

# JUABOSO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



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DATE: 20<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY, 2026

## SUBMISSION OF 2025 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Kindly find attached a copy of 2025 Annual Progress Report for Juaboso District Assembly. Submitted for your attention and necessary action, please.

Thank you,

  
P.N. GODFRED K. BANONURMAH  
Ag. DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR  
FOR: (DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE)

THRO:  
THE REGIONAL MINISTER  
REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL  
SEFWI-WIAWSO  
WESTERN NORTH REGION

DISTRIBUITION  
THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL  
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ACCRA

THE HEAD OF SERVICE  
OFFICE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

THE HON. MINISTER  
MLGCRA  
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Cc:  
REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING OFFICER  
WNRCC  
SEFWI WIAWSO

# **JUABOSO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**



**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT (2025)**

**ON THE**

**IMPLEMENTATION OF 2025 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

**20<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY, 2026**

Prepared by:  
District Planning Co-ordinating Unit  
Juaboso District Assembly  
Juaboso

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480) mandates Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to perform statutory development planning functions, including the preparation of Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs) and Annual Action Plans (AAPs), and to ensure their effective implementation. The Act further requires MMDAs to undertake systematic monitoring and evaluation of plan implementation and to submit periodic progress reports in accordance with guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission.

In compliance with Acts 480 and 936, the Juaboso District Assembly formulated its 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan aligned with the National Development Policy Framework, specifically the Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, and commenced implementation in 2022. The 2025 Annual Progress Report (APR) outlines achievements recorded in the fourth year of execution, drawing on findings from monitoring and evaluation activities. The review was structured around six thematic development dimensions of the policy framework. A defined set of performance indicators was applied to measure progress in implementing the 2022–2025 DMTDP, using 2021 as the baseline and 2025 as the year under assessment. The ensuing section summarizes the Assembly's performance across these indicators and sectors.

During the year under review, the 2025 Annual Action Plan comprised 136 projects and programmes, of which 123 were implemented, representing 90.44% execution of the AAP and 22.6% contribution to the overall DMTDP (2022–2025), bringing cumulative implementation of the medium-term plan to 92.4%.

With respect to fiscal performance, total revenue mobilized in 2025 amounted to GH¢12,526,301.00 against a projected target of GH¢23,972,977.13. The Internally Generated revenue saw unprecedented performance with an amount of **GH¢ 1,334,368.89 mobilized exceeding** the revised budget target of **GH¢1,196,200.00** in 2025 by 11.55%. This is also a massive improvement of the 2024 collection which was **GH¢ 616,597.49** representing 216.49% of revenue mobilized

Performance outcomes across both core and district-specific indicators were generally positive, indicating steady progress toward the medium-term objectives of expanding equitable access to opportunities, fostering socio-economic prosperity, protecting the natural environment, strengthening resilient infrastructure, and promoting social cohesion, stability, and security.

A review of sectoral reports further revealed the continuation of key pro-poor and social protection interventions in 2025. These included the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP), the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), the Capitation Grant Programme, and the Adwumawura Programme, among others. Notwithstanding these gains, there remains a need to scale up poverty reduction and social intervention programmes to broaden coverage and reach more vulnerable populations within the District.

On the education front, the year has continued to be a blessed one for our district, as aside the massive investment in infrastructural projects, the provisional figures of Basic Education Certificate Examination indicate a 90.5% pass rate of the 1753 candidates who wrote the 2025 BECE.

In the health sector, the prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women saw improvement from 35.5% in 2024 to 17.4% in 2025. Access to sanitation services in the district also improved from 41% to 55% in 2024 and 2025 respectively.

The challenge of illegal mining and illegal chainsaw operations continue to pose significant threats to the overall development of the district making it difficult to achieve indicator targets across sectors. Despite the routine maintenance and reshaping of roads in the district, heavy-duty machines associated with illegal and lumber logging operations continue to destroy our roads thereby affecting the percentage of roads in good condition. Also reduced the total output in agriculture production for crops by in the district.

Inadequate and untimely release of external funds still remains challenge. This has resulted in a number of uncompleted projects.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACPID	...	...	Agricultural Commodity Processing Infrastructure Development
AEAs	...	...	Agricultural Extension Agents
AGRA	...	...	Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa
ARF	...	...	Access to Rural Finance
ASSI	...	...	Association of Small Scale Industries
BAC	...	...	Business Advisory Centre
BDS	...	...	Business Development Services
CBOs	...	...	Community Based Organisations
CC	...	...	Community Care
CETA	...	...	Community Education Teaching Assistants
CRPP	...	...	Child Rights Promotion and Protection
CWSA	...	...	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	...	...	District Assembly Common Fund
DCD	...	...	District Co-ordinating Director
DCE	...	...	District Chief Executive
DDA	...	...	District Director of Agriculture
DDF	...	...	District Development Facility
DIC	...	...	District Implementation Committee
DMTDP	...	...	District Medium Term Development Plan
DOs	...	...	District Officers
DPCU	...	...	District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit
GSDA II	...	...	Ghana Shared Development Agenda

MSE	...	...	Micro and Small Enterprise
NBSSI	...	...	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NGOs	...	...	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHIS	...	...	National Health Insurance Scheme
OPD	...	...	Out-Patient Department
PFI	...	...	Participatory Financial Institution
PPMED	...	...	Project Planning Monitoring and Evaluation
PWDs	...	...	People with Disabilities
RTF	...	...	Rural Technology Facility
SIC	...	...	School Implementation Committee
VIP	...	...	Ventilated Improved Pit
WC	...	...	Water Closet
WSDBs	...	...	Water and Sanitation Development Boards
GSFP	...	...	Ghana School Feeding Programme
HEW	...	...	Health Extension Workers
ID	...	...	Institutional Development
JA	...	...	Justice Administration
KVIP	...	...	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LEAP	...	...	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
M&E	...	...	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	...	...	Management Information System
MGF	...	...	Matching Grant Fund
MOFA	...	...	Ministry of Food and Agriculture

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Juaboso District Assembly of the Western North Region continue to made great and progressive strides to improve the lives of its citizens by ensuring prudent management and accountable practices that are performance driven. In furtherance to this, the Assembly over the years mapped out a strategic path through the development of Medium Term Development Plans (MTDPs) and Annual Action Plans (AAPs as well as Budgets. These strategic development blue prints have indeed guided the Assembly in not only designing home grown interventions and strategies but also anticipated deliverables, which have resulted in effective and efficient management of resources in the District since its creation. It is worth noting that the preparation of Annual Progress Reports (APRs) has not only become one of the major tools used to facilitate the tracking of year to year and quarter to quarter plan and budget implementation towards the achievement of objectives in the Assembly's Medium term Development Plan (MTDP) 2021-2025.

The 2025 annual progress report which happens to be the last lap of implementing the 2021-2025 DMTDP focuses not only on assessing the overall performance of the Assembly in the implementation of the MTDP 2021-2025, but also the performance of the 2025 Annual Action Plan and Budget. It will also guide management in its day-to-day functions, as it provides, an idea of the current state of the district, and ensure that activities and objectives set out in the District Medium Term Development Plan for the period are achieved.

The APR provides detailed information on the achievements, challenges and constraints encountered, as well as recommendations towards the attainment of the district's goals and objectives of the DMTDP for informed decision-making. The report is hinged on 25 Core Indicators prescribed by the NDPC and 65 a set of - specific performance indicators including indicators on Integrated Social Services which were assessed through monitoring and evaluation exercises with all stakeholders across the district.

In the report, data on critical development and poverty issues were analysed, and findings were presented. Analysis of the overall performance has been presented. Overall, the report has been structured into three chapters with chapter one (1) covering the general introduction of the report, and chapter two (2) focusing on Monitoring and Evaluation. Chapter three (3) covers the recommendations made and the way forward.

Monitoring and evaluation broadly is a inevitable management function that provides a platform for stakeholders to critically track and evaluate the progress of interventions aimed at the overall betterment of the citizenry across sectors. It involves a systematic and continuous collection of information by not only the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) Secretariat on projects and programmes, but also from Departments, Agencies and all stakeholders across all levels. Specifically, M & E is carried out for the following reasons.

- Learning from experiences to improve practices and activities in the future;
- Ensuring internal and external accountability of the resources used and the results obtained;
- Taking informed decisions on the future initiatives
- Promote empowerment of beneficiaries of the initiative.
- Ensuring effective and efficient use of resources and identify problems associated with the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan.
- Ensuring that projects and programs are effectively implemented according to the plan and budget to address the policy objectives set by the Assembly.
- Providing information on the progress made in achieving the goals and objectives of MTDP of the Assembly.
- Providing information on the progress made in achieving the global agenda which is the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and African Union Agenda 2063 within the context of the district.
- Providing opportunities and create conditions necessary for stakeholders to participate effectively in project implementation, monitoring, and evaluation

Data for this report was generated from quarterly monitoring of DPCU quarterly meetings of MPCU and monthly and quarterly reports from Departments, institutions and CSOs in the Municipality. Activities geared towards the generation of data for the report was participatory involving Departments, CSOs, Assembly members, and beneficiary communities. Beneficiary communities have always been brought onboard in the physical inspection of the projects through joint monitoring at the community level and also the provision of frequent feedback on the projects to the Assembly in terms of the quality of works and services and over all impacts.

## 1.1 Purpose of Project Monitoring and Evaluation For 2025

The success of the DMTDP implementation hinges on effective monitoring and evaluation arrangements. This is to ensure intended results of specific interventions are achieved. To track the progress made on performance indicators and objectives, the Assembly conducted effective monitoring and evaluation exercises throughout the period. The overall goal and objectives of the M&E for the year 2025 were as follows;

Goal:

To measure the effectiveness of projects or Programmes to improve the management of the inputs, outcome and impacts in the achieving the development objectives, provide useful lessons for review and formulation of evidence-based policies for effective and efficient service delivery.

The purpose of the project monitoring and evaluation exercise was to provide inputs into the report on the progress made towards the implementation of the DMTDP and the 2024 Annual Action Plan of the Assembly. The findings and analysis have been fully incorporated into this report for stakeholders to inform future policies and decision making. Specifically, the exercise was aimed at;

- 1.To fulfil statutory requirements. (National Development Planning Commission (systems) Act, Act 480, section two (2) Subsection 1(g) and (f). (National development planning (system) regulation, 2016 (Li2232) Section (19).
- 2.Ensuring transparency and accountability of resources obtained and level of activity implementation for the year. This would help increase stakeholder confidence and participation in the implementation of the MTDP.
- 3.Ensuring that projects and programs are effectively implemented according to the plan and budget to address the policy objectives set by the Assembly.
- 4.Providing information on the progress made in achieving the goals and objectives of MTDP of the Assembly.
- 5.Providing information on the progress made in achieving the global agenda which is the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and African Union Agenda 2063 within the context of the district.
6. To provide opportunities and create conditions necessary for stakeholders to participate effectively in project implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Poor and ineffective coordination.

Poor co-ordination of all activities of CSOs by Departments and the MPCU Secretariat resulting in huge projects and programmes implemented by CSOs not captured in the 2019 CAAP and reported on subsequently/ This also emanates from difficulty in managing some projects as the Assembly was not involved eg GETfund, CODA

### Processes Involved

The Processes of Undertaking Monitoring and Evaluation :The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities and preparation of the 2025 Annual Progress Report were done in a participatory manner, involving departments and units of the Assembly as well as agencies, sub-vented institutions, and other stakeholders identified within the district. The processes are outlined below:

**Identification and setting of targets-** M&E meetings were held in third quarter 2024 to brief DPCU members to identify, discuss and agree on National core indicators and key district-Specific indicators in line with AAP 2025 by all stakeholders. Targets for these indicators were set for quarterly and annual bases. This was important because it ensured that all stakeholders know their quarterly targets which would consequently contribute to the annual target to be achieved.

**Site visits and Regular inspection-** The DCE, DPCU members, CSOs, traditional Authorities, contractors, beneficiary communities, etc. undertook both regular and quarterly field visits to monitor the implementation of physical projects as well as interact with communities and other relevant stakeholders through meetings, site visits, focus group discussions, observations to ascertain the realities on the ground. Also, the Works Sub-committee and development sub-committee members undertook occasional visits to project sites as part of their functions.

### 1.3 Summary of achievement

#### 1.3.1 Proportion of Annual Action Plan Implemented

The year 2025 is the fourth year of implementation of the four years' development plan which spans from 2022-2025 captioned "Agenda for Jobs". Hence the District Assembly has been implementing programmes and projects from its 2025 Annual Action Plan crafted from its DMTDP 2022-2025 in fulfilment of the Goal and objectives for the district. The 2025 AAP had 136 activities categorized under the development dimension with the MTDP to facilitate the implementation. From Table 1.2 below show all six (6) major development dimensions and various interventions for holistic development. From the table, 11 out 19 activities under Economic Development were implemented while 47 out of 62 activities were implemented under Social Development. Under Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement, 28 activities were implemented out of 31, Under Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability 8 out of 13 activities were implemented. Under Emergency Planning and Response, all 5 activities were implemented. Under Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation, all 6 activities were also implemented. This puts the total number of activities implemented at 123 out of 136 activities with only 13 outstanding activities.

Table 1.0 Details on the Annual Action Plan Implemented under the Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework

No.	Development Dimension	2022		2023		2024		2025		Remarks
		Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec	Plan	Actual	
1.	Economic Development	13	13	10	9	15	12	19	18	94.7% implemented
2.	Social Development	39	39	39	36	46	45	59	56	94.9% implemented
3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	21	21	19	19	16	15	31	23	74.2% implemented
4	Good Governance corruption and public accountability	9	5	7	7	12	9	15	14	93.3% implemented
5	Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)	3	3	2	2	6	6	5	5	100% implemented
6	Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	100% implemented
TOTAL		90	86	82	78	100	92	136	123	

Source: DPCU-Juaboso-2025

During the year under review, a total of 136 activities were rolled out; of which the Assembly implemented a total of 123 activities, representing 90.44% of its AAP and a cumulative 92.4% of the overall DMTDP.

This high AAP performance rate can be attributed to an increase in internally Generated Funds (IGF) which enabled the Assembly to resource its departments to carry out their activities. In 2025, the Assembly recorded an 216% increase in IGF amounting to GH¢ GHc1,334,368.89 against 616,597.49 in 2024.

### 1.3.2 Status of Implementation of 2022-2025 DMTDP

The reporting period marks the Fourth year of the implementation of 2022 – 2025 DMTDP of the District Assembly. This section of the report focus on the progress and achievement of the district Assembly and its Development Partners/Stakeholders towards the implementation of the aggregated projects and programmes for the last four years (i.e., 2022-2025 ) as captured in the Annual Action Plans of the 2022-2025 DMTDP.

The DMTDP 2022 – 2025 had a total of 415 activities outlined for implementation. As of the end of fourth year of implementation, 334 of the activities representing 80.4% had been implemented and were at various stages of completion.

**Table 2 Proportion of the AAP and DMTDP (2022-2025) Implemented**

Indicators	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025
<b>The proportion of the annual action plans implemented by the end of the year</b>	90.5%	90.5%	95.1%	92.2%	100%	90.44%
<b>a. Percentage of Interventions completed</b>	79.5%	81%	87.8%	84%	95%	83.6%
<b>b. Percentage of interventions ongoing</b>	11%	10%	7.55%	8%	5%	9.56%
<b>c. Percentage of interventions abandoned</b>	5.0%	5.0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
<b>d. Percentage of interventions yet to start</b>	5%	4%	3.65%	8%	0%	9.56%
<b>e. Proportion of the yearly achievement of implementation of the medium -term development plan</b>	23%	23%	23.8	23%	24%	22.61%
<b>f. Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented</b>	92%	23%	46.8%	69.8%	94.8%	92.4%

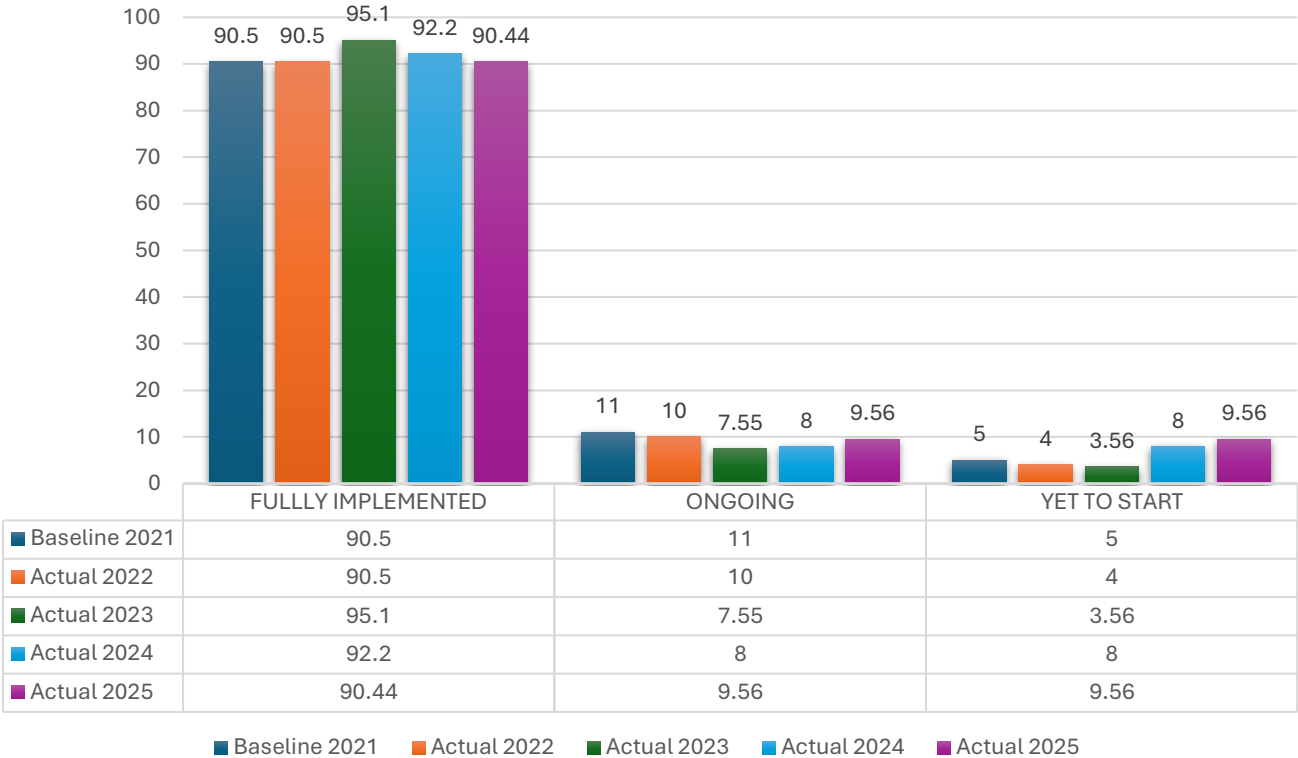
Source: DPCU-Juaboso-2025

From the table 2 above the Assembly’s performance for 2022 – 2025 DMTDP was remarkable in the implementation of both the 2023 and 2024 Annual Action Plans with average performance of 93.6%. In this year, the Assembly implemented 90.44% of the activities earmarked for 2025 which is a 1.76% decrease compared to the average performance of the previous years. This was as a result of delays in the release of funds from central government due to the new guidelines for allocation of Projects under central government even though the district was able to achieve its IGF target for the year. In fact, the overall success of implementation can be attributed to the effective inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration which involved departments, agencies, and even civil society organizations within the district, as well as the frequent monitoring and evaluation by the DPCU.

However, the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) looks forward to exploiting more revenue sources as well as collaborating with development partners to improve upon this performance even further in the implementation of 2025 activities.

Figure 1.0 : Below is the graphical comparison of the percentage of activities implemented in 2025, 2024, 2023, 2022 and the base year 2021.

# IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF 2021,2022,2023,2024,2025



### **1.3.3 The Implication of The Results Achieved on District Goals and Objectives under the Development Dimensions**

The Social Development sector recorded the highest number of implemented activities compared to all other sectors. This significantly contributed to the attainment of the district goal of promoting equal opportunities for all. The interventions under this sector supported improved access to affordable, equitable, and quality social services, particularly in advancing Universal Health Coverage and enhancing inclusive and equitable access to quality education at all levels, improved access to sanitation services among other key social objectives.

This was followed by the Environment, Infrastructure and Human sector which also saw an improvement in the implementation. The activities under this dimension strengthened notable interventions aimed at improving spatial development control, curbing illegal mining (galamsey), and enhancing climate change resilience within the district. With support from the Carbon credit fund and other Environmentally friendly organizations, the Assembly organized climate change sensitization programmes across the to educate residents on the causes and impacts of climate change and the need for sustainable environmental practices. With the collaboration and support of civil society organisations the Assembly successfully organized public participation initiatives including town hall meetings, project monitoring and evaluation exercises, and other stakeholder engagement activities, alongside the execution of other governance-related interventions.

Under the Economic Development, district Assembly implemented activities focused on agricultural development, private sector growth to stimulate local economic development. Key interventions included support for the celebration of Farmers' Day, the relocation of market women to facilitate the reconstruction of the old market and embarking on other market expansion project in areas within the Juaboso District.

In the area of Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation, the Assembly conducted surveys and other monitoring and evaluation activities to assess progress across all sectors and ensure effective implementation of planned interventions.

Emergency Planning and Response recorded the least number of planned and implemented activities, largely due to the containment of the COVID-19 pandemic. Nonetheless, the Assembly carried out sensitization programmes to educate the public on disaster preparedness, public safety, and emergency response issues.

Overall, the successful implementation of these interventions has contributed significantly to improving the general well-being of the populace by promoting a safer environment and creating equitable opportunities for all residents within the district.

### **1.4.1. Challenges Encountered in DMTDP and Annual Action Plan Implementation**

The principal challenge encountered by the Assembly during the year under review was the delayed and inadequate release of funds for the implementation of programmes and projects. The District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) and the District Assemblies' Common Fund-Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), which constituted a significant portion of the Assembly's revenue base were not released within the expected time frame coupled with the percentage allocation for the implementation of the DACF projects. This situation resulted in delays in executing planned interventions financed from these sources. Consequently, about 9.56% of activities remained ongoing by the end of the year, while an additional 9.56% had not commenced. The funding delays also constrained the Assembly's ability to complete all planned activities within the stipulated contract periods.

Access to land for development purposes remains a persistent challenge, particularly due to the prevalence of illegal mining activities within the district. Large tracts of land have been degraded by illegal mining operators, limiting the Assembly's ability to secure suitable sites for development projects. Also individuals refuse to release land for some projects, especially climate change related projects

The poor state of road infrastructure within the district further hampered project implementation. During the rainy season, many communities become inaccessible, posing serious challenges to contractors and Assembly officials in supervising and executing projects effectively.

In addition, inadequate logistics within the Assembly's Departments limited their capacity to reach beneficiary communities to carry out planned activities.

Projects funded from external sources also presented implementation challenges, as many experienced prolonged delays. These delays made it difficult to adhere strictly to agreed work plans and implementation schedules.

### **1.4.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Implementation Challenges**

The challenges encountered in the monitoring and evaluation of the 2025 Annual Action Plan were largely consistent with those experienced in the previous year. The key difficulties identified during the period under review include the following:

#### **Inadequate Vehicles and Logistics for Project Monitoring and Evaluation**

The Assembly's pool of vehicles for administrative duties and monitoring and evaluation activities remains grossly inadequate. The few functional vehicles available are heavily relied upon for multiple purposes, including revenue mobilization, development control, and other official assignments. This situation often results in the postponement of project monitoring and evaluation exercises due to the absence of a dedicated vehicle for the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU). Consequently, the effective implementation of M&E arrangements is constrained, limiting the Assembly's ability to comprehensively monitor and assess all planned activities.

#### **Inadequate funds allocated and released for M & E activities**

The low release of funds for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities in 2025 is largely due to the 5% ceiling allocated to Central Administration under the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF). Because M&E is financed from this limited 5% administrative allocation, it competes with other recurrent expenditures such as office operations, utilities, fuel, and statutory meetings. Rising operational costs, delayed and partial releases of DACF funds, and competing priorities, particularly capital projects and

contractual commitments—further reduce the amount available for M&E. Additionally, increased reporting requirements from central government agencies have expanded the scope of M&E activities without a corresponding increase in funding. As a result, Assemblies experience inadequate logistical support for field monitoring, data collection, and evaluation exercises.

### **Differences in Reporting Formats and Reporting Cycles**

Most decentralized departments, including Health, Education, Agriculture, and Finance, use reporting formats that do not fully align with the Assembly's DMTDP and Annual Progress Report requirements. In addition, these departments operate on different reporting timelines for submission of reports to their respective head offices. These inconsistencies often lead to delays in submitting reports to the Assembly, thereby affecting timely analysis and incorporation of sectoral data into the Assembly's Annual Progress Report.

### **Poor and ineffective coordination.**

Poor co-ordination of all activities of CSOs by Departments and the DPCU Secretariat resulting in huge projects and programmes implemented by CSOs not captured in the 2019 CAAP and reported on subsequently/ This also emanates from difficulty in managing some projects as the Assembly was not involved eg GETfund, CODA

## **1.2 Processes Involved**

### **1.2.1 The Processes of Undertaking Monitoring and Evaluation**

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities and preparation of the 2025 Annual Progress Report were done in a participatory manner, involving departments and units of the Assembly as well as agencies, sub-vented institutions, and other stakeholders identified within the district. The processes are outlined below:

**Identification and setting of targets-** M&E meetings were held in third quarter 2024 to brief DPCU members to identify, discuss and agree on National core indicators and key district-Specific indicators in line with AAP 2025 by all stakeholders. Targets for these indicators were set for quarterly and annual bases. This was important because it ensured that all stakeholders know their quarterly targets which would consequently contribute to the annual target to be achieved.

**Site visits and Regular inspection-** The DCE, DPCU members, CSOs, traditional Authorities, contractors, beneficiary communities, etc. undertook both regular and quarterly field visits to monitor the implementation of physical projects as well as interact with communities and other relevant stakeholders through meetings, site visits, focus group discussions, observations to ascertain the realities on the ground. Also, the Works Sub-committee and development sub-committee members undertook occasional visits to project sites as part of their functions.

**Submission of Departments/Agencies /Units Report-** Members of the DPCU and Ghana Fire Service, Ghana Police Service, Electricity Company of Ghana, and National Health Insurance Authority prepared their Annual reports in line M&E templates from NDPC and submit to the planning unit for compilation of the 2025 APR in January 2025. The Assembly, within the year partnered with the assistance of ComCa Ghana and solidaridad undertook participatory monitoring and evaluation of the projects and programmes implemented within the reporting period. Findings from focus group discussions and other Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation processes were incorporated into the Report.

**Validation meeting-** Quarterly DPCU meetings were held to discuss among other things and validate Departmental reports to ensure quality data and information for quarterly progress reports . Also the Annual Performance review forum was organized to validate the projects, programmes and data on indicators as required by the NDPC reporting format. The draft 2025 APR was prepared and presented at a stakeholder meeting to finally validated and internally reviewed the information in the report to ensure that, the report contained good and quality information about the District, before the final progress report was finalized , printed, and submitted to the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC)

2025 Annual Performance Review meeting at the Juaboso District



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This section outlines the status of programmes and projects implemented during the year under review and provides updates on the Assembly's funding sources and their corresponding disbursements. It also presents progress on the 60 indicators comprising both District Core and District-specific indicators monitored in the District together with their targets as set out in the 2025 Annual Action Plan, which also incorporates Integrated Social Services. In addition, the section highlights updates on critical development and poverty-related issues and provides information on evaluations conducted during the year, including their findings and recommendations. The section concludes with a presentation of the participatory monitoring and evaluation approaches adopted and the results achieved.

#### **2.1 Programme/Project Status for the Year**

##### **2.1.1 Physical Projects**




This section presents details of physical projects implemented during the year under review. Information on project descriptions, development dimensions, contract sums, expenditures, and implementation status, among other relevant details, has been compiled and presented in a project register/matrix attached in Table 3.


A total of twenty-one (21) physical projects were captured in the 2025 project register. These projects were funded from various sources, namely the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF – 1), DACF– Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG – 5), Internally Generated Funds (IGF – 1), Progress on these projects was monitored and evaluated quarterly by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) in collaboration with relevant stakeholders. In addition, the Works Department conducted regular site inspections and scheduled site meetings.

Out of the total projects, seven (10) were ongoing and at various stages of completion, comprising DACF-RFG and DACF. The remaining projects were completed, handed over, and are currently in use by beneficiary communities.

The untimely release of external funds contributed to extended project durations and delays in completion. A review of the Project Register indicates that the majority of projects exceeded their expected completion periods. Furthermore, some completed projects still had outstanding retention amounts due to contractors. Nevertheless, all outstanding and ongoing projects have been rolled over into the 2026 programme of work to ensure full completion and to support the achievement of the District development goals and objectives.

**Table 3:Project Register**

Project Description		Development Dimension	Location	Contractor	Contract Sum	Date of Award	Source Of Funding	Date Started	Expected Date Of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status		Strategies To Improve Project Completion Rate	How Citizens were involved in monitoring of works contract	Remarks Summary on land acquisition and resettlement
Code	Name											%	Pictures			
213107	Completion of 1 No. 6 Unit classroom Block and ancillary facility	Social Development	Yawagi mkrom	M/S J. O. Construct ion Ltd	190,464.21	23/12/13	DACF	7/01/14	23/6/14	106,760.48	83,703.73	55%		Commitment of management to allocate funds to complete the projects	Public consultation Site meetings	Land Acquired through the Traditional Authorities
215148	Completion of 1No. 6 Unit Classroom block and ancillary facility	Social Development	Benchi ma	DE-MaCQ Limited Company	456,000.00	1/10/25	DACF	14/10/125	24/06/26	0.00	456,000.00	100%		Commitment of funds to complete the projects	Public consultation Site meetings	Land Acquired through the Traditional Authorities
	Completion of 1No. 6 Unit Classroom block and ancillary facility	Social Development	Domini bo	Skylar Constructio n Limited Company	315,745.91	6/10/25	DACF	18/10/25	18/04/26	0.00	315,745.91	100%		Commitment of funds to complete the projects	Public consultation Site meetings	Land Acquired through the Traditional Authorities

0213 107	Completion of 1No. 6 Unit Classroom block and ancillary facility	Social Development	Eteso	Messrs Kanadu Limited Company	345,456.61	10/10/25	DACF	18/10/25	18/04/26	0.00	345,456.61	100%		Commitment of funds to complete the projects	Public consultation Site meetings	Land Acquired through the Traditional Authorities
1614 017	Renovation of 4Unit Nurses	Social Development	Bonsu Nkwanta	YTFK Enterprise	127,635.2	18-10-24	DACF-RFG	1-11-24	29-5-25	127,635.00	12,635.2	100%		Commitment of funds to complete the projects	Engagement meetings with community members	Land Acquired through the Traditional Authorities
1321 242	Construction of 1 no. Double Box Culvert	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Yawagi mkrom	M/s Glovisio n Investment Limited	222,079.00	28/04/2020	DDF	13/05/2020	01/09/2020	135,079.00	87,000.00	87%		Allocation of funds committed to complete the project	Site inspection meetings with citizens	Land Acquired through the Traditional Authorities
	Reshaping of 54 km feeder roads	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Eteso Junction to Mafia	Direct labour	150,000.00	6/1/2025	MPDAC F	6/1/2025	28/2/2025	150,000.00	100%	100%		Allocation of Funds committed to complete the project	Site inspection meetings with citizens	Land Acquired through the Traditional Authorities
NY G	Construction of 1 no. 6 unit classroom block, office, store changing room, toilet	Social Development	Sayerano	Ladsam Gold Co.Limited	805,019.25	1-10-25	DACF	14-10-25	14-04-26	120,752.89	684,266.45	15%		Allocation of funds committed to complete the project	Site inspection meetings with citizens	Land Acquired through the Traditional Authorities

NYG	Construction of 2No. K.G block, officer, store, washrooms, 2poly tanks	Social Development	Breman	NFK Hamad Limited	482,812.00	1-10-25	DACF	14-10-25	14-04-26	72,421.8	410,390.20	15%		Allocation of funds committed to complete the project	Site inspection meetings with citizens	Land Acquired through the Traditional Authorities
NYG	Construction of 2No. Mechanised boreholes and 1No. Hand pumps	Social Development	Danyame Agoogikrom, Nsonyameye	NFK Hamad Limited	175,000.00	1-10-25	DACF	14-10-25	14-04-26	157,500.00	17,500.00	100%		Allocation of funds committed to complete the project	Site inspection meetings with citizens	Land Acquired through the Traditional Authorities
NYG	Completion of 1No CHPS Compound with mechanized borehole and accommodation	Social Development	Fantraline	Kwadwo Gyabeng Enterprise	850,165.53	1-10-25	DACF	14-10-25	14-4-26	127,524.38	722,641.53	15%		Allocation of funds committed to complete the project	Site inspection meetings with citizens	Land Acquired through the Traditional Authorities
NYG	Support for the construction of weighing centre	Social Development	Bonsu Nkwanta	Direct labour	30,000.00	7-06-2025	IGF	7-06-25	21-06-25	30,000.00		100%		Allocation of funds committed to complete the project,	Site inspection meetings with citizens	Land Acquired through the Traditional Authorities
NYG	Completion of 1No CHPS Compound	Social Development	Kefas	Juaboso Construction	353,523.45	7-06-24	DACF-RFG	21-06-24	20-12-24	200,000.00	153,523.	95%		Allocation of funds committed to complete the project,	Site inspection meetings with citizens	Land Acquired through the Traditional Authorities

	Completion of 1No. K.G Block with toilet, store, office and urinal	Social Development	Juaboso	Glovision investment limited	492,000.06	24-10-24	DACF-RFG	7-11-24	6-5-25	150,000.00	342,000.00	85%		Allocation of funds committed to complete the project	Site inspection meetings with citizens	Land Acquired through the Traditional Authorities
<b>NYG</b>	Procure and supply 800No. Mono desks	Social Development	Selected schools	Ricky Bohyen limited	320,000.00	18-10-24	DACF-RFG	18-10-24	18-1-25	40,000.00	280,000.00	100%		Effective inspection be conducted to ensure full procurement of the goods	Field inspection of the mono desk supplied and distributed	nil
<b>N</b>	Procure and supply 260No. dual desks	Social Development	Selected schools	YTFK Enterprise	117,000.00	18-10-24	DACF-RFG	18-10-24	18-1-25	117,000.00	0.00	100%		Effective inspection be conducted to ensure full procurement of the goods	Field inspection on the dual desk supplied and distributed	nil
	Construction of 3No. Mechanise boreholes	Social Development	Nkra, Elluibo Nsinseim	MS ABCSONS Enterprise	240,000.80	8-10-24	DACF-RFG	2-11-24	22-1-25	216,000.00	24,000.80	100%		Allocation of funds committed to complete the project	Site inspection meetings	Land Acquired through the Traditional Authorities
<b>NYG</b>	Construction of 2No. Hund pumps	Social Development	Agyattakrom and Domeamekrom	MS Glovision Investment limited	80,000.80	8-10-24	DACF-RFG	2-11-24	22-1-25	80,000.00	0.00	100%		Allocation of funds committed to complete the project	Site inspection meetings	Land Acquired through the Traditional Authorities




NYG	Expansion of market grounds	Economic Development	Proso	Direct Labour	155,000.80	8-10-25	IGF	2-0824	29-9-25	155,000.00	0.00	100 %		Allocation of funds committed to complete the project	Site inspection meetings	Land Acquired through the Traditional Authorities
NYG	Installation of CCTV cameras at Assembly block	Good governance and Public accountability	Juaboso	Duncan I.T Solution service	120,000.00	8-08-25	DACF	22-10-25	22-4-26	120,000.00	0.00	100 %		Allocation of funds committed to complete the project	Site inspection meetings	Land Acquired through the Traditional Authorities
NYG	Rewiring of District Assembly block	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Juaboso	M/S Mustapha Frimpong Electricals	200,000.00		DACF	2-10-25	22-1-25	176,000.51		100 %		Allocation of funds committed to complete the project	Site inspection meetings	Land Acquired through the Traditional Authorities

Table 4: Number of active projects

Development Dimension	Number of physical projects in the district								Summary-2025
	Roll over projects from previous years				Approved new projects introduced in the year				Old + New
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025
Economic Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social Development	4	0	0	3	0	0	6	8	21
Environment/Infrastructure/Human Settlement	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
Governance/Corruption/Public Accountability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Emergency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ICME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>26</b>

Source: DPCU-Juaboso-2025

A careful analysis of Table 4 of on-going projects being rolled over as a result inadequate and delays in the release of funds shows indicates that,2022 and 2025 had highest number of rolled over project and least being 2024 which were 17 and 6 respectively. This was as a result of closure of the first phase of Agenda for jobs 2018-2021 and the election period where all on-going projects were carried into the current planning cycle in order to complete them make way for new ones.

Table 4.1– Project Age Analysis

Project Age	No. of Projects	Time Over runs (in years and months)	Cost overruns	Completion status		
				Average Completion Rate (%)	Highest (%)	Least (%)
Projects that are 20yrs but less than 24 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projects that are 11 years but less than 20 years	1	12years	0	55%	55%	55%
Projects that are 10 years but less than 11 years	0	0	0	66	-	-
Projects that are 9 years but less than 10 years	0	0	0	0	-	-

Projects that are 8 years but less than 9 years	0	0	0	0	-	-
Projects that 7years but less than 8years	0	0	0	0	-	-
Projects that 6 years but less than 7 years	0	0	0	0	-	-
Projects that are 5 years but less than 6 years	1	5years 3months	0	87%	87%	87%
Projects that are 4 years but less than 5 years	0	0	0	0	-	-
Projects that are 3 years but less than 4 years	0	0	0	0	-	-
Projects that are 2 years but less 3 years	0	0	0	0	-	-
Projects that are 1 year but less than 2 years	2	1year 1month	0	90%	95%	85%
Projects that are 0 years but less than 1yr	6	2Months	600,76 5.52	55%	90%	15%
<b>Total projects</b>	<b>10</b>					

Source: Source: JDA, DPCU, 2025

**Table 4.2 Distribution of projects among Departments of the assemblies**

Departments	No. of projects		Total	Collaborating MDA
	Rollover	New		
<b>Education</b>	3	5	8	Works, Administration Central
<b>Health</b>	3	1	4	Works, Administration Central
<b>Central Administration</b>	0	2	2	MLGCRA
<b>Works</b>	1	2	3	MLGCRA

Source: Source: JDA, DPCU, 2025

Table 4.2 indicates the distribution of projects according lead department implementing and the collaborative agent supporting the implementation process, as well as the projects rolled over and new ones implemented. Table 4.2 also shows the number years projects have being implemented in the district. Out of the 10 projects, 1 was more than 12 years,1 was 5 years but less than 6years, 2 were above 1 year but less than 2 years and 6 were less than 1 year. The projects with high years were not completed according to its time schedule due to delay and inadequate funds for these projects. Even though the Assembly’s resources are scares, the Assembly is making efforts to complete these projects to improve the quality of life of citizens in the district.

### **2.1.2 Repair and Maintenance of Existing Infrastructure**

Assembly in its quest to provide infrastructure to support livelihood also had to provide means for its sustainability. Therefore, efforts were made to ensure these existing infrastructures are well maintained. Details of some repair and maintenance works on existing infrastructure carried out within the year under review have been presented in table 4.3.

**Table 4.3: Repair and Maintenance of Existing Infrastructure**

Asset/ infrastructure	Location	Type of maintenance	Estimated Cost	Actual Release	Gap	Expenditure	Recommendation
Renovation of Staff Bungalow(Procurement)	Juaboso	Periodic	3,025.00	1,000.00	2025.00	1000.00	Regular maintenance should be done to prolong the life span of the facility
Renovation of Staff Bungalow(DFO)	Juaboso	Periodic	7,000.00	7,000.00	0.00	7.000.00	Regular maintenance should be done to prolong the life span of the facility
Maintenance of Assembly Block (Wash Room)	Juaboso	Periodic	2505.00	2505.00	0.00	2505.00	Regular maintenance should be done to prolong the life span of the facility
Maintenance of Assembly Block(Electrical Fault)	Juaboso	Periodic	250.00	250.00	0.00	250.00	Regular maintenance should be done to prolong the life span of the facility
Maintenance of Assembly Block(Metal Gate)	Juaboso	Periodic	450.00	450.00	0.00	450.00	Regular maintenance should be done to prolong the life span of the facility
Renovation of Staff Bungalow(Director)	Juaboso	Periodic	428.00	428.00	0.00	428.00	Regular maintenance should be done to prolong the life span of the facility
Reshaping of 54 Km feeder roads	Juaboso	Periodic	150,000.00	150,000.00	0.00	150,000.00	Management should extend this maintenance works to other linking roads in other communities

### 2.1.3 Programme Register



The programmes register as of December 2025 is set out in table 4.4 . The register presents an update of programmes (non-physical activities) executed by the Assembly’s departments and development partners. A total number of 104 programmes were earmarked for implementation in the Annual Action Plan, 2025. It could be seen from the programmes register in Appendix 6 that out of a total of 104 programmes 102 of them were implemented representing about 98% of the planned programmes for the year. Out of this, 43.7% were under the social development, 15.9% under Economic development, 15.3% were also executed under the Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability development dimension, 3.9% were under Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan), 5.8% were under Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation. The remaining 13.83% were under Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement.

Based on the number of Programmes implemented and the status of implementation across the Development Dimensions, it is not far to conclude that the district Assembly is on track to achieving the district goal of a developed spatially homogeneous entity, offering wider opportunities for socio-economic development and the general welfare of its residents within an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity whilst at the same time contributing positively towards the achievement of the broader adopted goals of building a prosperous society, creating opportunities for all, safeguarding the natural environment and ensuring a resilient built environment and maintaining a stable, united and safe society. The programmes cut across all six (6) the development dimensions of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Frameworks: Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all, 2022-2025. The total number of beneficiaries among other details of the programmes has been captured in a table 4.4.

The challenges encountered during the implementation of these programmes include the limited commitment of the populace to the programmes, the poor participation of women in the gender and social protection programmes, and the delay in the release of funds for the programme implementation.




The implementation of most of the activities in the Annual Action Plan contributed significantly to the achievement of the overall development goals and objectives of the Assembly. The implementation of these activities has greatly impacted the various indicator outcomes in education, health, water, and sanitation. Generally, the quality of life of citizens has seen marginal improvements with several employment opportunities which were created through the business development training programmes.

**Table 4.4: Programme Register**

S/N	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)		REMARKS
									%	Pictures	
1	Update data on revenue sources	Economic Development	12,500.00	IGF	1/9/2025	30/9/2025	3,000.00	9,000.00	100%		implemented
2	Organize fresher training for revenue collectors	Economic Development	20,000.00	REP	1/8/2025	1/8/2025	0.00	0.00	100%		Implemented
3	Organize social media marketing training for woman and men	Economic Development	4,500.00	GEA/DA	3/03/2025	3/04/2025	4,500.00	0.00	100%		implemented
4	Organize business forum and business counselling	Economic Development	5,000.00	GEA/DA	1/12/2025	1/12/2025	2,000.00	3,000.00	40%		Implemented
5	Organize 1 training session on credit management	Economic Development	4,500.00	GEA/NGO	1/12/2025	1/12/2025	3,000.00	500.00	60%		implemented
6	Formalization of business registration and certification	Economic Development	5,000.00	GEA/RE P/CHENTS	1/12/2025	1/12/2025	4,000.00	1000.00	80%		implemented






7	Organize 2 training on piggery	Economic Development	3,000.00	GEA	3/12/2025	3/12/2025	3,000.00	00.00	100%		implemented
8	Organize maize demonstration farm for farmer groups	Economic Development	17,000.00	DACF	1/6/2025	1/9/2025	5,000.00	12,000.00	100%		implemented
9	Training of farmers on bund construction and row planting in rice production.	Economic Development	11,000.00	DACF	1/1/2025	1/1/2025	0.00	00.00	100%		implemented
10	Train farmers on vegetable production	Economic Development	2,000.00	DACF	29/7/2025	30/7/2025	0.0	2,000.00	100%		implemented
11	Maintenance of official vehicles and motorbikes	Economic Development	35,000.00	DACF	1/7/2025	30/7/2025	35,000.00	0.00	100%		implemented
12	Training of women farmers on good animal husbandry practices.	Economic Development	2,000.00	DACF	5/1/2025	31/12/2025	2,000.00	0.00	100%		implemented
13	Training farmers in post-harvest management	Economic Development	4,000.00	DACF	5/12/2025	5/12/2025	0.00	4,000.00	100%		implemented





14	Organization of District farmers day	Economic Development	85,000.00	DACF	7/12/2025	7/12/2025	85,000.00	0.00	100%		implemented
15	Carry out registration of farmers on feed Ghana program	Economic Development	5,000.00	GoG	1/1/2025	31/12/2025	5,000.00	0.00	100%		Implemented
16	Organize workshops and staff train climate smart agriculture	Economic Development	10,000.00	DACF	30/7/2025	30/7/2025	10,000.00	0.00	100%		Organized
17	Organize Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovative Education (STMIE) clinics	Social Development	5,000.00	DACF	27/8/2025	29/8/2025	5,000.00	0.00	100%		implemented
18	Support the District Education Oversight committee to monitor teaching and learning in school	Social Development	5,000.00	DACF	3/7/2025	30/7/2025	5,000.00	0.00	100%		Implemented
19	Organization of Independence Day celebration	Social Development	41,000.00	DACF	6/3/2025	6/3/2025	41,000.00	0.00	100%		Implemented

20	Organize reading festival to create awareness and encourage children to read	Social Development	6,000.00	DACF	6/8/2025	8/8/2025	6,000.00	0.00	100%		Implemented
21	Support brilliant but needy students	Social Development	30,000.00	DACF	1/1/2025	31/12/2025	0.00	30,000.00	100%		Implemented
22	Organize my first day at school ceremony school	Social Development	15,000.00	DACF	4/8/2025	4/8/2025	15,000.00	0.00	100%		Implemented
23	Supplied and distributed STEM tool kits to schools	Social Development	3,200.00	IGF/ITE C GLOBAL	5/6/2025	30/9/2025	3,200.00	0.00	100%		Implemented
24	Carry out distribution exercise of sanitary logistics for girls in schools	Social Development	2,000.00	IGF	5/1/2025	30/10/2025	2,000.00	0.00	100%		Implemented
25	Organize mock examination for JHS Students	Social Development	20,000.00	DACF	4/8/2025	8/8/2025	2,000	0.00	100%		Implemented
26	Provide financial support to promote ICT education	Social Development	18,000.00	DACF	29/7/2025	30/7/2025	0.00	0.00	0%		Implemented

27	Organised students to participate in National Science and Maths Quiz	Social Development	6,000.00	DACF	29/7/2025	30/7/2025	0.00	0.00	100%		implemented
28	Support the organization of inter district sports festival	Social Development	20,000.00	IGF	4/8/2025	29/8/2025	20,000.00	0.00	100%		Implemented
29	Undertake sensitization and free medical screening and surgery for various medical conditions	Social Development	7,5000.00	MP DACF	1/7/2025	4/7/2025	6,000.00	00.00	100%		Implemented
30	Organise district health committee meeting	Social Development	7500.00	DACF	26/8/2025	26/8/2025	2,455.00	00.00	40%		Partially Implemented
31	Undertake screening exercise on hypertension and other NCDs	Social Development	15000.00	MP DACF	1/7/2025	4/7/2025	6,000.00	00.00	100%		Implemented
32	Intensify public education on causes, prevention and control of malaria	Social Development	6000.00	IGF	1/7/2025	4/7/2025	6,000.00	00.00	100%		Implemented
33	Organize know your status campaigns in selected communities	Social Development	7,000.00	IGF	29/7/2025	30/7/2025	0.00	7,000.00	100%		Implemented

34	Ensure the celebration of world HIV/AIDS day and know your status campaigns	Social Development	7,000.00	IGF	11/9/2025	12/8/2025	7,000.00	0.00	100%		Implemented
35	Organize radio sensitization on the effect of stigmatization against PLWHA	Social Development	6,500.00	IGF	25/8/2025	25/8/2025	6,500.00	0.00	100%		Implemented
36	Provide support for the organization of health education on communicable and non-communicable diseases on local FM station	Social Development	3,500.00	CF	27/8/2025	29/8/2025	3,500.00	0.00	100%		Organized
37	Organize medical screening exercise and promote public health hygiene education in basic school	Social Development	8,000.00	IGF	24/11/2025	13/12/2025	7,800.00	200.00	70%		Implemented
38	Procurement of waste management logistics	Social Development	78,000.00	IGF	5/4/2025	13/12/2025	7,800.00	0.00	100%		implemented

39	Facilitate the organization of monthly national sanitation day and daily public cleaning	Social Development	60,500.00	DACF	1/4/2025	31/12/2025	60,500.00	0.00	100%		implemented
40	Disinfection of Communities in the District	Social Development	366,275.00	DACF	1/4/2025	31/12/2025	40,670.00	325,605.00	100%		implemented
41	Carry out activities under Sanitation Improvement Package	Social Development	40,000.00	DACF	1/4/2025	31/12/2025	40,000.00	0.00	100%		implemented
42	Quarterly pushing/leveling final dumping site	Social Development	80,000.00	IGF	1/1/2025	30/9/2025	80,000.00	0.00	100%		implemented
43	Carry out premises inspection	Social Development	3,500.00	IGF	1/1/2025	30/12/2025	3,120.00	380.00	100%		implemented
44	Acquisition and documentation of final disposal site	Social Development	100,000.00	IGF	1/1/2025	30/12/2025	0.00	100,000.00	0%		Implemented

45	Educate the public on noise and air pollution and purchase 1 No Ambient Device for noise control	Social Development	10,000.00	DACF	1/1/2025	31/12/2025	0.00	10,000.00	100%		implemented
46	Control of stray animals	Social Development	5,000.00	DACF	1/1/2025	30/12/2025	5,000.00	0.00	65%		implemented
47	Sensitize people on reproductive health to increases family planning acceptor rate	Social Development	5,000.00	GEA	8/7/2024	10/7/2024	5,000.00	0.00	100%		implemented
48	Organize education on radio and community information center discussion on birth and death registration	Social Development	6,500.00	IGF	10/11/2025	23/11/2025	3,600.00	2,900.00	100%		Implemented
49	Registration of births and deaths in the district	Social Development	4,500.00	IGF	17/11/2025	23/11/2025	3,250.00	1,250.00	100%		Implemented

50	Create 4 awareness campaigns for parents to desist from child neglect, discrimination exposure to physical and moral threats	Social Development	1,600.00	DACF	24/7/2025	8/9/2025	1,600.00	0.00	100%		Implemented
51	Promote public private partnerships in the provision of alternative care service	Social Development	2,600.00	DACF	1/7/2025	30/9/2025	2,600.00	0.00	100%		implemented
52	Conduct Monthly awareness programs at the weighing centers on the importance of registering children at birth	Social Development	2,600.00	DACF	1/7/2025	30/9/2025	2,600.00	0.00	100%		implemented
53	Formation of four (4) new women groups and monitoring twelve (12) of the existing groups to like them to additional livelihoods training	Social Development	1,5500.00	DACF	1/7/2025	30/9/2025	1,5500.00	0.00	100%		Implemented


54	Create 4 awareness campaigns on voluntary participation in community-initiated projects	Social Development	1,642.00	DACF	1/10/2025	22/10/2025	1,642.00	0.00	100%		Implemented
55	Organize radio talk show programs to advocate for girl child education	Social Development	2,000.00	DACF	1/7/2025	30/9/2025	2,000.00	0.00	100%		Implemented
56	Facilitate the registration and renewal of 400 vulnerable groups such as PWDs. LEAP beneficiaries etc. on to NIHS	Social Development	2,000.00	DACF	1/7/2025	30/9/2025	2,000.00	0.00	100%		Implemented
57	To support and to train 60% of registered PWD in the District to engage in economic and business ventures	Social Development	1,500.00	DACF	1/1/2025	30/9/2025	1,500.00	0.00	100%		Implemented
58	To Establish four (4) Village Saving and Loans Associations (VSLA)	Social Development	1,500.00	Carbon credit	1/7/2025	30/9/2025	1,500.00	0.00	100%		Implemented

59	To facilitate community dialogue and school outreaches on redefining gender roles to harness women participation on politics, science and technology	Social Development	1,500.00	Carbon credit	30/7/2025	30/7/2025	1,500.00	00.00	100%		Implemented
60	To organize training workshop for the NGOs working within the District to understand the need to be registered with the department	Social Development	2,000.00	Carbon credit	1/1/2025	31/3/2025	2,000.00	0.00	100%		Implemented
61	Organize awareness creation workshop on climate change for Assembly Members, staff and other stakeholders	Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement	13,500.00	Carbon credit	8/8/2025	8/8/2025	13,500.00	0.00	100%		Implemented
62	Train male and female farmers on climate smart agricultural	Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement	10,000.00	IGF	4/8/2025	4/8/2025	1,000.00	0.00	100%		Implemented
63	Gazette and strictly enforcement of all HIA by laws	Environment, infrastructure	50,000.00L	Carbon	8/7/2025	8/7/2025	0.00	0.00	0%		Not organized





	in Juaboso District December 2025	and Human Settlement										
64	Carry out sensitization campaigns on climate change awareness in line with the Ghana Cocoa forest REDD+ Programme (GCFRP) Communities	Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement	91,971.00	Carbon credit	1/8/2025	1/8/2025	91,500	470	100%		Implemented	
65	Formation and establishment of climate change Ambassadorial clubs (CCAC) in 20 school	Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement	100,000.00	Carbon	9/7/2025	9/7/2025	65,000.00	35,000.00	100%		Implemented	
66	Carry out stakeholder training and sensitization on climate smart agricultural practices in 3 communities within the HIAs	Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement	82,000.00	DACF	4/9/2025	4/8/2025	58,000.00	24,000.00	100%		Implemented	
67	Undertake quarterly forest monitoring	Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement	28,000.00	DACF	1/8/2025	5/8/2025	7,600.00	20,400.00	100%		Implemented	





68	Participate in consortium meetings with other stakeholder in the HIAs (QUARTERLY )	Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement	20,000.00	GOG	29/1/2025	29/1/2025	7,000.00	13,000.00	100%		Implemented
69	Organize fresher training on the Ghana Cocoa Forest REED+ Programme (GCFRP) for staff and honorable assembly member	Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement	22,000.00	GOG	8/8/2025	8/8/2025	12,360.00	9,640.00	100%		Implemented
70	Support women in agroforestry within climate prone zone	Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement	50,000.00	IGF/ DACF	18/2/2025	18/2/2025	50,000.00	0.00	100%		implemented
71	Routine maintenance of assembly vehicle	Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement	36,000.00	DACF	4/8/2025	6/8/2025	36,000.00	00.00	100%		Done

72	Maintenance of assembly grader	Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement	35,000.00	IGF/DACF	1/1/2025	1/8/2025	35,000.00	0.00	100%		Maintained
73	Maintenance of office laptops, printers and photocopiers	Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement	25,000.00	DACF	22/9/2025	29/9/2025	7,500.00	17,500.00	30%		implemented
74	Maintenance of official building and accommodation	Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement	50,000.00	IGF/DACF	29/9/2025	30/9/2025	50,000.00	0.00	100%		Maintained
75	Procure/maintain 500 streetlight bulbs	Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement	120,500.00	DACF	1/1/2025	30/7/2025	12,500.00	0.00	0%		Implemented
76	Organize radio sensitization on building permit	Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement	5,500.00	IGF/DACF	25/8/2025	29/8/2025	5,500.00	0.00	100%		Organized
77	Expansion of street naming and property addressing system	Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement	35,000.00	DACF	1/1/2025	30/8/2025	0.00	35,000.00	0%		Not implemented
78	Enforce planning and building regulations	Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement	60,000	IGF/DACF	1/8/2025	29/8/2025	60,000.00	0.00	100%		Implemented
79	Hold disaster management committee meeting	Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement	3,500.00	IGF	27/8/2025	27/8/2025	4,900.00	00.00	100%		Organized

80	Reformation DVGs	Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement	5,000.00	IGF	1/12/2025	31/12/2025	2,000.00	3000.00	70%		Organized
81	Organize anti-bush fire campaigns on radio and communities	Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement	8,000.00	DACF	1/12/2025	31/12/2025	3,000.00	5,000.00	50%		implemented
82	Form and train disaster clubs	Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement	12,000.00	Internal Support	13/10/2025	15/10/2025	1,000.00	11,000.00	100%		Implemented
83	Organize 3 General Assembly meetings	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	60,000.00	DACF	18/9/2025	19/12/2025	47,070.00	12,930.00	100%		Implemented
84	Organize 3 executive meetings	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	20,000.00	DACF	27/8/2025	5/9/2025	11,400.00	8,600.00	100%		Implemented
85	Organize 3 sub committee meetings	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	60,000.00	DACF	2/12/2025	3/12/2025	44,820.00	15,180.00	100%		Implemented
86	Organise stakeholders consultation fixing resolution for 2026	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	3,500.00	DACF	4/1/2025	8/8/2025	3,500.00	00.00	100%		implemented

87	Procure and supply office logistics and equipment	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	30,000.00	DACF	1/1/2025	31/11/2025	30,000.00	00	100%		Supplied
88	Procure 5No. laptops computers	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	20,000.00	DACF/Donor	1/7/2025	30/9/2025	20,000.00	00.00	40%		Partially Supplied
89	Prepare and submit monthly and quarterly progress reports	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	10,000.00	DACF	15/9/2025	15/9/2025	10,000.00	00.00	100%		Implemented
90	Organized quarterly Audit Committee meetings	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	12,000.00	DACF	3/10/2025	3/10/2025	12,000.00	00.00	100%		Organized
91	Organized Public Relations Complainants meeting	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	4,645.00	DACF	3/10/2025	3/10/2025	4,645.00	00.00	100%		Organized
92	Organise training for Assembly assembly staff on compliance and internal control systems	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	10,000.00	DACF	1/1/2025	30/12/2025	10,000.00	00.00	100%		implemented
93	Organise capacity building training for staff on SMART workplace	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	10,000.00	DACF/IGF	1/1/2025	30/12/2025	10,000.00	00.00	100%		implemented

94	Organise capacity building training for staff on GHANEPS	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	15,000.00	DACF/IGF	1/1/2025	30/12/2025	15,000.00	00.00	100%		implemented
95	Financial management and revenue training mobilization for area councils	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	11,000.00	GOG	1/1/2025	30/12/2025	11,000.00	00.00	100%		organized
96	Provide financial support for conflict and DISEC activities	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	11,000.00	DACF	1/1/2025	30/12/2025	3,500.00	8,500.00	100%		Supported
97	Sensitize the public on violent extremism security consciousness through radio and community visits	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	15,000.00	DACF	1/1/2025	30/12/2025	5,000.00	10,000.00	100%		implemented
98	Prepare 2026-2029 MTDP	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	80,000.00	DACF	21/5/2025	21/5/2025	30,000.00	50,000.00	0%		Ongoing
99	Prepare 2026 composite budget and procurement plan	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	35,000.00	DACF	1/10/2025	30/10/2025	35,000.00	00.00	100%		Implemented

100	Organise budget hearing for 2026 composite budget	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	20,000.00	DACF	15/10/2025	15/10/2025	20,000.00	00.00	100%		Implemented
101	Organize 4 DPCU meetings	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	24,000.00	DACF	8/7/2025	8/7/2025	24,000.00	00.00	100%		Implemented
102	Organize 4 Town Hall meetings 35 male and female	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	45,000.00	DACF	1/1/2025	30/12/2025	45,000.00	00.00	100%		Implemented
103	Ensure monitoring of all development projects/programmes	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	40,000.00	DACF	24/9/2025	25/9/2025	40,000.00	00.00	100%		Implemented
104	Prepare and disseminate M&E reports	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	15,000.00	DACF	15/9/2025	15/9/2025	1500.00	00.00	100%		Implemented

## **2.2.1 Update on Funding Sources and Disbursements**

### **2.2.2 Update on Funding Sources**

The Assembly's major sources of funds have been the Central Government transfers to MMDAs (GOG Grants), the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), the District Assemblies Common Fund Responsive Factor Grant (DACF – RFG), Persons living With Disability's (PWD's) Common Fund, Donor Grants and the Assembly's own Internally Generated Funds (IGF). Others are the Member of Parliament's Common Fund (MP's Fund). The Donor Grants include UNCDF – Carbon Credit Fund, and the support received from the Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) working in the District.

Funds such as Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) programme and the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) are disbursed at the national level with no reliable data on their releases.

Again, other sources of funds also from the central government to the district is the Government of Ghana (GoG) transfers and salaries. These funds are mainly for the operationalisation of the district which is largely staff salaries.

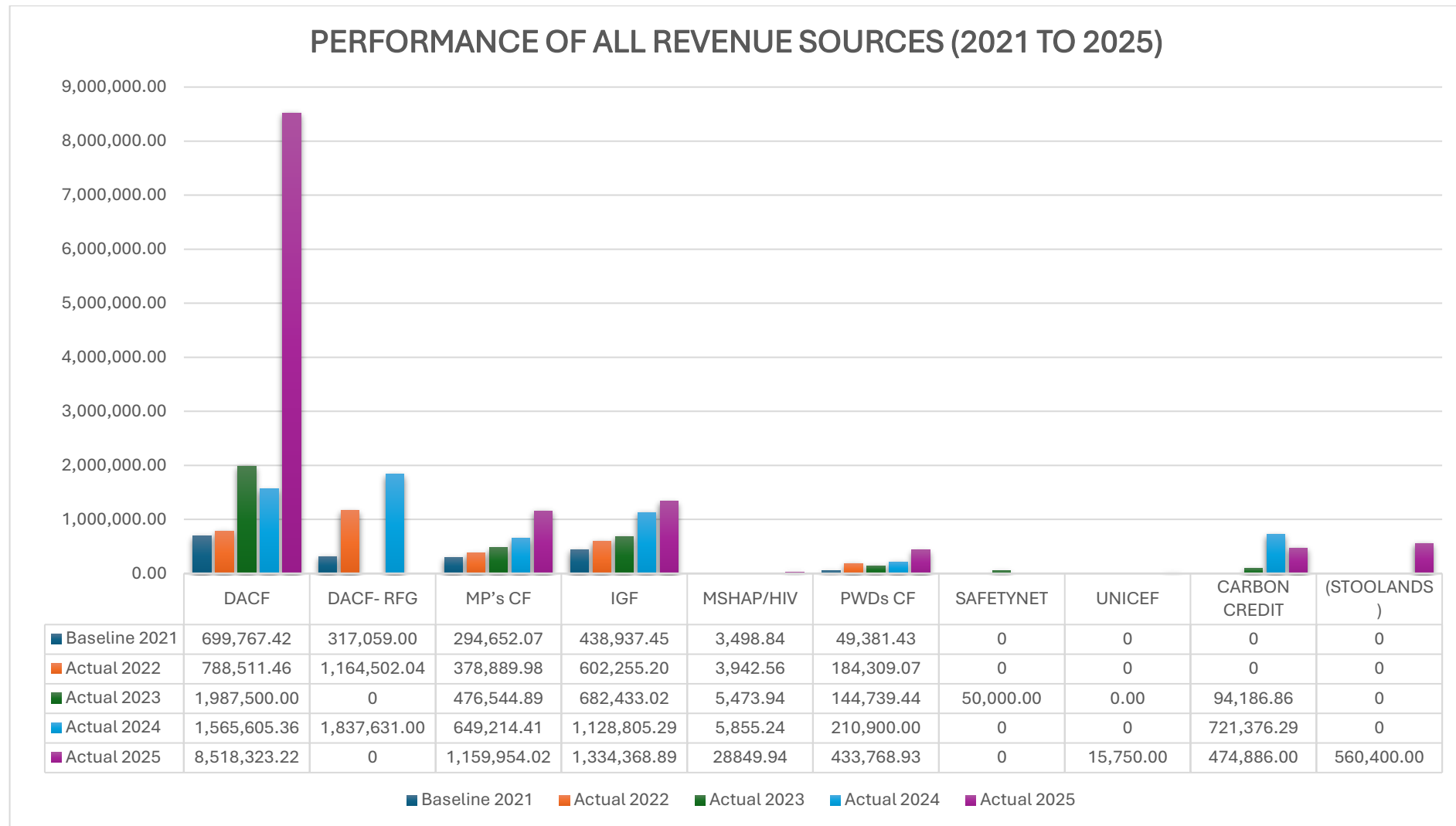
The Assembly accrued 216% of its Internally Generated Funds (IGF) for the year which demonstrate a remarkable effort of the assembly in revenue mobilisation. This was as a result of regular activities of the taskforce in revenue mobilisation and also rigorous sensitisation activities. The others that were received were the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), and the Member Parliament's Common Fund (MP's CF). The District Assemblies Common Fund Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG) was not received in 2025.

**Table 4.5: shows the updates from the various funding sources of the Assembly**

Revenue Sources	Estimates					Performance				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<b>DACF</b>	3,294,707.56	3,360,507.14	1,987,500.00	3,674,109.00	17,351,815.97	699,767.42	788,511.46	1,094,788.58	1,565,605.36	851,8323.22
<b>DACF- RFG</b>	222,433.78	1,164,502.04	1,164,502.04	2,902,699.00	2,050,093.45	317,059.00	1,164,502.04	0.00	1,837,631.00	0.00
<b>MP's CF</b>	340,000.00	340,000.00	490,000.00	1,210,000.00	1,060,507.27	294,652.07	378,889.98	476,544.89	649,214.41	1159954.02
<b>IGF</b>	525,929.51	778,800.00	744,000.00	717000.00	1,196,200	438,937.45	606,255.20	682,433.02	616,597.49	1,334,368.89
<b>MSHAP/HIV</b>	14,016.44	16,886.97	12,500.00	12,500,.00	85,392.04	3,498.84	3,942.56	5,473.94	5,855.24	28849.94
<b>PWDs CF</b>	165,437.00	140,730.00	100,000.00	200,000.00	863,218.40	49,381.43	184,309.07	144,739.44	210,900.00	433768.93
<b>SAFETYNET</b>	0.00	0.00	200,000.00	650,000.00	200,000.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00
<b>UNICEF</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,750.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,750.00
<b>CARBON CREDIT</b>	0.00	0.00	304,514.47	200,000.00	800,000.00	0.00	0.00	94,186.86	721,376.29	474886.00
<b>(STOOLAND S)</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	700,000.00	350,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	560,400.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>519453.44</b>	<b>3,858,124.11</b>	<b>3,094,514.47</b>	<b>10,253,808.00</b>	<b>23,972,977.13</b>	<b>347,532.34</b>	<b>1,731,643.65</b>	<b>770,945.13</b>	<b>6,119,387.59</b>	<b>12,526,301.00</b>

Source: JDA, DPCU, 2025

**FIGURE 2: PERFORMANCE OF ALL REVENUE SOURCES FROM 2021 TO 2025**



From the table above, the Assembly estimated a total revenue of GH¢**23,972,977.13** in 2025 and received GH¢**12,526,301.00** representing 52.25% percent of the annual estimated revenue. The revenue performance saw an improvement compared to the previous year (2024). Figure 2.0 above shows the estimated and actual revenue performance of the Assembly for 2021,2022,2023, 2024 and 2025.

### 2.3.2 Internally Generated Fund

The district recorded an amount of 1,334,368.89 as Internally Generated Fund in 2025 which represented 111 percent of the target made for the year under review and also 216 percent of the 2024 performance. The situation can be attributed to the high team performance of the Revenue mobilisation Task force in 2025 which placed the district Assembly to be one of the best in revenue generation districts in the region.

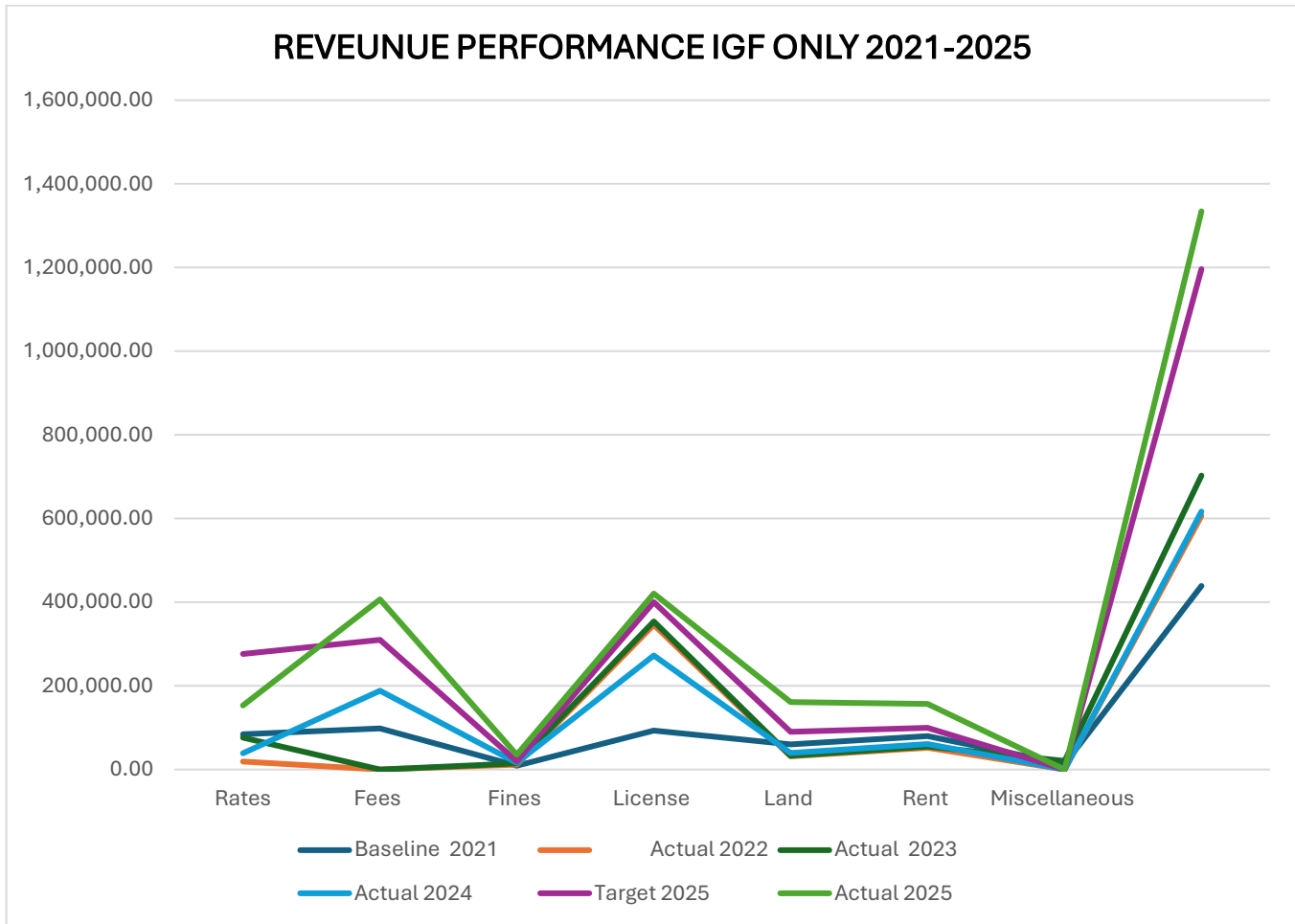
**Table 4.5: Sources of Internally Generated Fund**

Item	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025
Rates	84,462.00	19,141.81	76,308.72	38,830.77	276,200.00	153,444.38
Fees	98,599.00	146,83.62	148,606.00	188,497.00	310,000.00	406,625.00
Fines	9,186.000	11,520.00	14,789.00	16,029.00	20,000.00	35,070.00
License	92,966.00	345,722.71	354,141.75	272,344.88	400,000.00	421,016.00
Land	60,010.00	31,890.00	33,354.80	39,930.00	90,000.00	161,257.00
Rent	80,322.00	51,897.00	55,232.77	60,965.87	100,000.00	156,956.51
Miscellaneous	13,403.28	0.00	20,327.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>IGF</b>	<b>438,937.45</b>	<b>606,255.20</b>	<b>702,760.79</b>	<b>616,597.49</b>	<b>1,196,200.00</b>	<b>1,334,368.89</b>

Source: Finance Dept and Budget Unit(2025)

**Table 2.5** shows the individual revenue items for which contributes to the overall performance of the internally generated funds for the district. These includes; Rates, Lands, Licenses from business operating within the district, rent from assembly assets (stores, lorry parks etc), Fines, and lands.

**Figure 3: Revenue Item performance IGF only for 2021-2025**



**SOURCE: Juaboso DPCU 2025**

### 2.3.2 Revenue Analysis

The chart above shows the graphical representation of the major revenue sources of the Juaboso District Assembly for 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025. The Assembly's Internally Generated funds which recorded GH¢ 1,334,368.89 with a percentage performance of 111 percent and 216 percent exceeded the target for 2025 and the performance of 2024 of the Assembly respectively. It is worth noting that the IGF figure presented above is excluded stool lands. The progressive improvement of the IGF as compared to the previous years is a result of intensified revenue collection strategies adopted by the Assembly. This enabled the Assembly to resource its departments to carry out the effective and efficient implementation of departmental activities toward the achievement of district goals. DACF also recorded a decrease of 49.1% recording GH¢ 8,518,323.22 visa-vis the estimated budget for 2025. There is however improvement in the number and quantum of releases in 2025 compared to the 2024 figure of GH¢1,565,605.36.

Other sources are the MP's Common Fund and the PWD Common Fund which also saw an increase as compared to the previous years. For instance, the MPs Common fund increased from GH¢649,214.41 in 2024 to GH¢1,159,954.02 in 2025 accounting for a 44.03% increase. This induced the capacity of the Hon. Member of Parliament to commit funds to reshape several feeder roads as well as support community-initiated projects. The PWD common fund also increased from GH¢ 210,900.00 in 2024 to GH¢ 433,768.93 in 2025 representing a increase of 48.6% over the previous year. Even though inadequate, these funds were committed to providing skills training for the PWDs as well as procuring equipment and startup kits for them to start small businesses thereby reducing poverty and vulnerability.

The progressive increase in the Internally Generated Funds (IGF) from the Fig. 3. above indicates that, Fees and licenses in 2025 contributed 62% with a total sum of GH¢827,641.00 of the total IGF. Lands also contributed with GH¢ 161,257.00 representing 12.1% followed by rent with GH¢ 156,956.5112, fines recording GH¢ 35,070 with the least rate 0.6% with the least recorded percentage. A trend analysis for 2021-2025 indicates that, fees and licences are a major source of IGF for the Assembly which constantly increase each and every year.

Due to delays in the release of major revenue sources such as the DACF and the DACFRFG of the Assembly, there is a need to put in place measures aimed at mobilizing more internally generated revenue to carry out developmental interventions. There is also the need to outline strategies to boost the local economy with a comprehensive Local Economic Development Plan that will boost productivity and encourage citizens to willingly pay taxes.

### 2.3.4 Challenges with Generating Funds

- a) The absence of a property valuation remains a major challenge that impacted the district Assembly's effort toward generating funds in the reporting year. This has affected the generation of property rate revenue
- b) The unwillingness of the citizens to pay rates and levies was also a challenge for the district Assembly.
- c) The inadequacy of vehicles for revenue mobilization also remains a challenge that confronted the district Assembly in its effort to generate funds internally even though one vehicle has been procured for revenue mobilization.
- d) The weak sub-district structures also posed a major challenge to revenue mobilization since they do not mobilize their ceded revenue at the zonal council level.

### **2.3.5 Efforts to Generate Funds**

The Municipal Assembly in 2025 was able to generate revenues from rates, fees, land and concession, fines, penalties, forfeits as well as licenses, permits, rents of land and buildings and other unidentified sources (miscellaneous).

Efforts made by the District Assembly towards the generation of the Internally Generated Funds (IGF) included:

- (a) Recruitment of additional revenue collectors and training of all revenue collectors on strategies to improve revenue collection, engagement skills and Public Financial Act (PFM);
- (b) Provision of basic logistics such as protective clothing and boots for all revenue collectors.
- (d) The Assembly also embarked on several tax education using the FM stations in and also local radio facilities in some selected communities within the district.
- (e) The central administration partnered with the operation sub-district structure to collect ceded revenue. Also, Plans are also far advanced to resource and equip the other two (2) sub-district structures to make it operational.

### **2.4 Update on Disbursements**

The expenditure items of the Assembly comprise; Compensation of employees which includes payment of salaries of Controller and District Assembly Direct Staff, Employee Social Security Fund contribution by the Assembly, Assembly members' allowances and other allowances; Secondly, Goods and Services which consist of Assembly's payments for utilities, office consumables and maintenance allowance, travel and transport and general activities among others; Thirdly, Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) which also consist of payments for works on dwellings, other structures and infrastructure assets among others; and other expenses such Interest incurred on certain kinds of liabilities and Social benefits which are transfers in cash or in kind to protect the entire population or specific segments of it against certain social risks.

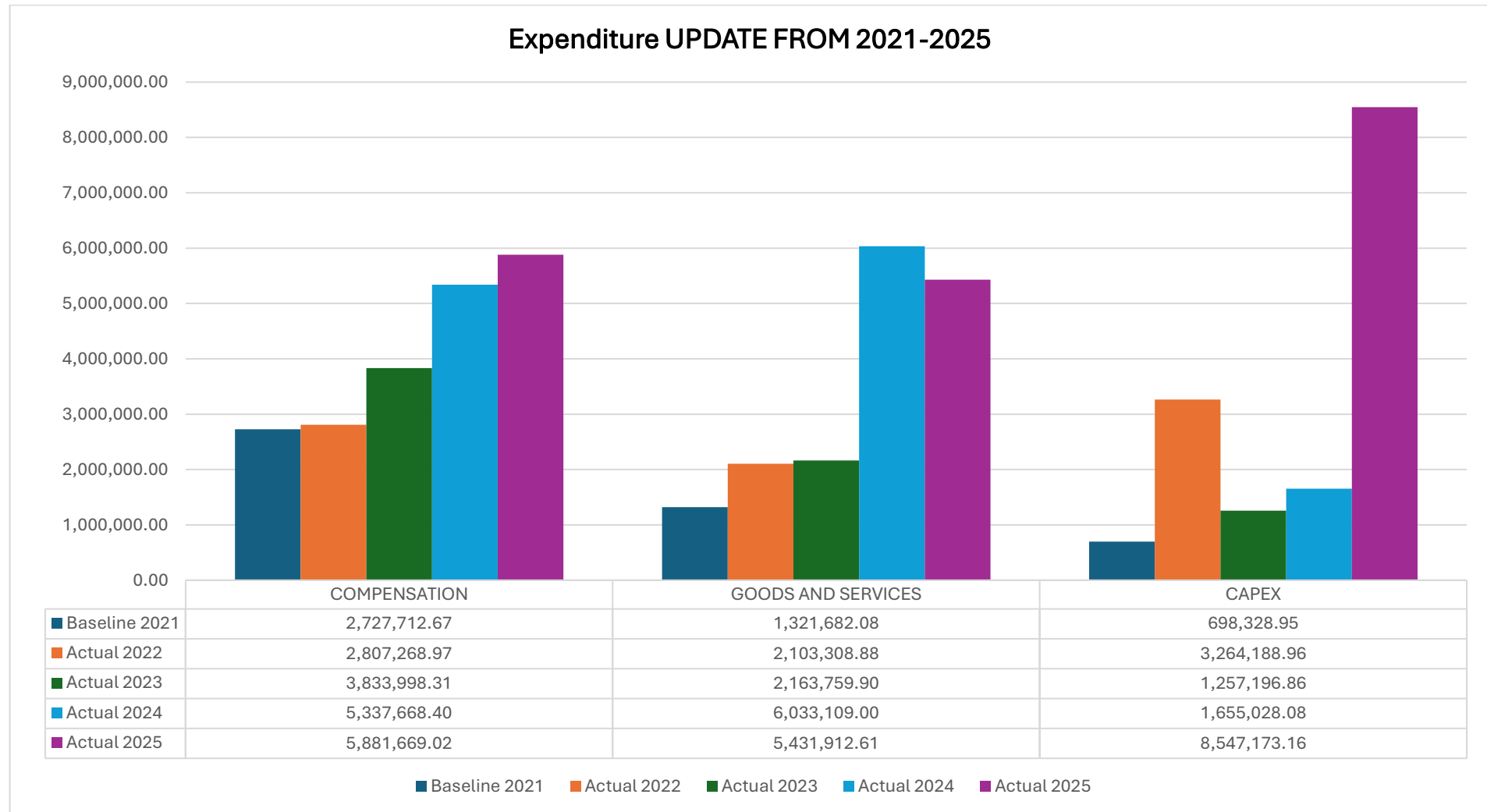
Table 2.6 and the chart present an update on disbursements on expenditure items of the Assembly.

**Table 4.6 Update on Expenditure**

Budget Items	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025		
	Approved	Released	Expenditure	Approved	Released	Expenditure	Approved	Released	Expenditure	Approved	Released	Expenditure	Approved	Released	Expenditure
<b>Compensation</b>	1,988,659.76	2,2727,712.67	2,2727,712.67	2,368,856.19	2,807,268.97	2,807,268.97	3,727,608.40	3,833,998.31	3,833,998.31	5,337,668.4	5,337,668.4	5,273,144.66	6,041,655.78	5,881,669.02	5,881,669.02
<b>Goods and Services</b>	1,854,475.61	1,321,682.08	1,321,682.08	3,017,203.00	2,103,308.88	2,103,308.88	3,000,754.89	2,163,759.90	2,163,759.90	6,033,109.00	6,033,109.00	4,049,735.11	5,771,167.28	5,431,912.61	5,431,912.61
<b>CAPEX</b>	2,450,838.81	698,328.95	698,328.95	3264188.96	1,149,628.40	1,149,628.40	2,449,559.25	1,257,196.86	1,257,196.86	1,655,028.08	1,655,028.08	1,020,943.11	18,000,692.61	8,547,173.16	1,812,273.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,239,974.18</b>	<b>4,746,723.70</b>	<b>4,746,723.70</b>	<b>8,650,248.15</b>	<b>6,060,206.25</b>	<b>6,060,206.25</b>	<b>9,177,922.54</b>	<b>7,254,955.07</b>	<b>7,254,955.07</b>	<b>13,025,805.48</b>	<b>13,025,805.48</b>	<b>10,343,822.8</b>	<b>29,819,515.67</b>	<b>19,860,754.79</b>	<b>13,125,854.63</b>

**SOURCE: Juaboso DPCU 2025**

**Figure:4 Update of Expenditure from 2021-2025**



### 2.4.1 Update on Expenditure/ Disbursement

The total expenditure under the three main expenditure items (Compensation, Goods & Services and CAPEX) amounted to GH¢ 12,145,981.54 representing 40.7% of the budgeted expenditure of the year, 2025. During the year under review, expenditure on compensation of employees, recorded 89.6% while goods and services recorded 85.2% and CAPEX fell short of their budgetary allocation by 10.06% respectively.

Table 4.6 presents an update on the Assembly's expenditure over the last four (5) years. While it is evident that the District Assembly's total actual expenditure fell short of the planned expenditure in nominal terms, capital expenditure also suffered some deviations from the budgeted expenditure. It was found that out of budgeted figure of GH¢18,000,692.61 only GH¢1,812,273.00 was expended representing only 10%. The Assembly was unable to expend much of its capital expenditure due to delay in the approval of projects by the MLGDRD. These deviations adversely affected the implementation of projects outlined in the 2025 AAP and DMTDP due to delay in the release of funds.

### 2.5 Expenditure Analysis of Juaboso

A review of the expenditure patterns presented in Table 2.6 shows that, in the 2025 fiscal year, the Assembly spent an amount of GH¢ 13,125,854.63 representing 66.08% of the overall amount of ghc19,860,754.79 released for the year. This indicates an increase 43% over the previous year 2024.

Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) for the year saw an increment which was mainly due to increase in allocation of funds for capital projects from the central government. This resulted in the implementation of more capital projects within the district for the accounting period while a number of uncompleted projects were also captured for completion.


**Table 4.7: District CAPEX Budget Performance Analysis**




Estimate		Release	Expenditure	Variance			
Unconstrained (A)	Constrained (B)	C	(D)	(A-B)	(B-C)	C-D	
<b>GOG</b>	21,058,731.96	18,006,692.61	8,547,173.16	1,812,273.30	3,051,769.35	9,454,519.61	<b>0.00</b>
<b>IGF</b>	343,212.40	239,240.00	205,210.00	239,240.00	103,972.40	34,030.00	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Donor</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,401,944.36</b>	<b>18,245,932.61</b>	<b>8,752,383.16</b>	<b>2,051,513.30</b>	<b>3,182,741.75</b>	<b>9,493,549.61</b>	<b>0.00</b>




Source: JDA, DPCU, 2025




From the table 4.7 above, an amount of GH¢1,812,273.30 out of the total amount of 8,752,383.16 released for active projects for the year 2025. The inability of the assembly to effectively fully disburse the was due to the delay implementation of the DACF guidelines on the implementation and also delays in the execution of work by some contractors.

**Table 4.8 - CAPEX Budget Allocation and Implementation for Active Projects**

Multi-Year CAPEX throw forward		MTBF Envelope		Performance		Details on Capital Projects, 2025												
Total Medium-Term Plan Estimate (plan)	Annual Estimate	Annual Estimate	Annual ceilings		Approved/Released	Expenditure	Project											
							Code	Name	Age	Original Estimate cost	Revised cost	Expenditure to date	Outstanding balance	Completion status	Time overruns	Cost overruns	Land acquisition and resettlement	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2025	2025								%	Picture			
<b>36,082,066.71</b>	32,869,406.86	21,401,944.36	28,641,078.18	2,051,513.30	2,051,513.30	2,051,513.30	<b>NYG</b>	Completion of 1 No 6unit Classroom Block with Office and store at Eteso	2 months	167,805.59	345,456.61	0.00	345,456.61	100%		2 months	345,456.61	Land acquired

							<b>NYG</b>	Completion of 1 No. 6 Unit classroom Block and ancillary facility at Dominibo	2 months		315,745.91	0.00	315,745.91	100%		2 months	315,745.91	Land was provided by the chiefs of the project community.
							<b>215148</b>	Completion of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom block and ancillary facility Benchima	2 months		456,000.00	0.00	456,000.00	100%		2 months	456,000.00	Land was provided by the chiefs of the project community.
								Completion of 1 no. Double Box Culvert Yawagyim	5 yrs	222,079.00	0.00	134,721.00	87,358.00	87%		5 yrs	87,358.00	Land acquired

							<b>213107</b>	Completion of 1 no. 6 unit classroom block, Yawagyim	12yrs	190,464.00	0.00	106,760.27	83,703.93	55%		12yrs	83,703.93	Land was provided by the chiefs of the project community.
							<b>NYG</b>	Completion of 1No. K.G Block with toilet, store, office and urinal at Juaboso	1.5yrs	492,000.00	0.00	150,000.00	342,000.06	75%		1.5yrs	342,000.06	Land was provided by the chiefs of the project community.
							<b>NYG</b>	Construction of 1No. K.G Block with toilet, store, office and urinal at Breman	6mnts	482,812.00	0.00	72,421.00	410,390.20	15%		6mnts	482,812.00	Land was provided by the chiefs of the project community.

							NYG	Completion of 1 no. 6 unit classroom block, at Sayerano	6mnts	853,601.00	0.00	120,752.00	732,601.00	15%		6mnts	853,601.00	Land was provided by the chiefs of the project community
							NYG	Construction of CHPS Compounds at Kefas	1.5yrs	353,523.45	0.00	200,000.00	153,523.25	95%		1.5yrs	153,523.25	Land was provided by the chiefs of the project community
							NYG	Fantraline	2 mnths	853,000.00	0.00	127,524.38	725,475.62	15%		3mnths	853,000.00	Land was provided by the chiefs of the project community

Source: JDA, DPCU, 2025

**Table 4.8 Cumulative CAPEX throw forward and MTBF Envelope, 2025-2028**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Capex throw Forward	4,527,296.33
MTEF (Ceilings)	28,641,078.18
<b>Variation</b>	<b>24,113,781.85</b>

The sector with the highest number of active projects was Education and least being works which had the least recorded amount. These projects are in advanced stages of completion with the average completion rate being 65.7% for Education 55% for health and the completion rate of 55% been health. This can be viewed from the Annex 4 below.

This implies that, the assembly is committed to complete all on-going projects to improve the infrastructure in the district to better lives of the people.

## **2.6 The Update on District Core Indicators and Targets under the Agenda for Jobs II**

This section highlights the performance of the 25 District Core Indicators and Targets set under the Agenda for Jobs II (Annex 8). These indicators are linked to the DMTDP goals and objectives under the Agenda for Jobs policy II as well as the Sustainable Development Goals. The indicators are required to measure progress whilst the targets serve as signpost to determine whether the stated goals and objectives of the DMTDP are being achieved or otherwise particularly in 2025. The indicators and their corresponding targets have been categorized under the six (6) development dimensions and their assessment focuses on the analysis of the performance for 2025 with 2021 being the baseline as presented in Annex 6. However, Analysis of the District Core Indicators can be found below:

Additionally, there is a set of district-specific indicators with integrated social service (ISS) variables that are tracked to measure the performance of specific activities of the Assembly during monitoring and evaluation exercises.

Generally, the performance of the Assembly concerning the indicator targets was not very encouraging as the activities implemented are yet to significantly translate into the attainment of set targets. A detailed analysis of the performance under the various development dimensions have been presented below.

### **2.6.1 Economic Development**

Agriculture remains the backbone of the district economy, encompassing both crop cultivation and livestock rearing. Key crops grown include maize, rice, cassava, yam, plantain, and cocoyam, while livestock production consists mainly of sheep, cattle, goats, and pigs. Performance data indicate that the District recorded an improvement in its agricultural production compared to the 2024 base year. However, it could not meet its set targets for the year under review. Also, the proportion of arable land under cultivation increased marginally by 4% during the review period. This limited expansion is largely attributed to escalating illegal mining activities, which have led to the conversion of farmlands into mining sites. The

situation has also diverted youth engagement away from agriculture and its value chain, thereby constraining productivity levels.

Although there was an increase in production records for the year under review for both crops and livestock supply remains insufficient relative to local demand. Consequently, food prices have risen above the national average, as a significant portion of food commodities is imported from outside the district, increasing market costs.

Despite modest job creation within the agriculture, industrial, and services sectors, economic transformation remains gradual. The Assembly continues to prioritize interventions aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), though outcomes indicate that additional efforts are required. Internally Generated Funds (IGF) improved significantly, recording a 216% increase during the year under review.

To address land degradation and declining youth participation in agriculture, the district Assembly is intensifying stakeholder engagement, collaborating with agricultural actors and security agencies to curb illegal mining and introduce incentive-based programmes aimed at redirecting youth interest toward agribusiness.

### **2.6.2 Social Development**

Performance indicators show strong outcomes in the education sector. The District recorded a net enrolment rate exceeding 100% for kindergarten and 87.8% for the primary and JHS. The district also recorded improved gender parity, and enhanced completion rates at the basic level. These gains are attributable to targeted interventions implemented by the District Education Directorate, contributing toward the attainment of Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Quality Education) and the efforts of development partners like Comca and solidaridad. JHS pass rates decreased marginally from 96.4% in the 2023/2024 academic year to 90.5% in 2024/2025. The district is yet to receive the results for the SHS as some results were withheld due to rumours of malpractices. Directorate has therefore intensified monitoring and supervision to sustain and improve performance.

In the health sector, facilities are relatively well distributed geographically; however, service delivery is constrained by inadequate health personnel. Many health workers decline postings to certain communities due to poor road networks and the absence of essential social amenities such as accommodation, electricity, and potable water. As a result, doctor-to-patient and nurse-to-patient ratios remain high. Notwithstanding these constraints, the district achieved commendable disease control outcomes, recording zero malaria case fatality during the review period.

Active membership under the National Health Insurance Scheme remains high, contributing to a high Out-Patient Department (OPD) attendance. Ongoing public sensitization campaigns aimed to improve enrolment and active subscription levels.

Access to safe drinking water currently stands at 64%, with the Assembly targeting universal (100%) coverage in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation). Rural water coverage, however, remains a challenge at 51%. The District has planned to replace the broken ones by mechanising new one and maintain the old with low yielding capacities. Access to improved sanitation facilities progress from 41.4% in 2024 to 55% in 2025, progressing toward the 80% target.

Security concerns have intensified in recent years, largely due to illegal mining activities that attract migrants into the district. Collaborative interventions between the district Police Command and the

Assembly led to improvements in overall security in 2025. Armed robbery cases reduced from 3 in 2024 to 1 in 2025, while defilement cases reduced from 7 to 6 over the same period. Murder cases reduced from 5 to 2. The Assembly continues to work closely with security agencies to strengthen law enforcement and promote peace, consistent with Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

In advancing gender equality and reducing inequalities, the district implemented sensitization programmes focused on economic empowerment, governance participation, and skills development for women's groups and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs).

### **2.6.3 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement**

The Assembly targeted to increase the planting of trees in the district 100,000 by 2025 was not achieved but recorded a total of 99,837 trees planted over the year. Out of 1,000 hectares of degraded forest the Assembly in collaboration with the forestry commission achieved 705.55 hectares of restored land. The increase in illegal chainsaw activities coupled with high incidence of illegal mining activities is affecting farming and the health of the people. Climate change is a major global challenge, as a result the District Assembly organized 6 climate change sensitization programs to educate its population in 2025 to mitigate the phenomenon.

To regulate development in the District, some indicators were also tracked. The number of building permits issued decreased from 45 in 2024 to 65 in 2025 representing 30% increase. This can be attributed to financial support from Management in supporting the technical sub-committee and spatial planning committee with logistics and funds to carry out their mandate. Also, the number of communities with planning schemes still remains two upto date. This implies that more resources need to be channelled there to enable the assembly to acquire more planning schemes for the district achieve its target set for the ensuing years. Access to electricity at the rural area still remains a challenge as approximately 75% of communities in the district are connected to the national grid, thereby posing a threat to security and socio-economic activities for the rural folks. Advanced efforts are underway to extend electricity supply to the remaining underserved communities..

Despite these gains, climate variability remains a major concern. The district continues to experience prolonged rainfall, leading to flooding and erosion that undermine feeder road quality and increase maintenance costs. In response, the Assembly intensified climate adaptation and mitigation measures, including tree planting exercises, public education on agroforestry practices, and the and embark on training for farmers on climate smart agricultural practices. The Works Department and the Physical Planning Department strengthened development control mechanisms through routine inspections and monitoring to ensure orderly spatial development and promote sustainable human settlements.

### **2.5.5 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability**

Under this development dimension, the district pursued the objective of promoting transparent, inclusive, and accountable governance. This involved enhancing citizen participation in decision-making processes and strengthening the institutional capacity of the Assembly and sub-district structures to improve efficiency and service delivery.

The Assembly adhered to core principles of good governance consistent with Sustainable Development Goal 16, including transparency, accountability, ethical leadership, responsiveness, and sustainability. To operationalize these principles, the district organized town hall meetings and stakeholders engagements meetings and other stakeholder consultations.

Community outreach initiatives, particularly the District Chief Executive's community visits, created direct platforms for dialogue between the Assembly and residents. These engagements facilitated the identification and support of Community Self-Help projects and enabled the resolution of pressing local concerns. Collectively, these interventions contributed to improved governance performance indicators within the review period.

### **2.5.6 Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)**

The overall goal of the emergency planning and response (including the COVID-19 recovery plan) dimension is to build back a resilient and robust country with a strengthened adaptive capacity for withstanding national and global threats.

Owing to the activities implemented under this dimension, the Assembly is beginning to record improvements in disaster cases over the previous year. The occurrence of domestic/bushfire reduced from 7 in 2024 to 6 in 2025. Winstorms also increased from 2 to 7 in 2025. Consistent with data from 2023, the Assembly recorded no incidence of COVID-19 in the year under review as the district Health Directorate continues to embark on sensitization and COVID-19 vaccination.

The Assembly also prioritized its disaster preparedness action plan and significantly reduced the number of deaths and the number of people affected by disasters. The direct economic losses caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, were drastically reduced with a focus on protecting the poor and the vulnerable in society.

### **2.5.7 Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation**

Generally, the dimension seeks to improve plan preparation, implementation, and coordination at all levels; strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems at all levels; enhance the production and utilization of statistics; improve resource mobilization and effectively manage its utilization; and enhance knowledge management and learning. The District Assembly recorded a 90.44% implementation rate as compared to 92.9% in 2024. To achieve 100%, the Assembly continues to prioritize effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in collaboration with various stakeholders such as Comca Ghana, Solidaridad and other key development partners in the district. The statistics department also undertook several surveys to compile data to inform decision-making.

### **2.5.8 District Specific Indicators**

These indicators represent the key performance metrics the District monitors to assess the effectiveness and progress of ongoing interventions. The Integrated Social Services (ISS) initiative focuses on enhancing cross-sectoral coordination among health, child protection, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and social protection services to address multidimensional poverty and vulnerability in a holistic manner. A total of 4,602 children accessed social work and social services. Also a total of 3,906 people were reached with child protection and SGBV information on children. Additionally, 1,902 LEAP household members were enrolled onto the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS). 124 households with adolescent girls benefited from LEAP, surpassing the target of 120 due to strong community engagement and participation. 4,367 girls received prevention and care services, 124 apprentices benefited from the national Apprenticeship Programme in the district. Under the Adwumawura Programme, a total of 38 beneficiaries benefited from it. This has created avenues to increase employment and increased the income levels of the youth in the district. 1,285 SMEs were trained in business development, exceeding the target of 1,350 through collaboration

between the Assembly, Ghana Enterprise Agency and civil society organizations within the District . However, the district did not fully achieve most of its specific indicator targets set for the year under review due to inadequate and delayed release of funds (see Table 4.9 below).

**Table 4.9: : Update of Performance of Juaboso Core and Specific Indicators**

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental policy recommendations
	<b>Economic Development</b>							jTrained and demonstrated to farmers on the use of improved maize varieties	Inadequate credit facilities to farmers	Government should create the enabling environment for farmers to get easy access to credit facilities
1.	<b>Total output in agricultural production</b>	11,495	12,317	16,017	16,818	20,000	18,174	Supply of subsidized fertilizers, improved seedlings, and other inputs to farmers	Inadequate AEAs in the district to serve the farmer population	Delay the supply of agriculture inputs
	i. Maize	3,182	3,305	5,244	8,764	12,000	10,478			
	ii. Rice (milled),	26,192	27,929	37,930	39,571	50,000	45,130			
	iii. Cassava	5,705	6,643	6,576	6,891	10,000	9,147			
	iv. Yam	18,762	19,920	17,590	19,087	20,000	19,842			
	v. Cocoyam	45,038	46,632	62,398	87,298	100,000	95,184			
	vi. Plantain	568	864	758	871	1,000	974			
	vii. Cattle	34,795	36,695	43,281	45,190	50,000	51,174			
	viii. Sheep	34,267	36,620	45,187	49,130	50,000	52,374			
	ix. Goat	9,135	10,435	10,961	11,204	13,000	13,046			
	x. Pig	299,738	303,215	384,873	341,264	400,000	361,764			
	xi. Poultry							Educated farmers on the need to vaccinate their livestock	Inadequate support for veterinary drugs and vaccines by the government	Government should assist farmers to get easy access to credit facilities/ revolving fund for farmers
2.	<b>Average productivity of selected crop (mt/ha):</b>							Trained farmers in climate smart agriculture	Inadequate AEAs in the district to serve the farmer population	Government should review and intensify the modernization of agriculture programme to ensure high application of science and technology in agriculture
	i. Maize	1.72	1.86	1.92	1.80	3.00	2.50			
	ii. Rice (milled)	1.55	1.84	1.92	1.92	3.00	2.57			
	iii. Cocoyam	7.61	8.45	8.92	7.81	10.00	8.34			
	iv. Plantain	10.75	12.05	12.81	12.84	15.00	14.89			
	v. Cassava	10.15	12.5	13.12	13.20	15.00	8.34			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental policy recommendations
3.	<b>Percentage of arable land under cultivation</b>	30	38.1	50.3	61.8	94.5	78.8	Establishment of demonstration Farms	Inadequate AEAs in the district to serve the farmer population	
4.	<b>Number of new industries established</b>	3	1	0	30	60	50	Implemented a project dubbed Ghana Jobs and Skills Project/Mastercard Business the box	Land litigation Lack of proper mechanization centre  Poor and inadequate market facilities	Government/ NGOs to set up mechanization centre  Government should expand programmes such as the GSCSP to get meaningful financial resources to rehabilitate old markets and construct new ones
	i. Agriculture,	9	10	19	73	84	79			
	ii. Industry, iii. Service	22	13	32	35	52	45			
5.	<b>Number of new jobs created</b>	600	688	369	508	600	90	Expansion of the market grounds at Proso community		
	iv. Agriculture	35	45	64	86	120	94			
	v. Industry vi. Service	65	110	130	230	750	540			
6	Percentage change in IGF	89.7%	72.4%	91.5%	88%	93%	216%	Supported and strengthened the substructures towards revenue mobilization	Inadequate data and personnel for revenue mobilization	Government should recruit more revenue collectors to mobilize more IGF
<b>Social Development</b>										
7	<b>Net enrolment ratio</b>	105.2	63	76%	89.35%	100%	126.4%	Community and parental engagement  Improved infrastructure and accessibility	Low coverage of the school feeding programme Child labour issues Inadequate financial support	The government should expand the school feeding programme Strengthen the Social Welfare and Community
	iii. Kindergarten	108.7	71.6	80%	88.63%	100%	96.58%			
	iv. Primary v. JHS	58.6	33.05	45%	58.05%	100%	78.92%			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental policy recommendations
8	<b>Gender Parity Index</b>	1.05	0.96	0.98%	1.05	1	0.99	zero tolerance for harassment sanitary support role-model and mentorship programs	Inadequate sensitization on gender inequality Domestic responsibilities	Affirmative actions should be strengthened
	i. Kindergarten	0.99	0.91	0.97%	1.06	1	1.02			
	ii. Primary	0.97	0.88	0.92%	1.13	1	1.02			
	iii. JHS	0.93	1.49	0.97%	1.1	1	1.1			
	iv. SHS	91.3%	124.4%	100%	142.4%	100%	147.82%			
		114.7%	106.24%	100%	107.8%	100%	105.6%			
		17.9%	4.21%	44%	109.1%	100%	99.25%			
10	<b>Pass rate</b>	84.7%	n/a	94%	96.4%	100%	90.5%			
	• JHS • SHS	97.02%	98.11%	97%	98%	100%	awaiting			
11	<b>Proportion of health facilities that are functional</b>							A well constructed Health Centre for Kefas	Inadequate Health facilities in the district	There should be a policy to build 1 CHP compound in every 2 years in all Districts from the DACF
	i. CHPS Compound	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%			
	ii. Clinic	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
	iii. Health Centre	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
	iv. Polyclinic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
	v. Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
12	<b>Prevalence of malnutrition (institutional)</b>							Implemented school feeding programme	Low coverage of school feeding programme Attitude of parents	There should be a policy to promote local food School feeding
	•Wasting	1.0	0	1.2	0	0	0			
	•Underweight	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.8	0	0			
	•Stunting	5.2	9.7	2.3	1.28	0	2.0			
	•Overweight	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.9			
							Implemented LEAP Programmes			
							Radio education on diet was organized at Rainbow FM			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental policy recommendations
13	<b>Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)</b>	101	0	77.8	170.5	<70/1000 LB	161.5	Free registration of pregnant women on NHIS	Inadequate health facilities in the district to take care of pregnant women	Free registration of pregnant women on NHIS should be maintained
14	<b>Malaria case fatality (Institutional)</b>							Distributed free insecticide nets to households Desilting of drains Fumigation exercise	Bad attitude towards communal labour	There should be a policy to organize communal labour at least every quarter in all communities
	<b>i. District total</b>	100.9	108	0	0	0	0			
	<b>ii. Under five years</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	<b>iii. Women between 15-49</b>	0.11	0.11	0	0	0	0			
15	<b>Proportion of population who have tested positive for covid-19</b>	0.0062	0.0143	0	0	0	0	Organized sensitization and education program Covid-19	Inadequate testing centres	There should be a policy to criminalize refusal to adhere to pandemic precautions such as refusal to take vaccines
16	<b>Proportion of population with valid NHIS card</b>							Special registration in some selected communities and Institutions Stakeholders  Engagement Regular monitoring at various health centres	Running cost of official vehicle puts much pressure on the administrative support	LEAP coverage should be expanded to cover more vulnerable people
	<b>i. Total</b>	81.2%	92%	72.2%	86.65%	80%	83.1%			
	<b>ii. Indigents</b>	7.2%	18.7%	32.6%	29.8%	31%	46.3%			
	<b>iii. Informal</b>	40.7%	34.2%	29.6%	16.8%	19.5%	15.7%			
	<b>iv. Aged</b>	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%			
	<b>v. Under 18years</b>	42.0%	37.7%	31.4%	16.3%	18.7%	15.4%			
	<b>vi. Pregnant Women</b>	5.2%	4.5%	3.9%	2.0%	2.3%	1.97%			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)			Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental policy recommendations
17	<b>Number of births and deaths registered</b>									Mass mobile registration Public education on family planning programme	Network connectivity Inadequate funds Limited access to remote areas	There should be a policy to mainstream birth registration in institutions
	Number of births and deaths registered	No. of Birth	Male	857	1,208	1245	803	1200	841			
			Female	822	1172	1159	734	1003	803			
			Total	1679	2370	2404	1537	2203	1644			
		No. of Death	Male	12	28	52	55	158	56			
			Female	9	32	37	51	145	44			
			Total	21	59	89	106	303	100			
			0-5	0	60	0	0	7	0			
			6-17	0	1	0	5	10	0			
			18-60	11	21	43	66	100	45			
Above60			10	38	46	35	186	55				
18	<b>Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources<sup>1</sup></b>									Mechanization of 5 No boreholes Maintenance of 5 No. Borehole Formation of WATSAN Committees	Poor maintenance of water facilities in the district  Delay in payment of Zoomlion Staff  Inadequate labourers	Expand access to mechanise boreholes and small water systems to underserved communities  There should be a policy to support vulnerable households to construct toilet facilities in their homes
	i. District			50%	55%	60%	63%	65%	64%			
	ii. Urban			32.4%	35%	37.7%	57%	69%	59%			
	iii. Rural			17.6%	19.7%	22.3%	48%	58%	51%			
19	<b>Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services</b>									Supervised and cleansed the central business district in Juaboso	Delay in payment of Zoomlion Staff  Inadequate labourers	There should be a policy to support vulnerable households to construct toilet facilities in their homes
	i. District			32%	35%	39.7%	41.4%	80%	55%			
	ii. Urban			16.8%	18.6%	21.7%	59%	45%	59%			
	iii. Rural			15.2%	16.4%	18%	51%	35%	51%			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental policy recommendations
20	<b>Recorded cases of child abuse</b>	10	26	39	21	0	0	Organized sensitization programmes on child labour in 10 communities Implemented the integrated social services programme	Inadequate Community Child Protection Committees	Social Welfare Community Development Department should be resourced
	i) Child trafficking,	15	10	15	30	50	41			
	ii) child labour,	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	iii) sexual abuse,	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	iv) emotional abuse	1	0	0	0	10	3			
	v) neglect.	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	vi) early marriage	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	vii) female genital mutilation	0	0	0	0	0	0			
viii) family-child separation										
21	<b>Percentage of road network in good condition</b>							Reshaped 82km of feeder Roads	High rainfall pattern due to climate change make the roads deteriorate easily	MMDAs should ensure strict adherence to operation and maintenance plan of the DRIP machines
	Total	73.1	87.8%	52%	52.5%	70%	61.5%			
	Urban	45%	48%	56%	45%	79%	72%			
	Feeder	73.1	75.6%	75%	60%	61%	51%			
22	<b>Percentage of communities covered by electricity</b>							Vegetation control along power lines to reduce vegetation related outages	Erection of illegal structures directly under power lines Nonpayment of bills of power used by customers.	Ensure proper land demarcation for use by utilities.
	• District	67%	68.5%	70%	70.6%	80%	75%			
	• Rural	54%	55%	56%	56%	65%	60%			
	• Urban	80%	82%	84%	84%	95%	90%			
23	<b>Reported cases of crime</b>							Stakeholders meeting with he various political party representative, opinion leaders in the district	Lack of logistics such as vehicle to convey convict prisoners to central prisons, and communication gadgets	Periodic in service training for the personnel  Government must recruit more police officers to fight crime
	i. Rape	2	0	0	0	0	1			
	ii. Armed robbery	27	7	1	1	3	2			
	iii. Defilement	5	1	1	7	3	6			
	iv. Murder	6	1	1	5	3	2			
	v. Drug trafficking	0	0	0	1	0	0			
	vi. Peddling	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	vii. Drug abuse	2	0	0	0	0	0			
	viii. Domestic violence	0	0	0	0	0	0			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental policy recommendations
24	<b>Number of communities affected by disaster</b> i. Bushfire/Domestic Fire ii. Floods iii. Wind/Rain Storm							Educated populace on disaster prevention through durbar and on radio Organized disaster mitigation public awareness programmes	Inadequate provision of relief items Building of unauthorized structures in water ways. Lack of funding to support activities	There should be a policy to set up more fire post in major towns and the distance between the post should not be more than 4km
		3	1	2	7	3	0			
		2	2	1	18	0	6			
		0	4	5	5	0	6			
25	Percentage of annual action plan implemented	90.5%	94.4%	95.1%	92,9%	98%	90.44%		Inadequate funds Inadequate logistics Inadequate staff	Statutory funds should be released timely
<b>DISTRICT SPECIFIC INDICATORS (INTEGRATED SOCIAL SERVICE INDICATORS)</b>										
1	Number of trainings conducted on ISSOPs	3	3	3	3	15	15	Awareness and sensitization campaigns via radio talk shows, community visits, churches and Mosques visits	Inadequate Funds to carry out our outreach's programmes and activities	Continuous training to build the capacity of social welfare and community development officers
2	Proportion of case workers trained in child protection and family welfare	2	2	2	2	3	3			
3	Number of child violence cases benefitting from social welfare/social services	5	5	5	5	10	8			
4	Number of children reached by social work/social services	2,500	2,491	2,532	3,538	4,500	4,602			
5	Number of people reached with child protection and SGBV information	2,505	2,650	2,673	2514	4000	3,906			
6	Number of LEAP household members on NHIS	1,644	1,504	1,598	1,684	1,980	1,902			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental policy recommendations
7	Number of households with adolescent girls benefiting from LEAP	104	104	104	104	120	124			
8	Number of outreach visits to communities with LEAP households	204	204	204	355	495	495			
9	Number of referrals received from GHS	5	4	3	3	5	3			
10	Proportion of referrals receiving adequate follow-up	5	4	3	3	3	3			
11	Number of DSWCD's that have shared their MMDA's LEAP Household data with both NHIS and GHS	1	1	1	1	1	1			
12	Number of regional intersectoral monitoring visits conducted	2	2	2	2	3	2			
13	Number of meetings organised to discuss integrated services	4	4	4	4	6	5			
14	Number of girls reached by prevention and care services	925	944	1,172	1,320	2,500	4,367			
15	Number of CP/SGBV cases referred to other services and followed up	3	2	3	0	5	3			
16	Number of NGOs, including RHCs, trained	3	3	3	3	5	4			
17	Number of children in RHCs profiled and reunified	0	0	0	0	0	0			
18	Proportion of sub-standard RHCs closed	0	0	0	0	0	0			
19	Number of children placed in foster care	4	5	3	2	5	3			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental policy recommendations
20	Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water sources									
21	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	32%	35%	39.7%	41.4%	80%	61.8%			
22	Percentage coverage of portable water	50%	55%	60%	63%	65%	64%	Mechanization of 5 No boreholes Maintenance of 5 No. Borehole Formation of WATSAN Committees	Poor maintenance of water facilities in the district	Expand access to mechanise boreholes and small water systems to underserved communities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage coverage of portable water under</li> <li>Community Water and Sanitation Agency</li> </ul>	50%	55%	60%	63%	65%	64%			
23	Population data	88,814	90,590	92,402	94,250	97,000	96,135			
24	Total kilometres of Tarred Roads							Embarked of 10 km spot improvement	High rainfall pattern due to climate change make the roads deteriorate easily	Assemblies should ensure strict adherence to operation and maintenance plan of the DRIP machines
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban</li> <li>Feeder</li> </ul>	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		10	10	10	10	20	10			
25	Number of Public Health Facilities	49	49	50	51	55	52	Construction of 2No. CHPS Compounds at Kefas and Fantraline	Poor state of existing health facilities	Expand and equitably district facilities based on population thresholds
26	Number of Public Health Professionals	434	450	467	564	580	524	Training and capacity building for staff	Limited clearance from central government to post additional staff	Inadequate logistics and training tools
27	Number of Kindergarten, Primary and Junior High	168	172	175	178	183	263	Construction of 2NO. Classroom blocks at Breman and Sayerano	Poor conditions of existing educational infrastructure	Strengthen rehabilitation and maintenance

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental policy recommendations
28	<b>Number of Classrooms</b>									
	KG	69	70	71	73	73	73	Construction of 1No K.G block and construction of 2No Primary classroom block	Delay in release of funds for project execution Inadequate logistics for inspection	Enough funds should be allocated for effective inspection and monitoring
	Primary	70	71	72	74	444	444			
	JHS	45	45	45	47	47	141			
	SHS	10	10	13	16	25	16			
29	<b>Enrolment</b>							Community and parental engagement  Improved infrastructure and accessibility	Low coverage of the school feeding programmed Child labour issues Inadequate financial support	The government should expand the school feeding programme Strengthen the Social Welfare and Community
	KG	4,890	5425	5587	5654	5685	5907			
	Primary	10,495	11979	12,538	12,809	12119	13590			
	JHS	3,957	4,914	5061	5212	5224	5367			
	SHS	1590	1530	1680	1550	1368	1,653			
30	<b>Number of Trained Teachers</b>							Carried out capacity building training workshops	Logistical constraints Inadequate access to training opportunities	Increase and timely release of funds to ensure planned training programmes
	KG									
	• Male	4	8	8	10	20	10			
	• Female	70	75	79	83	130	99			
	Primary									
	• Male	160	170	195	198	250	236			
	• Female	120	130	145	165	320	118			
	JHS									
	• Male	140	150	165	175	250	216			
	• Female	120	130	145	165	320	178			
SHS										
• Male	73	74	74	74	80	74				
• Female	9	9	9	11	14	11				
• Male	32%	41%	42%	38%	37.8%	96.85%				
• Female	34%	42%	38%	39%	15.29%	65.85%				
31	<b>Number of improved Agric technologies disseminated to farmers</b>	18	13	5	7	10	4	Supplied of subsidized fertilizers, improved	Inadequate farm inputs to cover more farmers	The funds allocated for improved Agric technologies

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental policy recommendations
								seedlings, animal breeds and other inputs to farmers		should be expanded to support more farmers
32	<b>Percentage of arable land under cultivation of selected crops</b>									
	i. Maize	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.3	3.0	2.7			
	ii. Rice (milled)	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.6	6.5	5.8			
	iii. Cocoyam	5	5.6	7.2	7.9	10	8.3			
	iv. Plantain	10	15	22	28	45	37			
	v. Cassava	10	12	15	19	30	25			
33	<b>No of SMEs trained on business development</b>	30	42	305	1200	1,350	1285	Implemented Ghana jobs and skills project/Mastercard Business in the Box Organised training and examination on NVTI for tailors and dressmakers	Inadequate funds to organize to train more SMEs	There should be a policy to establish dedicated funds for SMEs development to reduce unemployment among the youth
34	<b>Number of SMEs adopting improved technology</b>	73	78	83	109	150	110			
35	<b>No of SMEs supported to access credit facility</b>	60	100	530	629	750	685	Access to Rural finance (matching grant	Limited funds from Financial institutions to support SMEs	Government should have a policy to establish revolving fund in all Districts for SMEs and agriculture value chain Actors

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental policy recommendations																																																								
36	<b>No of farmers trained on climate smart agriculture</b>	406	547	590	600	1200	890	Prepared farmer demonstration farms	Low literacy levels Low extension coverage	More expansion on demonstration plots for farmers More funding should be released for more trainings																																																								
37	% change in post-harvest losses in selected crop production	0	0	0	0	0	0				38	<b>No of AEAs and farmers trained on Agric technologies</b>  <b>AEAs</b>  <b>Farmers</b>							Training on the use of mobile based agricultural information systems Promoted the youth participation in agri-tech	High cost of agricultural technologies Limited availability of extension support	Strengthen digital literacy training Improve rural infrastructure	4	4	5	5	6	568	649	687	787	1290						39	<b>No. of REP activities implemented</b>	7	6	7	6	9	6	Organised skills and apprenticeship trainings programmes Organised business development and entrepreneurship trainings	Low participation due to opportunity cost weak access to capital	Strengthen equipment and infrastructural support improve access to finance	40	<b>No. of functional markets facilities</b>							Embarked on maintenance market infrastructure	Weak market infrastructure culture	Increase in investment in infrastructure	41	<b>No. of cooperative societies registered</b>	95	83	76	65	10	2
38	<b>No of AEAs and farmers trained on Agric technologies</b>  <b>AEAs</b>  <b>Farmers</b>							Training on the use of mobile based agricultural information systems Promoted the youth participation in agri-tech	High cost of agricultural technologies Limited availability of extension support	Strengthen digital literacy training Improve rural infrastructure																																																								
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40	<b>No. of functional markets facilities</b>							Embarked on maintenance market infrastructure	Weak market infrastructure culture	Increase in investment in infrastructure																																																								
41	<b>No. of cooperative societies registered</b>	95	83	76	65	10	2	Carried out Community education on	Limited knowledge of cooperative principles.	ntensify community sensitisation and																																																								

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental policy recommendations
								benefits of cooperative formation.  Engagement with farmer groups, traders, artisans and women groups	Misconceptions about government financial support	mobilisation campaigns.  Develop simplified constitution templates for groups.
42	<b>No of trainings conducted for cooperative societies</b>	61	49	53	49	50	38	Carried out financial Management & Record Keeping	Low Participation Rates  Members prioritising farming/trading activities over training.	Adopt participatory and practical training methods. Develop simplified training manuals in local language
43	<b>Net Admission Rate</b> Kindergarten Primary JHS	67%	69%	70%	72%	84.2%	70.15%	Implemented school feeding programme	Low coverage of school feeding programme	school feeding programme should be extended to all public schools
		32%	41%	42%	38%	37.8%	96.85%			
		34%	42%	38%	39%	15.29%	65.85%			
44	<b>Percentage of children immunized(Pent 3)</b>	99.3	103.9	97.6	90.2	90.5	89.5	Undertook immunization Mop-up in all low performing communities	Inadequate motorbikes for outreach services	District Assembly should assist in the provision of motorbikes for CWC services
45	<b>Proportion of deliveries attended by trained health workers</b>	81.8%	74.0%	68.4%	60.4%	65%	64.4%	Maternal health education during ANC visits. Free maternal healthcare under NHIS	Inadequate midwives in remote facilities.  Poor road networks affecting emergency referrals.	Expand CHPS compounds with delivery units in the district

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental policy recommendations
46	<b>Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women at 36 weeks of gestation</b>	31.5%	24%	24%	35.5 %	25.0%	17.4%	Iron and Folic Acid supplementation for pregnant women.	Poor compliance with iron supplementation. Food insecurity and poverty.	strengthen early ANC registration campaigns.
47	<b>Incidence rate of Hypertension</b>	2.4%	5.8%	2.3%	3.2%	5%	3.6%	Expanded Community screening outreaches.	High cost of antihypertensive drugs for uninsured clients	Scale up community-based BP screening in the district
48	<b>Prevention of Mother –to-Child Transmission, PMTCT testing rate</b>	86%	95%	87%	83.8%	85%	93.5%	Carried out Routine HIV testing and counselling during ANC.	Stigma and discrimination. Refusal of testing by some client	Strengthen community sensitization to reduce stigma I the district
49	<b>Proportion of pregnant women testing for Syphilis</b>	73%	89%	88%	92%	60%	99%	Carried out Health education on sexually transmitted infections (STIs)	Occasional stock-outs of test kits and drugs.	Ensure consistent supply of rapid test kits and treatment drugs
50	<b>Proportion of mothers who made at least 4ANC visits</b>	75.5	73.8	78.9	77.8	81	78.8	Established pregnancy schools Undertook home visit Traced defaulters	Shortage of logistics ANC services ANC registers DCH books	HD/RHD should be equipped with logistics
51	<b>Number if small Town water systems</b>	2	2	2	2	3	2	Construction boreholes in the district	mining activities which pollute ground water	provision of more water facilities
52	<b>Number of communities declared ODF</b>	7	6	5	3	6	5	Public education the need for toilet facilities	Inadequate sanitation on	The need for Assembly to Strengthen the CLTS systems

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental policy recommendations
53	Percentage of public schools with sanitation facilities	65%	69%	71%	75%	75%	78%	Construction of 3 classroom blocks with toilet facilities	Inadequate funds for WASH activities Inadequate funds to undertake sensitisation	There should be a policy to ensure 100% water coverage in Ghana by 2030
54	Percentage/proportion of the population with access to ICT	67%	69%	76%	78%	85%	78.5%	Community coding training within the district	Inadequate ICT infrastructure within schools	There should be a policy to ensure 100% internet access by 2030
55	Number of trees planted	561,692	670,250	510,625	360,000	659,013	480,000	Planted trees across the district Implemented youth in afforestation programme	Insufficient funding to support trees planting in the district	There should be a policy on tree registration and ownership for farmers who plant trees in their farms
56	Number of Hectares of forest plantation established	48	56	64	69	89	67	Undertook Boundary clearing and pegging in the forest reserve  Organised Community land engagement and consent acquisition	Bushfires during dry season.  Poor survival rates due to drought.	Introduce incentive schemes for plantation protection.  Adopt drought-resistant and indigenous species.
57	Hectares of degraded forest replanted	1,816.15	1,536	753	1,500	3,000	2340	Established forest plantations in degraded forest land through Modified Taungya	Inadequate trees for farmers to plant in the degraded forest	There should be a policy on afforestation to promote replanting
58	No. of climate change sensitization programs	5	7	6	8	10	9	Trained farmers on climate-smart	Inadequate funds to support climate smart	There should be a policy on tree

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental policy recommendations
	organized							agriculture technologies	sensitization programmes	registration and ownership for farmers who plant trees in their farms
59	Number of building development permit issued	8	7	7	10	15	13	Undertook routine inspections to ensure compliance Undertook community sensitisation on permitting	Inadequate allocation of funds for development control Inadequate vehicle to undertake development control	There should be a policy to set aside a percentage of funds generated from permits for physical planning Dept activities
60	Number of communities with planning scheme	1	1	2	1	4	1	Prepared 1 local plan at Boizanz	Low commitment from primary beneficiary like chiefs	There should be a policy to set aside a percentage of funds generated from permits for physical planning Dept to prepare local plans
61	Percentage coverage of the street addressing	10%	15%	17%	18%	20%	18%	Extended street naming and property addressing to Boizanz	Poor cooperation from stakeholders to facilitate the process Inadequate logistics	There should be a policy to ensure 100% street naming and property addressing by 2030
62	Percentage of applicants who were served with electricity services	85%	90%	93%	95%	100%	96%	Extended electricity in communities in the Two	Insufficient funds to extend electricity	

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension)	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Target 2025	Actual 2025	Key programmes undertaken during the year	Challenges encountered in the year	Departmental policy recommendations
63	Percentage of applicants who were served with water services	50%	55%	60%	63%	65%	64%	Driiled Mechanized 5 boreholes in the district	Inadequate funds to provide mechanized boreholes in the district	
64	Police citizen ratio	1,2810	1:2,789	1:2,721	1:2,659	1,2450	1:2,596	Posting of police personnel into the district	Inadequate police personnel	There should be a to recruit more police officers to meet international standards
65	Percentage of Assembly's Sub-structures strengthened	10%	20%	30%	35%	45%	40%	Supported the sub-structures in the district	Insufficient funds and logistics hinder the operations of sub-structures	The DACF component allocated for Substructures should be increased
66	Percentage of expenditure captured in the budget	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Conduct of budget hearings and stakeholder consultations.	Poor commitment control leading to arrears	Build capacity of Budget and Finance staff on GIFMIS and PFM Act compliance.

Source: JDA, DPCU, 2025

## **2.6 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues**

The District Assembly implemented several key development and poverty reduction interventions during the period under review. These included the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP), the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), and the Youth Employment

### **2.6.1 Ghana School Feeding Programme**

The Ghana School Feeding Programme, which is designed to provide one hot meal to pupils during school days, has played a significant role in improving enrolment and retention rates at the basic school level within the District. As of 2025, a total of 6,410 pupils across 25 beneficiary schools are benefiting from the initiative. However, the programme continues to face challenges, particularly delays in payments to caterers and concerns regarding the quality of meals served. In response to these issues, the Environmental Health Unit organized orientation sessions for school feeding caterers and other food vendors, focusing on nutrition standards and food hygiene practices.

### **2.6.2 Capitation Grant**

The Juaboso District Assembly continues to access support under the Capitation Grant scheme. However, the Education Directorate received only GH¢ 211,859.64, representing 70.6% of the expected allocation, which is grossly inadequate and has adversely affected the quality of teaching and learning at the basic school level. A breakdown of the approved allocation and actual disbursements for the 2024/2025 academic year is provided in Appendix 6 .

### **2.6.3 National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)**

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) continues to operate within the District, strengthening access to healthcare services. Subscribers are classified into informal sector workers, SSNIT contributors, pensioners, persons aged 70 years and above, children under 18 years, indigents, and pregnant women or nursing mothers. With the exception of informal sector workers and SSNIT contributors, all other categories constitute exempt groups and are not required to pay premiums. The district was able to exceed the active membership target for the year by 137.6% with 221,154 active NHIS card bearers making the district the only one in the Western North Region to have placed 5th in the whole Ghana. This high subscription level has contributed to increase Out-Patient Department (OPD) attendance, as a significant proportion of residents remain insured. Public education and sensitization initiatives are ongoing to increase active enrolment and renewals of residents in the district.

### **2.6.4 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)**

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme, introduced in the district in 2008 on a pilot basis, has progressively expanded to cover more vulnerable households. Beneficiaries receive a monthly cash transfer ranging from GH¢60.00 to GH¢140.00, which provides essential financial support to extremely poor households. In 2025, a total of 481 households (165 male-headed and 330 female-headed) benefited from the programme. Although the grant offers meaningful relief, it remains insufficient to fully address household needs. Plans are underway to further expand coverage in 2026 and subsequent years

### **2.6.5 National Youth Enterprise Programme (NYEP)**

The National Youth Employment Programme was instituted to coordinate youth recruitment and skills development through structured modules, particularly those promoting self-employment. The programme, implemented by government and partner institutions, aims to equip young people with vocational and entrepreneurial skills to enhance employability and income generation. In 2025, 245 youths (132 males and 113 females) were engaged under the National Apprenticeship Programme in the District. This include community protection and assistance with 21 trained youth, community fire assistance with 10 trained youth, community first aid respondents with 50 trained youth, Prison office assistants with 10 trained youth, Additionally, 5 trained youths teachers and 53 trained youth were enrolled in the Arabic teaching and Adwumawura programmes respectively. The other youth left were between the ages 15 and 35 years received employable skills training to improve their prospects for sustainable livelihoods.

### **2.6.6 Free Senior High School Programme**

The District continues to benefit from the Free Senior High School Programme introduced by Government in 2017. During the year under review, a total amount of 586,532.47 was released to implement the free SHS programme in the Senior Secondary education in Juaboso district with a total number of 1,669 student beneficiaries. Out of 1669 (739 females and 929 males) benefited from the intervention, which has significantly improved access to secondary education.

### **2.6.7 Disaster Prevention, Management and Climate Change**

To strengthen disaster preparedness and response, the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO), and the Ghana National Fire Service undertook a series of community sensitization programmes during the year under review. Selected communities were educated on road safety, prevention of domestic and bush fires, and other disaster risk reduction measures. Awareness sessions covered flooding, rainstorms, windstorms, rescue operations, and appropriate emergency response procedures. In collaboration with the Ghana Police Service and the District Works Department, joint campaigns were organized to educate the public on the proper and safe overtaking practices, adherence to speed limits, and the importance of helmet usage to minimize road traffic accidents. To enhance climate awareness within the district, a climate change sensitization programmes were organized at Wassa in Juaboso and other communities under the Juaboso-Bia HIA. In addition, 99,837 trees seedlings were distributed and planted across communities, public institutions, churches, and mosques in all 16 electoral areas. Farmers were also trained in climate-smart agricultural practices to build resilience against climate variability.

### **2.6.8 Social Protection and Vulnerability (ISSS)**

#### **a) Child Welfare and Protection**

During the year under review, the Social Welfare Department in collaboration with ComCA Ghana was able to identify a total of 124 cases. Remediation process was done for 76 affected children.

#### **b) Skills Training**

As part of efforts to promote economic empowerment among youth and vulnerable groups, the Social Welfare department was also able to train 250 cooperative and VSLA members (including 172 females, PWDs and youth) while 8 new VSLAs were established with about 200 members (including women, PWD and youth in district. Also, 60 persons with disabilities received livelihood skills training in areas such as the production of shower gel, liquid soap, and washing powder to enhance their income-generating capacity.

### c) Public Sensitization

Public education and engagement activities were conducted through radio discussions, market outreaches, and engagements in churches and mosques. The district successfully carried sensitisation campaigns through focus group discussion radio talk shows and community durbars which benefited 3,906 beneficiaries. The department also facilitated the registration of 10,209 indigenes into the National Health Insurance Scheme.

#### **2.6.9 Nkoko Nkitinkiti” Programme.**

The “Nkoko Nkitinkiti” poultry initiative, a flagship part of the government’s Feed Ghana Programme was officially launched in November 2025 by President John Dramani Mahama, with the aim to revitalise local poultry production, cut down on imports, and create jobs. Under the first phase, beneficiaries nationwide are to receive birds, feed and technical support. Under this programme the district has currently received the poultry feed pending the supply and distribution of the chicks to the registered famers. Currently the district under the supervision of the department of Agriculture has registered 25,976 interested farmers for distribution. The District Assembly is expected to finalize beneficiary lists and technical mobilization, then coordinate veterinary checks, housing readiness, and distribution. Beneficiaries farmers will ordinarily receive chicks and feed support, training, forming backyard or small-scale poultry enterprises.

#### **2.6.10 Climate Change Interventions:**

Juaboso District implemented several climate change interventions with support from the Carbon Credit Fund, focusing on education, capacity building, forest monitoring, and livelihood empowerment. The District established Climate Change Ambassadorial Clubs (CCACs) in 20 schools, engaging 455 pupils to champion environmental awareness. In addition, 13 communities within the Hotspot Intervention Areas (HIAs) benefited from stakeholder training on climate-smart agriculture, reaching 500 males and 250 females. Regular quarterly forest monitoring was undertaken to track deforestation and illegal logging, while the District also participated in quarterly consortium meetings with stakeholders to strengthen collaboration. Staff and honorable assembly members received fresher training on the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Programme (GCFRP) to enhance institutional capacity. Furthermore, 175 women in climate-prone zones were supported to engage in agroforestry, promoting sustainable livelihoods and resilience. Collectively, these interventions advanced environmental sustainability, empowered communities, and reinforced Juaboso’s commitment to climate action

#### **2.6.11 Persons With Disability Fund**

In 2025, the Juaboso District Assembly disbursed a total of **GHC280,000** from the Disability Fund to support persons with disabilities (PWDs). The fund was directed toward three main areas: **income-generating activities, educational support, and medical assistance.** A total of **92 beneficiaries** were reached, comprising **43 males** and **49 females**, reflecting a balanced gender distribution. Among the items provided to support their include, deep freezers, fufu pounding machines among other items. The income-generating support enabled beneficiaries to start or expand small businesses, while educational assistance provided materials and financial aid to learners. Medical support addressed health challenges, including access to treatment and assistive devices. The initiative contributed significantly to improving the livelihoods, education, and health of PWDs in the district. By ensuring equitable access to resources, the Assembly advanced its commitment to **gender equality, social inclusion, and empowerment of vulnerable groups.**

### **2.6.12 Illegal Mining**

In 2025, Juaboso District intensified efforts to address the growing challenge of illegal mining (galamsey), which continued to threaten forests, water bodies, farmlands, and community peace. The District Assembly, in collaboration with the Resource Foundation (TRF Ghana), with support from the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives, launched a multi-component project in Juaboso and surrounding areas. Among the initiatives were Community sensitization which formed a major pillar of the response, with radio talk shows, durbars, and focus group discussions used to raise awareness about the dangers of galamsey and to promote sustainable alternatives. The Western North Regional Peace Council also engaged communities to prevent conflicts linked to illegal mining, emphasizing the risks of youth radicalization and instability. District leadership played a key role, with officials publicly condemning galamsey and reinforcing the Assembly's commitment to enforcement of regulations. Alongside advocacy, beneficiaries were supported with alternative livelihood programs such as agro-processing and vocational training, helping to reduce dependency on illegal mining. These interventions collectively improved public awareness, strengthened peace and security, and provided economic alternatives for vulnerable groups. While challenges remain, Juaboso District's 2025 initiatives laid a strong foundation for a more coordinated and sustainable fight against illegal mining.

### **2.6.13 The Cocoa Board**

In the year 2025 under review, COCOBOD strengthened cocoa production in Juaboso District through the supply of vital farm inputs. A total of 7,798 bags of fertilizers (Dependable and Akate Awieye) were distributed to improve soil fertility and crop growth. To combat black pod disease, farmers received 38,000 sachets of PERGADO ULTRA fungicide, ensuring healthier farms and reduced losses. Additionally, 5,760 foliar fertilizers and flower inducers were supplied to enhance nutrient absorption, stimulate flowering, and boost pod formation. These interventions collectively improved productivity, safeguarded crops against disease, and reinforced COCOBOD's commitment to sustaining cocoa farming and farmer livelihoods in Juaboso District.

### **2.6.14 Gender Activities:**

In 2025, Juaboso District implemented a wide range of gender-focused initiatives aimed at empowering women, protecting children, and promoting inclusive community development. Awareness creation was a central strategy, with radio talk shows and community visits reaching 2,839 people (1,234 males and 1,605 females) to highlight the importance of girl-child education and women's empowerment. Direct support was provided to vulnerable groups through income-generating activities, educational assistance, and medical support, benefiting 92 individuals (43 males and 49 females). To deepen community engagement, focus group discussions and durbars were organized, attracting 3,906 participants (1,777 males and 1,221 females), where issues of gender equality and social inclusion were openly discussed. Child protection was prioritized through awareness campaigns against harmful practices such as child labour, forced labour, sexual abuse, and exploitative employment, reaching 3,635 people (1,645 males and 1,990 females). Economic empowerment was also advanced by training 10 groups in business and financial literacy, covering marketing, savings, loans, and record keeping. This program benefited 250 participants (83 males and 167 females)

### **2.6.15 Support for Key Social Services**

The District Assembly continues to support social service delivery in the District. Key among the activities this year under the health sector was the support for the celebration of World Health Promotion Day, World

Malaria Day, HIV screening and sensitization, and African Vaccination Week Celebration. The Assembly also provided support for the completion of various CHPS Compounds in the district.

Under education, the Assembly supported the celebration of My First Day at School, as well as the annual BECE exams across the district. Furniture and other building materials were distributed to deprived schools across the district to promote the educational infrastructure in the district.

## 2.7 Summary of Human Resources Strengths of the Assembly

This section highlights the human resource capacity and staff development initiatives implemented during the year under review. **Table 2.10** provides details of staff strength and identifies gaps across the various departments and units of the Assembly, while Table 2.11 outlines the capacity-building programs organized for staff. The data indicate that most departments are currently understaffed. For instance, a key department such as the Works Department operates at only **12.73%** of the minimum required staffing level, which has adversely impacted development control, project supervision, routine building inspections, and road maintenance activities within the district. Overall, the district's staffing stands at 44.1% of the minimum requirement, constraining the Assembly's ability to fully execute certain functions. Consequently, management continues to engage relevant appointing authorities to ensure that all departments are adequately staffed, resourced, and capable of delivering on their mandates.

**Table 4.9: Staff Strengths of MMDAs**

Departments	Requirements		Actual	% of the minimum Covered	Training Required
	Minimum	Maximum	2025		
Central Admin.	87	128	51	58.62%	Proposal writing Training on GIFMIS Occupational health and safety
Human Resource	3	4	2	66.67%	
Works	55	80	7	12.73%	Training on procurement processes Training on M&E tools
Social Welfare	10	11	3	30%	
Physical Planning	15	21	3	20%	Training on Land Use Planning and Zoning
Department of Trade and industry	12	22	1	8.3%	Training on Business Development and Entrepreneurship
NADMO	20	25	7	35%	Training on Vulnerability and capacity analysis
Agric	43	72	11	25.58%	Training on digital farm management tools Workshops on agro-processing and value addition
Environmental Health	19	34	16	84.21%	Training of Local government Protocols
Statistics	2	2	2	100%	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>103</b>		

Source: JDA, DPCU, 2025

**Table 4.9.1: Capacity Development**

Name or type of the Capacity Development	Venue/Location	Purpose of the programme	Source of funding	Target group	Facilitators	No. of beneficiaries		
						Total	Male	Female
Training and orientation of newly recruited commission collectors	Office of the DCE	To improve on the Internal Generated Funds (IGF) by 20%	IGF /DACF /DPAT	1.Commission collectors 2.Revenue collectors	JDA / Consultant	30	20	10
Training on SMART workplace	Kiafi Lodge	To enhance staff skills and digitalization	DACF / IGF / DPAT	All staff	JDA Consultants	95	73	22
Training on Ghana Electronic Procurement Systems	Kiafi Lodge	To equip officers on the use of electronic procurement systems	DACF / IGF / DPAT	1.Procurement Officers (5) 2.Selected Officers (90) 3.Suppliers (10)	Consultants	95	73	22

## 2.8 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) and Key Findings

Engaging primary stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes is crucial for effective plan implementation. In 2025, the Assembly conducted a performance review meeting aimed to strengthen participants’ understanding of the importance of stakeholders involvement in projects and programmes that impact their communities. Attendees included chiefs, assembly members, youth and women groups, persons with disabilities (PWDs), media representatives, and other civil society organizations within the district. Following the meeting, a Participatory Project Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) exercise was carried out on selected district projects. The process employed the community scorecard as the primary PM&E tool, using focus group discussions, group interviews, and participant observation to gather data.

The exercise revealed that many projects lacked visible signboards displaying key information such as project cost and funding source. While most projects aligned with community needs, delays in implementation and handover negatively impacted the realization of project objectives. Additionally, inadequate supervision and monitoring contributed to substandard project quality.

Key recommendations from the exercise included strengthening the district’s supervision, monitoring, and evaluation processes to ensure quality project delivery. Communities should have access to essential project information—including contract sums, implementation timelines, and project scope to promote accountability. Moreover, fostering community ownership of projects is essential to ensure their sustainability. Comprehensive details of the PM&E process, major findings, and recommendations are provided in Appendix 7.

## CHAPTER THREE

### THE WAY FORWARD

#### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the major issues that were resolved, those that remain outstanding, and strategic recommendations aimed at strengthening the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for programmes and projects within the district.

#### 3.2 Key Issues Addressed

The Assembly made efforts within the year under review in addressing issues revolving around Health, Education, Agriculture as well as Water and Sanitation infrastructure. Aside the infrastructure, several soft activities were implemented across sectors to change behaviours and improve livelihoods

Settlement of outstanding payments of projects. The previous delays associated with the payment of Interim Payment Certificates (IPCs) for physical and construction projects submitted by the Works Department have been effectively addressed. Management and the Finance Department now process IPCs promptly, ensuring improved cash flow for contractors and minimizing project interruptions.

In the water and sanitation sector there is an improvement in access to sanitation services from 41% to 55% due to the implementing and sustaining key interventions such as pushing and levelling final disposal site at Datano, undertaking 6 clean-up exercises across the District, recruiting 24 sweepers for Juaboso town, procuring and supplying sanitation tools, evacuation of refuse from haulage point at Juaboso new Market and Fakyinibra to final disposal site at Datano.,procuring and distributing 60 Dusbins and procuring 2 tricycles for collection of waste in the district

In the educational front, abandoned 3 number 6- unit and 2 number 3-unit classroom blocks have been completed. Also, over 1000 sanitary pad have been distributed to female students both in primary and JHS under the Free Sanitary Pad Policy. In the health area, a set of delivery beds has been provided in addition to the completion of four CHPS for use.

Under social protection, a total of One Million One Hundred And Forty- Seven Ghana cedis Nine and Twenty- Ghana cedis. **Five Hundred and Ninety -One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Eighty-four Ghana cedis (GH¢1,147,920.00)** have been paid to 481 LEAP beneficiaries from the period of January to August 2025. Also the Assembly disbursed a total of **Two Hundred and Fifty -Eight Thousand Ghana cedis (GH¢258,000.00)** out of the total amount of **GH¢ 284, 36.00 received** to 92 Persons with Disability in various support areas within the year under review under the Disability Common fund

The road sector also chalked some successes as the district has improved 65.1 km of roads linking farming communities district wide: Mafia- Krokosue, Eteso Junction to Eteso, Asawinso- Agyemangdiem stretch, Hwemaha Junction-Hwemeha, Dantano to Nsoyameye, Antobia to Amaohkrom, Antobia to Dedemede, Juaboso to Attaakrom.

### **3. 2 Key Issues yet to be addressed**

The year under review also saw some key development issues unresolved and hence outstanding. Some of these issues which were prioritized have been rolled over into the 2026-2029 DMTDP and the 2026 Composite Annual Action Plan. Some of these rolled over issues included unimplemented projects and programmes, unmet targets and ongoing projects.

In the health sector, the construction of two CHPS compounds at Fantraline and Adwumamu communities are progressing steadily. Also, the construction of a nursing training school and rehabilitation and expansion of District Hospital in Juaboso have started in earnest.

In the educational sector, some of the outstanding issues to be addressed are the construction of a K.G and a 6-unit classroom blocks which are in progress. Also, the abandoned 3 number 6 Unit classroom blocks under the Coastal Development Authority are still outstanding.

Lack of Dedicated Vehicle for Monitoring Activities. The absence of a dedicated vehicle for the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) continues to limit the efficiency of project monitoring and evaluation activities. This logistical gap remains unresolved.

### **3.3 Conclusion**

It can be inferred from the foregoing that Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) has significantly strengthened local governance and deepened citizen participation in the programmes and projects executed in 2025 by the Juaboso District Assembly. The approach has responded to the priority needs of communities and key stakeholders while promoting ownership and empowerment. By emphasizing inclusiveness and responsiveness, PM&E has improved both the quality and strategic orientation of development interventions and governance processes.

PM&E supports adaptive management by facilitating continuous learning, structured feedback, and effective communication within programme management information systems. Through this mechanism, participatory and demand-driven development is institutionalized, fostering constructive dialogue and reinforcing accountability between communities and implementing agencies. Transparency is enhanced through systematic information sharing and clear justification of decisions, thereby strengthening public trust.

For PM&E to achieve optimal results, it must operate within an organizational environment that promotes innovation, openness, and transparency, including the willingness to acknowledge implementation challenges.

Consequently, PM&E processes should be applied strategically to areas where stakeholder engagement will yield meaningful impact.

The integration of PM&E into routine programme and project cycles contributes to its sustainability. The process becomes self-reinforcing when communities are capable of applying participatory tools independently, acting on findings, and articulating improvement proposals in external decision-making platforms. Long-term sustainability further depends on the recognition and support of local authorities and service providers. The effectiveness of PM&E is strengthened when complemented by other capacity-building and institutional support initiatives.

Although some performance indicators did not fully attain their targets, the steady year-on-year improvement in overall results remains commendable. All activities implemented were derived from the 2025 Annual Action Plan and the approved budget of the Assembly. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms were systematically applied to assess progress, including routine project inspections by the Works Department, quarterly monitoring by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), and expanded stakeholder engagement through public hearings, bi-annual town hall meetings, and other community forums.

The Assembly continues to prioritize the reinforcement of its monitoring and evaluation systems to enhance development outcomes over the medium term. Nevertheless, illegal mining persists as a major constraint to sustainable progress and requires coordinated, multi-stakeholder intervention.

### **3.4 Recommendations**

#### **Strengthen Collaboration with Development Partners**

To address the fragmented and uncoordinated delivery of socio-economic infrastructure by development partners, Management should intensify stakeholder engagement to ensure alignment with the Assembly's development priorities. Additionally, sub-district structures should be reinforced, and staff capacities enhanced to effectively monitor and report on externally funded interventions within the Municipality.

#### **Procurement of Dedicated Vehicle(s) for Monitoring**

The Assembly should prioritize the acquisition of a dedicated vehicle to facilitate effective project inspection and monitoring. This will enhance supervision, improve accountability, and ensure timely identification of implementation challenges.

#### **Timely Release of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF)**

Delays in the disbursement of the District Assemblies Common Fund have adversely affected project completion timelines. It is recommended that the Administrator of the DACF expedite fund releases to enable the Assembly to execute planned activities without undue delay.

#### **Development and Implementation of Facility Sustainability Plans**

Monitoring exercises revealed that several facilities handed over to communities have deteriorated due to inadequate maintenance planning. The Assembly should therefore institutionalize sustainability plans that allocate resources for the upkeep of public infrastructure, including school buildings, water systems, and sanitation facilities.

### Appendix 1: Amount of capital envelope spent on active projects

Department	Capital envelope amount	Amount spent on rollover projects	Amount spent on new projects
Education	2,544,315.57	256,760.27	0.00
Health	1,206,523.45	200,000.00	0.00
Water	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sanitation	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trade	0.00	0.00	0.00
Works	222,079.00	134,721.00	0.00
Governance	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,972,918.02</b>	<b>591,481.27</b>	<b>0.00</b>

### Appendix 2 Logistics Analysis

Required	Required	Actual	Remarks
Desktop Computers	70	37	Majority of existing computers not in good shape
Printers	20	14	The existing printers are not enough to serve the entire office
Projectors	2	1	Pressure is on the existing one
Office Space	30	25	Urgent need for additional offices considering new recruitments
Vehicle	7	3	3 out of 7 vehicles are in good shape. The rest need intensive servicing and overhauling
Table	70	53	They are not enough to serve the staff available
Chairs	100	85	They are not enough to serve the staff available
Air Conditioners	25	10	They are not enough and the existing ones need frequent servicing
Cabinet	50	33	The office still needs more to keep records of our files
Laptop computers	25	18	They are not enough to serve the entire staff

Source: JDA, DPCU, 2025

### Appendix 3 Update of Critical Development Issues

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocation GH¢	Actual receipt GH¢	No of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
Ghana School Feeding Programme	4,191,120.00	4,191,120.00	6410	6410
Capitation Grants	300,000.00	211,859.64	19,612	19,612
National Health Insurance Scheme	787,811.00	380,786.98	96,870	221,154
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	1,147,920.00	1,147,920.00	500	481
National Youth Enterprise Program	78,400.00	78,400.0	100	98
Free SHS Programme	1,505,374.40	586,532.47	1695	1669
24-Hour Economy initiatives	4,269,602.00	4,269,602.00	G.P	G.P
National Apprenticeship Programme	65,200.00	65,200.00	500	134
Adwumawura' Programme	NRD	NRD	50	38
Feed Ghana Programme	NRD	NRD	34,210	34,210
Nkoko Nkitinkiti initiatives	NRD	RRD	25,976	25,976
Disaster Prevention, Management and Climate Change	687,897.00	474,886.00	3,040	2,333
Payment of monthly allowance to Assembly Members	717,600.00	119,600.00	25	25
Social Protection and Vulnerability	25,000.00	25,000.00	200	250

#### Appendix 4: Update of Evaluations Conducted

Name of Evaluation	Policy/programme/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
Environnemental Impact Assessment (Ex Ante Evaluation)	Construction of 1 no. 6 unit classroom block, office, store changing room, toilet at Sayerano	District Planning Coordinating Unit/EPA	Project Screening Impact Assessment Impact Management/ Recommendations Licensing	The project had met all the environmental safeguard requirements	The project should be Licensed by the EPA.
Environnemental Impact Assessment (Ex Ante Evaluation)	Construction of 2No. K.G block, officer, store, washrooms, 2poly tanks at Breman	District Planning Coordinating Unit/EPA	Project Screening Impact Assessment  Impact Management/ Recommendations Licensing	The project had met all the environmental safeguard requirements  The project had met all the social safeguard requirements	The project should be Licensed by the EPA.
Environnemental Impact Assessment (Ex Ante Evaluation)	Construction of 2No. Mechanised boreholes and 1No. Hand pumps at Agoogikrom, Danyame and Nsonyameye	District Planning Coordinating Unit/EPA	Project Screening Impact Assessment  Impact Management/ Recommendations Licensing	The project had met all the environmental safeguard requirements  The project had met all the social safeguard requirements	The project should be Licensed by the EPA.
EX-Post Evaluation / Impact Assessment	Construction of 3No. Mechanise boreholes at Nkra, Elluibo, Nsinseim	District Planning Coordinating Unit	Appreciative Inquiry model and Theory of Constraints	Project functioning for the past 2 years which makes the intervention address the critical service delivery gap of these communities These projects also generated positive socio-economic and health impacts to the people	Reactivate the water and sanitation Team to manage these facilities well to ensure sustainability mechanisms exist.

## Appendix 8: Update on Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Conducted In 2025

Name of the PM&E tool	PM&E tool Policy/programme/ project involved	Consultant or resource persons involve	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendation
Community Score Card	Construction of 1 no. 6 unit classroom block, office, store changing room, toilet at Sayerano	Works Department, DPCU,	Focus group discussions, Group interviews, and Participant Observation	The project was 20% completed at the time of the visit	Projects should be given project signboards that details out project cost and duration.
Community Score Card	Construction of 2No. K.G block, officer, store, washrooms, 2poly tanks	Works Department, DPCU	Generation of the community performance scorecard	Citizen's perception of projects was positive Community members confirm that the projects will address their needs, when completed	Project monitoring should be intensified to ensure equality project delivery and value for money
Community Score Card	Completion n of 1No CHPS Compound with mechanized borehole and accommodation	Works Department, DPCU	The interface meeting between community and Assembly	The Health staffs lamented on some CHPS compounds did not provide separate accommodation room for the Midwife	Project monitoring should be intensified to ensure quality project delivery.
Community Score Card	Construction of 2No. Mechanised boreholes and 1No. Hand pumps	Solidaridad Works Department, DPCU	Generation of the community performance scorecard	Procurement and Constructing 100% The projects were captured in the procurement Plan Invitations for bids were advertised as required	Project monitoring should be intensified to ensure equality project delivery and value for money

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•The contracts contained the right documentations and signed by authorities</li></ul>	
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