

OFFICE OF THE HO WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

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OUR Ref: HWPDA-01/20/07

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POST OFFICE BOX 2
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DATE: 24 / 01 / 2025

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION
HEAD OFFICE
ACCRA

THRO:

THE HON. REGIONAL MINISTER
VOLTA REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL
HO

Dear Sir,

SUBMISSION OF 2024 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

I forward herewith, attached 2024 Annual Progress Report of Ho West District for your notice and further action.

Thank you.

DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR
(WISDOM KPORNGOR)

FOR: HON. DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Cc:

The Ministry of Local Government, Decentralization
and Rural Development

Accra

The Local Government Service
Head Office

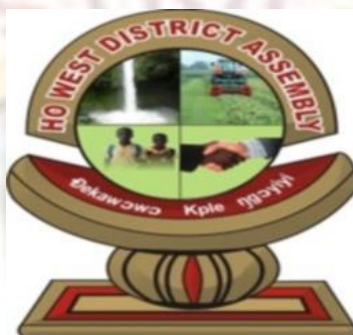
Accra

The Regional Economic Planning Officer
VRCC

Ho

All DPCU Members

OFFICE OF THE HO WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE PERIOD
1ST JANUARY – 31ST DECEMBER, 2024**

ON

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

PREPARED BY:

DISTRICT PLANNING & COORDINATING UNIT (DPCU)

JANUARY, 2025

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LIST OF ACRONYMS



AAP	-	Annual Action Plan
AEAs	-	Agric Extension Agents
APR	-	Annual Progress Report
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CBOs	-	Community Based Organizations
CHAG	-	Christian Health Association of Ghana
CHPS	-	Community Health Planning and Services
CNC	-	Centre for National Culture
CODA	-	Coastal Development Authority
COVID	-	Corona Virus Disease
CSC	-	Community Score Card
CSO	-	Civil Society Organization
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	-	District Assembly
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DACF-RFG	-	District Assembly Common Fund Responsive Factor Grant
DCD	-	District Coordinating Director
DCE	-	District Chief Executive
DFO	-	District Finance Officer
DMTDP	-	District Medium-Term Development Plan
DPCU	-	District Planning and Coordinating Unit
DPO	-	District Planning Officer
DSDP	-	Debt Swap Development Programme
DRIP	-	District Road Improvement Project
FSHS	-	Free Senior High School
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GASIP	-	Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme
GETFUND	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
GOG	-	Government of Ghana



The logo of the Ho West District Assembly is a large, stylized emblem in the background. It features a central shield with a map of Ghana, surrounded by a circular border containing the text 'HO WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY'. The shield is supported by two pillars, and there is a banner at the bottom.

GPSNP	-	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project
GSFP	-	Ghana School Feeding Programme
HIV	-	Human Immune Virus
HWDA	-	Ho West District Assembly
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
IGF	-	Internally Generated Fund
IPEP	-	Infrastructure Poverty Eradication Programme
LEAP	-	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LED	-	Local Economic Development
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAG	-	Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana
MMDAs	-	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MoFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MP	-	Member of Parliament
NADMO	-	National Disaster Management Organization
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIS	-	National Health Insurance Scheme
PERD	-	Planting for Export and Rural Development
PFJ	-	Planting for Food and Jobs
PM&E	-	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PWDs	-	Persons Living with Disabilities
RFJ	-	Rearing for Food and Jobs
RIAP	-	Revenue Improvement Action Plan
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
WASSCE	-	West African Secondary School Certificate Examination
WSIP	-	Water Supply Improvement Project

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ho West District Assembly in fulfillment of its mandate as spelt out in the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016 (L.I. 2232) and the planning guidelines from the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) prepared the 2022-2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) based on the National Policy Framework “An Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All.” Out of the plan were phased out Annual Action Plans for 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025 for effective implementation.

This report covers the progress made in the implementation of activities for the period 1st January to 31st December, 2024. The Assembly during the period embarked on monitoring and evaluation of the activities using a set of performance indicators to track the progress and outcome of implementation of the 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan and 2024 Annual Action Plan with Assembly Members, Heads of Departments/Institutions/Agencies, Chiefs, Community Members, Civil Society Organizations, and some other key stakeholders. The main objective of the M&E for the stated period was to monitor and evaluate the performance of the Medium-Term Development Plan/2024 Annual Action Plan and the district in general.

The 2024 AAP contained 82 interventions out of which 62 (75.61%) were completed, 13 (15.85%) were ongoing and 7 (8.54%) were yet to start. There were no abandoned programmes/projects in the quarter under review. In terms of the overall DMTDP 2022-2025 implementation, a total of 332 interventions were earmarked for implementation with a proportion of 91.46% and 70.48% of the 2024 AAP and DMTDP 2022-2025 interventions implemented respectively. 29.52% of the activities in MTDP is yet to be implemented. The total budgeted revenue from all sources for the year 2024 was revised upwards from GH¢13,215,206.00 to GH¢17,802,009.91 during the mid-year review hence, GH¢4,450,502.48 was expected every quarter of 2024. As of 31st December, 2024, GH¢12,107,034.13 was received out of the budgeted amount and disbursed respectively.

With respect to the indicator levels, the district witnessed improvement despite challenges such as poor road network, late release of funds and logistical constraints during the year under review. The indicator performance across health, education, water & sanitation, and governance all saw various levels of improvements which contributed to productivity, and general well-being of the people.

The report is organized into three chapters and presents details of the implementation of the Medium-Term Plan and the 2024 Annual Action Plan as of 31st December 2024. Chapter one covers the general introduction of the report while chapter two consists of the reports on Monitoring and Evaluation activities that were undertaken. Chapter three (3) focuses on key issues addressed, those yet to be addressed and recommendations made by the Assembly towards the improvement of Monitoring and Evaluation of programmes and projects.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Legislative Instrument (L.I) 2083 of 2012 established the Ho West District Assembly. Pursuant to the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936, Section 12 The subsections 2 and 3, it is obligated to oversee the broader development of its jurisdiction and must carry out deliberative, legislative, and executive functions. The Assembly's mission is to promote effective and efficient resource mobilization, the use of human and material resources to improve the quality of life for its population, and good governance for integrated, sustainable, and comprehensive development. It aims to promote itself as a premier investment destination for rapid development.

Following the policy guidelines "An Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for all," the Ho West District Assembly developed the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2022–2025) to be implemented over the course of four years. The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) Regulation 2016 (L.I. 2232) and the Local Governance Act 2016 (Act 936) provided guidance to accomplish this. To ensure proper implementation, the DMTDP's interventions are implemented into Annual Action Plans in 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025.

Through a series of M&E activities, the Assembly collaborated with Assembly members, heads of various departments, units, and agencies, traditional authorities, community members, CSOs, and other pertinent stakeholders to monitor the success of interventions in the 2024 AAP and the attainment of predetermined targets and objectives. The DMTDP for the year 2022–2025 seeks to "Enhance Living Standards of the People through Improved Access to Basic Social Services, Infrastructure and Creation of Encouraging Environment for Job Creation and Economic Growth". Therefore, in order to carry out the DMTDP, the Assembly needs to put up a comprehensive report that it may submit quarterly and annually to the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

As a result, this report provides an overview of the accomplishments of the DMTDP's implementation, the goal of M&E for the specified time frame, the challenges faced throughout the program's implementation, including M&E barriers, and the processes involved. The findings and issues encountered during the Medium-Term Development Plan's implementation are thus presented in this report, with a particular emphasis on the 2024 Monitoring and Evaluation exercises conducted by the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) and

other significant stakeholders of the various interventions designated for implementation in the 2024 AAP/Medium-Term Development Plan.

1.2 Summary of Achievement of the Implementation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2022-2025)

The Ho West District Assembly's DMTDP 2022–2025 is being implemented, and this reporting period is when it starts. This part examines the advancements made in the execution of the interventions included in the DMTDP 2022–2025 and the 2024 AAP, considering the achievement of the established indicators as the foundation for evaluation.

This section's analysis of the suggested interventions was divided into four categories: the percentage of "completed" interventions (programs or projects that were started and finished); the percentage of "ongoing" interventions (programs or projects that were started but not yet finished); the percentage of "abandoned" interventions (programs or projects that were started but had been ignored); and the percentage of "yet to start" interventions (i.e., programs/projects not implemented at all).

The 2024 AAP contained 82 interventions out of which 62 (75.61%) were completed, 13 (15.85%) were ongoing and 7 (8.54%) were yet to start. There were no abandoned programmes/projects in the year under review. In terms of the overall DMTDP 2022-2025 implementation, a total of 332 interventions were earmarked for implementation with a proportion of 91.46% and 70.48% of the 2024 AAP and DMTDP 2022-2025 interventions implemented respectively. 29.52% of the activities in MTDP is yet to be implemented.

Table 1 gives a summary of the proportion of MTDP 2022-2025 implemented.

Table 1: Proportion of MTDP 2022-2025 Implemented

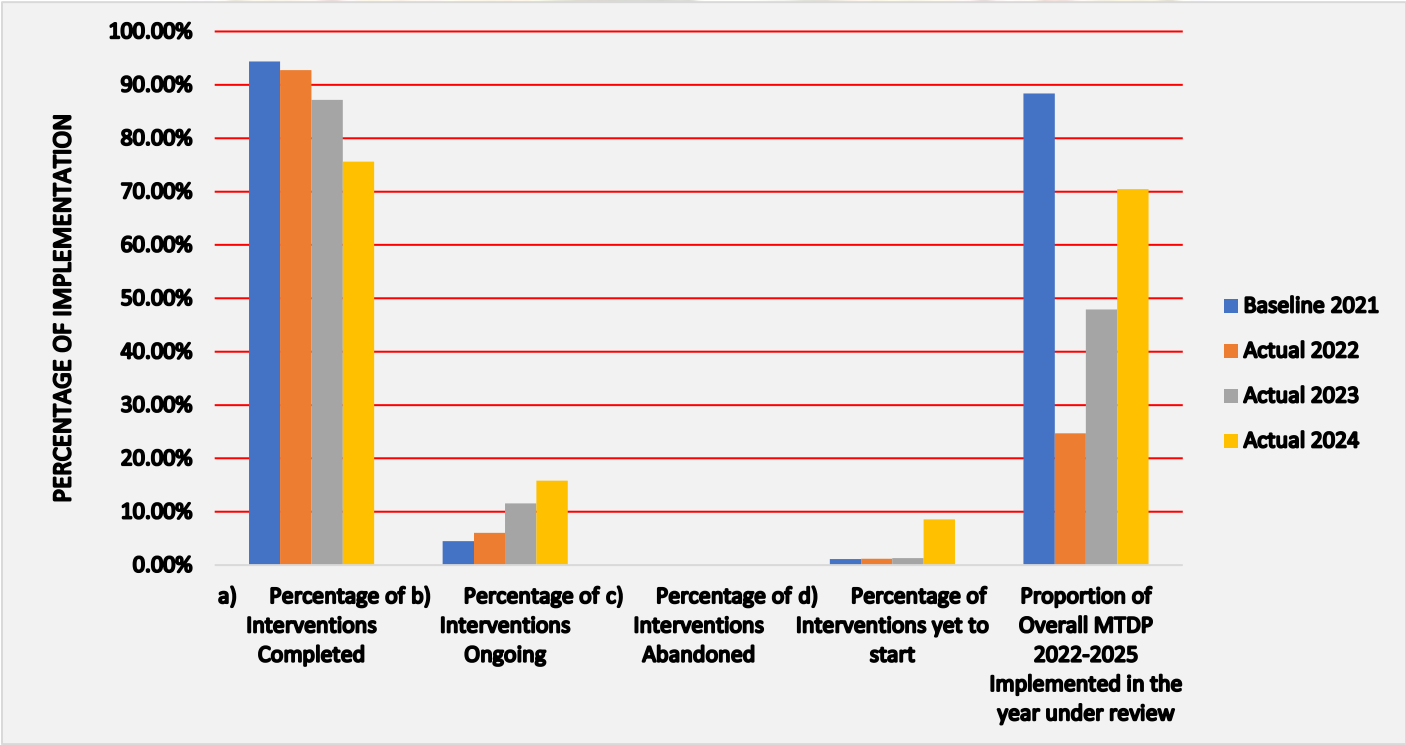
Indicators	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Target 2024	Actual 2024
Proportion of Annual Action Plan (AAP) Implemented	98.88%	98.80%	98.72%	100%	91.46%
a) Percentage of Interventions Completed	94.38%	92.77%	87.18%	100%	75.61%
b) Percentage of Interventions Ongoing	4.49%	6.02%	11.54%	0.00%	15.85%
c) Percentage of Interventions Abandoned	0.0%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
d) Percentage of Interventions yet to start	1.12%	1.20%	1.28%	0.00%	8.54%
Proportion of Overall MTDP 2022-2025 Implemented in the year under review	88.4%	24.70%	47.89%	72.59%	70.48%

Source: DPCU - HWDA, 2024

The level of program/project implementation as of the year ending in 2024 is displayed in the above table. It is evident that the Assembly is on course in achieving the potential 100% target for the implementation of the MTDP overall. This is due in part to the important stakeholders working together well to set goals and take

part in monitoring and evaluation activities for the programs and projects that are being carried out. It is crucial to emphasize that, despite this performance, the Assembly will not give up on its goals. Rather, it will be more proactive, find new and creative ways to mobilize resources, and keep talking to the right people to help implement the interventions outlined in the DMTDP 2022–2025. The implementation state of 2024 is further compared with the base year of 2021 and actuals of 2022 and 2023 in **Figure 1**.

Figure 1: Comparing Implementation Status of Annual Action Plans (2021 Base year, 2022, 2023 and 2024)



Source: DPCU - HWDA, 2024

In the year under review, the percentage of fully completed projects was 75.61% which is a further decline to the 87.18% obtained in 2023. Similarly, 2024 recorded 15.85% while 2023 recorded 11.54% under ongoing projects. Regarding yet to start projects, there was a hike in percentage for 2024 (8.54%) as compared to that of 2023 (1.28%) and this was mainly due to the mid-year review that saw the introduction of the District Road Improvement Programme (DRIP), Member of Parliaments Projects as well as IGF Projects all of which were yet to start as of the time of reporting. In both years, there were no abandoned projects. The year's performance was due to increase in ongoing projects that were rolled over to 2024 as well as the introduction of other projects during review mentioned earlier. Therefore, it is crucial that the Assembly pay close attention to making sure that projects that were carried over are completed in the subsequent year.

However, it is important to note that the Assembly could have performed better by hitting its goals if the funds required to carry out its operations particularly the DACF projects had been released on schedule to allow suppliers and contractors to fulfil their duties and finish projects within the deadlines assigned to them.

One of the successes noted was the efficient collaboration with certain government, private, and non-profit organizations operating in different areas like tourism, vulnerable groups, climate change, etc. These organizations greatly contributed to the implementation of both physical and non-physical interventions, despite the global and local challenges encountered that affected the implementation of activities in diverse ways. For example, the partnership assisted the Assembly in rehabilitation of water system at Kpedze Anoe through **GROWTH AIDE GHANA** as well as increase in community engagements with **GLOWA** in selected communities across the district.

The activities carried out under the various development dimensions are detailed in **Table 2**. There were more interventions in the 2024 AAP than in the 2023 AAP. This was ascribed to the introduction of Government flagship projects such as DRIP and MPs Interventions as well as a few ongoing and yet to start projects that had to be rolled over to 2024.

Table 2: Details of Annual Action Plan (AAP) Implementation Under Development Dimension

S/N	Development Dimension	2021		2022		2023		2024	
		Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec
1	Economic development	20	20	15	15	14	14	13	12
2	Social development	29	29	31	31	28	27	26	26
3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	19	18	15	14	15	15	20	16
4	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	14	14	18	18	17	17	19	17
5	Emergency Planning and Preparedness	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
6	Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Total	89	88	83	82	78	77	82	75

Source: DPCU - HWDA, 2024

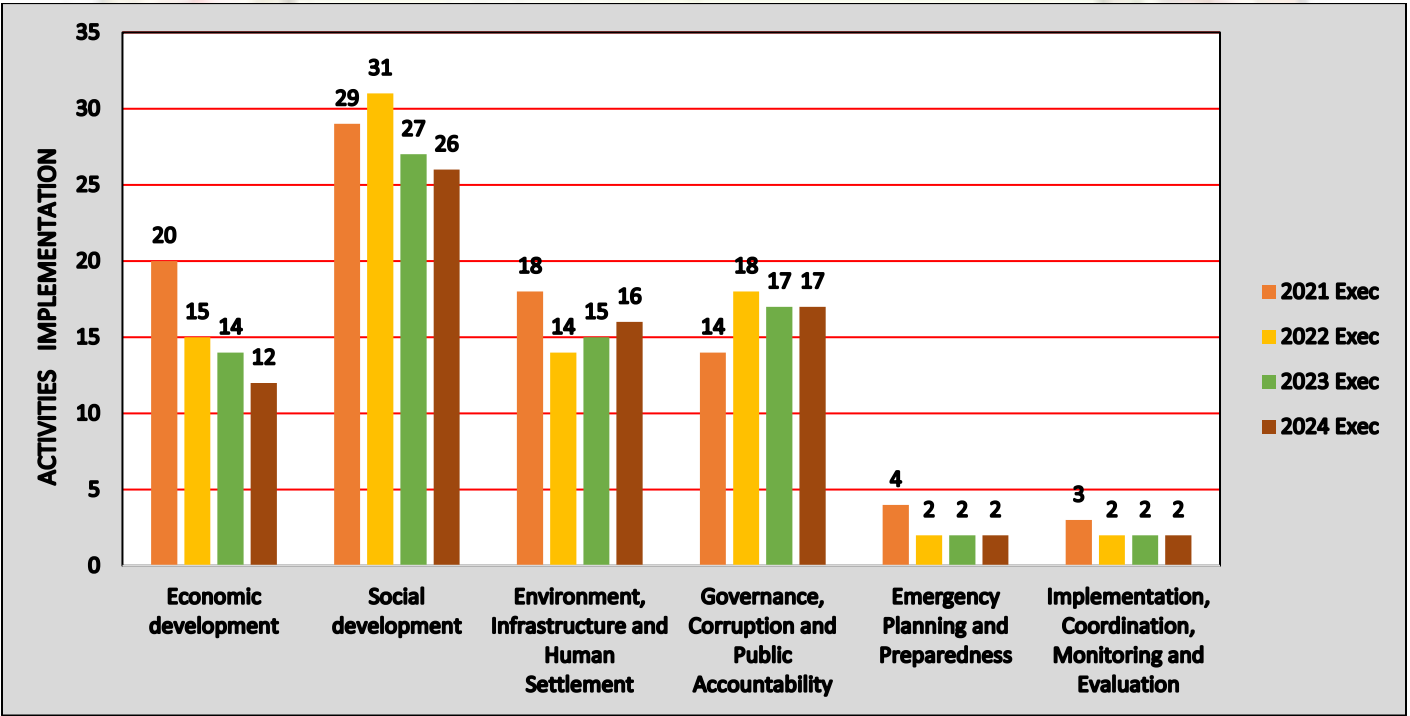
The Assembly considered the six (6) development dimensions within the Agenda for Jobs II policy framework, as shown in the above table. Numerous interventions were done under each of the aspects to attain the intended effect.

Compared to all 14 completed in 2023, the Economic Development Dimension saw the completion of 12 out of 13 planned activities in 2024. In contrast to 27 activities out of 28 planned for 2023, the Social Development Dimension recorded the maximum number of planned activities at 26, of which all 26 were completed. 16 of

the 20 planned activities under the Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement Dimension were carried out in 2024, compared to all 15 scheduled activities completed in 2023. 17 out 19 planned activities for the Governance, Corruption, and Public Accountability Dimensions for 2024 were carried against all 17 completed in 2023. All scheduled actions for the years 2024, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively, under the categories of Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation, as well as Emergency Planning and Preparedness, were carried out in full. This implies that 75 out of 82 activities were completed in 2024, and 77 out of 78 activities were completed in 2023. Additionally, the seven (7) activities difference was carried over to 2025.

The performance of the planned and executed activities of the actuals of 2023 and the year under review, classified under the development dimensions, are further compared in **Figure 2**. In terms of comparison, both years' performances across the many parameters were noteworthy.

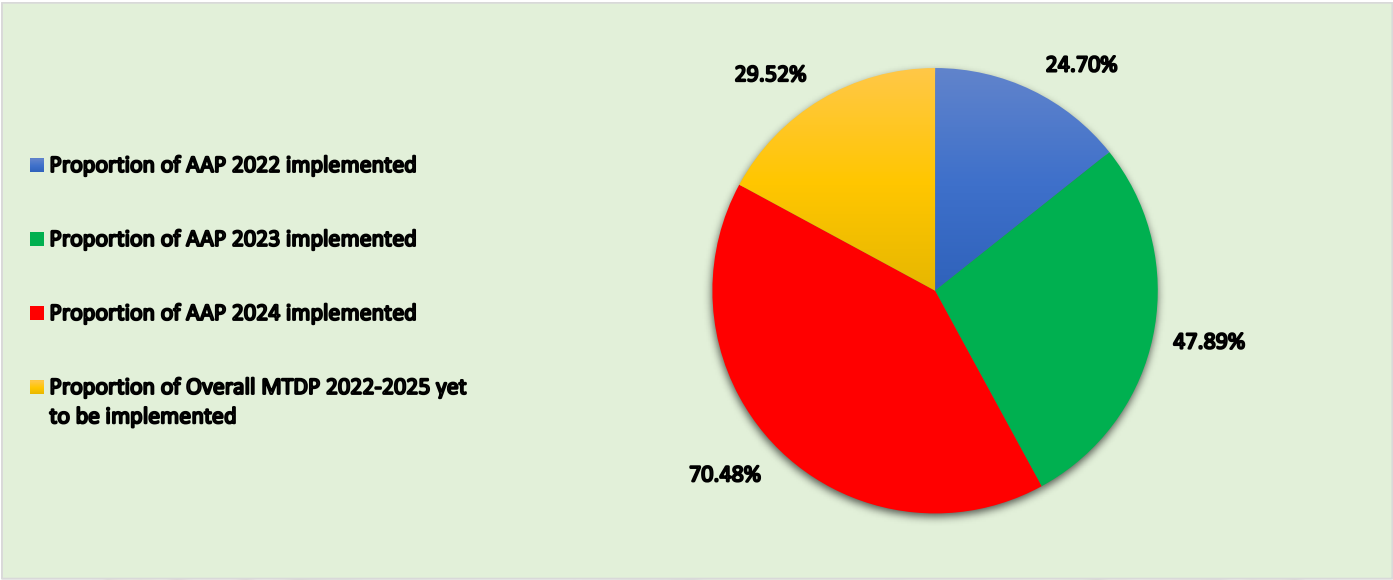
Figure 2: Comparing Performances of Annual Action Plans Implementation (2021 Base Year, 2022, 2023 and 2024) Under Development Dimension



Source: DPCU - HWDA, 2024

Figure 3 also depict the proportion of overall achievement during the first, second and third years of the DMTDP implementation. So far, 82 activities within 2022, 77 in 2023 and 75 in 2024 out of the total 340 activities captured in the 2022-2025 DMTDP have been implemented. This gives a proportion of 70.48% (of activities implemented with approximately 29.52% proportion yet to be implemented for the rest of the period.

Figure 3: Proportion of the Overall DMTDP Implemented



Source: DPCU - HWDA, 2024

It is noteworthy to mention that the Tourism, Cultural, and Creative Arts sectors, in addition to Agriculture and Trade, contributed to the accomplishments of the Assembly under the Economic Development Dimension. To a certain degree, the dimension made a significant contribution to the production of jobs, revenue, and food security. The Department of Agriculture conducted number of trainings and sensitization campaigns, including demonstrations of crop planting, animal rearing, and the manufacture and use of organic fertilizer, to ensure that farmers of both crops and livestock adopted resilient agricultural techniques. These actions were taken to help achieve SDGs 2 and 8. More specifically, achieving SDGs 11 and 15 will also be aided by the growth of two tourism potentials, the promotion of the district's cultural heritage, and other actions taken to preserve and rebuild the ecosystem to stop the loss of biodiversity.

Social Development initiatives also made a significant contribution to the district's goal of guaranteeing better access to fundamental social services at all levels. Positive outcomes have included making universal health care simple and accessible, improving inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in, high-quality education, and attending to the needs of the district's most vulnerable populations. This will help achieve the SDGs 3, 4, and 5 to some extent.

Number of initiatives were put into place in the fields of environment, infrastructure, and human settlement with the goal of preserving the environment and lessening the effects of climate change. Additionally, infrastructure projects were carried out with the goal of resolving the shortage of staff housing and enhancing the road system through the introduction and implementation of the District Road Improvement Programme

(DRIP) where Government made provision of Earth moving Equipment such Grader, Roller, Backhoe, Water Tanker and Tipper truck among others. Additionally, this contribution will focus on achieving SDGs 11 and 13.

Furthermore, the Governance, Corruption, and Public Accountability dimension witnessed the execution of initiatives such as Town Hall meetings, Community engagements, statutory/ad hoc committee meetings, and sensitization campaigns to guarantee inclusiveness and participation in decision-making, as well as to foster good governance, accountability, and transparency, all of which will contribute to the achievement of SDG 16.

Under the Disaster Planning and Preparedness Dimension, the Assembly, working with the Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) and the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO), also carried out initiatives to enhance efficient and high-quality disaster response in the district. The Assembly, in collaboration with NADMO, arranged educational events every quarter to inform the public about how to avoid rainstorms, bushfires, and flooding. To give the public the information and abilities to manage and put out fires in homes, cars, and institutions, the GNFS also held other trainings and sensitization campaigns to reduce the risks associated with fires incidences. The SDG 11 goal of drastically lowering the number of fatalities and victims of catastrophes will be achieved in part by these initiatives.

Finally, the Assembly believed that synergy with different departments/Units/Agencies/CSOs and other relevant stakeholders, such as Traditional Authorities, Assembly/Unit Committee and Community members, was crucial to the execution of its activities under the dimension of Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation. In addition to helping to make decisions that would enhance the performance and sustainability of programs and projects that were carried out, M&E activities gave stakeholders a better understanding of their roles and responsibilities in local governance and helped to enhance domestic resource mobilization in support of SDGs 7, 16, and 17.

1.3 Purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation for the Year 2024

Monitoring and Evaluation is essential to providing the data and information required to inform and demonstrate the degree of progress made towards the accomplishment of programs/projects objectives as stated in the 2024 Annual Action Plan. It is crucial to note that the Ho West District Assembly paid attention to the core and district specific indicators. The monitoring and evaluation activity covered in this section aims to achieve the following objectives.

- i. To determine the degree to which the DMTDP objectives were fulfilled.

- ii. To recognize successes and obstacles to guide programs/projects planning to produce better results.
- iii. To offer improved ways for the public, government, development partners, community project management teams, and district authorities to draw lessons from the past.
- iv. To improve the district's resource allocation and service delivery.
- v. To provide the National Development Planning Commission, the Regional Coordination Council, and other relevant agencies with pertinent information to aid in their decision-making.
- vi. To ensure that initiatives are carried out in accordance with the "Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all.

The report incorporates the analysis and conclusions, reviews, and formulates evidence-based policies and decisions, and identifies successful programs so that initiatives to address them can be leveraged.

1.4 Processes involved and Difficulties Encountered

• Processes Involved in the M&E

DPCU meetings were held prior to Monitoring and Evaluation exercises to discuss and decide on the data collection instruments/checklist and anticipated results of the M&E. The following individuals were assembled as a working team to oversee the M&E operations and reporting:

- i. The Hon. District Chief Executive
- ii. The District Coordinating Director
- iii. The District Development Planning Officer
- iv. The District Budget Analyst
- v. The District Engineer
- vi. The District Director of Ghana Health Services
- vii. The District Director of Ghana Education Service
- viii. The District Director of Agricultural
- ix. Rep. of Traditional Authorities
- x. Rep. of Civil Society Organization
- xi. Chairpersons for Development Planning and Works Sub-committees.
- xii. Other Hon. Assembly Members/Unit Committee Members.

These key stakeholders visited the project sites and collected relevant data to assess the progress of programs/projects implementation against planned targets.

a) Data Collection and Collation

Following that, the DPCU started conducting quarterly monitoring visits to all project/programme sites to gather the necessary information regarding the state of execution of projects and programs that were allocated for the full year. To improve sector engagement at all levels, the Monitoring team implemented two levels of monitoring. The first level was sector-specific, with sector Departments overseeing their programs and projects. When an intervention has a cross-cutting nature, joint monitoring by two or more departments working together is necessary. The second level of monitoring was undertaken by the DPCU on the overall District development programs, projects, and activities. To keep the District Chief Executive informed of developmental concerns and advancements, a debriefing on the results of the exercises was conducted if he was unable to join the monitoring team.

b) Monitoring of Project by Sub-Committees

In addition to monitoring the physical project implementation through quarterly site visits, the monitoring team collaborated with the Assembly's Development Planning and Works Sub-committee to engage with beneficiary communities and other pertinent stakeholders through meetings, phone calls, and other means. A draft report was created by carefully incorporating the observations from these visits.

c) Data Validation and Review Meetings

To verify the data submitted for the creation of the 2024 Annual Progress Report, the Assembly through the DPCU conducted data validation and review meetings with heads of departments/units, as well as representatives from non-decentralized agencies and other sub-vented departments. The final draft of the 2024 APR considered suggestions made at the meeting.

d) Town Hall and Stakeholder Consultative Meetings

Town Hall/Stakeholder Consultative Meetings were also arranged by the Assembly, to which many development partners and stakeholders were invited. Presenting the draft 2024 APR to the stakeholders and getting their input on the report was the aim of the meeting. The final version of the report considered the input from the meeting.

• The Difficulties/Challenges Encountered

The following limitations were encountered in carrying out the Monitoring and Evaluation exercise as well as implementing the 2024 Annual Action Plan:

- i. Delayed in projects execution.
- ii. Inadequate logistical support and budgetary allocation for monitoring and evaluation.

- iii. Inadequate funding for projects results in undue delay in payment to contractors to execute projects on schedule.
- iv. Inadequate capacity of District Planning and Coordinating Members in conducting evaluation
- v. Poor internal generation of funds to execute projects.
- vi. Difficulty in evaluating non-physical projects.
- vii. Poor road network posing difficulty in reaching other communities.
- viii. Change in community priorities was also identified as a challenge militating against the smooth implementation of the planned activities.
- ix. In most cases the formats and the units of measurement used by the departments for submission of the same information are different. To address this, new estimations had to be done so that the right figures could be submitted.
- x. Delay in submission of relevant reports by some Departments/Agencies



CHAPTER TWO

MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT

2.1 Introduction

This section provides an overview of the Program and project status for 2024, as well as updates on the Assembly's financing sources and disbursements. It also gives an update on metrics and targets, critical development and poverty issues, and the participatory M&E methodologies used and their outcomes.

2.2 Programmes/Projects Status for the Year 2024

- **Programmes Register**

The Programme Register of the Assembly in the year 2024 contained a total of 67 activities. Out of this, 57 of the activities were completed, 6 were ongoing while 4 activities were yet to start. The activities were implemented under specific funding sources including DACF, GOG, IGF while some were supported with donor funding (i.e., MAG and GPSNP). The programmes were also grouped under the six (6) development dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs II policy framework. Most of the programmes were completed within a few days of their inception while others continued up to the end of the year. **Table 3** details the Assembly's programme register for 2024. The register contains the name of the program development dimension, the program location, the funding sources, expenditures made to date, outstanding balance, the start and expected completion dates, percentage of completion, pictures, and remarks.

- **Projects Register**



The Project Register on the other hand constitutes a total of 15 physical projects during the year under review. Out of this, 7 were fully completed whereas 5 were ongoing with 3 to start. Again, 5 of the projects were funded by DACF, 3 were DACF-RFG funded, 1 was funded under IGF/DACF whereas 2 were donor (GPSNP) funded. The member of parliament funded 1 project which was yet to start at the time of this report while 3 of the projects were funded through DDF. The DACF-RFG funded projects were rolled over from the previous year (2023) of which the duration of retentions were settled in 2024 while the other is still ongoing. The five DACF funded projects are also ongoing although delayed due to the hike in prices of materials which has called for review of contract sums. It is therefore recommended that the Management of the Assembly expedite actions- on the review of the various contract sums to enable their completion when funds are released.

The Project Register as indicated in **Table 4** also present the Project description, Project location, Contractor, Contract sum, Start and Expected completion dates, Expenditure to date, Outstanding balance, Funding source, Progress status (%), Pictures, Strategies to improve their completion, how citizens where involve, and Remarks.









2.2.1 Programme Register for the Year, 2024




Table 3: Update of Programme Register for the Year 2024










S/N	Programme Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Amount Involved Sum Gh¢	Source of Funding	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Outstanding Balance (Gh¢)	Implementation Status		Remarks
									(%)	Pictures (If any)	
1	Assist 40 PWDs to engage in income generating activities	Economic Devt.	50,000.00	DACF	3-01-2024	31-12-2024	50,000.00	0.00	100		Completed 46 PWDs were supported
2	Support for MSMEs promotion/dev't	Economic Devt.	20,000.00	DACF	3-01-2024	29-12-2024	10,000.00	10,000.00	50		Ongoing
3	Train Women/Youth/Gender Groups in (Oil Palm Processing, Mushroom, etc) and support them with Startup Capitals/Kits to venture into enterprise activities	Economic Devt.	220,000.00	DACF/ DON	3-01-2024	26-09-2024	220,000.00	0.00	70		Ongoing






S/N	Programme Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Amount Involved Sum Gh¢	Source of Funding	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status		Remarks
									(%)	Pictures (If Any)	
4	Support to Traditional councils, festivals, Culture/NAFAC/Volta Fair Activities and devt of Tourism potentials	Economic Devt.	30,000.00	DACF	3-01-2024	27-12-2024	30,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
5	Establish demonstrations on use of treated urine in organic farming	Economic Dev.	5,000.00	DACF	3-01-2024	28-06-2024	5,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
6	Support for Gov't flagship prog. (PFJ, PERD, RFJ, 1D1F, 1V1D)	Economic Dev.	100,000.00	DACF/ DONOR	3-01-2024	27-12-2024	100,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
7	Support for Agric Extension Agents (AEAs)/ FBOs	Economic Dev.	8,000.00	DACF/ DONOR	3-01-2024	31-12-2024	8,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
8	Rehabilitation / Maintenance of a 55ha degraded communal land using oil palm, Coconut, Cashew and Citrus seedlings in 9 selected communities	Economic Dev.	500,000.00	DONOR	3-01-2024	27-12-2024	375,000.00	125,000.00	75		Ongoing







S/N	Programme Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Amount Involved Sum Gh¢	Source of Funding	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status		Remarks
									(%)	Pictures (If Any)	
9	Supply of tools and materials for implementation of CCMI projects at Tsito	Economic Dev.	180,845.00	DONOR	01-07-2024	31-12-2024	0.00	180,845.00	0		Yet to start
10	Sensitize 20 poultry farmers on prevention of poultry against notable diseases in 4 Zones Districtwide	Economic Dev.	3,000.00	DACF/ DON	3-04-2024	31-09-2024	3,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
11	Embark on pest and disease surveillance in rice, maize and tree crop growing in 17 operational areas	Economic Dev.	2,000.00	DACF	3-01-2024	27-12-2024	2,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
12	Facilitate/sensitize 100 poultry/livestock farmers access to vaccine, drugs, and feed in the district	Economic Dev.	4,200.00	DACF/ DON	3-01-2024	27-12-2024	4,200.00	0.00	100		Completed



S/N	Programme Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Amount Involved Sum Gh¢	Source of Funding	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status		Remarks
									(%)	Pictures (If Any)	
13	Support for the establishment of Tree Crop nursery seedlings for plantation at Dzolokpuita	Economic Dev.	180,000.00	DACF/DONOR	1-01-2024	31-12-2024	90,000.00	90,000.00	50		Ongoing
14	Support for STMIE Programme	Social Dev.	10,000.00	GOG	3-01-2024	27-12-2024	10,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
15	Organize/Support Mock Exams for BECE candidates	Social Dev.	40,000.00	DACF/GO G/DON.	1-04-2024	29-06-2024	40,00.00	0.00	100		Completed
16	Support the implementation of DCE's Self-Learning initiative for Basic/SHS level students in the district	Social Dev	10,000.00	DACF	3-01-2024	29-12-2024	10,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
17	Provide scholarships and educational support for 30 brilliant but needy children	Social Dev	150,000.00	DACF	3-01-2024	31-12-2024	89,000.00	0.00	100		Completed 44 needy but brilliant students have been supported






S/N	Programme Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Amount Involved Sum Gh¢	Source of Funding	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status		Remarks
									(%)	Pictures (If Any)	
18	Organize Annual Education Sector Review	Social Dev	20,000.00	GOG	01-01-2024	29-12-2024	0.00	20,000.00	0		Completed
19	Organize My First Day at School	Social Dev	15,000.00	GOG	3-01-2024	29-03-2024	15,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
20	Undertake/Support HIV/AIDS, COVID-19, Malaria Prevention and Nutrition activities	Social Dev	41,084.00	DACF	01-01-2024	31-12-2024	41,084.00	0.00	100		Completed
21	Conduct integrated disease surveillance and response and quarterly technical monitoring visits to health centers in the district	Social Dev	10,000.00	DACF	3-01-2024	27-12-2024	10,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
22	Organize Health Review meeting	Social Dev	10,000.00	DACF	2-10-2024	29-12-2024	0.00	10,000.00	0		Completed



S/N	Programme Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Amount Involved Sum Gh¢	Source of Funding	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status		Remarks
									(%)	Pictures (If Any)	
23	Support for the implementation of LEAP programme	Social Dev	1,500.00	DACF	3-01-2024	31-12-2024	1,500.00	0.00	100	 	Completed
24	Undertake 4 Child Protection and Promotion interventions	Social Dev	5,000.00	DACF	3-01-2024	27-12-2024	5,000.00	0.00	100	 	Completed
25	Carry out 4 Community Mobilization Programmes	Social Dev	10,000.00	DACF	1-01-2024	31-12-2024	10,000.00	0.00	100	 	Completed
26	Undertake 2 Gender-based violence and Gender Mainstreaming interventions in Communities	Social Dev	7,000.00	DACF	3-01-2024	30-12-2024	7000.00	00.00	100	 	Completed
27	Update data on vulnerable groups (i.e., PWDs, LEAP, Children, etc.)	Social Dev	5,000.00	DACF	1-01-2024	31-12-2024	5,000.00	0.00	100		Completed




S/N	Programme Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Amount Involved Sum Gh¢	Source of Funding	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status		Remarks
									(%)	Pictures (If Any)	
28	Conduct routine Premises inspection and community hygiene education in 10 communities	Social Dev.	6,000.00	IGF	3-01-2024	30-12-2024	6,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
29	Carryout market sanitation activities and monthly clean-up exercise	Social Dev.	15,000.00	IGF	1-01-2024	27-12-2024	15,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
30	Organize Quarterly School Health and Hygiene Education on sanitation related issues in 20 Schools	Social Dev.	4,000.00	IGF	3-01-2024	29-12-2024	4,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
31	Undertake Fumigation/ Disinfestation activities	Social Dev.	20,000.00	DACF	3-01-2024	31-12-2024	20,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
32	Update DESSAP	Social Dev.	10,000.00	IGF/ DACF	3-01-2024	31-03-2024	10,000.00	10,000.00	100		Completed
33	Control stray animals in the district	Social Dev.	5,000.00	IGF	3-01-2024	30-12-2024	5,000.00	0.00	100		Completed



S/N	Programme Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Amount Involved Sum Gh¢	Source of Funding	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status		Remarks
									(%)	Pictures (If Any)	
34	Organize, educate, and facilitate screening of food and drink vendors	Social Dev.	2,000.00	IGF	3-01-2024	31-03-2024	2,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
35	Supply of sanitary materials/tools	Social Dev.	50,000.00	IGF/ DACF	3-01-2024	31-03-2024	50,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
36	Support for Mgt of Solid/Liquid	Social Dev.	30,000.00	DACF	3-01-2024	30-12-2024	30,000.00	0.00	100	 	Completed
37	Rehabilitation/ Mechanization of 5-Boreholes in selected communities	Social Dev	255,099.54	DDF	3/01/2024	31/12/2024	127,549.77	127,549.77	50		Ongoing (10 boreholes drilled awaiting mechanization)
38	Undertake two (2) road safety education in selected communities	Environmental, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	20,000.00	DACF	3-01-2024	31-12-2024	20,000.00	0.00	100		Completed

S/N	Programme Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Amount Involved Sum Gh¢	Source of Funding	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status		Remarks
									(%)	Pictures (If Any)	
39	Undertake Street Naming/Property Addressing Activities and Installation/Replacement of Synergies	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	28,500.00	IGF/ DACF	1-01-2024	31-12-2023	7,125.00	21,375.00	25		Ongoing
40	Acquisition of Aerial photos and digitization for 25 communities	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	18,500.00	IGF	1-07-2024	31-12-2024	0.00	18,500.00	0		Yet to start
41	Undertake Development Control activities/educational campaign on spatial orderly development in 30 communities	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	10,000.00	IGF	1-01-2024	30-12-2024	10,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
42	Supply of 10,000 seedlings to support Green Ghana Initiative	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	50,000.00	DACF	1-04-2024	30-06-2024	0.00	50,000.00	100		Completed (2000 seedlings of Coconuts, teak, mahogany etc. were distributed for planting)

S/N	Programme Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Amount Involved Sum Gh¢	Source of Funding	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status		Remarks
									(%)	Pictures (If Any)	
43	Undertake Climate Change Adaptation Sensitization including planting of trees	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	7,000.00	IGF/ DACF	3-01-2024	29-12-2024	7,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
44	Landscaping of Assembly premises at Dzolokputa	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	80,000.00	HWDA	3/04/2024	29/12/2024	80,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
45	Support for Rainstorm/ Windstorm, Bush/Domestic Fire Prevention activities	Emergency Planning and Preparedness	4,000.00	GOG/ DACF	3-01-2024	30-12-2024	4,000.00	0.00	100	 	Completed
46	Supply of Relief Items to Disaster Victims	Emergency Planning and Preparedness	40,000.00	DACF	1-01-2024	31-12-2024	40,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
47	Documentation and Compensation of Assembly Lands/Valuation of Properties	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	100,000.00	DACF	3-01-2024	31-12-2024	50,000.00	50,000.00	50		Ongoing
48	Compensation of Employees	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	2,740,232.00	IGF/ GOG	1-01-2024	31-12-2024	2,740,232.00	0.00	100		Completed

S/N	Programme Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Amount Involved Sum Gh¢	Source of Funding	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status		Remarks
									(%)	Pictures (If Any)	
49	Support VRCC/NALAG/ NACAP Activities	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	50,000.00	DACF	3-01-2024	30-12-2024	50,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
50	Support for Security/Conflict resolution	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	70,000.00	DACF	3-01-2024	31-12-2024	70,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
51	Organize Statutory meetings (DPCU, Budget Committee, Sub-Committees, Spatial Planning and Technical Sub Committees, GA, Town Hall Meetings, DCE Community Engagements, etc)	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	100,000.00	IGF/ DACF	3-01-2024	31-12-2024	100,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
52	Support for National Celebrations/Events (Independence Day, Farmers Day, WTD, UN Day Against Child Labour etc.) and District awards	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	180,000.00	IGF/ DACF	2-07-2024	31-09-2024	180,000.00	0.00	100		Completed

S/N	Programme Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Amount Involved Sum Gh¢	Source of Funding	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status		Remarks
									(%)	Pictures (If Any)	
53	Support for SIF/ Self-Help Projects	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	230,000.00	DACF	1-01-2024	31-12-2024	230,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
54	Purchase Office Consumables/ maintenance Equipment/ Official Vehicles/ Lubricants	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	255,172.64	IGF	3-01-2024	31-12-2024	255,172.64	0.00	100		Completed
55	Maintenance of heavy duty equipments (Fuel/ Lubricants/Spare parts) (DRIP)	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	750,000.00	DACF	1-07-2024	29-12-2024	750,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
56	Supply of office furniture for Dept/Units	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	50,000.00	DACF	1-07-2024	29-12-2024	25,000.00	25,000.00	50		Ongoing
57	Supply of Printed Materials (Vehicle/Motor Stickers)	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	6,000.00	IGF	3-01-2024	30-06-2024	6,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
58	Support for the functionality of Audit Committee	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	50,000.00	DACF	1-01-2024	31-12-2024	50,000.00	0.00	100		Completed

S/N	Programme Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Amount Involved Sum Gh¢	Source of Funding	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status		Remarks
									(%)	Pictures (If Any)	
59	Support for Justice Administration/ Prosecution of Offenders of By-Law)	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	10,000.00	DACF	3-01-2024	27-12-2024	10,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
60	Support for 8 Sub-Structures	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	110,000.00	IGF/ DACF	1-01-2024	31-12-2024	110,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
61	Support for Capacity Building (Conferences/Seminars/Workshops and Promotional Interviews)	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	75,000.00	IGF/ DACF	3-01-2024	31-12-2024	75,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
62	Organize Training workshop for staff of Sub-structures in Revenue Mobilization Strategies and effective lobbying skills	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	30,000.00	DON	3-01-2024	30-12-2024	0.00	30,000.00	0		Yet to start
63	Organize training workshop for selected staffs on capacity building in risk management strategies	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	20,000.00	DACF	3-01-2024	31-12-2024	20,000.00	0.00	100		Completed



S/N	Programme Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Amount Involved Sum Gh¢	Source of Funding	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status		Remarks
									(%)	Pictures (If Any)	
64	Organize Training workshop for staff to fill gaps identified in health and workplace safety.	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	25,000.00	DACF	3-01-2024	31-12-2024	0.00	25,000.00	0		Yet to start
65	Support for Sister City and Bilateral relations	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	100,000.00	DACF	1-01-2024	31-12-2024	100,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
66	Undertake quarterly M&E on Projects / Programmes /Activities	Implementation , Coordinating, Monitoring & Evaluation	50,000.00	DACF	1-01-2024	30-12-2024	50,000.00	0.00	100		Completed
67	Prepare 2025 AAP/Composite Budget	Implementation , Coordinating, Monitoring & Evaluation	80,000.00	DACF	1-01-2024	31-12-2024	80,000.00	0.00	100		Completed

Source: DPCU - HWDA, December, 2024

2.2.2 Project Register for the Year 2024




Table 4: Update of Project Register for the Year 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			
1	Rehabilitation of Kpedze Market (DPAT VI))	Economic Dev	Kpedze	Kademco	315,750.75	28-10-2024	DACF-RFG	04-11-2024	05-05-2025	284,175.68	31,575.08	100		Completed Provide funds for payment of retention	Community engagement	Land duly acquired and properly documented
2	Construction of 1No. 6 chamber female washroom with changing room at Dzolo SHS	Social Services Dev	Dzolo-Gbogame	Yet to be awarded	20,000.00	Yet to be awarded	IGF	01-01-2024	01-12-2024	0.00	20,000.00	0		Yet to start Make funds available for the commencement of project	Community engagement	Land duly acquired and properly documented
3	Completion of CHPS Compound at Awudome Avenui	Social Services Dev	Awudome Avenui	Kwaneth Company Ltd.	597,471.00	28-10-2024	DDF	04-11-2024	05-05-2025	537,723.90	59,747.10	55		Ongoing Frequent Project supervision by works department	Town Hall Meetings, Project inspections	Land duly acquired and properly documented







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			
4	Constructi on of OPD for Tsito health Center (MP)	Social Services Dev	Tsito	Yet to be awarded	800,000	YTS	DACF-MP	YTS	-	0.00	800,000	0		Yet to start Make funds available for the commencement of project	Community engagement	Land duly acquired and properly documented
5	Completi n of DCE Residence at Dzolokpuit a	Env't, Infrastruct ure and Human Settlement	Dzolo-kpuita	Just Welts Company Ltd.	624,398.25	28-10-2024	DACF	04-11-2024	05-05-2025	0.00	624,398.25	60		Ongoing Making funds available and frequent supervision	Project inspection and site meetings	Land duly acquired and documented
6	Constructi on of 1No 3-bedroom apartment for District Magistrate at Dzolokpuit a (DPAT VII)	Env't, Infrastruct ure and Human Settlement	Dzolokpuit a	Kwaneth Company Ltd	615,685.00	28-10-2024	DDF	04-11-2024	05-05-2025	554,116.50	61,568.50	100		Completed Provide funds for payment of retention	Community engagement	Land duly acquired and documented.
7	Renovatio n of Assembly building and Doctors' Bungalow	Env't, Infrastruct ure and Human Settlement	Dzolo-kpuita, Kpedze	HWDA	180,000.00		DACF	1/06/2024	31/12/2024	45,000.00	180,000.00	25		Making funds available and frequent supervision	Community engagement	Land acquired properly and duly documented

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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			
8	Completion of Tsito Town Council Office.	Env't, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Tsito	Yandeg Company Ltd.	310,281.00	28-10-2024	DACF	04-11-2024	05-05-2025	0.00	310,281.00	55		Make funds available for the completion of project	Frequent visit to project site, site meetings	Acquisition of properly documented land
9	Renovation of Abutia Area Council Office at Kloe	Env't, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Abutia Kloe	Nyasmond Comp Ltd	265,336.00	28-10-2024	DACF-RFG	04-11-2024	05-05-2025	238,802.40	26,533.60	100		Effective supervision by Works Dept	Project supervision and Community engagement	Land acquired appropriately and well documented
10	Construction of 0.0474km OF 0.6 U-drain (one side) at Kpedze Todze (DPAT VII)	Env't, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Kpedze Todze	Only David the Shepherd	548,001.30	28-10-2024	DDF	04-11-2024	05-05-2025	493,201.17	54,800.13	100		Completed Provide funds for payment of retention	Community engagement	Land acquired appropriately and well documented
11	Construction on 1 No Creche and ancillary facility on CCMI site at Tsito	Env't, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Tsito		170,000.00		Donor			0.00	170,000.00	0		Yet to start Make funds available for the commencement of project	Community engagement	Land acquired appropriately and well documented

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			
12	Pay retention for completed projects (Canteen, Staff Bungalow, Underground Water Tank and Maternity Blk-Kpedze Polyclinic)	Env't, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Dzolo-kpuita	Mighty Brothers Ltd, Nyasmond Comp Ltd, Kwaneth Comp. Ltd	76,700.00	18-07-2022	DACF-RFG	05/08/2022	15/01/2023	0.00	76,700.00	100	   	Provided funds for payment of retentions.	Town hall meetings and inspection of projects	Lands acquired in due manner and documented with landowner's approval.
13	Rehabilitation of 1.8Km Kpedze Todze-Anagokofe Feeder Road (GPSNP 2)	Env't, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Kpedze Todze-Anagokofe	Megatrexx GH. LTD	388,027.76	25/05/2023	World Bank/ GOG	28/06/2023	31/08/2024	0.00	0.00	30	  	Effective monitoring and supervision of works	Community engagement, project inspection	Existing road developed

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			
14	Opening, Reshaping, Spot improvement and gravelling of a total of 12km Feeder Roads in selected communities	Env't, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Dzolokeypuita, Kpedze, Dzolo-Gbogame, Holuta and Gbadzeme	HWDA (DRIP)	166,725.00		DACF	01-01-2024	01-12-2024	0.00	166,725.00	100	 	Ongoing Effective monitoring and supervision of works	Community engagement	Accessible road developed
15	Supply/installation of 500 streetlights	Env't, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	District-wide	Allah have Mercy	100,000.00		DACF	5/01/2024	31/06/2024	0.00	76,700.00	100	   	Effective monitoring and supervision of works	Community engagement, project inspection	400 streetlights were installed in

Source: DPCU – HWDA, 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			
External Funded																
1	Construction of Community Water System (Spanish Water Project) by CWSA in 4 selected communities	Social Dev.	Anyirawase, Saviefe Gbogame, Saviefe Agorkpo and Kpale Xorse	Win-Meg Vent. Ltd/ CWSA	2,532,004.00	19/12/2022	Spanish Debt Swap	5/1/2022	31/07/2022	874,510.01	1,657,493.99	60		Effective monitoring and supervision of works	Community engagement, Project inspection	Lands acquired in due manner and documented with landowner's approval.
2	Construction of the Agenda 111 (Ho West District Hospital Project) at Dzolokpuita	Social Dev.	Dzolokpuita	1. Top Int'l Engineering GH. Ltd (Lead) 2. Gobco Com. Ltd (other) 3. Fridoug Ltd (other)	147,426,684.7972	07/04/2022	GOG	21/04/2022	30/08/2023	-	-	47	 	Effective monitoring and supervision of works	Community engagement , project inspection	Lands acquired in due manner and documented with landowner's approval

Source: Works Department – December, 2024

Table 5: Total number of active projects

Development Dimension	Physical projects in the HO WEST District Assembly						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	1	1	1
Social Development	2	1	2	3	0	2	4
Environment/Infrastructure/Human Settlement	2	4	4	5	3	6	10
Total	4	5	8	8	4	9	15

Source: Works Department – December, 2024

Table 5 shows the number of physical development projects in various sectors (Economic Development, Social Development, and Environment/Infrastructure/Human Settlement) for the HO WEST District Assembly across different years (2022, 2023, 2024). It also distinguishes between rollover projects (projects carried over from previous years) and new projects introduced in the respective years. Economic development has a minimal project footprint in the district, with little to no rollover projects, and only a small increase in the number of new projects year-on-year. Social development sees more active project introduction than the economic sector, with 2024 seeing a noticeable increase in new projects after a dip in 2023. The district also carries over several social development projects, particularly in 2022 and 2024. Environment sector sees the most robust development, with a steady increase in both new projects and rollover projects. It is the most active sector, indicating a strong focus on infrastructure and human settlement improvements.

The HO WEST District Assembly prioritize infrastructure and human settlement development, with steady growth in project numbers in that sector. Social development has experienced some fluctuations, while economic development has not seen significant changes or investments. The trend shows a strong investment in improving physical infrastructure and possibly human resources or settlements in the district.

Table 6: Distribution of Physical projects among departments of the Ho West District Assembly

No	Departments	No. of projects		Total	Collaborating MDA
		Rollover	New		
1	Finance (Revenue Unit)	0	1	1	Works Department, MLGDRD
2	District Education Directorate	0	1	1	Works Department, Environmental Health & Sanitation Unit, Finance
3	District Health Directorate	1	1	2	Works Department, Finance, Central Admin
4	Central Administration	3	2	5	Works Department,
5	Works Department	3	2	5	Central Admin, Finance, MLGDRD/World Bank
6	Agric	0	1	1	Finance, Central Admin, MLGDRD/World Bank

Source: DPCU / Works - HWDA, 2024

Table 6 provides information on various departments within the HO WEST District Assembly and the number of projects managed by each department, breaking down into "Rollover" and "New" projects. It also includes collaborating Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) for each department. The Finance Department seems to be primarily focused on introducing new projects (1 in this case). It collaborates with the Works Department and MLGDRD, which suggests that financial management or support for development projects is a primary role for this department. Similar to the Finance Department, the District Education Directorate is working on 1 new project. This department also collaborates with a range of MDAs, suggesting that the project likely involves infrastructural or sanitation-related improvements in educational facilities. Health department is handling a mix of ongoing (rollover) and new projects. The collaboration with Works, Finance, and Central Admin suggests that health-related infrastructure (like clinics, health facilities, etc.) may be a part of the projects. The involvement of Finance and Central Admin implies budgetary and administrative support for these projects. Central Administration is responsible for the largest number of projects in the dataset (5 projects in total). The majority of the projects are rollover projects, suggesting ongoing administrative or governance-related projects. Collaboration with the Works Department implies that some of these projects may involve physical infrastructure improvements or upgrades. The Works Department, like Central Administration, is also heavily involved in both rollover and new projects (totaling 5 projects). It collaborates with a broad range of other departments, including Central Admin, Finance, and MLGDRD/World

Bank, which suggests a focus on infrastructure development or physical works projects. The collaboration with MLGDRD/World Bank indicates possible involvement in larger-scale or externally funded projects. The Agriculture department is handling one new project and no rollover projects. The collaboration with Finance, Central Admin, and MLGDRD/World Bank suggests that the project could involve agricultural development, possibly focusing on infrastructure or agricultural services, with external support from the MLGDRD/World Bank. There is a noticeable focus on infrastructure and physical development within the district, with the Works Department and Central Administration leading most of the projects. These departments likely manage the logistical and operational aspects of development. The collaboration across departments is crucial for a comprehensive development strategy, especially for sectors like health, education, and agriculture, where infrastructure, financial, and administrative support are all key. The overall distribution of projects and collaborations suggests an integrated approach to development in the district.

Table 7: 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 0 years but less than 1yr	8	0 months	0	58.3	100	25
Total projects	8	0 months	0	58.3	100	25

Source: DPCU - HWDA, 2024

Table 7 suggests that the HO WEST District Assembly is effectively managing time and cost for projects, with no overruns in either category. However, the completion status is mixed, with some projects nearing completion (100% completion) and others still in their infancy (25% completion). The average completion rate of 58.3% indicates that, although projects are progressing without financial or temporal delays, there is still significant work to be done to reach full completion. Project management strategies may need to focus on increasing the pace of progress for those projects with lower completion rates.

Table 8: Summary on land acquisition and resettlement

Sub-Sectors	Total number of projects	How was land acquired for the projects	Resettlement strategies
Health	1	Stool land duly acquired and documented	No Resettlement required
Economic	1	Government land utilized	No Resettlement required
Education	1	Stool land duly acquired and documented	No Resettlement required
Governance	1	Stool land duly acquired and documented	No Resettlement required
Road	1	Government land utilized	No Resettlement required

Source: DPCU / Physical Planning Dept - HWDA, 2024

Table 8 shows projects across all sub-sectors (Health, Economic, Education, Governance, and Road) have followed a structured and legal land acquisition process, with land either secured through Stool land or Government land. These acquisitions were carefully documented, ensuring the legitimacy of the process. Additionally, no resettlement was required for any of the projects, which indicates that they did not displace any residents or require significant community relocation, making the projects more socially sustainable and less disruptive. This suggests a well-managed approach to land acquisition and project planning that minimizes negative social impacts.

Table 9: Repair and Maintenance of Existing Infrastructure

Asset/ infrastructure	Location	Type of maintenance	Estimated Cost	Actual Release	Gap	Expenditure	Recommendation
Renovation of Assembly Building	Dzolo-Kpuita	Renovation works	180,000.00	100,000.00	80,000.00	100,000.00	Prompt repairs on defects are required to prevent aggravated damages that escalates cost of repairs.
Maintenance of Assembly Vehicle	Dzolo-Kpuita	Repairs, Replacement and Servicing	75,000.00	60,000.00	15,000.00	60,000.00	Regular checks on vehicle and monitoring of signals to avoid further damage.

Source: Works Department – December, 2024

Table 9 reveals that both infrastructure projects faced significant funding gaps, which may have resulted in a limited scope of work or deferred maintenance. It is critical to address these funding gaps in future budgets to ensure that projects are adequately completed and maintained. The recommendations suggest that ongoing attention and maintenance will be required to prevent further deterioration of both the Assembly building and the vehicle, with a focus on early intervention to manage costs effectively.

In the year under review, the Assembly implemented interventions targeted at contributing to the general goal of "enhance people's living standards through improved access to basic social services, infrastructure, and providing enabling environment for job creation and economic growth." The involvement of relevant stakeholders was considered in the implementation of programs/projects outlined in the 2024 AAP. This made a significant contribution to poverty reduction, increased access and opportunities, and greater engagement in local governance, among others.

To improve the district's local economy, the Assembly met with the business community (i.e., MSMEs) to address business-related concerns and made decisions on how to expand their activities in the district. The Assembly saw the engagement as an opportunity to educate members on fee-fixing resolutions and to enable the public to understand, appreciate and exhibit commitments to revenue generation to augment other funding sources for project/programs implementation. Furthermore, several agricultural-related activities, which include but not limited to sensitization on crop/livestock production, fertilizer application, and distribution of varieties of tree crop seedlings to farmers, provision of animal species to livestock farmers to improve breeding, and farmer training in mushroom and crop production and good farming practices. The implementation of MAG, as well as the flagship programs PERD, RFJ, and PFJ, were not overlooked. The implementation of the Ghana Jobs and Skills Project implemented by the Ghana Enterprise Agency (GEA) was not left out. Through the project, a total 50 youths comprising of 27 males and 23 females were trained to in basic entrepreneurship and business, financial literacy and effect on businesses and occupational safety health and environmental management. Again, some women and youth in agriculture benefited from the Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (GASIP) where beneficiaries were empowered through food demonstrations, agro-based processing, branding/packaging, and marketing to enable them venture into income generation activities to improve their livelihoods. To enable Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) also contribute to the local economy, more than 20 PWDs were supported through the disability fund with items/logistics such as fufu pounding/cassava milling machines and Deep freezers to venture into activities that can sustain and improve their livelihoods. Individuals from poor households benefiting from LEAP and LIPW component of GPSNP 2 were selected and trained to benefit from the Complementary Livelihood and Asset Support Scheme (CLASS) subproject of Productive Inclusion component under GPSNP 2. During the year, the Assembly in collaboration with MLGDRD trained and built the capacity of 70 beneficiaries of this project in selected income Generating Activities (IGAs) including Snail/Rabbitry rearing, mushroom production, cassava processing and oil palm processing with the aim of reducing poverty in the district. These and other initiatives do not only have a long-term influence on creating a thriving country but will also help to propel the achievement of SDG 1, 2 and 8: providing food security, nutrition, and sustainable agriculture.

Additionally, social development efforts aimed at generating possibilities for all inhabitants in the area were carried out during the period. The activities were from the Health, Education, Water and Sanitation, and Social Welfare/Community Development sectors. These sectors' actions contributed to boosting people's health and well-being, promoting quality education, gender equality, encouraging persons with disabilities to engage in income-generating activities, and ensuring that water and sanitation are handled sustainably in the district. These, in various ways, contribute to the achievement of SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Again, to protect the natural environment, maintain a resilient built environment, infrastructure, and human settlement, and contribute to the achievement of SDGs 11 and 13, interventions aimed at preventing climate change and its impact on the district and the country were implemented in 2024. The district engaged in the Green Ghana project, in which relevant stakeholders from the Health, Education, and Forestry Commissions, as well as Community/Assembly/Unit Committee members and Traditional Authorities, were actively involved. Also, the establishment of a tree crop nursery (coconut, cashew, mango, cocoa, and citrus seedlings) to supplement the plantations under the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project, the DCE's One-Paramountcy, One-Farm, One Household, one fruit tree and planting to save water bodies initiatives as well as climate change adaptation and sensitization in schools and communities were implemented.

Despite certain security concerns in some parts of the district the Assembly through the DISEC carried out strategies to maintain a sense of calm by carrying out security activities and other community-level initiatives to resolve issues. Many of the engagements involved the Ghana Police and Immigration Services, among others. To maintain transparency and accountability, improve local and inclusive governance among the citizenry, Town hall meetings, Committee meetings, community engagements and other sensitization programs were held to keep stakeholders informed about Assembly operations.

Again, SDG 13 objective 13.2 requires countries to create and implement national disaster risk reduction policies in accordance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. To do this, the Assembly integrated emergency planning and preparedness activities into its 2024 AAP, ensuring quick reaction to disaster-related situations. The National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) and the Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) carried out activities such as organizing a series of monitoring/educational campaigns on climate change adaptation, rainstorm/windstorm, bush/domestic fire disasters, and the construction of a reinforced underground water tank for GNFS.

Finally, management's dedication and willingness to invest in the implementation of the Annual Action Plan aided the success of the initiatives and programmes. This allowed the DPCU to undertake periodic monitoring

and assessment exercises, which kept contractors under control and contributed to the completion of several projects.

2.3 Update on Funding Sources and Expenditure

The Assembly's primary funding sources have included Central Government transfers (GOG), the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), the District Assemblies Common Fund Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), the Member of Parliament (MPs) Common Fund, and the Assembly's Internally Generated Funds (IGF). Other funding sources include HIV, PWD, and donors (MAG and GPSNP). The Assembly witnessed the disbursement of numerous financing sources throughout the fiscal year under review; **Table 10** presents an update from several sources, including targets and actuals.

2.3.1 Estimates and Performance for Revenue Sources- (2021 Base Year, 2022, 2023 and 2024)

Table 10: Update on Estimates and Performance for Revenue Sources (2021 Base Year, 2022, 2023 and 2024)

Revenue Sources	Estimates				Performance			
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
DACF	3,289,084.90	4,259,023.92	1,604,459.18	3,517,042.00	870,414.47	1,955,030.76	1,215,799.58	1,837,401.72
DACF- RFG	1,691,679.00	1,398,942.98	800,000.00	2,088,554.00	1,698,966.00	1,134,513.14	0.00	1,830,644.00
GOG (SALARIES)	1,894,515.55	2,936,858.28	4,620,000.00	6,766,691.00	1,835,822.42	3,714,448.29	7,021,100.05	6,777,533.34
MP's CF	352,248.58	660,000.00	512,000.00	1,878,349.00	354,652.07	521,077.15	439,692.72	709,214.41
IGF	391,008.00	446,015.00	618,134.16	700,000.00	421,002.28	442,402.16	531,156.55	652,454.72
MSHAP/HIV	195,201.85	23,084.02	23,084.02	19,000.00	2,295.93	17,074.16	13,676.40	4,649.50
PWDs CF	117,121.11	185,500.00	185,500.00	400,000.00	115,167.20	257,830.18	202,550.76	295,136.44
GSOP(GPSNP)	1,451,724.11	1,579,999.00	800,000.00	2,338,874.00	44,184.00	1,499,999.69	666,875.00	0.00
MAG	200,000.00	88,749.80	20,000.00	N/A	104,987.74	88,749.80	118,197.24	N/A
LEAP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ETC.(CIDA)	200,000.00	88,749.80	20,000.00	0.00	104,987.74	88,749.80	118,197.24	0.00
TOTAL	9,782,583.10	11,666,922.80	9,203,177.36	17,708,510.00	5,552,479.85	9,719,875.13	10,327,245.54	12,107,034.13

Source: Finance/Budget Office, 2024

The estimate for DACF saw a notable drop in 2023 compared to previous years (from 4.26 million in 2022 to 1.60 million in 2023), but the estimate for 2024 is much higher at 3.52 million. The actual performance is significantly lower than the estimates, especially in 2021, where it performed only at 26% of the estimate, and it was still underperforming in 2022 and 2023, though the 2024 performance is closer to the estimate. There seems to be a consistent gap between estimates and performance, possibly indicating budgeting challenges or underutilization of expected funds. It's interesting to note that the 2024 performance may come closer to the

estimate. In 2023 under DACF- RFG, the estimate dropped to 800,000 from over 1.4 million in 2022, but there's a sharp increase in 2024 with an estimate of 2.08 million. The performance is mostly higher than the estimate in 2021 and 2022, but there's no data for 2023, and the 2024 performance is likely to be similar to the estimate, at 1.83 million. The trend shows variability, and without 2023 data, it's hard to fully assess the impact of 2023's missing performance data. However, it is evident that the performance in 2022 was much better than the estimate for that year.

MP's Common fund, the estimate increased significantly in 2024, jumping from 512,000 in 2023 to over 1.87 million in 2024. The performance here seems to align closely with the estimates, with only slight variations in the year under review. The estimates of IGF show a steady increase from 391,008 in 2021 to 700,000 in 2024. The performance is close to the estimates in most years, especially in 2022 and 2024. IGF has a much more predictable pattern, with actual performance closely aligning with the estimates. This suggests that the internally generated funds are being managed effectively.

The estimates of MSHAP/HIV were steady at around 23,000 from 2022 through 2024, The performance is extremely low, especially in 2023, with less than 10% of the estimate achieved. It dropped from 2,295 in 2021 to only 13,676 in 2023, with an even lower amount in 2024. This program seems to underperform significantly, and its limited utilization of the allocated funds could indicate challenges in implementation or a lack of funding allocation in previous years.

The estimates for GSOP/GPSNP vary significantly, with 2024's estimate jumping to over 2.33 million compared to just 800,000 in 2023. There's a very large discrepancy between performance and estimates in 2021 (only 44,184 performances vs. 1.45 million estimate). The performance in 2022 was almost in line with the estimate, but 2023's performance was much lower. The year under review did not receive any releases at the time of reporting. It seems like there's a major gap between estimates and actual funds utilized, especially in 2021 and 2023. The fund's utilization could be impacted by delays in project implementation or unexpected challenges that prevent funds from being fully allocated.

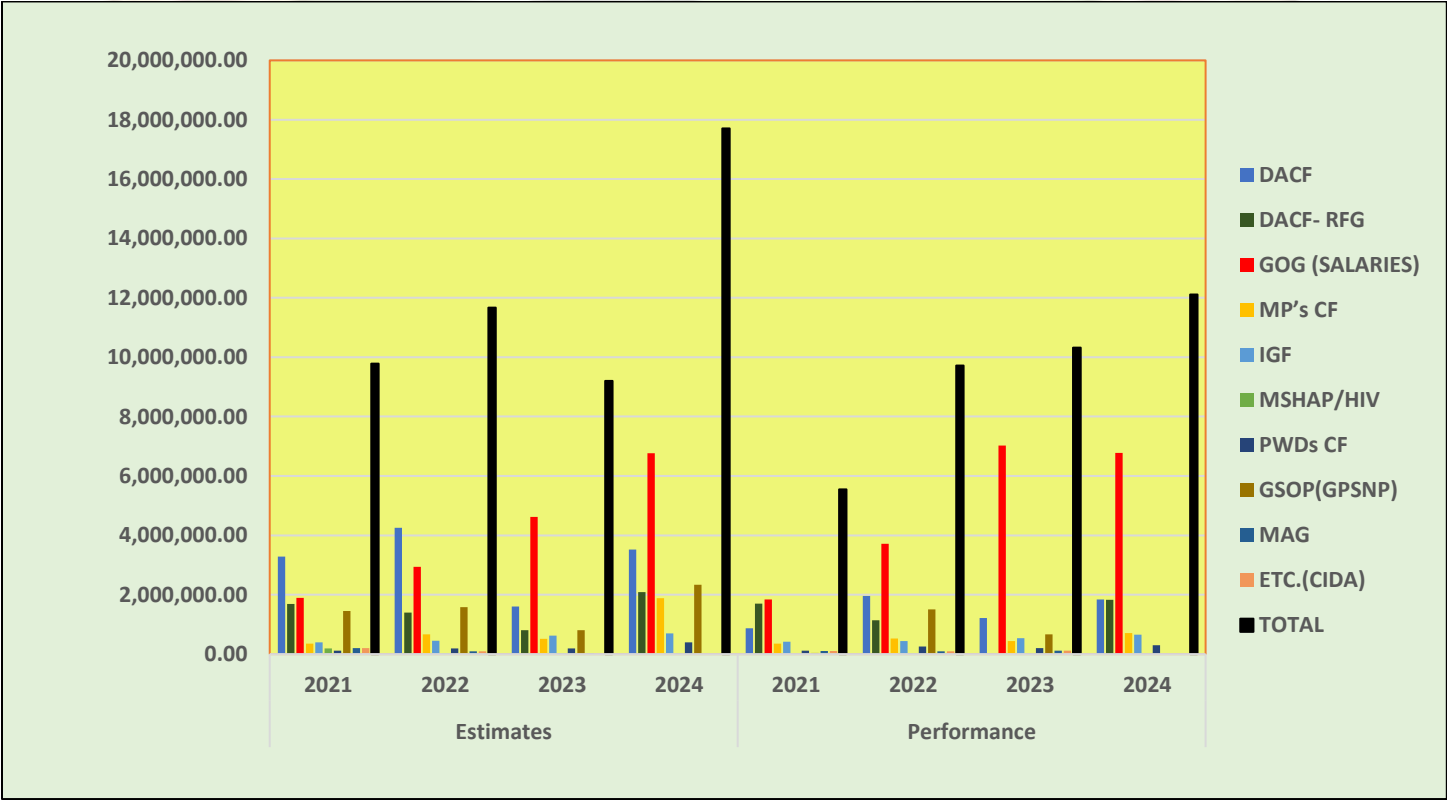
The estimates of MAG were considerably lower after 2021, with 2024 showing no estimate provided. The performance was better than the estimate in 2021, but the discrepancy increased in 2022 and 2023. The declining estimates for MAG are as a result to the end of the programme in 2023 but the trend of overperforming in 2021 suggests that the actual grants were higher than anticipated during that period.

Several funds (DACF, GSOP, MSHAP) are consistently underperforming when compared to estimates, indicating issues with fund allocation or program implementation. Some sources like MP’s CF and IGF show relatively more consistent performance.

The reason for the non-achievement of most revenue targets were due to businesses and institutions that suffered during the global pandemic and are gradually picking up, are again impacted in the current economic downturn. However, several sensitizations and engagements by the Assembly with the business community during the first and last quarters of the year yielded a positive outcome.

Figure 4 illustrate revenue trends of 2021 baseline and actual receipts for 2023 and 2022. The major source of funding for the implementation of projects during the period remained the DACF and DACF-RFG.

Figure 4: Estimates and Performance for Revenue Sources (2021 Base Year, 2022, 2023 and 2024)



Source: Finance/Budget Office, 2024

Figure 4 depict major revenue sources of Ho West District Assembly. It compares actual revenues of 2021 baseline and the reporting period of 2024 against 2023 and 2022. Revenue received under IGF/GPSNP and MAG were quite higher compared to 2023 performance. This enabled the Assembly implement most of its activities under these sources. DACF-RFG on the other hand saw no release which critically affected the

Assembly's revenue to implement other development projects. Revenues performance from Donor (MAG/GPSNP) decreased massively in 2024 compared to 2023.

It can be realized that the Assembly was able to implement most of its activities from other revenue sources with less strength from DACF-RFG. There is therefore the need for the Assembly to review its Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP) and institute other pragmatic measures to boost the local economy and sensitize the business community and the citizenry as a whole to enable them to understand and appreciate the need for them to fulfil their obligations in payment of taxes.

2.3.2 Expenditure for Budget Items (2021 Base Year, 2022, 2023 and 2024)

During the year under review, funds received were disbursed under the components of Compensation, Goods and Services and Capital Expenditure. Table 11 presents update on disbursement for the years 2024, 2023, 2022 and 2021 baseline respectively.

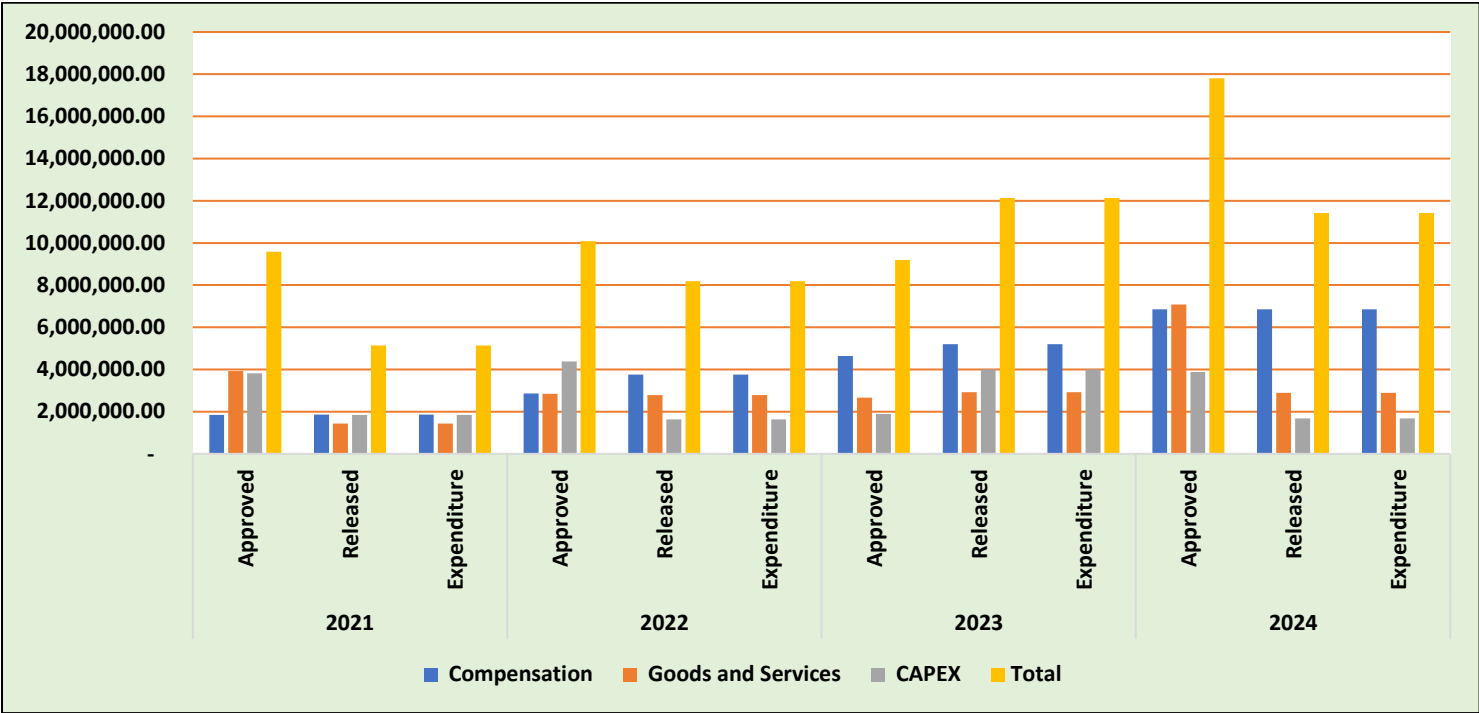
Table 11: Update of Expenditures for Budget Items (2021 Base Year, 2022, 2023 and 2024)

Budget Items	2021			2022			2023			2024		
	Approved	Released	Expenditure	Approved	Released	Expenditure	Approved	Released	Expenditure	Approved	Released	Expenditure
Compensation	1,838,128.00	1,853,474.93	1,853,474.93	2,857,803.28	3,760,345.22	3,760,345.22	4,630,680.00	5,196,721.78	5,196,721.78	6,847,117.67	6,857,268.66	6,857,268.66
Goods and Services	3,923,201.45	1,437,152.55	1,437,152.55	2,847,668.91	2,792,022.59	2,792,022.59	2,664,175.02	2,927,864.63	2,927,864.63	7,077,818.00	2,891,267.93	2,891,267.93
CAPEX	3,821,253.56	1,843,286.55	1,843,286.55	4,372,702.61	1,638,867.85	1,638,867.85	1,888,322.34	4,006,774.44	4,006,774.44	3,877,074.33	1,678,150.54	1,678,150.54
Total	9,582,583.01	5,133,914.03	5,133,914.03	10,078,174.80	8,191,235.66	8,191,235.66	9,183,177.36	12,131,360.85	12,131,360.85	17,802,010.00	11,426,687.13	11,426,687.13

Source: Finance/Budget Office, 2024

Compensation consistently has the largest share of the budget across all years. The figures show a steady increase in approved, released, and expenditure amounts from 2021 to 2024. **Goods and Services** has varied amounts, with a significant drop in released/expenditure in 2024, compared to 2023. **CAPEX** also fluctuates with large jumps in some years, such as 2022 and 2023. It is worthy of notice that most releases in the year under review were higher than the approved and this was mainly due to arrears of from previous year which were added to the release of 2024 excerpt for CAPEX which suffered major loss due to none of release for DACF-RFG in 2024. Furthermore, due to other unforeseen/unplanned situations that required immediate attention from the Assembly although the result does not depict good standing in 2024 as there would be budget deficit to incur. It is therefore important for the Assembly to recognize and address possible factors and allocate significant funds that can enable it to respond to emergencies going forward. **Figure 5** compares actual revenue against total disbursement for the year 2024.

Figure 5: Comparing Approved and Releases Against Expenditure for 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024

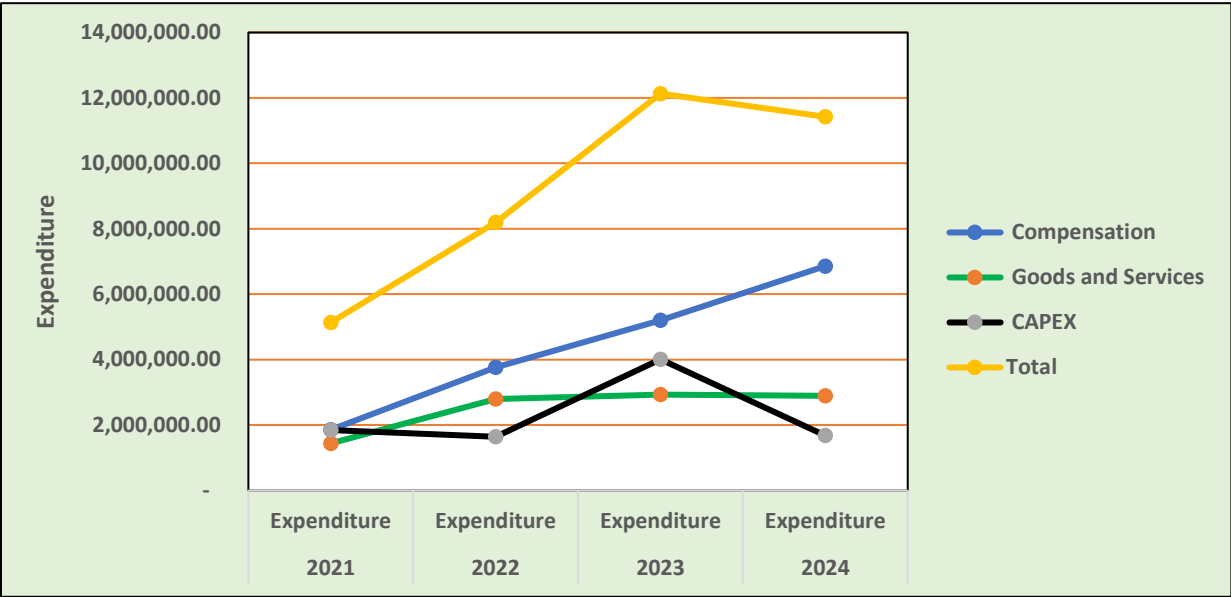


Source: Finance/Budget Office, 2024

2.3.3 Expenditure Patten for Budget Items (2021 Base Year, 2022, 2203 and 2024)

It is evident from **Figure 6** that, the assembly in the year under review saw a significant increase in compensation from the previous year and the baseline of 2021. This is mainly because of the posting in additional staff and new recruits. Goods and services come in second with a marginal increase from the previous year and the base year of 2021. This emanates from improvement in IGF generation in the year under review. Non release of DACF-RFG in the year 2024 had a great impact on CAPEX leading to drastic reduction in expenditure compared to 2023, 2022 and 2021 respectively.

Figure 6: Expenditure Pattern for Budget Items (2021 Base Year, 2022, 2023 and 2024)



Source: Finance/Budget Office, 2024

The expenditure on compensation has steadily increased year by year from 2021 to 2024. 2024 saw a sharp rise in compensation expenditure compared to 2023 (+31.93%). This is consistent with the growth in the approved budget for compensation. The consistent growth in compensation expenditure likely reflects increases in salaries, benefits, or workforce expansion. Compensation expenditure is increasing every year, indicating that staffing or salary-related costs are a key focus. The increase in 2024 is particularly sharp, suggesting a significant change, possibly in terms of hiring or salary adjustments.

The expenditure on goods and services showed a steady increase from 2021 to 2023, with a slight drop in 2024. The increase from 2021 to 2022 was significant (+94.34%), suggesting that the demand for goods and services was high in 2022. From 2022 to 2023, the increase was smaller (+4.86%), indicating that while spending continued to rise, the rate of growth slowed down. In 2024, there was a slight decrease of -1.25% compared to 2023, which suggests either a strategic reduction in spending or delays in planned procurement. The goods and services category experienced rapid growth in 2022 but slowed down in 2023 and 2024. The drop in 2024 suggests a more cautious or adjusted approach to spending in this area.

CAPEX expenditure was the most volatile category. There was a decrease in expenditure from 2021 to 2022 (-11.10%), indicating a drop in capital spending or fewer large-scale projects. 2023 saw a sharp increase (+144.91%) in CAPEX, which could indicate a significant investment in infrastructure or equipment. In 2024, there was a dramatic decrease (-58.13%) in CAPEX spending compared to 2023, suggesting that capital projects either slowed down or were deferred. CAPEX expenditure is highly fluctuating, with a sharp rise in

2023 followed by a steep decline in 2024. This indicates that large capital projects or purchases were likely either completed or postponed in 2024.

Total expenditure rose consistently from 2021 to 2023, with an increase of 58.76% from 2021 to 2022 and a further 48.17% increase from 2022 to 2023. However, in 2024, the total expenditure dropped slightly by - 5.83%, which aligns with the reduction in both goods and services and CAPEX expenditure, despite a large increase in approved compensation. The total expenditure shows significant growth until 2023, but the decline in 2024 points to a shift in priorities or slower spending. The overall decline in expenditure in 2024 is likely tied to the reductions in goods and services and CAPEX.

Summary of Expenditure Patterns:

1. **Compensation:** Steady increase, with a sharp rise in 2024. This suggests a focus on staff-related costs, likely in the form of raises or hiring.
2. **Goods and Services:** Rapid increase in 2022, followed by slower growth and a slight drop in 2024. This indicates that while demand for goods and services was high initially, spending slowed in 2024.
3. **CAPEX:** Highly volatile, with significant increases in 2023 followed by a dramatic decrease in 2024. This suggests that large capital investments were either completed or postponed.
4. **Overall Trend:** Total expenditure rose steadily until 2023, followed by a slight drop in 2024, driven primarily by the reduction in **CAPEX** and **goods and services** spending.

The expenditure pattern reflects a focus on compensation over the years, with steady growth, especially in 2024. Goods and services and CAPEX have shown more fluctuation, with a sharp increase in 2022 followed by slower growth or reductions in 2024. The overall decline in total expenditure in 2024 suggests either a change in priorities or delayed execution of planned projects. This analysis highlights areas where funds have been allocated and spent and shows how the expenditure profile changes as the organization adapts its strategies over time.

2.4 CAPEX Budget Performance Analysis

This section of the report provides a comprehensive overview of the Assembly's CAPEX Performances for the year 2024. **Table 12** shows a breakdown of planned capital assets of the Assembly considering both unconstrained and constrained estimates, releases, expenditures, and variances. It further presents findings and recommendations on the year's Capex performances to the informative decision making of the Assembly.

The Ho West District Assembly planned fifteen (15) capital asset projects for the year 2024. The total unconstrained estimate for these assets amounted to three million, nine hundred and sixty-five thousand, nine hundred and fifty-three Ghana cedis, seventy-seven pesewas (Gh¢3,965,953.57). However, due to budgetary constraints, the total constrained estimate for these assets amounted to two million, nine hundred and seventy-five thousand, seven hundred and sixty-three Ghana cedis, seventy-seven pesewas (Gh¢2,975,763.77). Out of these estimates for the listed capital investments, a total of nine hundred and fifty-nine thousand, five hundred and seventy-two Ghana cedis, eighty-two pesewas (Gh¢ 959,572.82) were released and spent. Rehabilitation/Mechanization of 5No. Boreholes in selected communities had the highest unconstrained budget allocation of Gh¢600,754.00 followed by Supply/Installation of Streetlights in the district and Completion of DCE's Residence at Dzolokpuita with an unconstrained budget allocation of Gh¢540,000.00 and Gh¢539,957.00 respectively. The lowest unconstrained capital investment was Supply of Office furniture for Department/Units amounting to Gh¢50,000.00. However, Supply/Installation of Streetlights in the district had the highest constrained budget allocation of Gh¢540,000.00 followed by the Completion of DCE's Residence at Dzolokpuita and Support for the establishment of Tree Crop Nursery for Plantation at Dzolokpuita with budget allocations of Gh¢539,957.00 and Gh¢422,519.60 respectively. The lowest budgeted constrained investment was the Rehabilitation of/Maintenance a total of 55ha degraded communal land using oil palm, Coconut, Cashew and Citrus seedlings in selected communities which amounted to nothing because allocation of funds and its implementation is being championed by external donors and supported by the Assembly.

Table 12 further highlights a notable difference between the unconstrained estimates and the constrained estimates for the planned capital assets of the Assembly. This variance of Gh¢1,540,126.40 reflects the fact that some of the planned capital assets are not fully funded or directly implemented by the Assembly. This is due to various factors such as reliance on external donors and constraints on available funds within the Assembly's budget. It is therefore important for the Assembly to plan strategically and financially to allocate significant funds and closely collaborate with other external stakeholders to ensure projects are adequately funded for effective capital projects execution.

Table 12: CAPAEX Budget Performance Analysis

S/N	Funding Sources	Estimate		Release	Expenditure	Variance		
		Unconstrained (A)	Constrained (B)	C	(D)	(A-B)	(B-C)	C-D
1	DACF	2,773,925.81	2,429,244.17	413,053.22	413,053.22	344,681.64	2,016,190.95	0.00
2	DONOR (GPSNP)	1,192,027.76	546,519.60	546,519.60	546,519.60	645,508.16	0.00	0.00
	Total	3,965,953.57	2,975,763.77	959,572.82	959,572.82	990,189.80	2,016,190.95	0.00

Source: Budget/Finance Office – HWDA, 2024



2.5 CAPEX Budget Allocation and Implementation for Active Projects




This section of the report details the capital expenditure allocation and implementation for active projects for the year 2024 of the Assembly. The table below detailed breakdown capital projects of 2024, release and expenditures performances, Medium Term Budget Framework (MTBF) Envelope and Multi-Year CAPEX Throw Forward. This section also seeks to provide findings and recommendations for informed decision making.







The Ho West District Assembly planned nine (9) capital projects to be implemented for the year 2024 from the table below. The capital project with the highest allocation was the Completion of DCE’s Residence at Dzolokpuita amounting to Gh¢539,957.00 and the capital project with the lowest allocation was the Payment of retention for completed projects (Canteen, Staff Bungalow, Underground Water Tank and Maternity Blk-Kpedze Polyclinic) which amounts to Gh¢76,700.00.

Table 13 revealed that the Assembly properly acquired and documented all the lands for the implementation of the nine (9) capital projects planned to safeguard the interest of all stakeholders involved. It can also be seen that all capital projects have been implemented with most projects ongoing with 2 fully completed. It is also well noting that implementation of most of the capital projects had elapsed their estimated completion time due to inadequate Internally Generated Funds, and non-release of DACF-RFG for the implementation of the projects.

It is therefore important for the Assembly to plan strategically and financially to allocate significant funds and closely collaborate with other external stakeholders to ensure projects are adequately funded for effectively executing capital projects for the benefits of the community.

Table 13: 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 (plan)	Annual Estimate (plan)	Annual Estimate (plan)	Annual ceilings			Approved/ Released	Expenditure	Project									
									Code	Name	Age	Original Estimate cost	Revised cost	Expenditure to date	Completion status		Time overruns	Land acquisition and resettlement
															%	Picture		
2022-2025	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2023	2023	1	Construction of 4No. On-site Creche and Temporary Toilet facilities at selected CCMI subprojects sites	3 months	124,000.00	124,000.00	124,000.00	100		0 Days	Land properly acquired and documented
44,972,425.51	13,875,966.55	13,215,206.24	9,183,177.36	839,133.75	799,175.00	56,000.00	10,283,886.00	10,283,886.00	2	Completion of CHPS Compound at Awudome-Avenui	6 months	274,124.20	274,124.20	98,872.20	35		3,285 Days	Land properly acquired and documented
									3	Pay retention for completed projects (Canteen, Staff Bungalow, Underground Water Tank and Maternity Blk-Kpedze Polyclinic)	6 months	76,700.00	76,700.00	0.00	100		0 Days	Land properly acquired and documented.

Multi-Year CAPEX Throw Forward				MTBF Envelope			Performance		Details on Capital Projects, 2024									
Total Medium-Term Plan Estimate (plan)	Annual Estimate (plan)	Annual Estimate (plan)	Annual Estimate (plan)	Annual ceilings			Approved/Released	Expenditure	Project									
									Code	Name	Age	Original Estimate cost	Revised cost	Expenditure to date	Completion status		Time overruns	Land acquisition and resettlement
															%	Picture		
									4	Completion of Tsito Town Council Office	6 months	109,197.27	09,197.27	51,027.70	55		2,555 Days	Land properly acquired and documented
									5	Renovation of Assembly building at Kpedze	1 months	170,000.00	170,000.00	0.00	0		0 Days	Land properly acquired and documented
									6	Completion of DCE’s Residence at Dzolokputa	12 months	539,957.00	539,957.00	80,993.55	47		455 Days	Land properly acquired and documented
									7	Renovation of Abutia Area Council Office	3 Months	89,202.60	89,202.60	31,564.00	30		395 Days	Land properly acquired and documented
									8	Rehabilitation of Kpedze Todze-Anagokofe (1.8km) feeder road	12 Months	388,027.76	388,027.76	0.00	30		0 Days	Land properly acquired and documented
									9	Opening, Reshaping, spot improvement and gravelling of a total of 12km feeder roads in selected communities.	2 Months	166,725.00	166,725.00	166,725.00	0		0 Days	Land properly acquired and documented

Source: DPCU – HWDA, 2023

2.5.1 Cumulative CAPEX throw forward and MTBF Envelope, 2025-2027

As shown in table 14, the MTBF Envelope (ceilings) allocated to the District Assembly can cover the cumulative CAPEX throw forward (outstanding balance) of current projects from 2025 to 2027. It is recommended that when the MTBF Ceilings are issued or made available to the Assembly, they be used solely to support active projects planned for the medium term, in order to prevent the issue of active projects lacking the necessary funding to complete.

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

Item	Amount (GH¢)
Capex throw Forward (B)	2,422,268.06
MTBF (Ceilings) (A)	4,013,169.83
Variation (A-B)	1,590,901.75

2.5.1.1 Amount of Capital Envelope Spent on Active Projects

Table 15 illustrates the capital envelope amount (allocation) for the Mu's core sectors, as well as the amount spent on roll-over and new projects in 2024. Out of a total capital envelope of GH¢1,871,851.56, 44.6 percent was spent on roll-over projects in economic, education, health, and governance sectors, while 43.0 percent was invested on new projects in education, road, environment, and transportation sectors. The remaining 12.4% of the overall capital

envelope amount was not spent, which might be attributed to insufficient money from the government as well as delays in the receipt of these monies from the government, particularly through the District Assemblies' Common Fund.

Table 15: Amount of Capital Envelope Spent on Active Projects

Sources	Capital envelope amount (GH¢)	Amount spent on rollover projects (GH¢)	Amount spent on new projects (GH¢)
Education	636,846.76	268,435.26	00.00
Health	383,158.21	168,006.80	0.00
Roads	108,751.00	0.00	515,155.06
Environment	375,000.00	0.00	663,330.00
Agriculture	250,400.54	0.00	183,987.65
Governance	112,669.05	112,669.05	0.00
Total	1,871,851.56	549,111.11	1,362,472.71

2.6 Update on Indicators and Targets

The assessment of the progress made in the implementation of the 2024 AAP and the DMTDP 2022-2025 were analyzed based on indicators achievements and the progress made in the programmes/projects executed. The update consists of both National Core and District specific indicators. In summary, most of the indicators performed well in the period under review.

Table 16 presents detail information on various indicators, considering 2021 base year, actuals for 2022, 2023 and 2024 targets and actuals.

Table 16: Updates on Core Indicators and Target



	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Key Programmes Undertaken During the Year	Challenges Encountered in the Year	Policy Recommendations
A	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:							
Total Output in Agricultural Production	Maize	8,660	13,105	14,416	16,902	i. Implementation of Government Flagship Programmes (PFJ, RFJ and PERD)	i. Inadequate AEAs ii. Erratic rainfall iii. Late delivery of inputs for PFJ and RFJ	i. The Government should employ more AEAs and Veterinary Officers to bridge the gap of AEAs to farmer ratio.
	Rice	21,697	30,586	33645	34349			
	Cassava	204,038	265,097	291607	311754			
	Yam	34,780	52,593	57852	62476	ii. Implementation of Ghana Productive Safety Net Project 2 (GPSNP 2)	iv. Poor post-harvest management which led to high loses	ii. The Assembly through Department of Agric and other stakeholders should intensify education on Climate change and adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)
	Cocoyam	6,180	11,537	12691	13338			
	Plantain	28,473	38,753	42628	48584			
	Cowpea	2,889	5,078	5586	6044	iii. Crop demonstrations on farmers' fields.	v. High cost of feeds for poultry	iii. The Assembly and its stakeholders should support establishing mechanization Centres across the district to promote mechanized agriculture to reduce the incidence of post-harvest loses.
	Tomato	8,133	11,495	12645	13904			
	Pepper	20,686	27,743	30517	33822			
	Okra	10,912	14,384	15822	16925	iv. Sensitization and training programmes organized for Farmer Groups (FBOs) on good agronomic practices, pest and disease surveillance.	vi. Inadequate veterinary Officers	iv. The Assembly should construct feeder roads to link farm areas to ease conveyance of farm produce.
	Garden Eggs	5,322	9,015	9917	11509			
	Potato	2,745	3,468	3815	4389			
	Cocoa	168	205.5	226	257	v. Implementation of DCE Animal Breed improvement Programme	vii. Encroachment of crop farms by nomadic cattle farmers	
	Cashew	75	83.4	92	107			
	Oil Palm	6,240	7,450.5	8196	9352			
	Citrus	660	745	820	859	vi. Support for AEAs	viii. Farm destruction by bush fire	
	Coconut	514.8	545.5	600	712			
						vii. Implementation of Climate Smart Agriculture initiatives		

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Key Programmes Undertaken During the Year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy Recommendations
	Cattle	7,815	9,252	10177	10455			
	Sheep	8,932	10,338	11372	11682			
	Goat	12,434	13,702	15072	15209			
	Pig	620	725	798	834			
	Poultry	32,445	37,712	41483	40729			
Average Productivity of Selected Crop (mt/ha):	Maize	2.5	2.9	3.19	3.31	i. Implementation of Government Flagship Programmes (PFJ, RFJ and PERD)	i. Inadequate AEAs	i. The Government should employ more AEAs and Veterinary Officers to bridge the gap of AEAs to farmer ratio.
	Rice	4.91	5.55	6.11	5.88		ii. Erratic rainfall	
	Cassava	23.61	24.75	27.23	27.72		iii. Late delivery of inputs for PFJ and RFJ	
	Yam	20.58	22.65	24.92	24.24	ii. Implementation of Ghana Productive Safety Net Project 2 (GPSNP 2)	iv. Poor post-harvest management which led to high loses	ii. The Assembly through Department of Agric and other stakeholders should intensify education on Climate change and adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)
	Cocoyam	7.12	8.2	9.02	8.86		v. High cost of feeds for poultry	
	Plantain	10.7	11.12	12.23	12.79		vi. Inadequate veterinary Officers	iii. The Assembly and its stakeholders should support to establish mechanization Centres across the
	Cowpea	2.83	3.22	3.54	3.65	iii. Crop demonstrations on farmers' fields.		
	Tomato	9.2	9.7	10.67	10.57	iv. Sensitization and training programmes organized for Farmer Groups (FBOs) on good agronomic	vii. Encroachment of crop farms by nomadic cattle farmers	
	Pepper	6.63	6.96	7.66	7.93			
	Okra	8.42	8.94	9.83	9.74			
	Garden Eggs	8.84	9.43	10.37	10.56			
	Potato	10.13	11.15	12.27	12.60			
	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Key Programmes Undertaken During the Year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy Recommendations
	Cocoa	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.22	v.		
	Cashew	0.20	0.32	0.35	0.37			
	Oil Palm	6.13	6.50	7.15	7.22			

	Citrus	1.0	1.45	1.60	1.64			
	Coconut	0.37	0.51	0.56	0.60			
Percentage Change in Yields of Major Crops (Mt/Ha)	Maize	2.50	16.00%	10%	14.14%	i. Implementation of Government Flagship Programmes	i. Inadequate AEAs ii. Erratic rainfall	i. The Government should employ more AEAs and Veterinary Officers to bridge the gap of
	Rice	4.91	13.03%	10%	5.95%			
	Cocoyam	7.12	15.17%	10%	8.05%			
	Cowpea	2.83	13.78%	10%	13.35%			
	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Key Programmes Undertaken During the Year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy Recommendations
	Cocoa	2.5	2.65	10%	15.79%			
	Cashew	3.0	4.05	10%	15.63%			
	Oil Palm	12.0	19.25	10%	11.08%			
	Citrus	25.0	26.34	10%	13.10%			
	Coconut	19.2	20.25	10%	17.65%			
	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Key Programmes Undertaken During the Year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy Recommendations
Percentage Change in Livestock/Poultry Production	Cattle	7,815	18.39%	10%	14%	i. Implementation of Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ) Programmes ii. Implementation of DCE Animal Breed improvement Programme iii. Sensitization and training programmes organized for Farmer Livestock/Poultry Farmers on disease control.	i. High cost of feeds for poultry ii. Inadequate veterinary Officers	i. The Government should employ more Veterinary Officers to bridge Officers to Livestock farmer ratio gap. ii. The Government should provide subsidise and incentives to livestock farmers to sustain them in the business.
	Sheep	8,932	15.74%	10%	13%			
	Goat	12,434	10.20%	10%	11%			
	Pig	620	16.94%	10%	15%			
	Poultry	32,445	16.23%	10%	8%			

Percentage of Arable land under cultivation	District	36.5%	42.10%	45%	42.85%	i. Implementation of Government Flagship Programmes (PFJ, RFJ and PERD) ii. Implementation of Climate Smart Agriculture initiatives	i. Inadequate AEAs ii. Late delivery of inputs for PFJ and RFJ iii. Lack of mechanization Centres iv. Encroachment of crop farms by nomadic cattle farmers	i. The Government should employ more AEAs to bridge the gap of AEAs to farmer ratio. ii. The Assembly and its stakeholders should support establishing mechanization Centres across the district to promote mechanized agriculture to reduce the incidence of post-harvest losses.
	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Key Programmes Undertaken During the Year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy Recommendations
Number of New Establishments	Agriculture	28	30	40	41	i. Engagement with MSMEs	i. Non-implementation of 1D1F in the district	i. The government link up with private investors to implement the 1D1F policy in the district
	Industry	2	2	3	3			
	Service	16	17	20	19			
Number of New Jobs Created	Agriculture	834	848	860	853	i. Engagement with MSMEs ii. Implementation of GPSNP 2	i. Non-implementation of 1D1F in the district	i. The should government link up with private investors to implement the 1D1F policy in the district.
	Industry	113	124	150	132			
	Service	127	131	140	138			
Percentage Change in IGF	Agriculture	0.00%	22%	30%	27%	i. Engagement with MSMEs	i. Inadequate revenue related data	i. The Assembly should consider it important to invest
	Industry	102.49%	-55.49%	25%	15%			

	Service	9.51%	35.78%	40%	38.24%		ii. Inadequate logistics for effective revenue mobilization iii. Unwillingness of people in tax payment	ii. in data collection to aid in decision-making. The Assembly should provide adequate logistics to aid in effective revenue mobilization. iii. The Assembly should also intensify sensitization and engagement on revenue with the public to enable them to understand and appreciate the relevance of tax payment.
	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Key Programmes Undertaken During the Year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy Recommendations
Extension Officer at post to Farmer ratio	District	1:2,188	1:4,735	1:500	1:5453	i. Support to AEAs	i. Inadequate AEAs	i. The Government should employ more AEAs and to bridge the gap of AEAs to farmer ratio.
B	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:							
Net Enrollment Ratio	Kindergarten	59.1%	58.1%	59.0	59.7		i. Dilapidated structure of some basic	i. The Assembly and other stakeholders
	Primary	57.2%	58.2%	58.9	59.0			

	JHS	37.5%	37.5%	38.5	39.0	i. My First Day at School Celebration ii. Monitoring and Supervision in schools iii. DCE Self-Learning Model initiative for Basic Schools iv. Construction of KG Block at Abutia Teti v. Distribution of Dual Desk to basic Schools vi. The School Feeding Programme (SFP).	ii. Low coverage of the SFP iii. Inadequate dual desk in some basic schools iv. Inability to monitor some basic schools due to poor road network.	ii. The Assembly should continue to provide/supply dual desks to basic schools. iii. The Government should extend SFP to other basic schools to improve coverage. iv. The Assembly should try as much as possible to improve road network in some communities to aid in effective monitoring and supervision.
	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Key Programmes Undertaken During the Year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy Recommendations
Gender Parity Index	Kindergarten	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	i. DCE Self-Learning Model initiative for Basic Schools.	i. Teenage pregnancy among girls in the district	i. The Assembly, GES and MoE should provide adequate funding to
	Primary	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00			
	JHS	1.02	1.05	1.06	1.06			

	SHS	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	i. My First Day at school programme. ii. Monitoring and Supervision in schools. iii. World Hygiene Day celebration. iv. Intermittent girl child education programme v. Personal Hygiene education and Women empowerment programme by SHEP Coordinator. vi. Implementation of Vocational Skill Training Programme.	i. Inadequate funding hinders the effective implementation of girl child related programmes. ii. Lack of parental cooperation and support iii. High cost of menstrual pad leading to absenteeism among girls.	intensify education of girl child in the district. i. The GES should sensitize Parents on girl related matters to enable them to understand and appreciate the importance of girl child education. ii. The government through the GES and MoE should collaborate with local producers of menstrual pads to distribute menstrual pads to girls in schools frequently to reduce absenteeism among girls.
	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Key Programmes Undertaken During the Year	Challenges Encountered in the Year	Policy Recommendations
Completion Rate	Primary	93.8%	99.6%	99.6%	99.5%		i. Inability to monitor some	i. The Assembly should try as much
	JHS	76.9%	76.9%	76.9%	76.9			

	SHS	32.2%	31.4%	31.4%	31.5	i. Monitoring and Supervision in schools. ii. Organization of Reading Festivals for basic schools. iii. Mock Examinations for BECE and WASCE Candidates. iv. DCE Self-Learning Model initiative for Basic Schools v. Organization of Science Practical Summit for BECE Candidates.	ii. basic schools due to poor road network. Inadequate teaching and learning materials.	as possible to improve on road network in some communities to aid in effective monitoring and supervision.
Pass Rate	JHS	60.3%	65.2%	67.5	66.5	i. Monitoring and Supervision in schools ii. Mock Examinations for BECE and WASCE Candidates iii. DCE Self-Learning Model initiative for Basic Schools iv. Organization of Science Practical Summit for BECE Candidates.	i. Inadequate teaching and learning materials. ii. Inability to monitor some basic schools due to poor road network.	i. The Assembly should try as much as possible to improve on road network in some communities to aid in effective monitoring and supervision. ii. The GES and MoE should provide adequate teaching/learning materials to improve on students/pupils' performance.
	SHS	47.5%	49.9%	60.5	59.6			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Key Programmes Undertaken During the Year	Challenges Encountered in the Year	Policy Recommendations
Proportion of Health Facilities that are Functional	Health Centre	100%	100%	100	100	i. Rehabilitation of Kpedze Polyclinic ii. Construction of CHPS Compound at Biakpa iii. Monitoring and Supervision of Health Facilities	i. Inadequate medical equipment/ Logistics ii. Some Health facilities do not have NHIS accreditation. iii. Poor road network to some health facilities impedes effective monitoring and supervision. iv. Poor storage facilities in some health facilities.	i. The GHS should ensure adequate supply of medical equipment to health facilities for effective health care delivery. ii. The Assembly and the District Health directorate should lobby for NHIS accreditation to other health facilities to improve health coverage. iii. The Assembly should intervene to provide storage facilities to improve the record system in some health facilities.
	CHPS Comp.	100%	100%	100	100			
	School Clinic	100%	100%	100	50			
	CHAG	100%	100%	100	50			
	Polyclinic	0	0	100	100			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Key Programmes Undertaken During the Year	Challenges Encountered in the Year	Policy Recommendations
Prevalence of Malnutrition (Institutional)	Wasting	0	0		0.36	i. Routine Nutrition Surveillance	i. Insufficient funds led to low number of schools trained in School Age Nutrition Programme (SAN).	i. The District Health Directorate should lobby for IFA Tablets.
	Underweight	2.6	4.2	0	0.07	ii. School growth monitoring and Vitamin A supplementation	ii. Shortage of Iron Folic Acid for adolescent girls	ii. The Assembly should assist the District Health Directorate to lobby for HB machine to improve on testing of HB of pregnant women.
	Stunting	2.3	8.8	0	0.37	iii. Nutrition education and promotion.	iii. High under nutrition in U>5 children.	iii. District Health Directorate should verify data coming from the health facilities.
	Overweight	5.5	4.3	0	0	iv. Child Health week celebration v. Social Behaviour Change (SBCC) on nutrition friendly school initiative	iv. Nutrition data inconsistencies from facilities. v. Frequent shortage of combined maternal and child health record booklet to health facilities. vi. Low capacity of frontline health staff on the use of Maternal and Child health Record booklet.	iv. The Assembly should assist the District Health Directorate with funds to improve on school Vitamin A supplementation, scale up School Age Nutrition (SAN) programme and other food demonstration at CWC Centres v. District Health Directorate should provide supportive supervision, coaching and mentoring for health workers at various health facilities.

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Key Programmes Undertaken During the Year	Challenges Encountered in the Year	Policy Recommendations
Maternal Mortality Ratio (Institutional)	District	0/100,00 OLB	0/100,00 OLB	0	0	i. Monitoring and Supervision of Health Facilities ii. Community Education programmes on the importance of Antenatal visit. iii. Routine home visit to track the health status of pregnant women	i. Insufficient funds to carry out sensitization programmes. ii. Inability to visit some communities due to poor road network. iii. Inadequate means of transport (Motobike and vehicle hindered effective home visits	i. The Assembly should support the District Health Directorate with funds to intensify education programmes. ii. The MoH should provide motorbikes to health officers for effective home visits activities.
Malaria Case Fatality (Institutional)	District Total	0	0	0	0	i. Mass Distribution of ITNs to households in the districts. ii. Conducted both positive and active surveillance on epidemic prone diseases. iii. Carried health week celebrations.	i. Some individuals refuse to use the treated nets. ii. Inadequate means of transport (Motorbike, vehicle) for health officers iii. Difficulty in reaching some communities due to poor road network.	i. The GHS should intensify its behavioral change programmes in communities to improve use of treated nets provided them. ii. The GHS and MoE should intervene to provide Motorbikes and if possible additional vehicles to augment their activities. iii. The Assembly should lobby through Feeder Roads to construct roads to link hard to reach communities.
	Under Five	0	0	0	0			
	Women between 15-49	0	0	0	0			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Key Programmes Undertaken During the Year	Challenges Encountered in the Year	Policy Recommendations
Proportion of Population with valid NHIS Card	Total	63%	73%	85%	83%	i. Community Sensitization programme on NHIS Registration	i. Inability of some people to access NHIS due to proximity. ii. Non-operationalization of office complex for NHIA iii. Network accessibility challenge in some parts of the district hindering NHIS Card registration and renewal.	i. The NHIA should operationalize the office complex constructed in Dzolokpuita to ease citizens access to NHIS services. ii. The government should liaise with telecommunication institutions to erect more telephone masts at some areas in the district to improve on network accessibility by the citizens.
	Indigent	0.5%	0.8%	2.50%	2.3%			
	Informal	47%	54%	65%	63%			
	Aged	1.9%	2.0%	3.5%	3.7%			
	Under 18yrs	15.4%	18.3%	25.0%	24.8%			
	Pregnant Women	20.2%	24.3%	35.7%	35.2%			
HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate (15-49yrs)	District	0	0	0	1.74	i. HIV/AIDS Advocacy programmes ii. HIV testing and counselling programmes. iii. Monitoring visits to Schools and ART Centres.	i. Reluctant on the part of some people to test for HIV. ii. Shortage of Test Kits and other HIV related preventive supplies. iii. Some victims are unwilling to take medication. iv. Irregular flow of funds to carryout HIV/AIDS related activities v. Stigma and discrimination	i. The GAC, GHS and district HIV Committees should intensify advocacy on HIV related issues. ii. The GHS and MoH should ensure continues availability of test kits and other preventive items for use to reduce the spread of the disease. iii. The GHS should continue to provide counselling support to PLHIV.

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Key Programmes Undertaken During the Year	Challenges Encountered in the Year	Policy Recommendations
								iv. The Government should ensure regular flow of funds to enable GHS and district HIV Committee of GAC to implement planned activities.
Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate	District	99.2%	98.5%	100%	100%	i. Intensified home visits including tracking of pregnant women and lactating mothers. ii. Routine growth monitoring and promotion.	i. Inadequate means of transport (Motorbike, vehicle) for health officers ii. Difficulty in reaching some communities due to poor road network. iii. High cases of anemia during pregnancy	i. The Assembly should lobby through Feeder Roads to construct roads to link hard to reach communities. ii. The MoH and the GHS should provide Motorbikes to health workers for effective home/community visits. iii. The Health Directorate should intensify education on breast feeding related issues among pregnant and lactating mothers.

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)		Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Key Programmes Undertaken During the Year	Challenges Encountered in the Year	Policy Recommendations
Percentage of Children (under 5) sleeping under Treated Net	District		88.40%	92.80%	100%	94.6%	i. Mass Distribution of ITNs to households in the districts ii. Undertook advocacy, communication, and social mobilization in communities. iii. Carried out home visit to track the use of treated nets.	i. Inadequate means of transport (Motorbike, vehicle) for health officers ii. Difficulty in reaching some communities due to poor road network. iii. Poor attitude towards the use of treated nets iv. Poor road network hinders effective home visits to some communities.	i. The GHS should intensify its behavioral change programmes in communities to improve use of treated nets provided them. ii. The GHS and MoE should intervene to provide Motorbikes and if possible additional vehicles to augment their activities. iii. The Assembly should lobby through Feeder Roads to construct roads to link hard to reach communities.
Number of Births and Deaths Registered	Birth	Male	2,088	1,367	909	1,931	i. Birth/Death registration Campaigns.	i. Inadequate motivation for volunteers ii. Inadequate funds and logistics to implement planned activities. iii. Difficulty in accessing services due to proximity leading to low registration of Deaths.	i. The Assembly should set up additional offices to ease the accessibility of their services. ii. The Assembly should provide incentives to motivate volunteers. iii. The Assembly should provide the necessary resources to enable the registry to implement planned activities.
		Female	2,116	1,361	895	1,984			
		Total	4,204	2,728	1804	3915			
	Death	Male	42	30	50	26			
		Female	22	18	50	31			
		Total	64	48	100	57			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Key Programmes Undertaken During the Year	Challenges Encountered in the Year	Policy Recommendations
Percentage of Population with sustainable access to Safe Drinking Water Sources	District	57%	63%	68%	67%	i. Drilling and mechanization of Boreholes in selected communities.	i. Poor management of Water systems by some WATSAN Committees. ii. Poor maintenance culture by communities iii. Delay in construction of community water systems by CWSA. iv. Non-payment of water bills by some households connected to CWSA metered water systems.	i. The Assembly should intensify its behavioral change communication programmes in communities. ii. The Assembly should lobby and collaborate with NGOs to provide additional water systems to needy communities. iii. The Assembly should assist WATSAN Committees to devise proper management system to manage water system in their respective communities. iv. Town/Area Councils should take keen interest to ensure that water systems in their jurisdictions are properly managed. v. The government should make funds available to enable the CWSA complete the Spanish debt Swap water systems in the district to increase coverage of water services.
	Urban	70%	38%	73%	73%			
	Rural	48%	25%	54%	56%			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)		Actual 2022		Actual 2023		Actual 2024		Key Programmes Undertaken During the Year	Challenges Encountered in the Year	Policy Recommendations
Proportion of Population with access improved sanitation services	District	51.0%		54.0%		60%		68.0%		i. Household Latrine construction and promotion programme ii. Implementation of National Malaria Control Programme (NAMCOP) iii. Door-to-Door waste collection programme iv. Evacuation of communal heap programme v. Implementation of Behavioral Change Communication Programme	i. Financial constraints on the part of Households to acquire waste bins. ii. Low number of EHO to people ratio. iii. Inadequate means of transport to reach out to communities for sensitization programmes	i. The Assembly and its stakeholders should intensify the promotion of one-household-one toilet programme to curb open defecation in some communities of the district. ii. The Assembly and its stakeholders should also intensify education on behavioral change communication programme in the district to improve sanitation.
	Urban	27.5%		29.0%		80%		75.0%				
	Rural	23.5%		25.0%		70%		65.0%				
Recorded Cases of Child Abuse	(By Sex)	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	i. Community sensitization programme on child rights promotion and protection ii. Collaboration with NGOs in the operation of transitional homes iii. Celebration of U.N Day against Child Labour.	i. Inability to attend to clients located in hard-to-reach communities due to poor road network. ii. Lack of donor funded programmes to augment funds from the Assembly to undertake child protection related activities.	i. The Assembly should lobby through Feeder Roads to construct roads to link hard to reach communities. ii. The Assembly should lobby NGOs to support the implementation of child protection activities in the district.
	Child Trafficking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Child Labour	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Sexual Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Emotional Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Neglect	7	8	20	17	0	0	36	28			
	Early Marriage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	FGM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)		Actual 2022		Actual 2023		Actual 2024		Key Programmes Undertaken During the Year	Challenges Encountered in the Year	Policy Recommendations
	Family-Child Separation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	iv. Undertook home visits to monitor the welfare of children.		iii. The MoGCSP should organize capacity building programmes for caregivers on child relationship management practice.
C	INTEGRATED SOCIAL SERVICES (ISS)											
Proportion of Case workers trained in Child Protection and Family Welfare	Male	2:2		3:3		3:3		3:3		i. Workshops organized for staff on child related matters	i. Inadequate staff to work on child protection-related cases. ii. No training was organized for case workers within the year.	i. The OHLGS should post additional staff to augment the existing ones in the DSW/CD ii. The MoGCSP should organize training workshops on child protection to build the capacity of staff.
	Female	0		0		0		0				
	Total	2:2		3:3		3:3		3:3				

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations
No. of recorded cases of Child Violence benefiting from social welfare/social services	Male	0	0	0	0	i. Community mobilization and sensitization programme on child rights promotion and protection ii. Collaboration with NGOs in the operation of transitional homes. iii. Undertook home visits to monitor the welfare of children.	i. Inability to attend to clients located in hard-to-reach communities due to poor road network. ii. Lack of donor funded programmes to augment funds from the Assembly to undertake child protection related activities.	i. The Assembly should lobby through Feeder Roads to construct roads to link hard to reach communities. ii. The Assembly should lobby NGOs to support the implementation of child protection activities in the district.
	Female	0	0	0	0			
	Total	0	0	0	0			
No. of people reached with Child Protection and SGBV information (Child protection Toolkit)	District	431	1,082	1,120	697	i. Community mobilization and sensitization programme on child rights promotion and protection ii. Collaboration with NGOs in the operation of transitional homes. iii. Undertook home visits to monitor the welfare of children.	i. Inability to attend to clients located in hard-to-reach communities due to poor road network. ii. Lack of donor funded programmes to augment funds from the Assembly to undertake child protection related activities.	i. The Assembly should lobby through Feeder Roads to construct roads to link hard to reach communities. ii. The Assembly should lobby NGOs to support the implementation of child protection activities in the district.
	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations
	Male	135	135	135	135			

No. of LEAP Household Members on NHIS	Female	182	182	182	182	i. Implementation of LEAP programme ii. Introduction of NHIS iii. Community mobilization and sensitization programmes on LEAP iv. Monitoring visits to LEAP Households.	i. Inability to attend to clients located in hard-to-reach communities due to poor road network. ii. Low coverage of LEAP in the district.	i. The Assembly should lobby through Feeder Roads to construct roads to link hard to reach communities. ii. The district is largely rural with a high poverty rate. Therefore, the government should increase coverage of the LEAP in the district by using the GNHR data.
	Total	317	317	317	317			
No. of Household with Adolescent girls benefiting from LEAP Programme	District	0	0	10	0	i. Implementation of LEAP programme. ii. Community mobilization and sensitization programmes on LEAP. iii. Monitoring visits to LEAP Households.	i. Inability to visit some LEAP beneficiaries due to poor road network. ii. Low coverage of LEAP in the district.	i. The Assembly should lobby through Feeder Roads to construct roads to link hard to reach communities. ii. The district is largely rural with a high poverty rate. Therefore, the government should increase coverage of the LEAP in the district by using the GNHR data.
	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations

No. of Outreach visits to communities with LEAP Households	District	86	75	105	105	i. Community mobilization and sensitization programmes on LEAP. ii. Monitoring visits to LEAP Households.	i. Difficulty to reach some LEAP beneficiaries due to poor road network. ii. Low coverage of LEAP in the district.	i. The Assembly should lobby through Feeder Roads to construct roads to link hard to reach communities. ii. The district is largely rural with a high poverty rate. Therefore, the government should increase coverage of the LEAP in the district by using the GNHR data.
No. of Children placed in Foster Care	Male	0	0	0	0	i. Collaboration with NGOs. ii. Monitoring visits to transitional/foster homes. iii. Community mobilization and sensitization programmes on child protection.	i. Inadequate staff at DSW/CD effectively undertake child related activities in the district.	i. The OHLGS should post additional staff to augment the existing ones in the DSW/CD.
	Female	0	0	0	0			
	Total	0	0	0	0			
No. of PWDs with Valid NHIS Card	Male	304	341	347	347	i. Undertook monitoring exercise of beneficiaries to PWD fund. ii. Registration and renewals of NHIS of PWD.	i. Difficulty to reach some LEAP beneficiaries due to poor road network.	i. The Assembly should lobby through Feeder Roads to construct roads to link hard to reach communities.
	Female	268	299	303	303			
	Total	572	640	650	650			
	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations
	Male	0%	2.5%	15%	15%			

Percentage of Children with Disability accessing the Disability Fund	Female	0%	6.3%	8.0%	7.5%	i. Undertook monitoring exercise of beneficiaries to PWD fund. ii. Routine update of disability album.	i. Difficulty to reach some PWD beneficiaries due to poor road network.	i. The Assembly should lobby through Feeder Roads to construct roads to link hard to reach communities.
No. of PWDs supported to engage in Income Generating Activities	Male	4	36		20	i. Undertook monitoring exercise on beneficiaries of PWD fund. ii. Routine update of disability album. iii. Capacity building and skill development training programmes for PWDs. iv. Collaboration with NGOs to aid vulnerable groups.	i. Difficulty to reach some PWD beneficiaries due to poor road network. ii. Inadequate funds to increase coverage of PWDs.	i. The Assembly should lobby through Feeder Roads to construct roads to link hard to reach communities. ii. The government should increase the PWD fund to increase coverage.
	Female	3	24		11			
	Total	7	60		31			
	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations

Proportion of ODF Communities	District	80%	37.5%	50%	72%	i. Implementation of CLTS programme. ii. Implementation of behavioral change communication programme.	i. Financial constraints on the part of households in CLTS selected communities to construct household latrines. ii. Land tenure system in some CLTS communities. iii. Inadequate space in some households for latrine construction.	i. The government through the ministry of Sanitation should intervene to assist households to construct latrines. ii. The Assembly should intensify sensitization in CLTS communities to improve sanitation.
D	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT							
Percentage of Road Network in Good Condition	Total	55%	57%	60%	59%	i. Construction of a total of 12km feeder road in some communities ii. Implementation of Feeder Road sub-project under LIPW component of GPSNP 2	i. Poor road network in some communities ii. Low IGF to complement major funds like DACF for feeder road construction	i. The Assembly should continue to liaise with Feeder Roads to construct roads to link farm areas and hard to reach communities.
	Urban	60%	60%	65%	60%			
	Rural	37%	41%	46%	48%			
	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations
	Total	60%	67%	70%	69%			

Percentage of Communities Covered by Electricity	Urban	100%	100%	100%	100%	i. Implementation of Rural Electrification Project. ii. Repair and installation of streetlights in the district	i. Inability of some communities to benefit from the Rural Electrification project due to their location. ii. Inaccessibility of some communities due to poor road network.	i. The Assembly should continue to liaise with Feeder Roads to construct roads for easy accessibility. communities accessible. ii. The government should scale up its rural electrification project in the country to improve coverage.
	Rural	57%	63%	68%	67%			
E	GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY							
Reported Cases of Crime	Rape	0	1	0	2	i. Public sensitization programmes organized by DOVVSU Unit of Anyirawase district Police Headquarters. ii. Day and Night patrols at robbery prone areas	i. Absence of streetlights on some major roads ii. Absence of police barrier on some streets.	i. The Assembly should assist to provide streetlight all major roads/streets in the district. ii. The Anyirawase District Police Head Office should create additional barriers on other major streets/roads in the district.
	Armed Robbery	2	3	0	0			
	Defilement	4	1	0	0			
	Murder	1	1	0	2			
	Drug Trafficking	0	0	0	0			
	Peddling	0	0	0	0			
	Drug Abuse	0	0	0	0			
	Domestic Voilence	0	0	0	0			
	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations
F	EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS							
Number of Communities	Bushfire	6	4	0	0	i. Community sensitization	i. Poor attitude towards climate	i. The Assembly should continue to liaise with Feeder
	Wind/Rainstorm	16	17	0	5			

Affected by Disaster	Flood	1	0	0	0	ii. Implementation of tree planting activities (Green Ghana Project, etc.) to improve climate change. iii. Routine monitoring and hazard surveillance. iv. Undertook environmental cleanup exercise.	ii. change mitigation. Difficulty to reach some communities due to poor road network. iii. Inadequate support to Disaster Volunteer Groups. iv. Non-adherence to building regulations. v. Building at unauthorized places by some individuals. vi. Inadequate relief items to support disaster victims.	ii. Roads to construct roads to link farm areas and hard to reach communities. NADMO and the Assembly should intensify public education on disaster prevention. iii. The Assembly should intervene to support DVGs in their activities.
	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline (2021)	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Policy recommendations
Proportion of Population who have Tested Positive for COVID-19	District	0	0	0.11% (94 people)	0	i. Advocacy programmes on adherence to safety protocols and important of vaccination	i. Shortage of vaccines ii. Unwilling of some individuals to take vaccine due to negative perception.	i. The Government should ensure the availability of vaccines in health centres.
	Male	0	0	0.07% (27 people)	0	ii. Monitoring and supervision of health centres	iii. Challenge in adherence to safety protocols.	ii. The GHS and MoH should intensify advocacy on safety protocols and importance of being vaccinated
	Female	0	0	0.16% (67 people)	0	iii. Conducted fixed vaccination sessions, outreach services and school vaccination sessions.		

G		IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION									
Percentage of Annual Action Plan Implemented	District	98.88%	98.79%	100%	98.72%	i.	Routine Project/ Programme Monitoring and Evaluation	i.	Delay in completion of some project and programmes due to inadequate and irregular flow of funds.	i.	The Government should ensure a regular flow of funds to enable the Assembly to complete its project and programmes as scheduled.
						ii.	Community Engagement/ Town Hall Meetings.			ii.	The Assembly should improve its revenue generation strategies to collect and increase revenue to compliment other statutory funds for to complete projects/ Programmes.
						iii.	Held DPCU and ISCC meeetings.				

Source: DPCU - HWDA, 2023



2.6.1 Update on Core and District Specific Indicators and Targets

2.6.1.1 Economic Development

Several factors, which include inflation, cedi depreciation and non-supply of agro inputs to some extent hindered the development and growth of the country's local economy. The district, despite these factors, recorded some level of improvement.

- **Agricultural Production**

In 2024, total output of agricultural production of all the selected staple crops witnessed significant increase in production compared to 2022 and 2023. These performances are also reflected in the average productivity of selected crops per Mt/Ha and the Percentage change in yields. The increase in production of the crops were attributed to the implementation of key programmes including PFJ, crop demonstrations on farmers' fields, sensitization/training programmes for FBOs on good agronomic practices and other climate smart related activities. Despite the performance, the district has 6 Agric Extension Agents (AEAs) with an AEA to Farmer ratio of 1: 2,188, 1: 4,735, 1: 5,453 and 1: 5,840 in 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 respectively. This does not meet the national average of one AEA for five hundred farmers (1:500). This implies that, majority of farmers do not have access to extension services which is hampering their activities in divers' ways. The inadequacy of AEAs is not only attributed to the suspension of the NABCO Programme but also refusal of AEAs to accept posting into the district. The government should therefore recognize and address this concern as it could undermine the attainment of the SDG 2, Target 2.4 of ensuring sustainable food production systems and implementing resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production.

There was also an increase in metric tons of major cash crops produced in the district namely Cocoa, Cashew, Oil palm, Citrus and Coconut due to the implementation of DCE initiatives of One-Paramountcy, One Farm, One Household, One Fruit Tree, the CCMI sub-project under the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP), the Establishment of Tree Crop Nursery (i.e., Coconut, Cashew, Oil Palm and Citrus seedlings) and the Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) Programme. During the period individuals and farmers were provided with free tree crop seedlings and were also trained in the use of urea to produce organic fertilizers which resulted in the growth and crop yields.

Livestock production during the period recorded a boost in the production of selected animals. This was also attributed to the implementation of some key programmes including RFJ, DCE's Animal Breed improvement initiative and routine disease surveillance by the Department of Agriculture. Despite these initiatives, the poultry farmers were hit with high cost of feeds, inadequate Veterinary Officers, and generally poor road

network in some areas which hindered effective monitoring of planned activities. To avert these situations, the government should intervene to provide subsidies on poultry feeds and other livestock related inputs to boost the livestock sector, employ more veterinary officers to provide technical assistance to livestock farmers to improve the health of animals for consumption. The Assembly should also liaise with feeder roads to improve the roads of hard-to-reach communities for effective monitoring.

Although the district witnessed a slight increase in arable land under cultivation of 43.05% in 2023 compared to 42.85% in 2022, the target of 45% could not be achieved. This was partly due to the encroachment of crop farms by nomadic cattle farmers in some parts of the district like Akoviefe, Abutia, Saviefe and Bame enclaves, late delivery of inputs for PFJ/RFJ and lack of mechanization centres. In addressing the issue of encroachment by nomadic cattle farmers, the Assembly through the District Security Council (DISEC) identified and engaged these groups and to some extent directed the Headsmen to move out of the district. Also, DISEC is continually making sure that measures are put in place and enforced to curtail the menace. Notwithstanding, while the government should employ more AEAs to provide technical assistance to farmers, the Assembly should provide conducive environment that can support AEAs who would be posted to the district. The Assembly and its stakeholders should also support establishing mechanization Centres across the district to promote mechanized agriculture to reduce the incidence of post-harvest losses.

- **Entrepreneurship and SME Development**

In line with the attainment of national development agenda of job creation and the SDG 8 of promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment of and decent work for all, the Assembly in collaboration with the MAG Secretariat under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) have established an Oil Palm Processing Factory at Holuta not only to augment the oil palm production but also to enhance the adoption of improved technologies in oil palm processing and production in the district particularly among women. The Assembly has also lobbied the private sector to construct a well-equipped Food Processing Factory at Abutia Kpota. The implementation of the Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (GASIP), and the Ghana Jobs and Skill (YouStart) Programme were executed to build the capacity of women and youth and support them to venture into sustainable businesses. These initiatives did not only sustain the youth/women in business but also created new jobs for 853, 132 and 142 people in Agriculture, Industry and Services respectively in 2024.

Moreso, the Assembly's quest to provide a conducive environment for the private sector (Formal/Informal) held 2 engagement meetings with the MSMEs within the period to ascertain their challenges and collectively adopted measures to address them. The Assembly also took the opportunity to sensitize participants to understand and appreciate their contributions in revenue mobilization and pulling resources together to improve the local economy of the district. The continues engagement with MSMEs and training of youth/women will not only improve the local economy of the district but will reflect in the overall national performance of job creation and business sustainability.

- **Tourism and Culture Promotion/Development**

The Assembly in 2024 implemented tree planting initiatives such as the DCE's initiative to preserve water bodies and the Green Ghana initiative to restore the forest cover and protect the eco-system. These initiatives were targeted at the district's major tourist site including the Canopy Walkway and Ote Falls in Amedzofe and Kalapkpa Resource Reserve (KRR). The development of the Canopy Walkway and Ote Falls in Amedzofe and the protection of the Kalapkpa Resource Reserve (KRR) have contributed immensely to putting the district at a higher pedestal. Out of the 7,082 tourist arrivals recorded in 2024, 5,242 and 1,840 were Residents and Non-residents respectively. This was an improvement on 2023 records of 5,238 tourist arrivals. This improvement was partly due to intensive law enforcement, conservation education/public awareness and the effective collaboration with the private and government sectors particularly Herp Conservation Ghana (NGO) and the Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission. The enormous contribution in the tourism sector would go a long way to attract investors to realize the district's vision of serving as an investment destination for rapid development.

Promotion of district's indigenous culture was not left out in 2024. The Assembly and the Department of Centre for National Culture (CNC) participated in various activities including joint community sensitization on the reaffirmation of the Ghana-Togo boundary as well as the production of Borbor performance on pen-drive/cassette. These activities also contributed to showcasing various locally produced agro-products, textiles, food and cultural performances.

- **Internally Generated Fund (IGF)**

The Assembly in 2024 saw an increase in the Percentage change in IGF of both the Agricultural, Industry and Services sectors of 27%, 15% and 38.24% respectively compared to previous years (i.e, 2022 and 2023). The increase in the change in IGF of Agriculture, Industry and Services was due to the selling of crop seedlings to farmers at subsidized prices as well as commitment of business owners in payment of basic rates. Despite this

improvement, inadequate logistics to aid in effective revenue mobilization, poor revenue data and unwillingness of people to pay tax impedes effective revenue mobilization of the Assembly. It is therefore recommended that the Assembly invest in data collection to aid in decision-making, provide needed logistics for effective revenue mobilization and intensify its public education/engagement on the relevance of payment of tax. This will go a long way to generate adequate revenue to support the implementation of development projects in the district.

2.6.1.2 Social Development

The goal of this dimension seeks to create opportunities for citizens at all levels to have access to basic education, health, water and sanitation, utility services as well as social protection and inclusion for the vulnerable. In the quest to achieve this goal, the Assembly implemented several interventions in the sector.

- **Education**

Under the Education sector, records of net enrolment ratio at the kindergarten, Primary and JHS levels saw an increase in 2024. Records of Gender Parity Index remained unchanged at the Kindergarten, Primary and SHS levels and slightly increased at the JHS level in 2024 as compared to previous years (i.e., 2022 and 2023). Completion rate on the other hand witnessed 99.5% at the Primary level, 76.9% at the JHS level and 31.5% at the SHS level. Even though there was a slight decrease and increase in Primary and SHS levels compared to records of 2023, the JHS level record remains unchanged. These results were due to the implementation of key programmes including routine monitoring/supervision of schools, DCE's Self-learning model initiative for basic schools, the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP), My First day at School programme, distribution of some 1200 dual desk to selected basic schools, girl child education and personal hygiene programmes and mock examinations to prepare BECE and WASCE candidates, etc. despite these successes, high teenage pregnancy among girls in some part of the district, lack of parental cooperation and support, high cost of menstrual pad leading to absenteeism among girls, inability to reach some schools due to poor road network, low coverage of the GSFP, inadequate desk in some schools, and inadequate teaching and learning materials were some challenges facing the education sector. To address these challenges, the government should increase coverage of GSFP in the district not only to reduce absenteeism but to also improve the nutritional needs of pupils. Also, the Assembly, GES and MoE should provide adequate funding to intensify education on girl child in the district and consequently, road network should be improved to ensure effective monitoring and supervision of schools. These among other measures will contribute to achieving the SDG 4 of ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all by 2030.

- **Health Service Delivery**

Under health, the Assembly rehabilitated the Kpedze Maternity block at the Kpedze Polyclinic as popularly called whiles additional CHPs Compound with fully furnished 20 beds capacity ward, a consulting room, Pharmacy, Outpatient, Maternity ward, and Nurses quarters was constructed by Infanta Malaria Prevention Foundation (NGO) to serve the Avatime Biakpa community and beyond. It is also important to mention that the Ghana Priority Health Infrastructure Project (AGENDA 111 – District Hospital) is ongoing at Dzolokpuita and is expected not to only complement the existing operational health facilities but also propel the realization of SDG 3 of ensuring healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) programme was established to provide equitable access and financial coverage for basic health care services to Ghanaian citizens. As of 2024, the proportion of population who have registered, renewed, and possess valid NHIS Card shows an increase in the various categories. It is evident that the proportion of citizens with valid NHIS Card increase from 73% in 2023 to 77% in 2024 though the target could be achieved. This was due to the intensive mass education organized by the NHIA on the importance of having a valid NHIS Card as well as the introduction of the NHIS Mobile Renewal System. It is again anticipated that the NHIA will commence operation of the NHIS Office Complex constructed by the Ho West District Assembly to ease registration at the local level and enhance coverage. These strategies are geared towards realizing the SDG 3 target 3.8 which seek to achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable medicines and vaccines for all.

The district again recorded zero (0) for both Institutional Maternal Mortality and Malaria Cases Fatality as for the various periods. HIV/AIDS Prevalent Rate (15-49) on the other hand recorded 1.74% in 2024 although previous years saw zero (0) record. This was attributed to intensive education on ANC, good sanitation/hygiene practices, Mass distribution/use of treated Mosquito Nets, immunization of children under 5 years of age and intensive HIV advocacy and Screening. Also, the referral of most cases to the regional hospital for intensive treatment contributed to these successes. Prevalence of Malnutrition (Institutional) saw low records Underweight, Stunting, Wasting and Overweight in 2024 as compared to 2023. The reason for the year's performance was attributed to continues food demonstration and growth monitoring. The Assembly further held practical education programmes as some measures to address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons to contribute to attaining the SDG 2, Target 2.2.

Again, records shows that the number of Birth registration increased from 2,728 in 2023 to 3,915 in 2024. Total Death registration also increased from 48 in 2023 to 57 in 2024. This significant improvement was because of intensive education programmes in communities as well as the importance placed on acquiring a birth certificate by the public. Not with standing, low importance placed on death registration by the public, insufficient funds, and logistics as well as low level of motivation to volunteers hinder effective implementation of planned activities of the Birth and Death Registry. There is therefore the need for the Assembly and the Registry to intervene to create additional offices in other part of the district to ease accessibility of the Registry's services, create awareness through jingles and play at various Community Information Centres and provide incentives to motivate volunteers to intensify door-to-door education on the importance of Birth and Death registration.

- **Water and Sanitation Services**

In other to contribute to attaining SDG 6 Target 6.1 and 6.2 respectively by the end of 2030, the Assembly during the year under review collaborated with the National Security and Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) to rehabilitate and mechanized five (5) existing boreholes to improve access to potable drinking water in some parts of the district. This effort improved the performance of water accessibility by the populace from 63% in 2023 to 67% in 2024. In the area of sanitation, the Assembly collaborated with relevant stakeholders including Zoomlion Ghana limited and NGO to implement initiatives including household latrine construction and promotion, National Malaria Control Programme (NAMCOP) Door-to-Door waste collection programme, Evacuation of communal heap programme and Behavioral Change Communication Programme. These programmes aided intensive fumigation/disinfestation at market centres, education and routine visits by the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit to ensure good sanitary/hygiene practices and other communal labour exercises. The implementation of the programmes increased the percentage of the population with access to basic Sanitation Service from 54% in 2023 to 68% in 2024. The performance also reflected in both the Urban and Rural Areas for basic Water and Sanitation Services in 2024. Despite this achievement, poor maintenance culture by communities, weak water management committees and delay in completion of community water systems hindered coverage of water supply in some communities. To address these challenges, the Assembly should intensify its behavioral change communication programmes in communities, lobby and collaborate with NGOs to provide additional water systems to needy communities, strengthen Town/Area Councils to ensure that water systems/boreholes in their jurisdictions are properly managed whereas the government should also make funds available to enable the CWSA complete the Spanish debt Swap water systems in the district to increase coverage of water services.

- **Child Protection**

In an effort to fulfill the SDG 16 Target 16.2 and the national agenda to ensure the protection of rights of children and women entitlements, the Assembly through the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development executed activities such as Community sensitization programme on child rights promotion and protection, Collaboration with NGOs in the operation of transitional homes, Celebration of U.N Day against Child Labour and routine home visits to monitor the welfare of children. The implementation of these activities resulted in zero (0) record cases of child trafficking, Child Labour, Early Marriage Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Family Child Separation, Sexual Abuse and Emotional Abuse in all the years (2022, 2023 and 2024) except for neglect which had high records in 2024. Inability to attend to clients located in hard-to-reach communities due to poor road network and lack of donor funded programmes to augment funds from the Assembly to undertake child protection related activities were some challenges that undermined the effective execution of plan activities. To effectively improve child welfare in the district, the Assembly should lobby through Feeder Roads to construct roads to link hard to reach communities and lobby NGOs to support the implementation of child protection activities in the district. Consequently, the MoGCSP should organize capacity building programmes for caregivers and parents on child relationship management practice to avert child neglect cases.

2.6.1.3 Integrated Social Services (ISS)

Unlike other MMDAs, Ho West District Assembly was not supported to implement the ISS initiative since the year 2020 to date. However, the Assembly in 2024 exhibited commitment to implement a few programmes to address multi-dimensional poverty and vulnerability in child protection, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) and Persons with Disability (PWD). In all the Assembly tracked three (3) ISS programmes to improve the quality of life of the vulnerable and disadvantaged to ensure that no child or individual is left behind.

The Assembly in 2023 and 2024 had only 3 male case workers trained to manage child protection cases and family welfare in the district. There was zero (0) record of the number of child violence cases benefiting from social services as well as the number of children placed under foster care. No. of people reached with Child Protection and SGBV information (Child protection Toolkit) on the other hand saw low record of 697 in 2024 as against 1,082 in 2023. Under the LEAP Programme, a total of 317 Households members have valid NHIS Card with zero (0) record of Household with Adolescent girls benefiting from LEAP Programme. Again, 105 outreach visits were made to communities with LEAP Household in 2024 as compared to 75 visits made in 2023. To improve the lives of PWDs, a total of 650 (347 Males and 303 Females) have valid NHIS Card with

31 individuals supported with various kinds of logistics like Deep Freezers, Fufu Pounding Machines, etc. to engage in sustainable income generating activities. 15% of Males and 7.5% of Females of children with disability have access to the disability fund. In terms of proportion communities declared ODF, the district recorded 72% in 2024, indicating a significant improvement over the previous year 2023 with 35.5% of ODF communities. This was partly due to the implementation of CLTS and behavioral change communication programmes. However, financial constraints on the part of households in CLTS selected communities to construct household latrine, land tenure system in some CLTS communities, inadequate space in some households for latrine construction and withdrawal of UNICEF's support from the intervention hinders effective implementation of activities. To ensure effective implementation of CLTS, the government through Ministry of Sanitation should intervene to assist households to construct latrines whereas the Assembly intensifies sensitization in CLTS communities to curtail the issue of open defecation.

2.6.1.4 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

- **Road Network**

Road infrastructure in the district over the period have been a major concern. The district recorded an estimated total of 59% road infrastructure as at the year 2024 compared to 57% in 2023. Out of the estimated percentage, Urban constitute 60% of paved road whilst the Rural constitute 48% of feeder road in good condition.

During the period, the Assembly in collaboration with the Feeder Road opened and reshaped a total of 12km feeder roads with the Kpedze enclave and Dzolokpuita, Saviafe Gbedome and Akorviefie communities. These have had tremendous impact on commuters and people living in and around these communities. There is also an ongoing rehabilitation of Kpedze Todze-Anagokofe (1.80km) Feeder Road under the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project 2 (GPSNP 2) which is expected to connect to farmlands to improve transportation of farm produce when completed.

A total of 60.84 km road has been opened and reshaped under the **DRIP** Initiative in some selected communities namely: Kpedze – Dzologborgame road, Kpedze Town, Fume – Gbadzeme road, Tsito Township, Abutia Electoral Area, Saviefie Agorkpo, Holuta- Ashanti-Dzolokpuita main road

As the Assembly strives to achieve the national agenda of improving road network infrastructure, it will continue to collaborate with Feeder Roads to construct additional feeder road reduce road network challenges particularly those linking to farm areas and other hard to reach communities.

- **Electricity Coverage**

To further fulfill the national agenda of ensuring efficient transmission and distribution system and to attain the SDG 7 Target 7.1, the Assembly extended electricity to developing areas particularly Abutia and Kpedze enclaves. Routine maintenance and installation of streetlights in the 25 Electoral Areas were undertaken to improve visibility and security. These initiatives improved the percentage of Communities covered by electricity from a total of 67% in 2023 to 69% in 2024. It is important to mention that the Urban Communities had complete electricity coverage whilst the Rural communities recorded 67% of electricity coverage. This effort is also geared towards realizing the SDG 7 Target 7.1.

2.6.1.5 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

- **Crime Cases**

The Assembly considered it imperative to collaborate with the Security and Law Enforcement Agencies including the Ghana Police Service (GPS), Ghana Immigration Service (GIS), National Investigative Bureau (NIB) and the District Magistrate Court to mainstream a stable, united, and safe society interventions into its plans to protect and save the lives of its citizens. This was done in fulfillment of the SDG 16. During the period, Rape and Murder recorded 3 and 4 respectively with no cases of Defilement, Armed Robbery, Drug Trafficking, Peddling, Drug Abuse and Domestic Violence. The low records of crime cases were due to intensive public sensitization by DOVVSU unit of Anyirawase as well as intensive day and night patrols at robbery prone areas. However, lack of streetlights in some communities and absence of police barriers on some streets hinders effective crime related operations. To address these shortfalls, the Assembly should assist to provide streetlight at all major roads/streets in the district, while the Anyirawase District Police Head Office should create additional barriers on other major street/roads in the district to reduce the incidence of crime.

2.6.1.6 Emergency Planning and Preparedness

Emergency Planning and Preparedness is the ability of an institution and individual to put in adequate measures and efforts to withstand shocks such as natural disasters and medical emergencies. Disaster cases common to the district include floods, Wind/Rainstorm and Bush fires.

- **Communities Affected by Disaster**

Out of the 203 communities, 5 communities were affected by rain/windstorm while flood and bush fire found no record in 2024. Compared to 2023 and 2022, 21 and 23 communities respectively were affected while no record was found. The low record of disaster in 2024 was partly attributed to Community sensitization campaigns on disaster and climate change awareness prevention, implementation of tree planting activities

(Green Ghana Project, etc.) to improve climate change, routine monitoring and hazard surveillance, and environmental cleanup exercises. Meanwhile, Poor attitude of people towards climate change mitigation, difficulty to reach some communities due to poor road network, and non-adherence to building regulations by some developers were some challenges that were encountered during the year. To continually reduce the occurrence of disaster, the Assembly should liaise with Feeder Roads to improve road network in communities whereas NADMO and the Assembly should intensify public education on disaster prevention.

- **COVID-19 Positive Cases**

There were no positive cases recorded for- COVID-19 Pandemic in 2024 compared to 0.07% and 0.11% cases recorded in 2022 and 2021. This was attributed to the implementation of advocacy programmes on adherence to safety protocols, monitoring and supervision of health centres, and fixed vaccination sessions, outreach services and school vaccination sessions. Despite this performance, there were shortage of vaccines, and unwilling of some individuals to take vaccine due to negative perception. The government can avert this situation by ensuring the availability of vaccines in health centres and intensify advocacy on safety protocols and importance of being vaccinated.

2.6.1.7 Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

In the quest to improve the delivery of development outcomes, the Assembly considered it important to engage relevant stakeholders at all levels during the planning, monitoring, and evaluation processes of programmes/projects implementation. Effective civic engagements which include Town Hall Meetings, Community specific engagements, Regular project/programme Monitoring and Evaluations as well as Site Inspections and Meetings were undertaken to discuss issues on the projects/programmes implemented. These were not only done for transparency and accountability purposes, but also to ensure inclusive resources mobilization that would result in ownership and sustainability of the projects/programmes in the long run.

Through the afore-mentioned strategies, the Assembly performed tremendously with 91.46%, 98.72%, 98.78% and 98.88% in 2024, 2023, 2022 and 2021 respectively as percentage achieved in the various AAPs. The Assembly will continue to pursue its purpose of inclusiveness to implement interventions to improve the well-being of its citizens.







2.7 Update on Some Critical Poverty Issues



Several interventions have been introduced and implemented by the Government of Ghana to help reduce poverty, promote development, and improve the well-being of the citizenry in the country. Among these interventions that are operational in the Ho West District include the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSF),

Capitation Grant, the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), Government Flagship Programmes (MAG/PFJ/PERD), Free Senior High School Policy (FSHS), Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP), The Ghana-Spain Debt Swap Development Programme (DSDP), The Government Infrastructure Health Priority Project (AGENDA 111), Infrastructure Support for Education in Ghana (GETFund), Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP), the Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (GASIP), National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), and Persons with Disability (PWD) Fund. **Table 17** presents a matrix showing updates of some Critical Poverty Development Issues, their respective allocations, and receipts as well as the number of individuals that benefited from the various interventions.



Table 17: Update on Some Critical Poverty Development Issues

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Actual Receipt GH¢ (2022)	Allocation GH¢ (2023)	Actual Receipt GH¢ (2023)	No. of Beneficiaries			Picture (where applicable)
				Actuals (2022)	Targets (2023)	Actuals (2024)	
Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,863	5,922	6,004	
Capitation Grants	18,228.64	65,121.87	65,367.24	19,566	21,846	21,954	-
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	12,920.00	100,000.00	90,460.00	207	207	207	
MAG/PFI/PERD Programmes	88,749.80	118,197.24	118,197.24	760	1,716	1,825	
Infrastructure Support for Education in Ghana (GETFund)	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000	20,000	20,000	
Ghana Productive Safety Net Project 2	0.00	800,000.00	666,875.00	147	521	641	
Persons with Disability Fund (PWDs)	265,900.00	185,500.00	202,550.76	60	40	56	

Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (GASIP)	16,000.00	16,000.00	71,000.00	150	450	520		
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Source: DPCU - HWDA, 2024



2.7.1 Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)

The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) is a joint effort by the government of Ghana, the World Food Programme (WFP), and the Dutch Government which targets children in public primary schools in the country, providing them with on hot meal per day during the school term. This initiative seeks to contribute to the attainment of the SDG 2.

The Ho West District in 2022 had enrolled a total of 28 schools involving 5,922 pupils unto the Programme. Meanwhile, 60 basic schools are yet to be enrolled by the secretariat. The Programme has engaged 24 Caterers who are tasked to provide pupils enrolled in the schools with hot meals daily.

Payment was made to the 1st and 2nd Terms 2024-2025 academic year. The Secretariat is yet to settle debt owed for the 2nd and 3rd Term of the year respectively. The late payment caused the inability of 7 Caterers not being able to render their services for the 2nd and 3rd Terms 2024. This has increased the non-cooking days for most of the Caterers who managed to provide their services. It is imperative to note that access to data on government allocation for the programme and actual receipts for the intervention continues to be a challenge since payment is made by the Central Government. Details of Schools with corresponding Enrollment are presented below.

Table 58: Details of 2024 Beneficiary Schools and Corresponding Enrollment of the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)

S/N	DISTRICT/ MUNICIPALITY	EMIS CODE. CRUCIAL	SCHOOL	CATERER'S NAME	BOYS	GIRLS	ENROLMENT FOR 1ST TERM.	NCD	COMMENT
1	HO WEST DISTRICT	109060011	ABUTIA KISSIFLUI D/A PRI. SCH	WOEKPOR WILLIAM	154	129	283	60	NO COOKING
2	HO WEST DISTRICT	109220024	ABUTIA TETI R.C SCHOOL	MAVIS SESENU ENYONAM	72	48	120	9	COOKED
3	HO WEST DISTRICT	109220030	AKORVIEFE D/A PRI. SCH.	BENARD KWAKU TORWOE	29	24	53	0	COOKED
4	HO WEST DISTRICT	109220035	ANFOETA GBOGAME PRI. SCH.	SUSAN DELALI KUDJOE	173	149	322	60	NO COOKING
5	HO WEST DISTRICT	109060047	ANFOETA TSEBI L.A PRI. SCH	FRANCISCA HOMENYA	173	176	349	0	COOKED
6	HO WEST DISTRICT	109220038	ANYERAWASE E.P PRI. SCHOOL	FULERA MAMA	93	82	175	9	COOKED
7	HO WEST DISTRICT	109220051	BAKPE D/A PRI. SCHOOL	LETICIA EDEM BIEKRO	66	51	117	2	COOKED
8	HO WEST DISTRICT	109220054	BIAKPA UNITED PRI. SCHOOL	CHRISTOPHER SESHEI	70	71	141	0	COOKED

S/N	DISTRICT/ MUNICIPALITY	EMIS CODE. CRUCIAL	SCHOOL	CATERER'S NAME	BOYS	GIRLS	ENROLMENT FOR 1ST TERM.	NCD	COMMENT
9	HO WEST DISTRICT	109060075	DAFFOR AWUDOME D/A PRI.	SIRINA AGBEKA	93	93	186	7	COOKED
10	HO WEST DISTRICT	109060087	DZOGBEFEME E.P PRI. SCHOOL	SAFIANA GAKU AKUVI	163	139	302	0	COOKED
11	HO WEST DISTRICT	109060076	DEDEDO D/A BASIC	PATIENCE KAMASAH YAWA	302	318	620	3	COOKED
12	HO WEST DISTRICT	109220015	ABUTIA TETI E.P PRIM.	MAVIS ENYONAM SESENU	251	231	482	0	COOKED
13	HO WEST DISTRICT	109220020	ABUTIA KLOE E.P PRIMARY SCH	MABEL ASEMPAPA	166	159	325	5	COOKED
14	HO WEST DISTRICT	109150104	TSYOME AFEDO E.P PRIMARY	ANKRAH PHILICIA DELADE	66	63	129	23	COOKED
15	HO WEST DISTRICT	109220073	DZOLOKPUITA EP PRIM.	AFENU RICHARD	111	119	230	2	COOKED
16	HO WEST DISTRICT	109220077	ETORDOME E.P PRI. SCHOOL	JOHNSON MELODY	34	36	70	20	COOKED
17	HO WEST DISTRICT	109220084	HLEFI E.P PRI. SCHOOL	MILLICENT DENUTSUI	81	68	149	14	COOKED
18	HO WEST DISTRICT	109220086	HLEFI R.C PRI. SCHOOL	MILLICENT DENUTSUI	53	43	96	27	COOKED
19	HO WEST DISTRICT	109060169	KPALE XORSE L/A PRI. SCHOOL	Adekpuitor Beauty	90	75	165	12	COOKED
20	HO WEST DISTRICT	109220097	KPEDZE SREME D/A PRI. SCH.	GONYUIE ERIC	128	139	267	60	COOKED
21	HO WEST DISTRICT	109220111	SAVIEFE DEME D/A PRI. SCH.	JOHNSON MELODY	53	46	99	31	COOKED
22	HO WEST DISTRICT	109220121	TSIBU E.P PRI. SCHOOL	SIRINA AGBEKA	89	91	180	9	COOKED
23	HO WEST DISTRICT	109220132	VANE EP PRI. SCHOOL	GIFTY ADIKU -FIADZO	140	130	270	5	COOKED
24	HO WEST DISTRICT	109060204	SAVIEFE GBEDOME	DAVID KOFI AZIM	53	57	110	60	NO COOKING
25	HO WEST DISTRICT	109220087	HOLUTA AFLAKPE D/A	TSRAKASU OLIVIA	121	95	216	60	NO COOKING
26	HO WEST DISTRICT	109220052	BAME AWUDOME E.P. PRIMARY	AKORLI EUNICE	102	81	183	60	NO COOKING

S/N	DISTRICT/ MUNICIPALITY	EMIS CODE. CRUCIAL	SCHOOL	CATERER'S NAME	BOYS	GIRLS	ENROLMENT FOR 1ST TERM.	NCD	COMMENT
27	HO WEST DISTRICT	109220113	SAVIEFE GBOGAME E.P. PRIMARY	NUTSUKPUI RITA	110	107	212	60	NO COOKING
28	HO WEST DISTRICT	109220044	AVENUI CAMP METHODIST PRIM	AKORLI EUNICE	34	37	71	60	NO COOKING

Source: Desk Officer – GSFP, 2024

2.7.2 Capitation Grant

The Capitation Grant Policy is one of the key strategies adopted by the government of Ghana to motivate Ghana's drive to achieve universal primary education. By replacing revenue lost by schools due to the abolition of school fees and contributions, the introduction of the policy allowed children from all wealth backgrounds to go to school.

During the year under review, the Ho West District Education Directorate allocated GH¢65,121.87 and received same in the 2024/2025 Academic year. This reduced social exclusion as children from poor households could now afford to attend school. This is reflected in the performance of Net enrollment rate at the Kindergarten, Primary, and JHS levels.

2.7.3 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) is a social cash transfer programme introduced by the Government of Ghana (GOG) to reduce poverty through increasing and smoothening consumption and promoting access to service and opportunities among the extremely poor and vulnerable. The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) operates in 13 communities in the district.

During the year under review, an amount of Twelve Thousand, Nine Hundred and Twenty Ghana Cedis (GH¢12,920.00) was disbursed to 207 beneficiaries made up of 74 males and 133 females all from 104 selected households. This number is woefully inadequate compared to the total 24,806 households with an estimated population of 77,958. Out of this, Rural households constitute large population with 63,696 (81.7%) whilst Urban constitute 14,262 (18.3%) of the total household population. Available records further revealed that, an estimated 14% of the district population are poor with 59% being extremely poor (GSS, 2021 PHC). These indicate that the number/proportion of extreme poor households/population under the LEAP is not encouraging considering the above statistics. The information gathered revealed that there was a halt in the enrollment of beneficiaries during the Phase one and two surveys by the Central Government which resulted to this outcome.

It is expected that the Government would scale up the programme in the district to help contribute to attaining the SDG 4 by the end of 2030.

2.7.4 MAG/PFJ/PERD Programme

The district in the year 2024 continued the implementation of the MAG/PFJ/PERD programmes. The number of farmers who benefitted from the initiatives increased to 1,716 in 2023 as compared to 760 in 2022. A total of 6 Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) comprising of 4 males and 2 females were recruited and trained under the flagship programme to assist farmers in their respective operation areas. In terms of status of implementation of the programme, 0.36Mt and 0.72Mt of Maize quantity respectively were accessed by farmers within the year. For organic fertilizer accessibility, 4,000 bags of Granular, 2,784 Liters of Liquid and 11,860,000g of Powder were accessed by the farmers. Poor timing in release of inputs, unpredictable weather conditions and inadequate AEAs to reach large number of farmers posed a challenge. Failure to take a critical look at these challenges can hinder the realization of SDG 2 and 3.

Also, in an attempt to complement Government efforts in the Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) Programme, the Assembly through the GPSNP and DCE's One Paramountcy, One Farm and One Household, One-Fruit Tree initiatives produced and distributed a total of 162,840 tree crop seedling which comprised of 33,800 seedlings of Cashew, 40,000 seedlings of Coconut, 5,600 seedlings of Citrus, 35,000 seedlings of oil palm and 48,440 seedlings of Cocoa. This initiative further benefited 810 individual farmers comprising 544 males and 266 females. Beneficiaries of this initiative were trained in lining and pegging, disease identification techniques as well as frequent monitoring to farmers' fields to ensure beneficiary farmers exhibit good farming practices. Meanwhile, pests and disease attacks on plantation, prolonged drought and lack of irrigation dams were some challenges encountered by farmers. To avert these problems, the government should not only make available recommended chemicals to control pests and diseases but also provide irrigation facilities for sustainable farming.

2.7.5 Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)

The Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP) is a Government of Ghana initiative introduced to support and complement other government infrastructure projects in the country. Under IPEP, each of the 275 constituencies is allocated the equivalence of US\$1 Million annually to invest in infrastructure development initiatives of their choices. The programme is managed and implemented by the three development authorities (Northern Development Authority, Middle Belt Development Authority and Coastal

Development Authority) under the Office of the President and Supervised by the Minister responsible for Special Development Initiatives.

The Ho West District in 2024 saw the completion of ICT Centre at Abutia Teti by the Coastal Development Authority (CODA) which is yet to be used. Meanwhile, other ICT projects which were initiated in 2021 in Holuta Aflakpe which is about 37 completion level had been stalled while that of Amedzofe Technical Institute has not been materialized after a sod cutting ceremony in 2022. It is imperative that the government complete all outstanding projects as they would contribute to improving quality teaching and learning in the beneficiary communities and propel the fulfilment of SDG 4.

2.7.6 Ghana-Spain Debt Swap for Development Programme (DSDP)

The Ghana-Spain Debt Swap for Development Programme (DSDP) – Water Supply Improvement Project (WASIP) is one of the social interventions instituted by the government to ensure the continuous provision of potable water to rural and peri-urban populations of the country. The project is being managed and supervised by the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) in all the beneficiary district.

Ho West District during the reporting period saw the construction of 6 Limited Mechanized Water Systems which is expected to serve about 25,000 people in the Anyirawase, Kpale Xorse and Saviefe Agorkpo and Saviefe Deme enclaves. The project was at 60% completion level during the period of monitoring with CWSA. The project could not meet its expected timeline of March, 2023 due to funding constraints and redesigning of the project. The completion of the project will improve access to potable drinking water in the beneficiary communities and will complement the efforts of attaining the SDG 6, Target 6.1. Therefore, the government and its partners should consider its importance for completion.

2.7.7 Government Infrastructure Health Priority Project (AGENDA 111)

The Government Infrastructure Health Priority Project (AGENDA 111) is part of the Government's Health Policy of ensuring that districts without a hospital are provided with one to improve geographical coverage of healthcare. The Policy was part of the measures to mitigate the impact of the health crisis caused by COVID-19 pandemic in the country.

Ho West District is privileged to be a beneficiary of the project and is expected to serve an estimated population of 82,886 after completion which would contribute to realizing the SDG 3. The project is 47% completion stage and is anticipated to be completed in 2024. The District Hospital after completion will have a Pharmacy, OPD, Reception, administration, Laboratory/Diagnostic Centre, Accident/Emergency, Public Health,

Physiotherapy, Male and Female Wards and Isolation Centres, Surgery, General Stores, Laundry, Kitchen, Maintenance Block, Mortuary, Waiting Pavilions and 2 and 3-Bedroom Blocks as Staff Accommodation. However, the project has stalled with contractors packing out of site as of the time of reporting.

2.7.8 Infrastructure Support for Education in Ghana (GETFund)

The infrastructure support for Education in Ghana is an initiative of the government and a component under the Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund) aimed at not only complementing educational infrastructure in the country, but also an attempt to fulfill the SDG 4.

The district during the period under review witnessed the completion of 2No. Teachers Quarters with ancillary facilities at Abutia and Anfoeta Secondary Technical schools, 2Unit KG Block at Abutia Teti and Awudome Bethel, and 6Unit Primary Classroom block at Awudome Bethel. There are other ongoing educational infrastructure including ICT, girls/boys' dormitories, Teachers quarters, and classroom blocks dotted across the district and are at various levels of completions. These projects are expected to serve over 10,000 pupils/students including teachers when completed and will also propel the attainment of SDG 4. It is therefore important that attention is given to their completion by the central government for the expected outcome.

2.7.9 Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP)

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1: "No Poverty" is one of the bold commitments exhibited by Member Countries to end poverty in all forms and dimensions by 2030. The Government of Ghana as part of its efforts to contribute to attaining this goal introduced the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP) to address poverty among poor households in both urban and rural areas in the country.

The Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP) seeks to provide tailored support to the poorest households in Ghana to address the demand-side constraints to accessing services that would strengthen their productivity. With both financial and assistance from the World Bank, the second phase of the project (GPSNP 2) is currently underway to support the Government of Ghana to strengthen the country's safety net systems and improve the productivity of the poor and vulnerable including women and persons living with various forms of disability. The project to some extent also contributes to realizing the SDG 5 of bridging the gender gap and empowering women as 60% of beneficiaries are expected to be women and 40% to the men counterpart.

The Ghana Productive Safety Net Project 2 (GPSNP 2) further seeks to provide support to the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme, which currently provides cash transfers to poor

households, Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW) Programme, which provides seasonal short-term employment to the poor, while creating assets for the wellbeing of their communities, and Productive Inclusion activities to improve the productivity of the poor by offering them support towards establishing sustainable income generating activities.

The project has also developed systems to improve efficiency within the social protection sector. These systems include, The Ghana National Household Register (GNHR), which aims to improve social protection targeting by providing data on poor and non-poor households, Management information and electronic payments systems across all GPSNP 2 Programs to track progress and foster financial inclusion among beneficiaries as well as promoting accountability and a Single-Window Citizens Engagement System (SWCES) that streamlines project implementation grievance redress mechanism.

Ho West District is among the 100 beneficiary districts countrywide implementing the Labour-Intensive Public Works (LIPWs) and Productive Inclusion components of the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project 2 (GPSNP 2). Below are details of the various components of the project.

- **Component 1: Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPWs)**

The LIPW component of GPSNP offers to extend income-earning opportunities to poor households to support in the creation, rehabilitation, and maintenance of public and/or community assets to improve productivity and respond to effects of climate change. The wage rate of LIPW is set at the national minimum wage where each beneficiary household representative works for a maximum of 90 person-days per year.

In Ho West District, LIPW beneficiaries rehabilitate and maintain rural feeder and access roads to connect their remote communities to large commercial centres to boost access to market and improve labour productivity. Beneficiaries also engage in climate change mitigation interventions (CCMI) including seedling production, cultivation of fruit trees and cash crops such as Cashew, Citrus, Coconut and Oil palm on degraded communal and public land to mitigate climate change and support watershed protection and biodiversity conservation.

During the period under review, nine (9) subprojects which include one (1) feeder road and eight (8) CCMI subprojects were implemented in seven (7) selected communities namely, Dzolokpuita, Dzologbogame, Kpedze Todze, Holuta, Avatime Biakpa, Abutia Teti, Abutia Kpota and Awudome Tsawoenu are beneficiary communities of the project in the district. The Ho West District Assembly through the Department of Agriculture and Department of Social Welfare in collaboration with MLGDRD have continuously engaged 521 LIPW Beneficiaries in climate change mitigation interventions (CCMI) in the District since the project

inception. These mitigation intervention projects include seedling production, cultivation of fruit trees and cash crops such as Cashew, Citrus, Coconut and Oil palm on degraded communal and public land. These sub-projects are designed not only to control climate change but also to support watershed protection and biodiversity conservation.

During the period under review, eight (8) communal degraded lands (CCMI) subprojects were maintained/rehabilitated in seven (7) selected communities namely, Dzolokpuita, Dzologbogame, Kpedze Todze, Avatime Biakpa, Abutia Teti, Abutia Kpota and Awudome Tsawoenu are beneficiary communities of the project in the district.

On Friday, 15th November 2024, the Coordinating Office of the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project 2 (GPSNP 2), in collaboration with the Ho West District Assembly, officially handed over some overdue maintenance project sites to the respective beneficiary communities for continues maintenance and management to yield long-term benefits. The handed-over sites include: 5-hectare coconut plantation at Dzolokpuita, 5-hectare citrus plantation at Kpedze Todze, 5-hectare citrus plantation at Avatime Biakpa and a 7-hectare cashew plantation at Abutia Kpota.

Some pictures from the handing over sites at Kpedze Todze and Abutia Kpota respectively



Notably, affected beneficiaries on these sites have been enrolled onto the Complementary Livelihood and Asset Support Scheme (CLASS), a sub-project under the Productive Inclusion (PI) component of GPSNP 2. The CLASS initiative aims to provide cash grants to beneficiaries, empowering them to engage in sustainable income-generating enterprises.







It is important to mention that, one (1) new community namely; Tsito Bokorvikope has been selected and approved by the MLGDRD to implement the CCMI Sub-project of GPSNP 2. Sensitizations and enrolment of beneficiaries to work on site have been completed awaiting the provision of the necessary working tools to commence work on project site.




Currently, the Ho West District Assembly through the Department of Agriculture is establishing Tree Crop Nursery (i.e., Oil Palm seedlings) at Dzolokpuita under the GPSNP 2 to be supplied to the newly selected CCMI site for plantation address climate change issues.

Table 19 provides details of the subprojects and corresponding beneficiaries.



Table 19: LIPW Component Subprojects and Corresponding Beneficiaries

S/N	Subproject	Category	Community	Beneficiaries		Total	Picture
				M	F		
1	Maintenance of 5Ha Citrus Plantation	CCMI	Avatime Biakpa	9	8	17	
2	Maintenance of 7Ha Cashew Plantation	CCMI	Abutia Kpota	13	10	23	
3	Maintenance of 5Ha Citrus Plantation	CCMI	Kpedze Todze	5	14	19	
4	Maintenance of 5Ha Coconut Plantation	CCMI	Dzolo kpuita	6	11	17	
5	Rehabilitation of 5ha degraded land using Coconut Seedlings	CCMI	Awudome Tsawoenu	33	22	55	
6	Rehabilitation of 18ha Degraded Communal Land Using Coconut Seedlings at	CCMI	Dzologbogame	60	60	120	

S/N	Subproject	Category	Community	Beneficiaries		Total	Picture
				M	F		
7	Rehabilitation of 8ha Degraded Communal Land Using Oil Palm Seedlings	CCMI	Abutia Teti	53	32	85	
8	Establishment of Nursery (Cashew, Oil Palm, Coconut, Citrus and Xylopiya Seedlings)	CCMI	Dzolo kpuita	43	69	112	
9	Rehabilitation of Kpedze Todze – Anagokofe (1.80km) Feeder Road	Feeder Road	Kpedze Todze – Anagokofe	27	46	73	
Total				249	272	521	

Source: Desk Officer – GPSNP, 2024



- **Component 2: Productive Inclusion (PI)**

This component supports productive inclusion activities for extremely poor households in targeted communities and is also facilitated by the Rural Development Coordinating Unit (RDCU) of MLGDRD with technical support through relevant state actors such as the BAC at the district level. The component consists of two subprojects namely, Complementary Livelihood and Asset Support Scheme (CLASS) which seek to increase access to income-generating activities for poor households and linkage to agricultural support which seek to improve the agricultural productivity of extremely poor households by facilitating linkages to existing agricultural projects. Just like LIPW, this component also tries to address gender gap where at least 60% of beneficiaries are expected to be females.

The Complementary Livelihood and Asset Support Scheme (CLASS) was implemented by the RDCU in collaboration with the Assembly during the period. Beneficiaries of the project were self-selected and enrolled based on criteria such as being an LIPW and LEAP beneficiary between the age of 18-60. Beneficiaries of this project were trained in the following areas.

- i. Training in life skills and microenterprise.
- ii. Training in business management and vocational skills.

After these trainings, start-up cash grants as well as microenterprise coaching and mentoring are expected to be provided to them to enable them to sustain their business. During the self-selection and enrollment process, eligible beneficiaries were given the opportunity to select income-generating activities (IGAs) which include, Mushroom production, Oil palm processing, Cassava processing, Snail and Rabbitry rearing. These IGAs were not forcefully chosen by the beneficiaries but went through rigorous feasibility and viability assessment to ensure that they meet all necessary requirements as per project concept.

Target communities as per the project criteria include, Dzolokpuita, Abutia, Avatime enclave (i.e., Amedzofe, Vane, Dzogbefeme, Biakpa and Dzokpe), Dodome, Kpedze and Holuta enclaves. The Ho West District Assembly in collaboration with the Koforidua Zonal Coordinating Office of the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP) successfully organized the second tranche grant disbursement for CLASS beneficiaries of Abutia and Dzolokpuita communities of Productive Inclusion (P.I) Component under GPSNP 2.

This exercise took place on Tuesday, 19th November, 2024 at the Assembly Hall, Dzolokpuita succeeding the mentoring and coaching session carried out by the Service Providers. As part of the session, the Service Providers thoroughly reviewed and submitted progress reports for sixty-six (66) beneficiaries who received initial grants to support their Income-Generating Activities (IGAs) for sustainability. Of these beneficiaries,

sixty-one (61) successfully utilized their grants and received the second tranche grants, while five (5) misused the funds provided to them.

Table 20 provides details of the IGAs in the CLASS subproject and corresponding beneficiaries.

Table 20: Details of the Selected IGAs in the CLASS subproject and Corresponding Beneficiaries of Dzolokpuita, Abutia, Amedzofe-Biakpa cluster and Kpedze clustered communities.

S/N	Income Generating Activities (IGAs)	CLASS Community/Cluster	CLASS Beneficiaries		Total
			M	F	
1	Cassava Processing	Amedzofe-Biakpa Cluster	2	15	17
2	Oil Palm Processing	Amedzofe-Biakpa and Kpedze-Dodome Cluster	2	28	30
3	Snail Rearing	Amedzofe-Biakpa and Kpedze-Dodome Cluster	7	13	20
4	Rabbitry Rearing	Kpedze-Dodome Cluster	9	6	15
5	Mushroom Production	Kpedze-Dodome Cluster	2	4	6
	Total		22	66	88
S/N	Income Generating Activities (IGAs)	CLASS Community	CLASS Beneficiaries		Total
			M	F	
1	Cassava Processing	Dzolokpuita and Abutia	3	14	17
2	Oil Palm Processing	Dzolokpuita	1	13	14
3	Snail Rearing	Dzolokpuita and Abutia	7	4	11
4	Rabbitry Rearing	Dzolokpuita	5	1	6
5	Mushroom Production	Abutia	5	8	13
	Total		21	40	61

Source: Business Advisory Centre, Desk Officer – GPSNP, December 2024

Notably, during the year under review, the Amedzofe-Biakpa cluster and Kpedze-Dodome cluster CLASS communities also successfully completed their Module 3 alongside the submission and approval of the investment plans for the various IGAs for the listed communities awaiting grant disbursement and Mini market event where beneficiaries buy materials needed to kickstart their businesses.

2.7.10 Persons with Disability Fund (PWDs)

The government of Ghana through its social intervention policy guidelines established the disability fund which is 2% of the district Assemblies common fund to support, protect and enhance the socio-economic lives of persons with disabilities in society.

In 2024, an amount of One Hundred and Thirty-one Thousand, two hundred and four Ghana Cedis (GH¢131,204.00) was disbursed out of Two hundred and two thousand, five hundred and fifty Ghana Cedis, seventy-six pesewas (GH¢202,550.76) amount receipt as compared to Two hundred and sixty-five thousand, nine hundred Ghana Cedis (GH¢265,900.00) in 2023. A total of forty (40) PWDs comprising 26 males and 14

females were assisted in 2024 compared to 60 PWDs assisted in 2023. Items disbursed include in the period under review were Deep freezers, Fufu pounding machines, Cassava grinding machines, Palm kernel extracting machines, plastic chairs for commercial hiring, education support as well as support to animal husbandry. The Assembly trained the beneficiaries and conducted frequent monitoring to track progress made in the use of the items. Also, 650 PWDs were hooked onto the NHIS to enable them access quality and affordable healthcare services in the district. Additionally, 28 new PWDs were identified, registered, and added to the disability album of the district. This has increased the number of names in the album from 698 in 2023 to 711 in 2024.

2.7.11 Ghana Jobs and Skills (YouStart) Project

The Youstart Project is a youth entrepreneurship training program introduced by the government of Ghana and facilitated by Ghana Enterprise Agency (GEA) to provide training, funding, and technical support to equip 50,000 youth and youth-led businesses that meet various eligibility criteria with grants, startup capital, and startup kits.

During the period under review, a total of 50 youths comprising of 27 males and 23 females received training under the program for the first batch. At the intermediate level, 22 youths qualified from the basic level and 17 youths also participated in the training. This was made up of 10 males and 7 females. This is also part of government efforts to attain the SDG 8 of promoting sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for its citizens.

2.7.12 Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (GASIP)

The Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (GASIP) was introduced by the government to contribute to sustainable poverty reduction in rural Ghana. The programme development objective is to enhance the profitability and climate change resilience of the agribusiness of targeted population. The programme targets smallholder farmers and resource poor rural people. The programme further seeks to target women and youths and tries to address the gender gap and promote inclusiveness to propel the attainment of the SDG 1, 2 and 5.

The Department of Agriculture in the year under review spearheaded the implementation of the programme with relevant stakeholders in the district. Evidence reveals that, in 2024, the department received 71,000.00 for the programme implementation. This amount contributed to 450 beneficiaries as compared to 2023 where 16,000.00 with 150 beneficiaries. During the year, beneficiaries were trained in various activities including

cooking demonstrations (i.e., Tombrown/Winimix preparation and Millet-Ginger drink), Nutrition education, Packaging and Branding as well as Village Savings and Loans.

2.7.13 National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

The NHIS is a publicly funded healthcare system established introduced by the government of Ghana in 2003 to provide equitable access and financial coverage for basic health care services to the citizenry and to contribute to propelling and realizing the SDG 3 of ensuring and promoting healthy lives and well-being for all. It is worth stating that the scheme has enabled a number of citizens of the district to own a valid NHIS Card which is reflected in the proportion of population with valid NHIS card. The introduction of electronic card registration and renewal system is also a contributing factor to this result as citizens do not have to travel long distances and form long queues to attain a valid NHIS card. None the less, there are some health facilities in the who have not been given the accreditation to accept NHIS card which deprives some proportion of the population to access healthcare services. To avert this situation, the Assembly in collaboration with the District Health Directorate have officially written to appropriate quarters but accreditation to affected facilities is yet to be given. It is therefore recommended that; government should expedite action to increase coverage in the communities where these facilities are situated.

2.7.14 Free Senior High School (FSHS) Education Programme

The Free SHS Education Policy was a government initiative introduced in 2017 has become an essential part of Ghana's educational system. The policy core themes of access, equity and equality fulfills the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 4 where member countries amalgamated those themes in their educational systems to clarify adequate learning experiences and affordable secondary level education for their citizens.

It is worthy to mention that all the seven (7) secondary level education in the district namely, Kpedze SHS, Dzolo SHS, Awudome SHS, Tsito SHTS, Abutia SHTS, Avatime SHS, and Akome SHTS are beneficiaries of the Free SHS policy. The policy has increased coverage in secondary education as 7,975 and 5,250 students were admitted in 2024 and 2023 respectively. Even though the policy has contributed enormously to divers' ways, the increase in student enrollment at the SHS level has put pressure on school infrastructure such dormitories, desks, and classrooms in the district. It is important that the government expedite actions to complete educational infrastructure facilities to ease pressure. The Assembly should also assist in providing desks for the schools to ease teaching and learning. Access to data on government allocation and actual receipts for the policy continues to be a challenge since implementation is done solely by the Central Government.

2.8 Staff Strength of Ho West District Assembly

This section of the report details analysis of staff strength of the Assembly. Its presents data on minimum and maximum and staff required for various Department and Units for the year 2021, 2022 , 2023 and 2024 with percentage covered for each Department/Unit as well as training(s) required for staff in department/unit for implementation to improve performance and service delivery.

There exist fourteen (14) departments/units namely, Administration Department, Budget Unit, Internal Audit Unit, Development Planning Unit, Statistics Department, Procurement Unit, MIS Unit, Environmental Health Sanitation Unit, Revenue Unit, Human Resource Department, Works Department, Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, Physical Planning and Department of Agriculture.

Among the departments/units, the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit recorded the highest staff strength of 35, 31 and 26 in 2023, 2022 and 2021 respectively with 94.6% coverage followed by Administration with 20 in 2021 and 29 in 2023 and 2022 with 80.6% coverage. The Department of Agriculture on the other hand saw staff strength of 16 in 2023 and 14 in both 2022 and 2021 with 37.2% coverage. Both the Budget Unit and Works Department witnessed a strength of 9 in 2023 and 7 and 8, 6 and 5 in 2022 and 2021 respectively. The Internal Audit Unit also had a strength of 7, 5 and 3 in 2023, 2022, and 2021 respectively whereas the Development Planning, Procurement and Revenue Units recorded 4 each in 2023, with 3, 4, and 1, 3 in 2022 and 2021 respectively. The remaining Departments/Units (i.e., Statistics, MIS, DSW/CD and Physical Planning) over the period have not witnessed a high number of staff. The increase in staff strength of some departments/units was due to additional staff that were posted and transferred to the Assembly while others too were posted out without any replacement. It is imperative to state that the smaller number of staff in some departments like Physical Planning, DSW/CD affect the operations of these departments. In attempt to address this situation Management of the Assembly directed some officers in other Departments/Units with greater staff to assist for effective implementation planned activities. Meanwhile, the Office of the Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS) should consider employing individuals with the necessary expertise to bridge the staff gap whereas the Assembly should also invest in training the staff not only to improve their skillsets but to also enhance effective operation and improve service delivery of the Assembly.

Table 21 depicts details of staff strength of the Assembly.

Table 21 Details of staff strength of the Assembly

Departments / Units	Requirements		Actual	% Covered	Training Required
	Minimum	Maximum	2024		
Coordinating Director	1	1	1	100%	Coordinating Strategies
Administration	96	128	48	38%	Refresher in time management strategies
Education, Youth & Sport	34	47	18	38%	Mobilization Strategies
Internal Audit	5	6	6	100%	PFM Act
Trade, Industry & Tourism	11	17	2	12%	Project Supervision, Monitoring, and Evaluation Strategies
Health	71	113	53	47%	CLTS Implementation Strategies and Case Prosecution methods
Finance	21	33	7	21%	Revenue Mobilization strategies
Works	49	70	5	7%	Project Supervision, Monitoring, and Evaluation Strategies
Social Welfare & Comm. Dev't	10	11	3	27%	Social Protection Strategies
Physical Planning	15	21	2	10%	Project Supervision, Monitoring, and Evaluation Strategies
Agric	43	72	14	19%	Post-Harvest Loss Mitigation Strategies
Total	356	519	159	31%	

Source: HR Department, 2024

2.9 Capacity Development of Staff of Ho West District Assembly

Capacity building and development is essential as it contributes to enhancing the skillset of staff and propels the operations and improves the performance of the organization. This section of the report does not only detail trainings that the Ho West District Assembly has organized for staff over the period, but also presents the venue, purpose, funding source, target group, facilitators, and number of beneficiaries of the trainings held.

During the period under review, the Assembly organized two (2) trainings which was same as 2023 compared to the year 2022 where four (4) trainings were held for staff. The trainings of various years had their specific areas of focus with the intention not to only enhance skills and competencies in the performance of duties but also ensure the effective coordination and administration of sub-district structures and boost Traditional Leaders' understanding of functionality of sub-structures, operationalization of the local governance system and foster good relations with Government Institutions, Agencies, and departments. Source of funding for the trainings in 2024 was mainly IGF with no release of DACF capacity building grant as compared to 2023 where DACF capacity building grant component was the major source of fund for the trainings. **Table 22** presents details of trainings held for staff of Ho West District Assembly.

Table 22: Details of Trainings held for Staff of Ho West District Assembly

Period	Name or type of the Capacity Development	Venue/ Location	Purpose of the Programme	Source of funding	Target group	Facilitators	No. of Beneficiaries		
							Total	Male	Female
2022	Maiden Volta Regional Human Resource Conference	Residency, Ho	To improve professionalism in the handling pertinent H.R issues	DPAT – RFG	i. DCEs ii. DCD iii. All Staff in Human Resource Class	OHLGS/ VRCC	36	16	52
	Training in effective strategies for coordination of sub-structures, records and minutes writing skills	Ho West District Assembly Hall	To train participants in strategies towards ensuring the effective coordination and administration of sub-district structures.	DPAT – RFG	i. All Town/Area Council Chairpersons ii. All Town/Area Council Secretaries iii. All HoDs and HoUs	Dziboax Consult	19	13	32
	Training in effective strategies for functionality of district sub-structures.	Ho West District Assembly Hall	To boost Traditional Leaders' understanding of functionality of district sub-structures, operationalization of the local governance system and foster good relations with Government Institutions, Agencies and departments.	DPAT – RFG	i. Three (3) representatives from all gazetted Paramountcies in the District ii. All Honorable Assembly Members (40) iii. All Town/Area Council Secretaries iv. All Town/Area Council Chairpersons v. All HoDs and HoUs	Dziboax Consult	61	29	90

Period	Name or type of the Capacity Development	Venue/ Location	Purpose of the Programme	Source of funding	Target group	Facilitators	No. of Beneficiaries		
							Total	Male	Female
	Training in LGS Protocols and working procedures for officers	Ho West District Assembly Hall	To enhance skills and competencies in the performance of duties	DACF	All Staff	Dziboax Consult	39	23	62
2023	Training in LGS Protocols and working procedures for officers for recently recruited staff	Ho West District Assembly Hall	To enhance skills and competencies in the performance of duties	DACF	All newly recruited staff	Dziboax Consult	39	23	62
	LGS Performance Management system	Ho West District Assembly Hall	Enhance skills and capacity in the LGS PMS and improve adherence to the appraisal cycle.	DACF	All staff	Dziboax Consult	57	24	81
2024	Training of Hon. Assembly Members of the Ho West District Assembly on Budget Preparation, Revenue Mobilization and Collection Strategies, and the use of GIFMIS Financial Systems.	Ho West Assembly Conference Hall	To build the capacity of Assembly Members in Budget Preparation, Revenue Mobilization and Collection Strategies, and the use of GIFMIS Financial Systems.	DACF	All Staff	Volta Regional Co-ordinating Council / Ministry of Finance	51	33	18
	Orientation and Training for Hon. Assembly Members on LGA 2016, Act (936) and Model Standing Orders	Ho West Assembly Conference Hall	To train Assembly Members on LGA 2016, Act (936) and Model Standing Orders	IGF	Hon. Assembly Members	MLGDRD/ILGS	33	26	7

	Risk Management Strategies	Ho West Assembly Conference Hall	To improve and build capacity of selected staff in risk management strategies	IGF	All Staff	Ho West District Assembly	17	45	28
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Source: HR Department, 2024



2.10 Logistics Analysis of Ho West District Assembly

Logistics play a critical role in every work environment as it does not only propel an organization's workflow but also create an environment that promote business results, maintain up-to-date communication between staff and stakeholders, contribute to increasing the value of a firm, reduces operational expenses and to a large extent contribute to cost reduction and improves efficiency. This section of the report further provides analysis on logistics availability in the Assembly. It presents the various types of equipment/items which include Computers, Printers, Projectors, Office space and vehicle. The required and actual number of each equipment as well as remarks are also detailed in **Table 23**.

As indicated in **Table 24**, the Assembly in the year under review required 47 computers but had 22 available. Also, 15 Printers are required but 11 are available. 3 projectors are required but 2 are available. In terms of office space and Vehicles, the Assembly requires 20 and 9 but 16 offices and 5 Vehicles are available respectively. There is some equipment in the Assembly that requires urgent servicing and repairs for them to function properly. Again, some offices are overcrowded with staff due to their sizes. It is therefore recommended that the Assembly consider creating a workstation as well as providing additional offices for some departments not only to prevent overcrowding but also to improve work performance and efficiency. These can be done by ensuring that fund is allocated specifically to address these problems.

Table 23: Logistics Analysis of Ho West District Assembly

Required	Required	Actual	Remarks
Computers	47	22	5 computers not functioning and requires repairs
Printers	15	11	1 not functioning, requires servicing
Projectors	3	2	1 not functioning, requires servicing
Office Space	20	16	Overcrowding in some offices, creation of workstation necessary and provision of additional offices is crucial.
Vehicle	9	5	1 vehicle broken down, requires repairs

Source: Stores – HWDA, 2024

2.11 Update on Evaluations Conducted, Findings and Recommendations

This section of the report presents updates on evaluation conducted on projects that have been completed, commissioned, and handed over for use by expected beneficiaries. It considered various findings and recommendations regarding the projects.

The Assembly and other relevant stakeholders in the year conducted evaluation on 5 projects (i.e., 2 completed and 3 ongoing projects). The evaluation was conducted based on the planning cycle of the projects. Considering the characteristics of the funding sources of the projects being implemented, the Assembly evaluated each stage (planning, implementation, post-implementation, and feedback stage) within a consistent framework. By evaluating the projects at each stage of the project cycle, the evaluation was aimed at improving the development effects of the projects.

The methods implored in gathering data from beneficiaries were:

- i. Checklist designed by the DPCU and other relevant stakeholders.
- ii. Questionnaire (close ended questions) designed to collate the views of beneficiaries to measure the degree of satisfaction with respect to utilization of the project.
- iii. Interview conducted to obtain in-depth knowledge and opinion of beneficiaries of the projects.
- iv. Site Inspections/Observation to discover issues.
- v. Site Meetings to deliberate on issues discovered and way forward.

Predominant among the findings was that most of the projects based on which the evaluation was conducted were consistent with the development needs of the beneficiary communities. The projects were also consistent with the objectives of the medium-term development plan of the Assembly. The evaluation on the other hand revealed that the project population were satisfied with the work done. Based on the findings of the evaluation, it was recommended that projects that had been delayed due to the untimely release of funds should be reviewed and given the necessary attention.

Table 24: Update of Evaluations Conducted, Findings and Recommendations

S/N	Name of Evaluation	Policy/Programme/Project Involve	Consultant/Resource Person Involve	Methodology Used	Findings	Recommendations
1	Assessing the impact of access to potable drinking water at some communities	Rehabilitation/mechanization of 5 boreholes in Dzolokpuita and Dodome Awuiasu	Members of DPCU, National Security and Officers of CWSA	i. Check list used to track the progress of work done. ii. Questionnaires used to collate views of beneficiaries and measure degrees of satisfaction. iii. Interviews conducted to ascertain knowledge/opinions of beneficiaries. iv. Physical inspection/observation of the project to detect any defect.	i. The project has improved water accessibility in the said communities. ii. Project not easily accessible by some community members due to distance. iii. Weak WATSAN Committees in the said communities	i. The Assembly should collaborate with other agencies to mechanize existing boreholes to increase coverage and proximity. ii. The Assembly should intervene to revive the WATSAN Committees and put management systems in place.
2	Assessing the level of work done on Feeder Road subproject under LIPW Component of GPSNP 2	Rehabilitation of Kpedze Todze-Anagokope (1.8km) Feeder Road.	Members of DPCU and MLGDRD	i. Check list used to track the progress of work done. ii. Questionnaires used to collate views of beneficiaries and measure degrees of satisfaction. iii. Interviews conducted to ascertain knowledge/opinions of beneficiaries. iv. Physical inspection of the project to detect any defect.	i. Delay in the payment of beneficiaries' monthly allowance. ii. Dropout of some beneficiaries from the project due to low daily wages paid them	i. The MLGDRD should pay monthly allowance of beneficiaries on time to avoid dropout from the project. ii. The MLGDRD should increase the daily wage of beneficiaries to motivate them.

S/N	Name of Evaluation	Policy/Programme/Project Involve	Consultant/Resource Person Involve	Methodology Used	Findings	Recommendations
				v. Site Meetings to discuss issues discovered and way forward.		
3	Assessing the level of work done on the climate change mitigation intervention subproject under LIPW Component of GPSNP 2	Maintenance/Rehabilitation of a total of 55ha plantation using Coconut, Cashew, Citrus and Oil Palm seedlings at Dzolokpuita, Kpedze Todze Avatime Biakpa, Dzologborgame, Abutia Teti, Abutia Kpota and Awudome Tsawoenu	Members of DPCU and MLGDRD	i. Check list used to track the progress of work done. ii. Questionnaires used to collate views of beneficiaries and measure degree of satisfaction. iii. Interviews conducted to ascertain knowledge/opinions of beneficiaries. iv. Physical inspection of plantation to detect any defect. v. Site Meetings to discuss issues discovered and way forward.	i. Delay in the payment of beneficiaries' monthly allowance. ii. Dropout of some beneficiaries from project site due to the low daily wages. iii. No roadmap in the harvesting, process and storage of farm produce.	i. The MLGDRD should ensure timely payment of daily wages of beneficiaries to avoid dropout from the project. ii. If possible, the MLGDRD should increase the daily wage of beneficiaries from GHC 20.00 to GHC 50.00 to motivate them and attract more people to participate. iii. The MLGDRG should provide a roadmap for crop harvesting and preservation for effective and successful implementation.

S/N	Name of Evaluation	Policy/Programme/Project Involve	Consultant/Resource Person Involve	Methodology Used	Findings	Recommendations
4	Assessing the impact of improving the welfare of beneficiaries on the CCMI subprojects	Construction of On -site Creche and Temporary toilet facility at CCMI subproject sites in Abutia Teti, Dzologbogame, Dzolokpuita and Awudome Tsawoenu.	Members of DPCU, and MLGDRD	i. Check list used to track the progress of work done. ii. Questionnaires used to collate views of beneficiaries and measure degree of satisfaction. iii. Interviews conducted to ascertain knowledge/opinions of beneficiaries. iv. Physical inspection of the project to detect any defect.	i. The facility has improved the working conditions of the beneficiaries on site. ii. No benches and tables at the On-site creche which inconveniences the beneficiaries especially the disabled.	i. The MLGDRD and Assembly should intervene to provide tables and benches at the On-site Creche promote good working condition. ii. Going forward, the MLGDRD should include benches and tables in the project designs and provide disability-friendly facilities to improve the welfare of PWDs on the project.

S/N	Name of Evaluation	Policy/Programme/Project Involve	Consultant/Resource Person Involve	Methodology Used	Findings	Recommendations
5	Assessing the level of work done on the District Hospital Project (Agenda 111)	Construction of Ghana Priority Health Infrastructure Project (Agenda 111) at Dzolokputa	Members of DPCU and Avangarde Design Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Check list used to track the progress of work done. ii. Questionnaires used to collate views of beneficiaries and measure degree of satisfaction. iii. Interviews conducted to ascertain knowledge/opinions of beneficiaries. iv. Physical Inspection of the project by the Team. v. Site Meetings to discuss issues discovered and way forward. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Theft cases in the Contractors' site office ii. Weak Coordination between all three Contractors iii. Delay in progress report submission by contractors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Contractors are requested to ensure good coordination to achieve the success of the project. ii. All Contractors were requested to submit their progress of work on time for necessary assessment. iii. The Assembly should remobilize the security taskforce to clamp down on theft issues at the project site.

Source: DPCU Field Work, 2024

2.12 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

This section of the report also provides an update on Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation conducted in the district in 2023. It gives information on the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) tool used, Policy/Programme/Project involved, Resource Person(s) consulted, and the Methodology used. It further presents findings and recommendations on the projects/programme involved.

The PM&E exercise was conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government, Decentralization and Rural Development (MLGDRD), Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) and National Security. The PM&E tool used was the Community Score Card (CSC) developed by the implementing team in collaboration with Development Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU). 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 Management of the Ho West District Assembly.

In line with the process, it was disclosed that the projects did not have a project sign board detailing information like project cost, funding source and duration. Meanwhile, it was also identified that the supervision by Works and Department of Agriculture and the contractor's collaboration with the communities were impressive. This resulted in the timely completion of the projects.

Another success story chalked through the process in the year under review was that about 80% of people in Dzolokpuita and Dodome Awuiasu communities have access to potable drinking water. CWSA and National Security also paid a follow-up visit to the facility to monitor and ensure that projects were completed as planned.

The general recommendation emanating from the process included the need for implementing agencies to ensure that project information such as contract sum, duration of implementation and scope of the project should be known to beneficiary communities to ensure transparency and accountability. Also, Beneficiaries should exhibit the habit of good maintenance culture to sustain the projects. **Table 23** presents update of PM&E conducted during the period.

Table 25: Update of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Conducted

S/N	Name of PM&E Tool	Policy/Programme/Project Involved	Consultant/Resource Person(s)	Methodology Used	Findings	Recommendations
1	Community Score Card (CSC)	Rehabilitation / Maintenance of 5 boreholes in Dzolokpuita and Dodome Awuiasu	DPCU, CWSA and National Security	i. Focus Group Discussion to obtain opinions and design strategies. ii. Observation to discover defect areas	i. No Sign board detailing information like project cost, duration, and name of Contractor). ii. Speed of work by the Contractor was appreciative.	i. Contractors should provide a sign board detailing information like project cost, duration, and name of contractor to ensure transparency and accountability.
2	Community Score Card (CSC)	Rehabilitation of Kpedze Todze Anagokope (1.8km) Feeder Road	DPCU and MLGDRD	i. Focus Group Discussion to obtain opinions and design strategies. ii. Observation to discover defect areas	i. Inadequate working tools for beneficiaries to work with ii. Delay in payment of monthly allowance of beneficiaries on site.	i. The Contractor should speed up works for the project to be handed over for use. ii. The MLGDRD should provide temporary waiting shed for beneficiaries. iii. The MLGDRD should ensure

S/N	Name of PM&E Tool	Policy/Programme/Project Involved	Consultant/Resource Person(s)	Methodology Used	Findings	Recommendations
					iii. Low daily wages paid them as compared to work done	iv. timely payment of monthly allowance of beneficiaries to prevent them from withdrawing from the project. v. The MLGDRD should increase the daily wage of beneficiaries to motivate them.
3	Community Score Card (CSC)	Construction of On-site Creche and Temporary Toilet Facility at CCMI Subproject sites in Abutia Teti, Dzolokpuita, Dzologbogame and Awudome Tsawoenu,	DPCU and MLGDRD	i. Focus Group Discussion to obtain opinions and design strategies. ii. Observation to discover issues addressed on the facility	i. No benches and tables at the On-site creche which inconveniences the beneficiaries especially the disabled. ii. Bushes around the facility cleared through communal labour. iii. Disability Walkway provided.	i. The Community should be committed in maintaining the facility and its surrounding. ii. The MLGDRD should provide tables and benches at the On-site Creche.

Source: DPCU Field Work, 2024

CHAPTER THREE

WAY FORWARD

3.1 Introduction

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

3.2 Key Issues Addressed and those yet to be Address.

a) Issues Addressed

i. Eviction of Nomadic Herdsmen from parts of the district.

The menace caused by nomadic herdsmen on Hlefi lands were addressed through several engagements with Chiefs, landowners and other stakeholders which led to the consensus of evicting all herdsmen from Hlefi lands.

ii. Promotion of the Local Economy

In the Assembly's quest to alleviate poverty and promote the district's local economy, eligible beneficiaries within the Complementary Livelihood and Asset Support Scheme (CLASS) communities across the district were provided with Life skills and Business Management trainings to enable engage in sustainable income generating activities through the Productive Inclusion component of the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project 2 (GPSNP 2). Plans are under way to provide trainees with start-up capital and Kits to venture into business.

iii. Easy access to Farmlands and Communities

The opening and reshaping of the 1.8 km road at Kpedze Todze- Anagokope have significantly improved accessibility to farmlands and communities far ahead.

iv. Fumigation of Avatime Dzogbefeme and its environs

Assembly in collaboration with Zoomlion Ghana Limited during the year under review carried out a fumigation (infestation) exercise in Avatime Dzogbefeme and its environs to address the persistent midget infestation and reduce the factors that may pose any health hazard to the residents.

b) Issues Yet to be Addressed.

Below are underlisted issues yet to be addressed.

i. Delay in release of DACF and DACF-RFG by the Central Government.

Some projects, especially those funded under DACF and DACF-RFG have exceeded their completion timelines. This is attributed to the irregular flow/non-release of funds. The district is yet to take strategies to use other funding sources to complement the DACF to complete those projects.

ii. CODA Projects

High number of projects funded under US\$1 Million Dollar Per Constituency and managed by the Coastal Development Authorities are stalled.

iii. Resettlement of Settlers at the Kalakpa Resource Reserve

The continuous stay of the illegal settlers in the reserve has led to the rapid depletion of the resources in the area. Despite various strategies to resettle them proving ineffective, the district is yet to engage with broader stakeholders on the issue.

iv. Grazing of the Kalakpa Reserve by Herdsmen

The invasion of cattle by Herdsmen into the Kalakpa resource reserve has been a pending issue which is being handled by management, the security agencies, and local authorities.

v. Poor road network

Despite the efforts made by the Assembly to improve the road network in the district, the district is faced with deplorable road network in communities such as Abutia Wukpo, Abutia Dzanyodeke, Luvudo, Kpoeta Adorfe making it difficult for such communities to gain access to health, educational and other service activities.

3.3 Conclusion

The holistic attainment of the District Goal and objectives primarily depends on the effective and efficient resource mobilization, participation, and involvement of relevant stakeholders in the implementation of interventions captured in the 2024 AAP and 2022-2025 MTDP of the district. Their participation will not only provide the much-needed resources to implement the interventions but will also enhance transparency, accountability, and good governance which will eventually lead to beneficiaries taken ownership and sustainability of development projects/programmes.

3.4 Recommendations

The following recommendations were highlighted for consideration by key actors.

- i. The Assembly should prioritize compensating Landowners who have released land to the Assembly for developmental projects. All Assembly lands should also be properly acquired and documented to avoid any encroachment.
- ii. Monitoring/Inspection teams must not compromise on the quantities of construction and impress on contractors to conform to specifications of the contract to meet required standards.
- iii. Assembly should collaborate with Sand Winning Contractors operating in the district assist to exercise their Cooperate Social Responsibilities especially in the communities where sand winning activity is been undertaken.
- iv. The Assembly should take pragmatic steps to ensure the completion of delayed projects.
- v. The Central Government should also ensure the regular release of statutory funds to enable the Assembly to complete its DACF projects.
- vi. Other Decentralized Departments and Agencies should cooperate and adhere to timely submission of quarterly/annual progress reports as well as other necessary information needed to enable the DPCU Secretariate harmonized them for submission to appropriate quarters.
- vii. The Volta Regional Coordinating Council (VRCC) and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) should organize periodic meetings with stakeholders for them to understand and appreciate the significance of providing accurate data to inform decision making at the District, Regional and National levels considering the national core and district specific indicators. This will enable easy accessibility of information and timely submission of relevant reports from MMDAs.