Dr. Nana Mireku Gyimah.

2.5.18 Local Economic Development

One of the primary objectives of the Assembly is to create a conducive and a favourable atmosphere for businesses to do well. As such, the Assembly always make efforts to implement activities that boosts the local economy. The BAC in collaboration with various departments organized trainings which aimed at building the capacity of people in the district including farmers, artisans, and entrepreneurs amongst others and also providing them with some support to start up or expand their ventures. Below is a table detailing the activities undertaken on LED during the period under review.

Table 9. Activities undertaken on LED during the period under review.

ACTIVITY	COMMUNITY	BENEFICIARIES	PARTICIPANTS		
			Male	Female	Total
Powdered soap making	Adum Banso	Women	20	62	82
Training of women in gari production	Mpohor	Farmers	19	22	41
Training on pomade making	Adum Banso	Women	11	69	80
Training on snail production	Ayiem	Youth	50	38	88
Training on piggery	Tumentu	Youth	20	17	37
Training on Grass cutter and mushroom farming	Manso	Youth	38	19	57
Training on oil palm production and processing	Adum Banso, Mpohor	Oil Palm farmers	108	77	185

Source: MDA-BAC 2024

2.5.19 Logistics Analysis

Logistics is very key in the achievement of the goals and objectives in every district. The Mpohor district Assembly as at the year ended 2024 had thirty-one (31) computers of which twenty (20) were in good shape. Out of a total of 22 printers, only 5 were in good shape and functioning. Regarding office spaces, the Assembly had 22 out of the 30 required. This accounted for reasons why other departments such as Agric and NCCE were decentralized. Also, there were 5 vehicles in the Assembly of which only 3 were in good shape and functioning. The challenge of inadequate vehicles caused a lot of setbacks during the year under review. The building inspectorate unit, DPCU, Environmental Health Officers had to resort to different means of transport in order to carry out monitoring and evaluation activities. Revenue collectors also had to walk long distances in order to carry out their duties. In order to improve the quality of M&E and also increase the revenue levels of the Assembly, more vehicles are required alongside repairing ones which are broken down. *See table 19 in annex for details.*

2.5.20 Capacity Development

The Assembly continues to ensure that staff are fully on top of their job and also carry out their responsibilities accordingly to satisfaction. In the year 2024 Assembly organized 4 capacity development programs for staff. These sensitization programs centered on the Minutes and report writing, performance management systems, contract management and risk assessment and the decentralization and sub-structures of the district assembly. Facilitators of these capacity building workshops includes Novman Innovation and Officials from the Western Regional Coordinating Council (WRCC). These capacity building programs were all funded by Internally Generated Funds (IGF). These programs were successfully executed with targeted staff duly trained and also translated into the work output of various staff. The Assembly is committed to improve staff performance and as such, is putting up measures to ensure that staff receive frequent training in 2025 and beyond so as to enhance output and achieve the District goals. *See table 22 in annex for details.*

2.5.21 Repairs and Maintenance of existing infrastructure

The Assembly in order to ensure the longevity of the existing infrastructure in the district, planned and executive some repairs and maintenance works on these infrastructure. Some of the planned repairs and maintenance were carried out while some were not due to financial constraints. Those that were not implemented were rolled over to the next year's AAP with the aim of executing them accordingly. Planned infrastructure to receive these repairs and maintenance works included roads, boreholes, bridges and the final disposal site. Upgrading, maintenance and reshaping were to be carried out on roads, boreholes and bridges were to be rehabilitated in various communities. Rehabilitation works on boreholes in selected communities were completely executed and are in use. Also, reshaping selected town roads in Mpohor town (8km) was also completed. This made road user ply the road with ease and also ensured driver and passenger safety. Other repairs and maintenance works such as the rehabilitation of bridges were rolled over to the next year due to insufficient funds. One major challenge encountered which did not ensure the timely repair and maintenance of the district's existing infrastructure was the untimely release of funds for works to be carried out. The Assembly therefore plans to deal with this challenge going forward. *See table 21 in annex for details.*

2.5.22 Total Number of Active Projects

During the period under review, uncompleted projects from the previous year were rolled over. Also, some new projects were also implemented. Rolled over projects included the construction of fire service station at Mpohor, construction of perimeter security fence wall and 1no. 2-unit 4-bedroom boys' quarters at DCEs residence, conversion of 1no. hand dug well into mechanized water system at Mpohor police station among others. A total of 10 projects were rolled over from 2021 into 2022 and from 2022 to 2023. Eight projects were rolled over from 2023 to 2024. The year 2023 did not see the commencement of any new project due to the district assembly not receiving any DACF. However, a total of 3 new projects were introduced in 2024. These projects included the construction of CHPS compound at Sentiaw, construction of 1No. Police station with charge office, station master's office and accommodation, male and female cells, armory, male and female washroom, mechanized borehole and landscaping at Ayiem and the construction of mechanized borehole at sentiaw. Disaggregating the projects under the six development dimensions, there were no new projects under Economic development, Environment/Infrastructure/Human Settlement, Governance/Corruption/ Public Accountability and ICME. However, two new projects and 1 new project were introduced under Social development and Emergency respectively. *See table 16 in annex for further details*

2.6 Evaluations Conducted, Findings and Recommendations

Evaluation is the periodic assessment and review of the extent to which the goals and objectives of an activity have been accomplished. Evaluation can be done at the end of a phase or at the end of the entire project. The general purpose of any evaluation is always to learn from experience in order to apply the lessons learnt to improve programme planning and implementation and to replicate successful programmes. The Assembly conducted some monitoring and evaluation exercises during the period under review.

2.6.1 Evaluations Conducted

The DPCU together with other stakeholders conducted an evaluation of some projects/programmes to ascertain their current state and impact of the projects on the community. All projects evaluated met environmental and social safeguard requirements. Below are the findings and recommendations made by the team during the exercise.

Table 10: Evaluations conducted, Findings and Recommendations

N o.	Name of the Evaluation	Policy/Programme /Projects Involved	Consultant and Resource Persons Involved	Methodology Used	Findings	Recommendations
1	Environmental Impact Assessment	Construction of CHPs compound at Sentiaw	Planning Unit/EPA	-Project Screening -Impact Assessment -Impact Management/ Recommendations Licensing	The project met all environmental and social safeguard requirements	The project should be licensed by the EPA
2	Environmental Impact Assessment	Construction of 1no. Police station with charge office, station master's office and accommodation, male and female cells, armory, male and female washroom, mechanized borehole and landscaping at Ayiem.	Planning Unit/ EPA	-Project Screening -Impact Assessment -Impact Management/ Recommendations Licensing	The project met all environmental and social safeguard requirements	The project should be licensed by the EPA
3	Environmental Impact Assessment	Drilling and mechanization of borehole with Polytank stand at Sentiaw	Planning Unit/EPA	-Project Screening -Impact Assessment -Impact Management/ Recommendations Licensing	The project met all environmental and social safeguard requirements	Borehole should be sealed to protect groundwater source from contamination. Monitoring of the water quality bi-annually

Source: DPCU 2024

2.6.2 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM& E) undertaken and their results

Participatory monitoring and evaluation was undertaken during the period under review in order to get first-hand information on the perceptions and benefits of any interventions, especially among the poor and the vulnerable in communities to assess whether their expectations have been met.

Members of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) and the Assembly members of the various project areas as well as beneficiaries normally undertake monitoring to ascertain the progress of work in relation to the programmes/projects implemented. This notwithstanding, some departments such as the Works Department, Health, Agriculture, and Education at their departmental levels monitored some programmes and projects during the period under review. Participants of the exercise included Traditional Authorities, CSOs, PWD reps, Youth reps, Media rep among others.

The PM&E tool used was the Community Score Card (CSC) developed by CARE International, IBIS and ISODEC. The tool has four main components; that is; the input tracking scorecard, the community-generated performance scorecard, the self-evaluation scorecard by the Assembly and an interface meeting between the project beneficiary communities and the District Assembly Management Staff.

The exercise revealed that most projects in the district did not have signage detailing the makeup of the project for public consumption. Poor monitoring and supervision of projects was also the leading cause of low quality outputs. Regarding Ghana Productivity Safety Net Project, the high daily wage rate of illegal mining as compared to that of GPSNP was a hindrance of progress of the project as beneficiaries abandon GPSNP subproject site for galamsey sites.

Table 11: PM&E conducted

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/Programme/Projects Involved	Consultant and Resource Persons Involved	Methodology Used	Findings
Community Score Card	-Ghana Productive safety net Project 2 -Construction of fire service station at Mpohor -Construction of 1no. Police station with charge office, station master's office and accommodation, male and female cells, armory, male and female washroom, mechanized borehole and landscaping at Ayiem. -Construction of CHPs compound at Sentiaw	GPSNP zonal coordinator, desk officer, Coach, CCMI supervisor and DA monitoring team, PWD secretary, CSOs, Traditional Authority, PWD Rep	Preparatory Groundwork Development of input tracking scorecard Generation of the community performance scorecard Generation of the service provider scorecard The interface meeting between the community and Assembly	Non-competitive daily wage as compared to remuneration from galamsey. Dilapidated on-site crèche and toilet. Overall District Score – 67% Initiation and Planning – 60% Projects were included in the MTDP and AAP. Some of the project communities weren't informed before the commencement of the project. The cost of the project was not communicated to the beneficiaries Procurement and contracting – 100%. All processes and procedures were followed as per the rules and laws governing procurement and contracting. The projects were bided and qualified contractors were given the projects for their implementations Project Execution– 26%

CHAPTER THREE

THE WAY FORWARD

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter reviews the key recommendations that have been addressed and those yet to be addressed and also presents recommendations made towards the improvement of monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects in the district.

3.2 KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED AND THOSE YET TO BE ADDRESSED

3.2.1 Key Issues Addressed

Below are the key issues which were identified and addressed in the district during the period under review.

- **The construction of CHPs compound at Sentiaw**

The CHPs compound have been completed with a health personnel posted into the facility. The facility has been fully operationalized.

- **The improvement of inner town roads in the District**

Some key areas in the district with poor road networks had received spot improvement due to the introduction of the District Road Improvement Programme (DRIP). This has had a great impact on Agric extensions and the local economy.

- **Educational Supplies**

Logistics especially metallic and wooden classroom desks were supplied to schools that lacked them. The SDA school at Mpohor was a key beneficiary of the school desk since it lacked desks.

Issues yet to be addressed

- Projects are awarded at the National Level and Contractors are introduced to site with no due regard for the Monitoring team / Works Department. Hence there is little information and basic project data available for proper reporting.
- Deplorable state of the main Apowa – Mpohor-Adum Bansa road and its negative effect on productivity across board still pertains. Insufficient funding for internal road projects coupled with lack of grader to support maintenance of feeder and access roads continue to be an unresolved challenge of the district with its adverse impact on socio- Economic activities such as markets access and health care in the district.
- Inadequate office and accommodation space for staff of government critical agencies and department still remains a challenge. Staff still have to commute from the regional capital and its effects on service delivery.
- Inadequate vehicles for key departments such as works, Physical planning, Environmental Health as well as the DPCU.

- The Ghana First Project and GET Fund projects have been abandoned for so long due. This has delayed the purpose for which these projects were intended.
- Non-Existence of NHIS office. The non-availability of a NHIS office in the district is an issue yet to be addressed.
- Non-Existence of a District ECG office.
- Late arrival of inputs for government flagship programmes.

3.3 Recommendations

The following recommendations are however made to ensure full implementation of development policies, programmes and projects in the DMTDP:

- 1) The need to as a matter of urgency improve road access to and within the district to ignite and sustain development and productivity.
- 2) Intensification of project monitoring in the district. Assembly members must be encouraged to monitor projects in their communities in order to ensure quality output.
- 3) Measures should be put in place to ensure the early release of funds to fast track completion of projects since late release of funds delay the completion of projects which ultimately affects the intended purposes for which the projects were designed.
- 4) Staff need to be supported with accommodation and office space
- 5) Efforts to generate more internal revenue should be stepped up by identifying more economic viable areas that have not been tapped, instituting a revenue taskforce as well as recruit and build capacity of revenue collectors to assist in revenue mobilization. Efforts must also be made to acquire a vehicle dedicated for Monitoring and Evaluation activities
- 6) The need to amplify efforts to ensure the abandoned GET Fund and other government related projects are completed in order to achieve its intended benefit.

3.3 Conclusion

Although the Assembly encountered major challenges such as inadequate revenue, logistics, personnel, etc, key stakeholders and partners collaborated very well to see to the implementation of activities, projects and programmes captured in the AAP and the MTDP 2022-2025 as a whole. The private sector and traditional authorities also played a significant role in the achievement of set goals.

The over 94.79% implementation status shows the Assembly's conscious effort in the attainment of the set goals and objectives for the medium term at large and the annual projections specifically. The major challenge for the year in terms of undertaken monitoring and evaluation exercises was inadequate funds to carry out PM&E activities.

APPENDIX ONE

Table 12: Update on Physical Projects being implemented as 31st December, 2024

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			
3113110	Conversion of 1no. Hand Dug Well into Mechanised Water System at Mpohor Police Station	Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Mpohor	Lifeline Drilling & Construction Works / DWD	16,506.00	09-Mar-18	DACF	09-Mar-18	13-Apr-18	14,934.00	1,572.00	100%		Constant monitoring Retention should be released	Participatory monitoring and evaluation	Completed & in-use (Retention not paid)
3113110	Construction of 5no. Boreholes (Hand pump)	Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Sankrakrom, Brusu, Edaa, Mile 15 and Angu	Mega Resources Limited / DWD	99,705.00	24-May-18	DACF	24-May-18	28-May-18	87,939.00	11,766.00	100%		Constant monitoring Retention should be released	Participatory monitoring and evaluation	Completed & in-use (Retention not paid)
3113110	Drilling and Mechanization of 1no. Borehole Water for Mpohor Health Centre	Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Mpohor	Lifeline Drilling & Construction Works / DWD	19,500.00	30-Aug-18	MDF	30-Aug-18	10-Oct-18	17,550.00	1,950.00	100%		Constant monitoring and supervision	Participatory monitoring and evaluation	Completed & in-use (Retention not paid)
3111202	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Sentiaw	Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Sentiaw	1st Class Engineering & Construction Services Limited / DWD	419,065.00	5-Aug-24	DACF-RFG	8-Aug-24	10-Jul-25	419,065.00	-	100%		Constant monitoring and supervision	Participatory monitoring and evaluation	completed
3111153	Completion of 2-Storey 4-Bedroom Bungalow for District Chief Executive at Mpohor	Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Mpohor	Elink Global Ventures Limited / DWD	299,839.20	30-Aug-19	DACF	30-Aug-19	31-Dec-19	299,633.50	-	100%		Constant monitoring and supervision	Participatory monitoring and evaluation	Completed (Retention released)

3113 110	Drilling and Construction of 10No. New Borehole Water (hand pumps) for selected communities	Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Bowobrayie, Ayiem, K9 Mpohor, Yarbiw, Edaa Kromantse, T-Junction (AtaBogoro), Anyinase, Wiredukrom	Western Water Works Limited / DWD	184,210.00	30-Aug-19	DACF	30-Aug-19	31-Dec-19	70,000.00	114,210.00	80%		Timely release of funds Constant supervision	Participatory monitoring and evaluation	Drilled 9no boreholes, installed 7no hand pumps and 1no mechanized pump
3113 110	Rehabilitation of 6No. Mechanized Borehole Water within Mpohor District	Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Apraponsu, Wiredukrom, Adansi, Botodwina, Adum Dominase, Mpohor	Estek Vision Limited / DWD	34,929.00	27-Oct-20	DACF-RFG	27-Oct-20	10-Nov-20	31,436.10	3,492.90	100%		Constant monitoring and supervision	Participatory monitoring and evaluation	Completed and in-use (Retention not paid)
3113 110	Rehabilitation of 7No. Manual Borehole Water within Mpohor District	Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Ayiem, Manso, Edaa, Sentiaw, Adansi	Estek Vision Limited / DWD	35,600.00	27-Oct-20	DACF-RFG	27-Oct-20	10-Nov-20	32,040.00	3,560.00	100%		Constant monitoring and supervision	Participatory monitoring and evaluation	Completed and in-use (Retention not paid)
3111 03	Construction of 1No. 2-Unit 4-Bedroom (Ground Floor) Staff Accommodation for Senior Medical Officers at Mpohor	Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Mpohor	Aniyya Limited / DWD	696,451.25	04-Dec-20	DACF-RFG	04-Dec-20	31-May-21	690,268.99	6,182.26	100%		Constant monitoring and supervision	Participatory monitoring and evaluation	Completed (Retention Released)
3111 255	Maintenance / Retiling of floors of selected offices at the Mpohor District	Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Mpohor	Western Vicbeck Enterprise / DWD	89,370.00	05-Mar-21	MDF	05-Mar-21	26-Jul-21	50,000.00	39,370.00	100%		Constant monitoring and supervision	Participatory monitoring and evaluation	Completed
3111 153	Construction of Perimeter security fence wall and 1No. 2unit 1bedroom boys quarters at District Chief executives residence at Mpohor	Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Mpohor	Inner City Investment Limited	649,926.75	05-Sep-22	DACF	19-Oct-22	15-Mar-23	50,000.00	599,926.75	100%		Timely release of resources	Participatory monitoring and evaluation	Completed and in use

3111 103	Construction of 1No. 2-Unit 4-Bedroom Staff Accommodation for Senior Medical Officers at Mpohor (2 ND Phase)	Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Mpohor	Inner City Investment Limited	533,645.75	05-Sep-22	DACF-RFG	19-Oct-22	15-Mar-23	420,852.45	112,793.30	100%		Timely release of resources	Participatory monitoring and evaluation	Completed and in use
3111 204	Construction of Fire Service Station at Mpohor	Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Mpohor	US Global Company Limited	535,446.98	05-Sep-22	DACF-RFG	19-Oct-22	15-Mar-23	486,492.43	48,954.55	100%		Timely release of resources	Participatory monitoring and evaluation	On-going
	Construction of Modern Market with 80 lockable stores, 56 stalls with 1no. 8-unit male and female WC toilets	Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Mpohor	Vonnyborq Company Limited			GOG							Timely release of resources	Participatory monitoring and evaluation	Ongoing
3111 209	Construction of 1No. Police station with charge office, station master's office and accommodation, male and female cells, armory, male and female washroom, mechanized borehole and landscaping at Ayiem	Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Ayiem	1st Class Engineering & Construction Services Limited / DWD	796,226.50	25-Nov-24	DACF-RFG	28-Nov-24	27-April--25	648,082.70	148,143.80	100%		Timely release of resources	Participatory monitoring and evaluation	Completed (retention not paid)
	landscaping (paving/slabbing, gravelling/grassing, stone pitching, streetlights installation, etc.) of Fire service office and senior staff bungalow at Mpohor	Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Mpohor	US Global Company Limited	245,525.00	4-Oct-24	DACF-RFG	7-Oct-24	30-Oct-24	228,498.75	17,026.25	100%		Timely release of resources	Participatory monitoring and evaluation	Completed
3113 110	Construction of 1no. Mechanized borehole with elevated water tank system at Sentiaw	Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Sentiaw	Jazank Enterprise Limited	72,056.00	1-Nov-24	DACF-RFG	4-Nov-24	3-Dec-24	64,850.40	7,205.6	100%		Timely release of resources	Participatory monitoring and evaluation	Completed

Construction of Public Library Building at Mpohor	Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Mpohor	MESSRS Ankbed Company Limited	1,697,173.54		MDF	27-Mar-23	28-Sep-23			80%		Timely release of resources	Participatory monitoring and evaluation	ongoing
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Table 13: Roads Projects Update: Feeder Roads. 31.12.2024

No.	Project Description	Developmental Dimension of Policy Framework	Location	Contractor / Consultant	Contract Sum (GH¢)	Funding Source(s)	Date of Award	Start Date	Expected Completion Date	Expenditure to date (GH¢)	Outstanding Payment (GH¢)	Implementation Status (%)	Remarks
1.	Spot improvement and reshaping of selected roads	Infrastructure and Human settlement	Selected communities	Jaazank LTD/ DWD	88,540.00	IGF		5-Apr-23	15-Apr-23	88,540.00	-	100%	Completed
2	Creation of access 1km access road to the medical staff bungalow	Infrastructure and Human settlement	Mpohor									100%	Completed

APPENDIX TWO:

Table 14: Programme Status for the Year 2024

PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	Pictures (If any)	REMARKS
<i>AGRICULTURE</i>										
1. Conduct routine vaccination of livestock and train veterinary officers and livestock farmers on management of livestock.	Economic Development	10,000.00	IGF	13/3/24	15/3/24	10,000.00	0.00	100%		Successfully implemented for the year
2. Organize public Fora on the use of agro chemicals, government flagship interventions and value addition	Economic Development	8,800.00	GOG	8/5/24	10/5/24	8,800.00	0.00	100%		Successfully implemented for the year
3. Conduct 1,536 home and farm visits, radio programmes and meetings to educate farmers on good practices	Economic Development	18,500.00	IGF	1/2/24	22/11/24	18,500.00	0.00	100%		Successfully done for the year
4. Conduct capacity building training for Agric Extension Officers, staff and farmers on improved farming methods	Economic Development	5,000.00	IGF	2/7/24	5/7/24	5,000.00	0.00	100%		Successfully implemented for the year
5. Support the youth and women in agric development (vegetable production, post-harvest management, grading and standardization and value addition)	Economic Development	8,000.00	IGF	22/8/24	26/8/24	8,000.00	0.00	100%		Successfully implemented for the year
6. Facilitate the registration of farmers and supply of 60,000 oil palm seedlings from the minerals development fund	Economic Development	8,000.00	GOG	17/6/24	21/6/24	8,000.00	0.00	100%		Successfully implemented for the year

7. Rehabilitation of 15 hectares Oil Palm Plantation with 60% female participation	Economic Development	125,000.00	GPSNP	1/1/24	31/12/24	100,000.00	25,000.00	100%		Completed
8. Maintenance of 35 hectares of Oil Palm and cocoa plantation with 60% female participation	Economic Development	100,000.00	GPSNP	1/1/24	31/12/24	100,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed
9. Train 6 DAOs and 16 AEAs on climate smart agriculture	Economic Development	3,000.00	IGF	10/9/24	12/9/24	3,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed for the year
10. Establish Agro-processing Facilities	Economic Development	100,000.00	PPP	-	-	0.00	0.00	0%		Yet to start
BUSINESS ADVISORY CONSULT (BAC)										
11. Facilitate MSMEs for GSA/FDA/RDG for registration, Certification and licensing	Economic Development	5,000.00	Client/P CMU	1/1/24	31/12/24	5,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed
12. Provide capacity building training of SMEs	Economic Development	2700.00	GEA	1/1/24	31/12/24	2700.00	0.00	100%		Completed
13. Facilitate access to credit for businesses	Economic Development	3000.00	GEA	1/1/24	31/12/24	3000.00	0.00	100%		Completed
14. Provide life skills and business development training for beneficiaries of GPSNP (PI component)	Economic Development	10,000.00	GEA	1/1/24	31/12/24	10,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT – TOURISM										
15. Facilitate the development of potential tourism site	Economic Development	15,000.00	IGF	1/1/24	31/12/24	10000.00	5000.00	88%		Tourist site at Ayiem being developed
EDUCATION										
16. Supply of school desks	Social development	60,000.00	District Assembly	1/1/24	31/12/24	60,000.00	0.00	100%		Supplied to selected schools
17. Facilitate the implementation of educational programmes (Mock, BECE, My 1st day at school)	Social development	7,000.00	District Assembly	1/1/24	31/12/24	7,000.00	0.00	100%		Done for the year

18. Support for FSHS	Social development	31,000.00	GOG	1/1/24	31/12/24	3,000.00	28,000.00	100%		Completed
19. Organize STME activities	Social development	6000.00	GOG	1/1/24	31/12/24	6000.00	0.00	100%		Completed
SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT										
20. Support to Gender mainstreaming, women empowerment and related activities	Social development	3,500.00	GOG	1/1/24	31/12/24	3,500.00	0.00	100%		Completed
21. Community Engagement and Sensitization on Gender Based Violence Interventions(GBV) in selected communities	Social development	7,000.00	GOG	1/1/24	31/12/24	7,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed
22. Capacity Building on GBV interventions for stakeholders and the Procedures to report Cases	Social development	5000.00	GOG	1/1/24	31/12/24	5000.00	0.00	100%		Completed
23. Support PWD activities	Social development	21,400.99	GOG	1/1/24	31/12/24	14,120.00	7,280.99	100%		Completed
24.Support School Feeding implementation activities	Social development	10,000.00	IGF	1/1/24	31/12/24	10,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed
25. Support LEAP activities (NHIS activities, medical outreaches)	Social development	313,394.84	GOG	1/1/24	31/12/24	313,394.84	0.00	100%		6 cycle payments done for the year
26. Support child welfare (M&E, day care, child right and protection)	Social Development	6500	GOG	1/1/24	31/12/24	6500	0.00	100%		Cases brought to the office were resolved
27.Support teenage pregnancy and related activities	Social Development	6500	GOG	1/1/24	31/12/24	6500	0.00	90%		On going
HEALTH										
28. Support the organization of health education, community durbars, bi annual and social behavioural change campaigns	Social development	16,000	GOG	1/1/24	31/12/24	16,000	0.00	100%		Sensitizations done through radio and community centres

29. Support the implementation and management of communicable and non-communicable diseases (HIV, TB, Malaria, etc.)	Social Development	41,000	GOG				0.00	100%		Distribution of mosquitoes nets to pregnant women and children under 5, vaccination of children against communicable and non-communicable diseases
				1/1/24	31/12/24	41,000				
30. Support maternal, Child Health and adolescent Health reproduction	Social Development	5,500.00	GOG				0.00			About 30 girls have been registered on the safety net program in the district
				1/1/24	31/12/24	5,500		100%		
31. Support Mental Health Delivery	Social Development	7500.00	GOG				0.00			Mental Health Assessment at selected health centres
				1/1/24	31/12/24	7500.00		100%		
32. Organize quarterly Supportive supervisory visit										Quarterly supportive supervision to facilities on several thematic areas, such as malaria, HIV, TB, Covid-19, maternal and Child health
	Social Development	30,000	GOG				13,000.00			
				1/1/24	31/12/24	17,000.00	0	100%		
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT										
33. Prepare and review water and sanitation plan	Social Development	25,890.00	DACF				0.00	0.00	0%	Yet to start
				1/1/24	31/12/24	0.00				
34.Revamp existing water systems	Social Development	80,000.00	MDF				15,000.00	65000	30%	On going
				1/1/24	31/12/24	15,000.00				

35.Ensure screening of food vendors	Environmental infrastructure and human settlement	6,800.00	IGF	1/1/24	31/12/24	6,800.00	6,800.00	100%		Completed
36.Facilitate the organization of clean up exercise	Environmental infrastructure and human settlement	30,460.00	IGF	1/1/24	31/12/24	30,460.00	30,460.00	100%		Completed for the year
37.Organize public health and hygiene sensitization and programmes and perform premises and institutional inspections	Environmental infrastructure and human settlement	19,300.00	IGF	1/1/24	31/12/24	19,300.00	3,100.00	40%		Ongoing
38. Undertake review of D/A bye-laws	Environmental infrastructure and human settlement	30,460.00	IGF	1/1/24	31/12/24	0.00	0.00	0%		Yet start
39. Ensure organization of fumigation exercise	Environmental infrastructure and human settlement	261,625.00	IGF	1/1/24	31/12/24	261,625.00	261,625.00	100%		Completed
40. Maintenance of final disposal site	Environmental infrastructure and human settlement	32,000.00	DACF	1/1/24	31/12/24	32,000.00	32,000.00	100%		Completed
PHYSICAL AND SPATIAL PLANNING INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT										
41. Prepare a planning scheme	Environmental infrastructure and human settlement	25,000.00	IGF	1/1/24	31/12/24	7,000.00	18,000.00	32%		Ongoing
42. Continue with the Street Naming and Property Address project	Environmental infrastructure and human settlement	35,000.00	DDF/IGF	1/1/24	31/12/24	35,000.00	0.00	100%		Target completed
43. Prepare a District Spatial Development Plan	Environmental infrastructure and human settlement	13,500.00	IGF	19/2/24		1,300.00	12,200.00	30%		Ongoing
44. Acquire, Map and document Assembly Lands	Environmental infrastructure and human settlement	15,000.00	IGF/DACF			0.00	0.00	0%		Yet to be done
45.Organize effective development control education sessions including permitting	Environmental infrastructure and human settlement	2,500.00	IGF	1/1/24	31/12/24	500.00	2000.00	45%		Ongoing

46. Organize 2 public education on permitting	Environmental, infrastructure and human settlement	4,000.00	IGF	1/1/24	31/12/24	4,000.00	-	100%		Completed
47. Revise existing planning schemes	Environmental, infrastructure and human settlement	7,000.00	IGF	12/6/24	14/6/24	3,000.00	4000.00	43%		Ongoing
48. Organize effective Dev't control sessions with the media/public	Environmental, infrastructure and human settlement	4,000.00	IGF	2/1/24	5/3/24	1,500.00	2,500.00	100%		Done for the year
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION										
49. Support community initiated projects (CIP)	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	11,000.00	DACF	1/1/24	31/12/24	11,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed
50. Organize performance enhancement seminar for all revenue collectors	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	5,400.00	IGF	1/1/24	31/12/24	5,400.00	0.00	100%		Successfully implemented
51. Improve Social Accountability and Strengthening the Sub-structures	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	5,000.00	IGF	1/1/24	31/12/24	2,772.00	2,228.00	100%		Completed
52. Create Additional Website and Social Media Platforms	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	2200.00	IGF	1/1/24	31/12/24	2200.00	0.00	100%		Completed
53. Submission of all statutory Reports	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	2500.00	IGF	1/1/24	31/12/24	2500.00	0.00	100%		Completed
54. Embark on revenue mobilization and management training programmes	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	13,680.00	IGF	1/1/24	31/12/24	13,680.00	0.00	100%		Completed

55. Support the celebration of national day	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	90,000.00	DACF	1/1/24	31/12/24	90,000.00	0.00	100%		All national days celebrated
56. Procurement of agric mechanization equipment	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	250,000.00	DACF	1/1/24	31/12/24	0.00	250,000.00	100%		Procured
57. Procurement of office stationery and equipment	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	100,000.00	DACF	1/1/24	31/12/24	0.00	100,000.00	100%		Procured
58. Conduct all statutory Meetings: Subcommittees, Executive Committee and General Assembly Meeting, Management Meeting, DISEC	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	60,920.00	IGF/DACF	1/1/24	31/12/24	60,920.00	0.00	100%		Completed for the year
59. Execute human resource management activities	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	48,300.00	DACF-RFG	1/1/24	31/12/24	48,300.00	0.00	100%		Completed
60. Conduct capacity building on Reports and minutes writing	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	5,000.00	IGF	1/1/24	31/12/24	5,000.00	0.00	100%		Capacity building done for the year
61. Prepare and review 2024 Annual Action Plan, and Prepare the 2023 Annual and Quarterly Progress Reports	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	21,800.00	IGF	1/1/24	31/12/24	21,800.00	0.00	100%		Completed for the year
62. Ensure maintenance of Assembly Properties	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	218,908.52	IGF	1/1/24	31/12/24	218,908.52	0.00	100%		Completed
63. Valuation of selected properties	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	30,000.00	IGF	1/1/24	31/12/24	19,000.00	11,000.00	100%		Completed
64. Provide adequate logistics to the revenue collectors	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	9,825.00	IGF	1/1/24	31/12/24	9,825.00	0.00	100%		Completed

	Public Accountability									
65. Support the activities of Audit	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	12,370.00	IGF	3/6/24	18/12/24	12,370.00	0.00	100%		Completed
66. Procurement of office stationery and equipment	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	100,000	IGF	13/9/24	20/12/24	100,000	0.00	100%		Completed
67. Upload and monitor budget implementation through the use of GIFMIS and project monitoring	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	10,000	IGF	1/1/24	31/12/24	10,000	0.00	100%		Completed
68. Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation activities. (DPCU and others)	Monitoring and Evaluation	10,000.00	IGF	27/3/24	20/12/24	10,000.00	0.00	100%		Four quarterly monitoring done
69. Preparation, approval and submission of concept note	Monitoring and Evaluation	30,000.00	IGF	1/1/24	31/12/24	30,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed
DISASTER MANAGEMENT										
70. Awareness Creation on Climate Change and disaster management	Environmental and sanitation management	20,000.00	GOG	1/1/24	31/12/24	20,000.00	0.00	100%		Completed for the year
71. Reclamations of degraded land through tree planting and support the clampdown of galamsey activities	Environmental and sanitation management	2,500.00	GOG	1/1/24	31/12/24	2,500.00	0.00	100%		Implemented for the year
72. Sensitization on the causes, effects, impacts and mitigation of disasters	Environmental and sanitation management	3,000.00	GOG	1/1/24	31/12/24	3,000.00	0.00	100%		Done for the year
73. Provide relief items to disaster victims	Emergency Planning	2,500.00	GOG	1/1/24	31/12/24	2,500.00	0.00	100%		Items provided to disaster victims

74. Embark on Field assessment to analyse and ascertain the impact of disaster	Emergency Planning	3,500.00	NADMO	1/1/24	31/12/24	3,500.00	0.00	100%		21 communities were visited to ascertain the impact of the disaster.
75. Disaster Management Committee Meetings	Emergency Planning	2,500	IGF	1/1/24	31/12/24	2,500	0.00	100%		2 meetings done for the year
76. Ensure Road safety awareness sensitization	Environmental infrastructure and human settlement	5000.00	IGF	1/1/24	31/12/24	5000.00	0.00	100%		Successfully held

Source: DPCU, 2024

APPENDIX THREE:

Table 15: Project Status of Other Agencies Initiatives for Year 2024

No.	Project Description	Development Dimension of	Location	Contractor / Consultant	Contract Sum (GH¢)	Funding Source(s)	Date of Award	Start Date				Implementation Status (%)	Remarks
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		Policy Framework							Expected Completion Date	Expenditure to date (GH¢)	Outstanding Payment (GH¢)		
1.	Construction of 1no. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Anglican JHS	To improve access to education facilities	Mpohor	Randi Construction Works		GETFund						40%	Abandoned at Gable level
2.	Construction of 1no. 4-Unit Bedroom Teachers Accommodation at Anglican School	To improve access to education facilities	Mpohor			GETFund						40%	Abandoned at Window level
3.	Construction of 12-Unit Classroom Block for Mpohor SHS	To improve access to education facilities	Mpohor	GABEK / EB Vision Company Limited		GETFund	24-Aug-18	24-Aug-18				80%	Abandoned at Finishing level
4.	Construction of 1no. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store, Staff Common Room, Library, 6-Seater KVIP and 1no. Hand-dug Well with Pump at D/C Primary School	To improve access to education facilities	K9	Dawud Ventures		GETFund	12-Dec-18	12-Dec-18				40%	Abandoned at Lintel level
5.	Construction and Completion of 16-Seater Toilet Facility with 2 drilled boreholes and 2 overhead water storage tanks	To improve access to education facilities	Manso	Elink Global Ventures Limited / Ghana First Company Limited		GETFund	24-Aug-18	24-Aug-18				60%	Roofed & wall plastering with Septic Tank (60%) (Abandoned)
6.	Construction of 3No. 10-Seater Toilet Facilities with Mechanized Borehole Water System in three selected communities in Mpohor Constituency	To improve access to sanitation facilities	Adum Dominase, Trebuom, Manso	IPEP / MSDI		GOG						40%	(2) Abandoned at Roofing level. Manso site not commenced

7.	Drilling and Construction 3No. Solar powered Mechanized Borehole Water Systems in three selected communities in Mpohor Constituency	To improve access to safe drinking water	Trebuom, Bomba, Domeabra	IPEP / MSDI		GOG						100%	Completed and not in-use due to faulty solar system
8.	Construction and Completion of 16-Seater Toilet Facility with 2 drilled boreholes and 2 overhead water storage tanks	To improve access to sanitation facilities	Mpohor	Paul Willisey Company Limited / Ghana First Company Limited	326,259.34	PPP	24-Aug-18	24-Aug-18				60%	Roofed and wall plastering with Septic Tank (60%) (Abandoned)
9.	Construction and Completion of 20-Seater Toilet Facility with 2 drilled boreholes and 2 overhead water storage tanks (type B)	To improve access to sanitation facilities	Mpohor	Legacy Engineering Limited / Ghana First Company Limited	333,676.00	PPP	12-Dec-18	12-Dec-18				60%	Roofed and wall plastering with Septic Tank (60%) (Abandoned)
10.	Construction and Completion of 16-Seater Toilet Facility with 2 drilled boreholes and 2 overhead water storage tanks	To improve access to sanitation facilities	Manso	Elink Global Ventures Limited / Ghana First Company Limited	326,259.34	PPP	24-Aug-18	24-Aug-18				60%	Roofed & wall plastering with Septic Tank (60%) (Abandoned)
11.	Construction and Completion of 14-Seater Toilet Facility with 2 drilled boreholes and 2 overhead water storage tanks	To improve access to safe drinking water	Ayiem	Elink Global Ventures Limited / Ghana First Company Limited	296,000.00	PPP	24-Aug-18	24-Aug-18				60%	Roofed & wall plastering with Septic Tank (60%) (Abandoned)
12.	Construction and Completion of 20-Seater Toilet Facility with 2 drilled boreholes and 2 overhead water storage tanks (type B)	To improve access to safe drinking water	Adum Dominase	Elink Global Ventures Limited / Ghana First Company Limited	333,676.00	PPP	12-Dec-18	12-Dec-18				0%	Existing Toilet Structure demolished. Not yet commenced (Abandoned)
13.	Construction of 1no 2-Unit Kindergarten Block at Botogyina (Relocated to Manso)	To improve access to educational infrastructure	Manso	Hamaken Company Limited / Thedel Real Property Services Limited	299,684.22	GETFund	19-Feb-19	19-Feb-19				40%	Gable level Works have stalled and abandoned

14.	Construction of ICT Centre at Adum Bansa in the Mpohor Constituency	To improve access to ICT infrastructure	Adum Bansa	Proko Ghana Limited / Abbc Consult Limited	237,500.00	CODA	06-Feb-20	06-Feb-20				0%	Re-awarded
15.	Construction of ICT Centre at Manso in the Mpohor Constituency	To improve access to ICT infrastructure	Manso	Zimverosh Limited / Abbc Consult Limited	237,500.00	GOG / CODA	14-May-20	14-May-20				0%	Re-awarded
16.	Construction of 1no 2-Unit Kindergarten Block at Adanse D/A Primary School	To improve access to educational infrastructure	Adanse	Oseadeaye Ayebofo Limited / DWD	299,926.55	GETFund	10-Sep-20	10-Sep-20			-	40%	Lintel level Works on-going
17.	Remodelling and Expansion of Healthcare Facilities for Mpohor District Assembly	To improve access to health infrastructure	Mpohor	Vamed Nederland BV / City Plus / Kreoplan Architect Group		MoH/ Nederland Govt	13-Nov-20	13-Nov-20	21-Dec-21		-	80%	Painting & Decoration Works on-going
18.	Construction of Judicial Court Complex for Mpohor District Assembly	To provide office accommodation for judicial service	Mpohor	Saks Engineering Limited / Saberto / NKA Consult	1,601,629.38	MLGRD / DACF	13-Sep-20	13-Sep-20	21-Mar-21		-	90%	Painting and External works stalled
19.	Construction of 1No. Judicial Service Bungalow for Mpohor District Assembly	To provide residential accommodation for judicial service	Mpohor	First Sky Limited / Saberto / NKA Consult	863,562.70	MLGRD / DACF	13-Sep-20	13-Sep-20	21-Mar-21		-	100%	Practically completed
20.	Construction of Astro Turf football pitch	To ensure youth and sports development	Mpohor	Waste 360		GNPC Foundation		04-Nov-21			-	40%	on-going
21.	Construction of 60-Bed Facility District Hospital Complex for Mpohor District Assembly	To provide primary health care infrastructure	Mpohor	CRECG / Kings / Trafalka / ADK Consortium		Agenda 111 / GOG	01-Nov-21	14-Feb-22	04-Feb-23		-	12%	Substructure works on-going

Source: Works (MDA 2024)

Table 16. Total number of active projects

Development Dimension	Physical projects in the district						Total
	Roll over projects from previous years			Approved new projects introduced in the year			
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	
Economic Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social Development	8	9	7	2	0	2	28
Environment/Infrastructure/Human Settlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Governance/Corruption/Public Accountability	1	1	1	1	0	0	4
Emergency	1	0	1	1	0	1	4
ICME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	10	8	4	0	3	35

Source: Works (MDA 2024)

Table 17. Distribution of Physical projects among departments of the assemblies

Departments	No. of projects		Total	Collaborating MDA
	Rollover	New		
Environmental Health	6	1	7	MDA
Health Directorate	0	1	1	MDA/GHS
Security	1	2	3	MDA/GNFS/GPS
Education	1	0	1	MDA/GES
Works	0	2	2	MDA/WORKS
Administration	3	0	3	MDA/WORKS

Source: Works (MDA 2024)

Table 18. Project Age Analysis

Project Age	No. of Projects	Time Over runs (in years and months)	Cost overruns	Completion status		
				Average Completion Rate (%)	Highest (%)	Least (%)
Projects that are 20yrs but less than 24 years	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 are 7years but less than 8years	3	7 years	0	100%	100%	100%
Projects that are 6 years but less than 7 years	2	6 years	0	90%	100%	80%
Projects that are 5 years but less than 6 years	3	5 years	0	100%	100%	100%
Projects that are 4 years but less than 5 years	1	4 years	0	100%	100%	100%
Projects that are 3 years but less than 4 years	4	3 years	0	99%	100%	97%
Projects that are 2 years but less 3 years	1	2 years	0	80%	80%	80%
Projects that are 1 year but less than 2 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projects that are 0 years but less than 1yr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total projects	17					

Source: Works (MDA 2024)

Table 19. Logistics Analysis

Required	Required	Actual	Remarks
Computers	50	31	Non-functioning computers need to be repaired and new ones procured.
Printers	25	22	Only 5 printers in good shape.

Projectors	3	1	There's the need to procure at least 1 more projector for the Assembly.
Office Space	30	22	More office space need to be created to accommodate decentralised departments
Vehicle	10	5	Only 3 vehicles in good shape.

Source: Procurement (MDA 2024)

Table 20. Staff Strength

Departments	Requirements		Actual	% Covered	Training Required
	Minimum	Maximum	2024		
Coordinating Director	1	1	1	100%	Public Sector management
Central Administration	96	128	52	54.17%	Minutes and report writing
Finance	21	33	3	14.29%	Public Financial Management
Internal Audit	5	6	8	100%	Public Procurement and Contract Management
Health	71	113	52	73.24%	Records management
SWCD	10	11	3	33.3%	Conflict resolution and Peace building
Agriculture	43	72	10	23.26%	Genetic modification
Physical Planning	15	21	2	13.33%	Spatial Planning
Works	49	70	15	30.61%	Contract management
Statistics	3	3	2	66.67%	Data management and analysis
Education	34	47	26	76.47%	Records management and planning
Human Resource	3	4	2	66.67%	Performance management and staffing norms
MIS	4	4	2	50%	Data Administration
Total	355	513	178	50.14%	

Source: Human Resource (MDA 2024)

Table 21. Capacity Development

	Venue/Location				Facilitators	No. of beneficiaries
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Name or type of the Capacity Development		Purpose of the programme	Source of funding	Target group		Total	Male	Female
Minutes and report writing	Assembly Hall	To build staff capacity of minutes writing	IGF	All staff	Novman innovations	65	47	18
Performance Management systems	Assembly Hall	To enlighten all staff on performance management	IGF	All staff	Novman innovations	67	45	22
Contract management and risk assessment	Assembly Hall	To build capacity of participants on managing contracts	IGF	Works department	Novman innovations	15	15	0
Decentralization concept and sub-structures of the district assembly	Assembly Hall	To train newly elected assembly members on the decentralization concept of district assembly	IGF	Assembly Members	Novman innovations	14	12	2

Source: Human Resource (MDA 2024)

Table 22. Repair and Maintenance of Existing Infrastructure

Asset/ infrastructure	Location	Type of maintenance	Estimated Cost	Actual Release	Gap	Expenditure	Recommendation
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Rehabilitation of 6No. Mechanized Borehole Water within Mpohor District	Apraponsu, Wiredukrom, Adansi, Botodwina, Adum Dominase, Mpohor	Rehabilitation	34,929.00	34,929.00	3,492.90	31,436.10	There is the need to rehabilitate more boreholes in order to fulfil the district's goal of ensuring safe drinking water for all.
Rehabilitation of 7No. Manual Borehole Water within Mpohor District	Ayiem, Manso, Edaa, Sentiaw, Adansi	Rehabilitation	35,600.00	35,600.00	3,560.00	32,040.00	There is the need to rehabilitate more boreholes in order to fulfil the district's goal of ensuring safe drinking water for all.
Maintenance of final disposal site	Adum Bansa	Maintenance	32,000.00	-	32,000.00	-	Landfill site needs to be engineered

Source: Works (MDA 2024)

Table 23. CAPEX budget allocation and implementation for active projects

Multi-Year CAPEX throw forward			MTBF Envelope		Performance		Details on Capital Projects, 2024											
Total Medium-Term Plan Estimate (plan)	Annual Estimate	Annual Estimate	Annual ceilings		Approved/Released	Expenditure	Project											
							Code	Name	Age	Original Estimate cost	Revised cost	Expenditure to date	Outstanding balance	Completion status		Time overruns	Cost overruns	Land acquisition and resettlement
														%	Picture			
2022-2025	2025	2024	2025	2024	2024	2024												
18,412,000.00	2,428,917.75	2,313,255.50	2,550,363.64	2,428,917.75	2,896,783.75	2,569,558.20	3113110	Conversion of 1no. Hand Dug Well into Mechanised Water System at Mpohor Police Station	6yrs 8 months	16,506.00	-	14,934.00	1,572.00	100		6yrs 7 months 7 years	-	Land was freely given to the Assembly for the project
							3113110	Construction of 5no. Boreholes (Hand pump)	6 years 6 months	99,705.00	-	87,939.00	11,766.00	100.00		6 years 5 months	-	Land was freely given to the Assembly for the project
							3113110	Drilling and Mechanization of 1no. Borehole Water for Mpohor Health Centre	6 years 4 months	19,500.00	-	17,550.00	1,950.00	100		6 years 2 months	-	Land was freely given to the Assembly

							station master's office and accommodation, male and female cells, armoury, male and female washroom, mechanized borehole and landscaping at Ayiem.										No compensation was paid
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Source: Finance and Budget (MDA 2024)

Table 24. Capex Budget Performance

Estimate		Release	Expenditure	Variance		
Unconstrained (A)	Constrained (B)	C	(D)	(A-B)	(B-C)	C-D
6,630,000.00	2,896,783.75	1,700,000.00	2,569,558.20	3,733,216.25	1,196,783.75	(869,558.2)

Source: Finance Office and Budget (MDA 2024)

Table 25. Cumulative CAPEX throw forward and MTBF Envelope, 2025-2027

Item	Amount
Capex throw Forward	18,412,000.00
MTBF (Ceilings)	10,472,144.62
Variation	7,939,855.38

Source: Finance Office and Budget (MDA 2024)

Table 26. Amount of capital envelope spent on active projects

Sector	Capital envelope amount	Amount spent on rollover projects	Amount spent on new projects
Health	1,370,000.00	1,230,097.00	419,065.00
Environmental Health	556,000.00	390,450.00	72,056.00
Security	1,645,525.00	796,226.50	1,041,751.50
Education	1,000,000.00	1,697,173.54	0
Administration	1,100,000.00	1,039,135.95	0
Total	5,671,525.00	3,625,082.99	1,532,872.5

Source: Finance and Budget (MDA 2024)

Table 27. Estimated Cost and Cost overruns of Active Projects

Sector	Total Contract Sum	Revised Contract Sum	Cost overruns	Actual Payment	Outstanding Balance	% Work Done
Health	1,649,162	0	0	1,530,186.44	118,975.56	100%
Environmental Health	462,506.00	0	0	4318,749.4	143,756.6	100%
Security	1,577,198.48	0	0	1,363,073.88	214,124.6	100%
Education	1,697,173.5	0	0	N/A	N/A	80%
Administration	1,039,135.95	0	0	897,789.98	141,336.97	100%

Source: Finance and Budget (MDA 2024)

GALLERY



Construction of CHPs compound at Sentiaw



New Police Station at Ayiem



Fire Service Station at Mphor



Borehole at Sentiaw



Ongoing market construction at Mpohor



District court at Mpohor



Mpochor Public Library



Safety Net Subproject site with beneficiaries



Monitoring of ongoing market construction at Mpohor



Monitoring of ongoing market construction at Mpohor



Road Safety sensitization



NHIS Registration of students exercise



NHIS Registration of students exercise



Director of agric and district wiad officer visits a female crop farmer at mpohor operational area





Farm visit by extension officer during garden eggs harvesting at adum banso



Polluted water body resulting from illegal mining



Polluted water body resulting from illegal mining