

# **SUAME MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**



**REPUBLIC OF GHANA**

## **2020 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

**OF THE 2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN UNDER 2018-2021  
MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**Prepared By:**

**MUNICIPAL PLANNING AND COORDINATING UNIT (MPCU)**

***JANUARY, 2021***

## Table of Contents

Table of Contents .....	i
List of Figure .....	i
List of Tables.....	i

### List of Figures

<b>No table of figures entries found.</b> Figure 2.9 Grading Works at Bremang .....	33
Figure 2.10 Drains desilted at Suame .....	34
Figure 2.11 Constructed Speed Humps along Municipal Assembly Road.....	35

### List of Tables

Table 1.1: Proportion of the Annual Action Plans and MMTDP Implemented.....	3
Table 2.1: Update on Cumulative Revenue.....	4
Table 2.2: Capacity building and development for some farmers .....	6
Table 2.3 Capacity building and development for AEAs and MDOs.....	6
Table 2.4: Sensitization of Farmers on Government Flagship Programme.....	7
Table 2.5 Number of demonstrations carried out during the year .....	7
Table 2.6: Registration of Farmer Based Organisations in Suame Municipality .....	8
Table 2.7: Vaccination of farm animals and pets .....	8
Table 2.8: Number of FBOs trained in new technologies .....	8
Table 2.9: Number of Adopters of new technologies.....	9
Table 2.10: Chemical distribution for fall army worm control .....	10
Table 2.11 Beneficiaries of CAPBuss Loan .....	12
Table 2.12: Case Work .....	15
Table 2.13: Breakdown of LEAP disbursement .....	15
Table 2.14 Categorisation of Disability by Ages .....	16
Table 2.15: NHIS Renewals for PWDs .....	17
Table 2.16 Locations and number of bins distributed to be used in homes .....	18
Table 2.17 Routine Inspections conducted during the year .....	19

Table 2.18 Democracy/ Other Public Education Activities .....	24
Table 2.19 Occurrence of Disasters in the Municipality .....	26
Table 2.20 Summary of Relief Items Issued Out .....	27
Table 2.21: List of beneficiary schools under Ghana School Feeding Programme .....	29
Table 2.22 ANC Coverage by Sub-Municipals .....	29
Table 2.23: Post-Natal Registrants by Sub-municipals .....	30
Table 2.24: Skilled Deliveries conducted by sub-Municipals .....	30
Table 2.25: Family Planning Acceptor rate .....	31
Table 2.26: Child Welfare Services Registrants .....	31
Table 2.27: Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) Coverage Trend .....	32
Table 2.28: Projects/Activities and Status of Implementation.....	37
<b>CHAPTER ONE.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>General Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Introduction .....	1
1.2 Purpose of 2020 M & E Report.....	1
1.3 Summary of Achievements .....	1
1.3.1 Supply of assorted school furniture .....	1
1.3.2 Rehabilitation of some roads in the municipality .....	1
1.3.3 Provision of school infrastructure .....	1
1.3.4 Road patching and sealing .....	2
1.3.5 Construction of 5No. Storm Drains.....	2
1.3.6 Construction of Metal footbridges.....	2
1.4 Challenges Identified in Implementing the DMTD Plan: .....	2
1.5 Processes Involved .....	2
1.6 Status of Implementation of the DMTDP .....	2
<b>CHAPTER TWO.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF ACTIVITIES .....</b>	<b>4</b>
2.0 Economic Development .....	4
2.1.1 Revenue Performances from all sources .....	4
2.1.2 Revenue from Internally Generated Funds (IGF).....	4
2.2.1 Extension Delivery .....	5
2.2.2 Women Economic Empowerment .....	5
2.2.3: Farmers Field Days .....	5
2.2.4 Sensitisation and Registration of farmers on the government flagship programme	5
2.2.5 Capacity Building for staff and farmers.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b> 6

2.2.6 Demonstrations Carried Out in the Year .....	7
2.2.7 Farmer Based Organizations (FBO) Registration.....	8
2.2.8 Vaccinations and Prophylactic Treatments of Farm Animals and Pets.....	8
2.2.9 Adoption of New Technologies.....	9
2.2.10 36 <sup>th</sup> Farmer Day Celebration.....	10
2.3. Business Advisory Centre.....	11
2.3.1 Facilitating MSMEs especially Women to access credit.....	11
2.3.2 CAP-Buss Programme Sensitisation.....	11
2.3.3 Registration of SMEs.....	12
2.4.1 Tourism development.....	12
2.4.2 Bremang Royal Mausoleum.....	12
2.4.3 Developing Suame Magazine into Modern Mechanical Hub and Tourist Attraction...	12
2.5. Social Development.....	13
2.5.1 Identification, Monitoring and Registration of Day Care Centres.....	13
2.5.2 The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme.....	15
2.5.3 Support for Persons with Disabilities.....	15
2.5.4 Monitoring of Beneficiaries of the Disability Fund.....	16
2.5.5 Sensitization on rights and responsibilities of PWDs on efficient utilization of PWDs Funds.....	16
2.5.6 National Health Insurance Registration Exercise for Person With Disabilities (PWDs)	17
2.6. Waste Management and Collection.....	17
2.6.1 Door-To-Door Refuse Collection Programme.....	18
2.6.2 Procurement of waste bins for house to house collection .....	18
2.6.3 Training of Environmental Health Officers on house to house refuse collection.....	18
2.6.4 Plastic Litter Bins Placement at certain vantage points.....	19
2.6.5 Routine Inspections conducted.....	19
2.6.6 Municipal Wide Clean Up Exercise.....	20
2.6.7 Provision of water supply facilities in the markets in the Municipality.....	20

2.6.8 Disinfection of Markets, Churches and Schools.....	20
2.6.9 Sensitisation on COVID .....	20
2.6.10 Desilting of choked drains.....	20
2.6.11 Commemoration of World Toilet Day.....	21
2.6.12 Sensitization on Ozone layer depletion and climate change.....	21
2.7 Human Settlement Development.....	22
2.7.1 Technical and Statutory Planning committee meetings.....	22
2.7.2 Weekly Inspections .....	22
2.7.3 Planning education on the need to acquire building permits and other planning issues	23
2.7.4 Street Naming and Property Addressing System.....	23
2.8.1 Sensitization on the General Election .....	24
2.8.2 Education on Corona Virus Pandemic.....	24
2.8.3 Media Engagement and publicity.....	24
2.8.4 Public Education on Corona Virus.....	24
2.9.1 Disasters Occurrence.....	25
2.9.2 Relief Items Distributed.....	25
2.10. Access and Quality of Education.....	26
2.10.1. Monitoring and Supervision.....	27
2.10.2 Support Services by the Municipal Education Directorate.....	27
2.10.3 Support for the Conduct of Internal and External Examinations.....	28
2.10.3 Girl-Child Education.....	28
2.10.4 Education and Monitoring on COVID – 19.....	28
2.10 .5 Municipal Education Oversight Committee Meetings.....	28
2.10.6 Ghana School Feeding Programme.....	28
2.11.1. Antenatal Care.....	29
2.11.2 Post- Natal Care.....	29

2.11.3 Skilled Deliveries .....	29
2.11.4 Family Planning Services.....	30
2.11.5 Child Welfare Services.....	30
2.11.6 Expanded Programme on Immunization.....	32
2.11.7 Malaria Control Activities.....	32
2.11.8 Conduct Municipal Health Committee Meetings.....	32
2.11.9 Status of CONVID 19 Cases.....	33
2.12. 1 Routine Road Maintenance.....	33
2.12.2 Grading Works.....	34
2.12.3 Desilting of Streams.....	34
2.12.4 Improved Road Works .....	35
2.12.5 Traffic Management and Safety.....	35
2.13. Women Empowerment.....	35
2.14. Status of Development Projects in the Municipality.....	36

### CHAPTER THREE

#### THE WAY FORWARD

3.1 Introduction .....	36	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
3.2 Key Issues Addressed		<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
<b>defined.....</b>	41	
3.2.1 Resourcing of certain key departments.....	41	
3.2.2 Establishment of Urban Roads Department.....	41.	
3.2.3 Upgrading of some selected roads.....	41	
3.2.4 Valuation of Properties and Introduction of Software.....	41	
3.3 Key Issues yet to be Addressed.....	42	
3.3.1 Office and Residential Accommodation.....	42	
3.3.2 Absence of certain key departments and agencies.....	42	
3.3.3 Inadequate/unreliable data on ratable items .....	42	
3.4 Recommendations .....	42	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
3.5 Conclusion.....	43	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>







## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

The Annual Progress Report provides an assessment of the implementation of policies, programmes, projects, strategies stated in the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework: An Agenda for Jobs; Creating Prosperity and Equal opportunity for All (NMTDPF 2018-2021). In the Annual Progress Report a set of performance indicators and targets agreed upon by stakeholders to assess the progress of implementation of the development projects and programmes undertaken during the year to achieve the Assembly's development goal and objectives as outlined in the Composite Annual Action Plan.

#### **1.2 Purpose of the 2020 M & E Report**

The purpose of the M&E report is to fulfill the mandatory requirement of the Assembly;

- To ensure that projects and programmes are implemented as planned
- To ensure accountability of the resources used and the results obtained
- To provide information on the progress made by the Municipal Assembly in achieving the goals and objectives under NMTDPF
- To take appropriate decisions on the future of projects and provide opportunities for stakeholder feedback
- To help review and give information on achievements and impacts of policies, programmes and projects.

#### **1.3 Summary of Achievements**

In spite of the challenges facing the Municipal and with the coming of the global pandemic that rendered the Assembly inactive for a while, some successes were chalked during the year 2020. Some of them are listed below;

##### **1.3.1 Supply of Assorted School Furniture**

The Municipal Assembly in its bid to support teaching and learning procured one-twenty (120) dual desks, seven (7) teachers table among other furniture and distributed to some selected basic schools in the Municipality. This was done to improve the situation where pupils share one dual desk.

##### **1.3.2 Rehabilitation of some major roads in the Municipality**

Some roads in the Municipality were rehabilitated to reduce time passengers spend in traffic. Examples of such areas are Abuohia cemetery, New Life JHS and behind a Pentecost church. Some choked gutters too were desilted behind Freeman Center – to ensure smooth run off of waste water.

##### **1.3.3 Provision of School Infrastructure**

Ten (10) classroom blocks were initiated in the year under review by GETFund. Out of the ten (10) GETFund projects, three (3) have been completed and are in use while seven (7) are

on-going. The rationale behind all these projects is to augment the existing school infrastructure so as to improve upon the quality of basic education in the Municipality.

#### **1.3.4 Road Patching and Sealing**

Grading works was done at Bremang Central, Abuohia Cemetery Road II and New Life J.H.S. Some speed ramps were constructed at Old and New Suame to reduce the rate at which pedestrians were being knocked down by over speeding vehicles. There was upgrading of Abusuakruwa town roads and links, upgrading of Maakro town roads and rehabilitation of Suame Magazine roads.

#### **1.3.5 Construction of 5 No. storm drains at various locations**

To control flooding as well as to improve accessibility in the Municipality five (5) major storm drains had been initiated at different locations under the Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme.

#### **1.3.6 Construction of metal footbridges**

Four (4) number metal footbridges were constructed to facilitate movement from one location to another within the Municipality.

### **1.4 Challenges Identified in Implementing the DMTD Plan**

The following were the challenges encountered in the plan implementation;

- Delay in the release of the quarterly DACF and District Development Facility (DDF).
- Ineffective sub-district structures
- Inadequate database at the departmental level
- Poor record keeping by some departments of the Assembly
- Inadequate funds to undertake some of the programmes and projects stated in the Composite Annual Action.
- Inadequate funds for data collection
- Understaffing at certain critical departments
- Congesting and overcrowding at offices

### **1.5 Processes Involved**

The process of preparing the Annual Progress Report has been designed to be participatory. All Departmental Heads, Unit Heads, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) were involved. This was very important because it brought about the ownership of the report and at the same time ensured that the report reflected the actual implementation of the Agenda for Jobs at the Municipal level.

Data was collected with the aid of templates distributed to Departmental and Unit Heads, NGOs, Assembly members and some community members were also engaged. Meetings were held with MPCU members to review the data collected. The stakeholders were engaged for the validation of the data collected and feedback was provided.

### **1.6 Status of Implementation of the DMTDP**

Though the Municipal strengthened its performance in the implementation of programmes and projects contained in the Annual Action Plan not much had been made. However positive

steps were taken to implement some of the programmes and projects contained in the third year of the Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021). About 87% success has been chalked so far in the implementation of the plan.

Table 1.1 gives the proportion of the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan and Annual action Plan implemented at the end of the year.

**Table 1.1: Proportion of the Annual Action Plans and MMTDP Implemented**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Proportion of the annual action plans implemented by the end of the year		
a. Percentage completed	83%	77%
b. Percentage of ongoing interventions	12%	20%
c. Percentage of interventions yet to start	5%	3%
Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented by the end of the year	82%	87%

**Source: MPCU Construct, SMA 2020**

**CHAPTER TWO**  
**MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF ACTIVITIES**

**2.1 Economic Development**

**2.1.1 Revenue Performance from all Sources**

The total actual revenue from all sources collected during the year stood at GH¢ 25,319,210.64 as against total budgeted revenue of GH¢ 43,370,151.86 representing 58% of the total revenue from all sources.

**2.1.2 Revenue from Internally Generated Funds (IGF)**

The Assembly was able to collect a total of Two Million Three Hundred and Two Thousand, Two Hundred and Ninety-Five Ghana Cedis, Two Pesewas (GH¢2,302,295.02), representing 89% of the total expected Internally Generated Funds of Two Million Five Hundred and Ninety-Four Thousand, One Hundred and Seventy-Nine Ghana Cedis ,Seventy-Four Pesewas (GH¢2,594,179.74) for the Twelve (12) months' period. This means that, there was a decrease of GH¢ 291,884.72 in revenue expected.

This decline may be attributed to the emergence of the Corona Virus (COVID 19) pandemic that plagued the world and the nation and eroded the measures already put in place to increase Internally Generated Funds such as the rate payers and stakeholder consultation, intensification of field monitoring visits and regular sensitization of the tax payers.

Even though Suame Industrial Enclave forms two thirds of the economic potentials of the Municipality, its contribution to the revenue generated during the period under review stood at GH¢ 129,960.00 representing 6.4% of the total revenue collection. Management has resolved to have more penetration into the industrial enclave through consultative meetings and regular revenue education as well as establishing reliable database for the industrial hub. Table 2.1 shows the performance of the various revenue heads.

**Table 2.1: Update on Cumulative Revenue**

<b>REVENUE ITEMS</b>	<b>ANNUAL BUDGET (GH¢)</b>	<b>ACTUAL REVENUE (GH¢)</b>	<b>% PERF FOR 12 MONTHS</b>
LANDS & ROYALTIES	655,931.74	690,693.23	105.29%
RENTS OF LANDS, BUILDINGS & HSE	20,000.00	50.00	0.25%
LICENSES	1,002,148.00	775,281.24	77%
SALES OF GOODS & SERVICES	803,900.00	582,099.00	72%
FINES, PENALTIES &	104,200.00	103,211.36	99%

FORFEITS			
MISCELLANEOUS	8,000.00	150,960.19	5.2%

**Source: Finance Dept.-SMA, Trial Balance, December 2020**

## **2.2 Agriculture**

### **2.2.1 Extension Delivery**

The Department of Agriculture in its bid to improve production levels of some agricultural produce had taken farmers through a number of training ranging from post-harvest loss management, records keeping, Safe use of agro-chemical products, rabbit production as well as identification and control of common livestock diseases as depicted in Table 2.2.

### **2.2.2 Women Economic Empowerment**

During the year under review, 54 women farmers were taken through capacity building training in Mushroom and Soya bread preparation as a way of providing an alternative livelihoods for them in order to support their families with additional incomes.

Similarly to economically empower women some selected women farmers were equipped with skills in Yoghurt and Soya Kebab preparation to serve as additional income for their households. In all a total of 54 women benefited from the training with only 6 men farmers participating in the training programme.

### **2.2.3 Farmers Field Days**

The Department of Agriculture took time to demonstrate to farmers on some modern farming techniques which have far reaching results on their yields per hectare and production levels. A total of 71 farmers took part in the field days made up of 46 males and 25 females.

### **2.2.4 Sensitisation and Registration of farmers on the government flagship programme**

The Department of Agriculture continued to sensitise the farmers on the various Government Flagship Programmes. A total of 768 famers were educated on the government flagship programmes made up of 392 males and 376 females respectively.

On one of the government flagship programmes dubbed *Planting for Food and Jobs* a total of 186 male farmers, 72 female farmers and 114 youth farmers were sensitized and registered to participate in the programme as illustrated in Table 2.4.

### **2.2.5 Capacity building for Agriculture staff and farmers**

The Agriculture Extension Agents as well as Agriculture Development Officers were taken through training in identification and control of common livestock diseases effective report writing which benefitted a total of 30 staff of the department comprising of 18 males and 12 females as depicted in Table 2.3.

The farmers and processors were also trained on post- harvest, while others were trained in proper safe use of agro chemicals. The staff were taken through training in Fall Army Worm identification and Control. Some women farmers were also trained in income generating activities such as yogurt and soya kebab preparation as shown in Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2. Capacity building and development for some farmers**

Activities	Target groups	Number of Participants/Beneficiaries				
		Male	Female	Youth	Age	PLWDs
Postharvest training for farmers, traders and processors	Farmers	143	85	24	24-56	14
Training of new farmers in rabbit production as an income generating activity	Farmers	53	5	2	19- 45	-
Training of Staff in identification and control of common livestock diseases	Staff	18	12	-	23-40	-
Training of livestock farmers on good record keeping	Farmers	121	50	6	-	-
Training of farmers on safe use of agrochemicals	Farmers	47	32	21	-	-
Training on Fall Army Worm identification and Control	Farmers	32	13	9	-	-
Train women farmers in Yoghurt and Soya Kebab preparation	Farmers	6	54	-	-	-
Train women farmers in Mushroom and Soya bread preparation	Farmers	-	54	-	-	-

**Source: Agric Dept. SMA Annual Report 2020**

**Table 2.3 Capacity building and development for AEAs and MDOs**

	Target	M	F	Youth	Age	PWDs
Training of AEAs and MDOs on report writing and submission	Staff	18	12	-	23-40	-
Registration of farmers for	Farmers	186	72	114	-	-

Planting for Food and Jobs						
Farmers Field Days	Farmers	46	25	-	-	-

**Source: Agric Dept. SMA Annual Report 2020**

**Table 2.4 Sensitization of farmers on Governments flagship Programmes.**

No.	Locality	Male	Female	Total
1.	Kotoko livestock sellers Association-Suame	81	-	81
2.	St John of the Cross Catholic Church- Kronum Kwapra	107	129	266
3.	Methodist Church- Kwapra	49	53	102
4.	Maranatha Baptist Church- Kronum Abuohia	47	54	101
5.	Assemblies of God- Kronum Abuohia	40	58	98
6.	True Faith Church- Kronum	20	28	48
7.	Harvest Time	31	42	74
8.	UGC landlords Association	17	12	29
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>768</b>

**Source: Agric Dept. SMA Annual Report 2020**

### 2.2.6 Demonstrations Carried Out in the Year

To showcase to farmers the advantages of new improved variety of crops a number of demonstrations were carried out during the year under review for maize, rice and taro at selected locations within the municipality.

**Table 2.5: Number of demonstrations carried out during the year**

No.	Crop	Variety	Planting stage	Location
1.	Maize intercropped with cowpea	Obaatanpa, Omankwa	Harvested	Kwapra
2.	Maize	Obaatanpa, Omankwa	Harvested	Abuohia
3.	Rice	AGRA	Harvested	Abuohia
4.	Taro	Several varieties	Distribution of planting materials	Breman UGC
5.	Organic vegetable demonstration	Carrot, cucumber, etc	Harvested	Suame
6.	Sweet potato	Several varieties	On field	Kronum-Abuohia

**Source: Agric Dept. SMA Annual Report 2020**

### 2.2.7 Farmer Based Organizations (FBO) Registration

To re-align all actors in the value chain production for some selected crops into formidable value chain. Registration was done for a total of 990 members for 8 different Farmer Based Organisations at Suame, Magazine, Suame Kotoko and other places

**Table 2.6: Registration of Farmer Based Organisations in Suame Municipality**

No.	Name of FBO (actors)	Total number registered	Remarks
1.	Cassava Sellers	241	Registration on going
2.	Garden Eggs	85	Registration on going
3.	Fruit Sellers	41	Registration on going
4.	Pepper Sellers	86	Registration on going
5.	Plantain	195	Registration on going
6.	Tomato	86	Registration on going
7.	Suame Mechanical Association	36	Registration on going
8.	Kronum Market	220	Registration on going

**Source: Agric Dept. SMA Annual Report 2020**

### 2.2.8 Vaccinations and Prophylactic Treatments of Farm Animals and Pets

Table 2.7 indicates that the Department of Agriculture was able to vaccinate and treat a total of 14,949 farm animals against anthrax, PPR and rabies for cattle, sheep, goats and dogs.

**Table 2.7: Vaccination of farm animals and pets**

Animal Species	Disease	No. of Animals Vaccinated
Cattle	Anthrax	531
Sheep	PPR	6,905
Goats	PPR	7,475
Dogs	Rabies	38
<b>Total</b>		<b>14,949</b>

**Source: Agric Dept. SMA Annual Report 2020**

**Table 2.8: Number of FBOs trained in new technologies**

MM DA	Type of technology	No of FBOs		No of beneficiaries												
		2019	2020	2019						2020						
				Total	Male	Female	Youth	Agged	PLWDs	Total	Male	Female	Youth	Agged	PLWDs	



Proper housing and sanitation	2	5	120	78	42	-	-	-	120	78	42			0
Good record keeping			24	16	8	-	-	--	24	16	8			0
Basic animal health and identification of common zoonotic diseases									60	45	13			2
									204	139	63			2

Source: Agric Dept. SMA Annual Report 2020

### 2.2.9 Adoption of New Technologies

According to a report from Department of Agriculture, a total of 2,090 farmers were identified as farmers who adopted new technologies which were disseminated to farmers in the municipality. A number of farmers have adopted new technologies to increase their production levels as well as to increase their yield per hectare in the municipality. In all 2,090 farmers made up of 1,240 males and 850 females were able to adopt new technologies in the areas such as pest recognition, prevention and control, correct use of agrochemical, plantain sucker multiplication among other new technologies as shown in Table 2.9.

**Table 2.9: Number of Adopters of new technologies**

Type of new technology	Number of Adopters					Remarks
	Total	Male	Female	Youth	PLWDs	
Pest/disease recognition, prevention and control	100	60	40	-	-	
Correct use of agrochemicals	191	112	79	-	-	
Pig production	124	96	28	-	-	

and management						
Rabbit & grasscutter production and processing	228	127	101			
Row planting	283	129	154			
Local food fortification with soya	17	1	16			
Plantain sucker multiplication	100	48	52			
Improve crop varieties	647	432	215			
Good record keeping	209	123	86			
Postharvest handling of food grains and vegetables	191	112	79			
	<b>2,090</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>850</b>			

**Source: Agric Dept. SMA Annual Report 2020**

The Department of Agric. distributed chemical to farmers in the Municipality to fight the Fall Army Worm.

**Table 2.10: Chemical distribution for fall army worm control**

Crop	Name of chemical	Quantity received (boxes)	Quantity supplied	Beneficiaries					
				Total	Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWDs
Maize	Strike	4		32	19	13			
	Savior	2		14	7	7			
	Agoo	2		21	12	9			
	Bypel	2		41	21	20			
				108	59	49			

**Source: Agric Dept. SMA Annual Report 2020**

### 2.2.10 36<sup>th</sup> Farmers Day Celebration

The Municipal Assembly observed the 36<sup>th</sup> Farmers' Day Celebration on 6<sup>th</sup> November, 2020 under the theme "Ensuring Agribusiness Development under COVID-19-Opportunities and Challenges" at Breman Community Park in a grand style. The celebration was graced by the Nananom, Hon. Assembly Members, Heads of Department, Party Executives and the Gallant farmers. In all, sixteen (16) deserving farmers were awarded in various enterprises.

## **2.3 Business Advisory Centre**

### **2.3.1 Facilitating MSMEs especially women to access credit**

One of the major challenges confronting most Micro Small and Medium Enterprises in Ghana is access to credit to expand their businesses. In this direction, the Municipal Assembly with financial support from the Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme and also with technical assistance from the Business Advisory Centre organised a one day sensitisation programme on 9<sup>th</sup> June 2020 at Grace Presbyterian Church for some leaders of the various business associations on the National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) CAP Buss COVID Loan by the central Government. This was to educate the participants who are mostly leaders of the identifiable trade associations to take advantage of the opportunity to also educate their members to apply for the loan at a relatively low interest rate and flexible payment terms. The Head of Business Advisory Centre, Mrs Marina Kusi took the participants through the Basic entry requirements, eligibility criterion as well as other information needed to apply for the loan



**Figure 2.1 The BAC Head delivering her presentation**

### **2.3.2 CAP-Buss Programme Sensitisation**

As depicted in Figure 2.2 a forum was held for applicants most of whom were women to sensitise them before the registration and application of CAP-Buss Programme. As a result a total of 278 persons made up of 95 males and 187 females received NBSSI CAP Buss loan totaling GH¢211, 675.00 as shown in Table 2.11. The amount received ranges between GHC 500.00 -2,000.00. The monies were paid through MOMO accounts of the respective beneficiaries



**Figure 2.2 Cross section of applicants during the sensitisation programme at Kronum**

**Table 2.11 Beneficiaries of CAPBuss Loan**

DESCRIPTION/ITEM	NO OF BENEFICIARIES			TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED
	M	F	TOTAL	
CAPBUSS ADOM LOANS	95	187	278	<b>GHC211,675.00</b>

**Source:** BAC, SMA Annual Report 2020

### **2.3.3 Registration of SMEs**

In order to support the Small and Medium Enterprises in the municipality, the Business Advisory Centre registered a total of 161 Small and Medium Enterprises majority of them were women as shown in Figure 2.3. This registration was done to facilitate the SMEs access to credit and other business services. It was also to help create a reliable database on Small and Medium Enterprises for planning and budgeting purposes. Out of the total of 161 who registered a colossal proportion ( ) were women.



**Figure 2.3 Registration of SMEs**

#### **2.4.1 Tourism development**

Tourism continues to give the country some revenue and is major foreign exchange earner when fully developed. It was against this background that the assembly had taken upon itself to identify and develop at least two tourist site in the municipality to broaden and widen its tax base. Two major tourist sites namely Bremang Royal Mausoleum and Suame Industrial Enclave were identified and would be developed into tourism sites to improve the assembly's internally generated funds.

#### **2.4.2 Bremang Royal Mausoleum**

Bremang Royal Mausoleum is a sacred place where the descendants and occupants of the Golden Stool are buried. This place could developed as tourist site where people can go and pay homage to their ancestors. Brochures are to be developed to catalogue the post occupants of the golden stool and the history of the kingdom could be obtained.

Suame Municipal Assembly in collaboration with Manhyia Palace intends to develop the place into tourist site and had initiated process to give the structure a befitting facelift by renovating the place to serve that purpose as depicted in the Figure 2.4. The Municipal Assembly had taken steps to clean the surroundings of the Mausoleum every Akwasidae to usher the Asantehene into the mausoleum to pour libation. During the year under review a delegation from the assembly paid visit to the chiefs and elders of Bremang to start the process as shown in Figure 2.5.





**Figure 2.4 Royal Mausoleum at Bremang**



**Figure 2.5. Section of chiefs and staff of Assembly during the meeting at Bremang palace**

### **2.4.3 Developing Suame Magazine into Modern Mechanical Hub and Tourist Attraction**

Suame Industrial Enclave which is noted for vehicle repairs, servicing and sales of auto parts which attract a number of clients not only in Ghana but also beyond the countries boundaries. This place when develop into modern mechanical hub would have State of the Art Workshops that can not only service the automobile industrial, but will also attract visitors who come to Kumasi to visit the site.

## **2.5 Social Development**

### **2.5.1 Identification, Monitoring and Registration of Day Care Centres**

To ensure that children and for that matter Day Care Centres operate within the confines of the children’s Act, 560, the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development monitored sixty-nine (69) Day Care Centres while two (2) Day Care centres documents had been received pending onward submission to the Regional Office for registration. Three new

Day Care Centres were identified while seven (7) Day Care Centres were issued with certificates.

To promote and protect the rights of children with the main aim at enhancing the welfare and general wellbeing within the Municipality seventeen (17) cases were received. All were handled successfully with some paying maintenance fees while others were cautioned and made to sign bond in the case of child labour. Details of the case work are captured in Table 2.12.

**Table 2.12. Case Work**

S/NO	TYPE OF CASE	CASES		CASES B/F		CASES HANDLED		CASES PENDING		CASES DISPOSED	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Child Maintenance	1	8	-	3	1	10	-	1	-	-
2	Child Custody	1	2	2	4	1	4	2	2	-	-
3	Family Reconciliation	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
4	Child Displacement	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: SW/CD, SMA Annual report 2020

### 2.5.2 The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme

During the year under review five payments namely 64<sup>th</sup>, 65<sup>th</sup>, 66<sup>th</sup>, 67<sup>th</sup> and 68<sup>th</sup> Payment Cycle of LEAP were effected to 95 beneficiaries of LEAP on 5<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> of January 2020, 26<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> March 2020, 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> May, 2020, 29<sup>th</sup> July 2020, and 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2020 respectively.

**Table 2.13 Breakdown of LEAP disbursement.**

Name of Community	Total number of Beneficiaries			Amount Allocated GH¢	Total Cash out GH¢
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE		
Suame	35	9	26	18,372.14	3,546
Maakro	49	4	45	26,878.16	8,151
Bremang	11		11	6,694.48	3,067
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>51,944.78</b>	<b>14,764.00</b>

Source: SW/CD SMA Annual Report 2020.

A total of Fifty-One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Forty Four Ghana Cedis Seventy Eight Pesewas (GH¢ 51,994.78) was allocated to the beneficiaries. However Fourteen Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Four Ghana Cedis (GH¢ 14,764.00) could not be cashed out as depicted in Table 2.12.

### 2.5.3 Support for Persons with Disabilities

The Disability Fund is a component of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) which recognizes that persons with Disabilities (PWDs) are allocated a percentage of DACF

(usually 3%) for the minimization of poverty among all PWDs particularly those outside the formal sector of employment and enhancement of their social image through dignified labour. The share of the District Assemblies Common Fund for PWDs which is meant to be used for providing employable skills and assistance for PWDs continue to have positive impact on the beneficiaries as a total of sixty PWDs were supported to either expand their businesses while others were supported to seek medical service with the rest supported to enable either themselves or their wards to pursue education as depicted in Table 2.15. During the year under review, seventy-three (73) Persons with various Disabilities applied for the Disability Fund. A total of One Hundred and Twenty Four Thousand Nine Hundred Ghana Cedis was received (GH¢ 124,900.00) which was disbursed to the seventy-three (73) PWDs. Table 2.14 summarizes the details.

**Table 2.14 Categorisation of Disability by Ages**

TYPES OF DISABILITY	AGE RANGE								TOTAL
	0-17		18-35		36-60		61+		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED	1	2	5	4	11	8	5	7	43
INTELLECTUALLY CHALLENGED	-	1	3	1	1	1	-	-	7
HEARING/SPEECH IMPAIRMENT	1	1	1	3	2	1	-	-	9
VISUALLY IMPAIRMENT	-	-	1	2	3	3	4	1	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>73</b>

Source: SW/CD SMA Annual Report 2020.

#### 2.5.4 Monitoring of Beneficiaries of the Disability Fund

The Disability Fund Management Committee (DFMC) members and some staff of the Department conducted monitoring on beneficiaries to assess the efficient use of the fund to expand or start a business with the aim at leaping out of poverty and become independent.

In total, thirty-six (36) persons were monitored out of the One Hundred and Six (106) who had benefited from the fund. It was revealed that one of the beneficiaries had passed on while three others had relocated to different locations outside the Municipality.

However those who were given items such as industrial sewing machines, fufu pounding machines, shoe making machines, second hand clothing, credit/transfer cards, phone and show cases, provisions, refrigerators, oven/gas cylinder and container it was disclosed that they were doing well. The remaining sixty-six (66) beneficiaries are yet to be monitored to ascertain how the items and cheques have been used.



### **2.5.5 Sensitization on rights and responsibilities of PWDs and efficient utilization of PWDs Funds.**

A one day sensitization program was organized for all Assembly members on advocacy/awareness creation on the rights and responsibilities of Persons with Disability within the Municipality.

With the aim at ensuring efficient use of those PWDs fund a sensitization program was organized for some Persons with Disabilities beneficiaries and their caregivers on how to manage their items and cheques received.

Honorable Assembly Members were orientated on the rights and responsibilities of Persons with Disability in order to create awareness among them with the main objective of supporting and protecting them.

### **2.5.6 National Health Insurance Registration Exercise for Person With Disabilities (PWDs)**

To support the PWDS to renew their NHIS cards in order to continue to access Health Service, the Department with financial support from the Municipal Assembly assisted a total of 460 PWDS and their dependents to renew their NHIS cards. The exercise covered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) with the cards and needed renewals. Table 2.15 summarizes the details.

**Table 2.15 NHIS Renewals for PWDs**

	PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (PWDs)		DEPENDENTS (BELOW 18 YEARS)		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
<b>RENEWALS</b>	196	58	138	68	460
<b>TOTALS</b>	196	58	138	68	460

**Source:** SW/CD SMA Annual Report 2020.

## **2.6 Waste Management and Collection**

To promote healthy environmental condition within the Municipality, Suame Municipal Assembly with support from Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme procured dustbins to pilot house to house refuse collection while at the same time improve revenue generation. Different colors of the waste bins procured were to introduce waste segregation in the Municipality.

### **2.6.1 Door-To-Door Refuse Collection Programme**

The Assembly sensitized community members on the need to begin House to House refuse collection which it believes can cover most parts of the Municipality to aid proper waste collection practices. In furtherance to the house to house refuse collection the Assembly had distributed a total of 467 dust bins at various locations with the aim at minimizing a situation where people tend to practice indiscriminate dumping of household refuse into drains that usually lead to choking of drains which results in creation of ponds and stagnant waters which serve as breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

### 2.6.2 Procurement of waste bins for house to house collection

The Municipal Assembly is determined to improve its current environmental condition and as a result had initiated a process of house to house refuse collection on pilot basis. It was against this that the assembly with financial support from the Ghana Secondary Cities Programme procured a total of 55No. Dustbins to kick start the exercise. Different colours of the waste bins were procured with the aim at piloting waste segregation on pilot basis in the municipality. This initiative would not only improve environmental conditions in the Municipality but would also increase the assembly's internally generated funds as well as inculcating the habit of waste segregation with the aim at recycle those waste which can be reused from those that can be turned into manure.

**Table 2.16: Locations and number of bins distributed to be used in homes.**

	<b>COMMUNITY</b>	<b>TOWN COUNCIL/ ZONE</b>	<b>NO. OF BINS</b>
1	Nkontwima	Bremang East	108
2	U.G.C	Bremang East	102
3	Anomagye	Maakro	17
4	Aboahia	Kronum	70
5	Kronum Kwapra	Kronum	40
6	Abusuakuruwa	Bremang West	40
7	Bremang West	Bremang West	90
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>467</b>

**Source:** Environmental Health Unit, SMA Annual Report, 2020

### 2.6.3 Training of Environmental Health Officers on house to house refuse collection

Proper waste collection system is a fundamental component of a public health system and programme to reduce diseases and other environmental exposures in air soil and food to protect residents and provide communities with healthier environment. Suame Municipal Assembly intends to introduce house to house refuse collection aimed at increasing coverage, volume of solid waste collection and collection consistency for a healthy environment. It was against this background that 14 Environmental Health Officers made of 6 males and 8 females, 6 sanitation guards made up of 2 males and 4 females were trained on the modalities of house to house refuse collection. The training programme was supported financially by Ghana Secondary Cities Programme where the Environmental Health Officers were taken through waste generation, segregation, storage, collection transportation, treatment and final disposal. Other topics treated include solid waste treatment methods, model beneficiaries enrollment form, proper waste management, composition of municipal solid waste and the three Rs in waste management. The training took place on 14<sup>th</sup> November 2020 at Emmanuel Methodist Church, Suame.



Figure 2.6. Some participants at the Environmental Health Officers training

#### 2.6.4 Plastic Litter Bins Placement at certain vantage points

The Assembly took delivery of 26 litter bins from the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources during the year and mounted them at certain vantage points within the Municipality for solid waste collection. These refuse bins have lids fitted with padlocks which is regularly emptied when they are full to prevent spill over.

Apart from the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources bins, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development also made a delivery of 80 plastic bins to the Suame Municipal Assembly to help in refuse collections which are yet to be used.

#### 2.6.5 Routine Inspections conducted

To ensure that residential houses, eating and drinking premises, hotels and guests houses as well as market places are kept clean, the Environmental Health Unit of the Assembly carried out a total of 966 house to house routine inspections, 432 eating premises 385 drinking bars, 31 hotels and guest houses and 10 markets within the Municipality as depicted in Table 2.17.

**Table 2.17 Routine Inspections conducted during the year**

TOWN / ZONAL COUNCIL	HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS	EATING PREMISES INSPECTIONS	DRINKING BARS INSPECTIONS	HOTELS/ GUEST HOUSE INSPECTIONS	MARKET INSPECTIONS
Suame	202	88	71	11	3
Maakro	183	45	79	5	3
Kronum	202	102	101	5	2
Bremang West	191	142	90	6	2
Bremang East	188	55	44	4	-
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>10</b>

Source: Environmental Health Unit, SMA Annual Report, 2020

### **2.6.6 Municipal Wide Clean Up Exercise**

As part of measures to keep the Municipality clean from filth, all Honourable Assembly members of the Suame Municipal Assembly organized series of Clean-Up Exercises to help keep the communities clean and these exercises were supervised by a team of Environmental Health Officers. There was a total of 1,258 participants. The activities conducted were street sweeping, desilting of choked drains and clearing of bushy areas.

### **2.6.7 Provision of water supply facilities in the markets in the Municipality**

A number of boreholes were drilled and water connections with overhead reservoirs were done at the various markets in the municipality namely Suame Market, Maakro Market, Kwapra Market, Kropo Market, Kronum, Bremangfie and Bremang West Markets as a measure to provide regular water supply aimed at inculcating the habit of washing of hands in the midst of COVID 19 Outbreak. A number of were mounted at the various market to effectively have the impact of the boreholes.

### **2.6.8 Disinfection of Markets, Churches and Schools**

In its efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19, Zoom Lion Ghana embarked on disinfection of markets and schools with Chlorine solution of concentration of 0.5%, whereas Environmental Health Unit also disinfected churches, mosques in the municipality. This exercise was carried out successfully with almost all religious organisations, markets and schools disinfected.

### **2.6.9 Sensitisation on COVID 19**

The Information Service Department in collaboration with the National Commission of Civic Education organised series of public sensitisation programme on COVID 19 to create awareness among the populace in the municipality to adhere to the safety protocols to prevent the spread of COVID 19. There were series of education programmes for market traders on COVID19 at the Suame Market where patronage was very great. The education generally centered on personal and environmental hygiene, food and meat safety, hand washing, wearing of nose masks, social distancing in the various markets.

### **2.6.10 Desilting of choked drains**

Most of the communities in the Municipality have their drains choked mostly with all kinds of solid waste materials and silt impeding free flow of waste water. This leads to stagnation of offensive water which serve as breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

The Municipal Assembly desilted a number of the choked drains as illustrated in Figure 2.7(A &B) as well as streams to ensure that waste water and runoff water flow freely to avoid a situation where water get stagnant which serve as breeding grounds for mosquitoes that lead to malaria diseases.



**Figure 2.7(A) Desilting of choked drains**



**(B) Desilting of choked stream bed**

### **2.6.11 Commemoration of World Toilet Day**

Suame Municipal Assembly through the Environmental Health Unit organized a successful commemoration of the 2020 World Toilet Day which was organized at Suame on the 16<sup>th</sup> November, 2020 with the theme “LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND”.

The occasion was used for clean-up exercise and public education on importance of toilets targeting landlords in the Municipality. The public education was carried by the media including a private television station Spiritus TV. The programme was attended by the Chiefs and Elders of Suame, the Municipal Chief Executive, the Municipal Director of Health Services, Butchers from the Kotoko Abattoir, the Media and residents of Suame. In all, there were 236 participants, comprising of 81 males and 155 females.

### **2.6.12 Sensitization on Ozone layer depletion and climate change**

The United Nations has declared 16<sup>th</sup> September as the World Ozone Day every year. Ghana has an obligation under the Montreal Protocol to pursue formal and informal education programmes for creating public awareness on ozone layer depletion and ozone depleting substances on the environment and its importance to the economic and social life of the country.



It was against this background that the Ashanti Regional Environmental Protection Agency in collaboration with the Suame Municipal Assembly with financial and technical support from the World Bank under the Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme held One-Day Sensitisation Programme on 7<sup>th</sup> October 2020 to mark the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer. The theme for this year's celebration was "***Ozone for Life – 35 years of Ozone Layer Protection.***" The objective of the programme was to equip key stakeholders with knowledge on ozone depletion and climate change, its effects on humans, the environment and possible ways of preventing it, and to serve as agents of change in their respective places of work as well as their communities. The welcome address was delivered by the Municipal Chief Executive, Dr John Osei Bobie Boahin.

The participants of the programme were drawn from Assembly members, staff of the assembly, clergies and Imams, leaders from the various trade associations with presentation from experts from National and Regional offices of Environmental Protection Agency. A total of 90 participants made up of 54males and 36 females attended the programme held at Suame Presbyterian Church. Figure 2.8 shows the Municipal Chief Executive, Dr John Osei Bobie Boahin delivering his welcome remarks during the workshop.



**Figure 2.8: Hon MCE, delivering his welcome address**

## **2.7. Human Settlements Development**

### **2.7.1 Technical and Statutory Planning committee meetings**

As part of its mandate to ensure that development takes place within a well- planned and orderly manner three (3) technical meetings were held during the year. Three (3) Spatial Planning Committee meetings were also held during the year. During such meetings, development issues were discussed and where necessary, approvals were given to those without any issues. Out of the 47 development applications that were received from the applicants, 40 applications were approved.

### **2.7.2 Weekly Inspections**

The Physical Planning Department in its effort to ensure that developments take place in an orderly manner together with the Works Department continued to undertake routine inspections on developments in the municipality. A number of site inspections were carried out during the year under consideration to bring developers to conform to the approved

layouts. Such inspections served as follow ups on the approved planning schemes to ensure that the applicants go strictly by the approved plans. However, the weekly site inspections became difficult at the tail end of the year as a result of pressure on the vehicles.

### **2.7.3 Planning education on the need to acquire building permits and other planning issues**

The Physical Planning Department was invited to a number of sub-committee meetings to educate members on the need for planning schemes, permitting, change of use and the ongoing street naming and property addressing exercise. Newly elected assembly members were given orientation on the importance of planning schemes and the roles of the Physical Planning Department in issuance of building permits.

### **2.7.4 Street Naming and Property Addressing System**

As part of the efforts to improve essential service delivery and for easy identification of properties and streets in the Municipality, a number of streets were identified to be named to aid delivery of certain services such as mail delivery, ambulance and fire service. Digitizing has been completed across the Municipality, street register has been completed for areas with street names and signage map has been completed for areas with street names. 85 signages has been procured for the Breman town and two stakeholder consultation meetings have been held within the year on Street Naming and Property addressing system. Other activities under street naming and property addressing system would continue in 2021. In coming out with the bills on properties to be distributed by the close of year by the Finance Department, the office assisted the Land Valuation Division and the revenue officers by providing maps to guide in the distribution of valued and unvalued properties.

## **2.8 National Commission for Civic Education**

### **2.8.1 Sensitization on the General Election**

Having recognized the need to deepen our democracy the National Commission on Civic Education embarked upon a number of public educations on the 2020 general election on a number of Local Information Centres. During such programmes the need to avoid violence and choose credible candidates were stressed. It was used as a forum to educate the public to how to fold the ballot paper after thumb printing as many voters tend to spoil the ballot papers. Due to low representation of women at the national level the need to vote for more women parliamentarians was also emphasized and women were encouraged to take part in the elections by filing their nomination to contest the election. In order to rich a sizable number of the electorates, election jingles were aired twice daily at the various Local Information Centres such as Samuel K. Information Center, Yopoo Information Center, Oheneba Information Center and New Hope Information Center.

The National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) has been mandated to educate the citizens on their civic rights. As elections dawned on the country, citizens exercising their constitutional rights during elections and having a sense of responsibility towards sustaining and promoting the peace and sanity of the country became a prerequisite for elections in the year. Hence the theme for the year **“The future of Ghana is in my hands”** and by this the

Suame Municipal Directorate of National Commission for Civic Education during the year educated the masses on their rights to vote and what to do to protect the peace of the country.

### 2.8.2 Education on Corona Virus Pandemic

The year also stunned the whole nation with the novel corona virus pandemic and due to this, the office enlightened the citizenry on the corona virus and its safety protocols to help curb the spread of the deadly virus.

Other activities undertaken within the reporting year includes; Political Tolerance, Child Protection, Child Right, Civic Education Club (CEC) activities, Public Order Act, NCCE/COP Public Sensitization, Formation of Inter Party Dialogue Committee (IPDC), Sensitization on Stigmatization of COVID-19 patients, , Environmental Governance, Anti-Corruption, Rule of Law and Accountability Programme (ARAP), Good Sanitation practices, Patriotism and Nation Building , Follow-up on Social Auditing, Tax Compliance, Voters Exhibition, Adherence to COVID -19 Safety and Health Protocols, Monitoring on the compliance of the safety protocols in Religious Bodies, Voter Education, Parliamentary Candidate Debate and Election Observation.

**Table 2.18 Democracy/ Other Public Education Activities**

<b>TITLE OF ACTIVITY</b>	<b>TOTAL NO. CARRIED OUT</b>
Local Information Center	36
Religious Bodies	64
Identifiable Groups	51
One on One	301
Whistle Stops	898
Schools	88

**Source:** NCCE, SMA Annual Report, 2020

### 2.8.3 Media Engagement and publicity

The Municipal Directorate of National Commission for Civic Education conducted a total of 8 media engagement on Kessben FM on “Asetena Mu Nsem” Programme where sensitization on the reality of the COVID 19 pandemic, preventive measures and safety protocols were highlighted.

### 2.8.4 Public Education on Corona Virus

The National Commission on Civic Education held a number of Sensitization Programme on novel Corona Virus Pandemic where the need to adhere to the COVID 19 protocols were emphasized at the Community Information Centres, schools, religious bodies as well as at whistle stops and one on one. Stigmatization of COVID 19 patients was drummed home in order to minimize the stigma associated with the affected persons so that such people can be integrated into the society. Not only did the National Commission on Civic Education Directorate conduct Public Education but also monitored the adherence to all the safety protocols of COVID 19.



## **2.9 National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO)**

The National Disaster Management Organisation is mandated to prevent and manage all forms of disaster in the country. It was against this background that the Department undertook the under listed activities during the year under review.

### **2.9.1 Occurrence of Disasters**

During the year under consideration a total of thirteen (13) disasters occurred made up of three (3) man-made, seven (7) domestic and communal fires and three rainstorm disasters, where a total of 144 adults were displaced made up of 58 females and 86 males while at the same time 75 children were also displaced comprising 41 males and 34 females respectively. In all two (2) casualties were recorded both of them being males and one (1) male injured as shown in Table 2.1. fifty-six (56) homes were affected in total within the Municipality with estimated cost of damage at One Million Six Hundred and Ninety Six And Forty Six Ghana Cedis (GH¢ 1,696,046.00).

### **2.9.2 Relief Items Distributed**

The Department over the year supported 110 victims and Suame Ambulance Service with various relief items as shown in Table 2.19.



**Table 2.20 Summary of Relief Items Issued Out**

S/N	ITEMS	QUANTITY
1	Blanket	26 pieces
2	Roofing Sheet	5 packets
3	Maize	5 (50kgs)
4	Oil	34 pieces
5	Plastic Bucket	29 pieces
6	Soap	360 pieces
7	Mosquito Coil	54 packs
8	Rice	45 (5kgs)
9	Mosquito Net	31 pieces
10	Plastic Plate	21 pieces
11	Plastic Cup	18 pieces
12	Mattresses	5 pieces
13	Blanket	5 pieces
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>728</b>

**Source: NADMO, SMA, Annual Report, 2020**

## **2.10 Access and Quality of Education**

### **2.10.1 Monitoring and Supervision**

To check high incidence of teacher absenteeism in schools and poor use of teacher time on tasks, the Municipal Education Directorate strengthened its monitoring and supervision roles by undertaking routine monitoring and supervision to schools.

Apart from the routine supervision and monitoring by Circuit Supervisors and other trekking officers, the Directorate has put in place a system to intensify the supervision and monitoring aimed at ensuring quality teaching and learning in schools. Each officer at the Municipal Education Directorate has been assigned at least one school which he or she visits at least once in a month to interact with teachers and students/pupils to ascertain the situation and where possible offer some remedies immediately. This mode of operation worked effectively in the first year of practice. The Directorate hopes to continue this system in earnest in the ensuing year.

In addition to the strategies outlined above being used by the Directorate, the Municipal Director of Education scheduled meeting with the proprietors of the various private schools on how best to improve upon quality education in the municipality.

### **2.10.2 Support Services by the Municipal Education Directorate**

With the advent of COVID-19 pandemic the Municipal Education Directorate held a meeting with heads of all Basic Schools to discuss how best the schools can take advantage of the online learning services for students/pupils in their various homes during the lockdown

period. This was aimed at making good use of time whilst at home. The participants were educated on the channel as well as the time table for the online learning.

### **2.10.3 Support for the Conduct of Internal and External Examinations**

Two (2) Mock Examinations were taken by Candidates to prepare them adequately for 2020 BECE. The Directorate reported that these examinations were sponsored by the Suame Municipal Assembly and Member of Parliament for Suame Constituency, Hon. Osei Kyei Mensah Bonsu on the part of the public school candidates at the cost of GH ₵ 27,516.00. Also, the Directorate was able to organise end of year examination for JHS2 students. In all, 2,948 candidates registered for the BECE comprising 1,427 boys and 1,521 girls; out of the above figure, six (6) were absent as a result of overseas travel, child birth and pregnancy. Besides, there were seven (7) pregnant candidates who took part in the examination.

### **2.10.4 Girl-Child Education**

Due to low enrolment rate of girl child the Municipal Girl-Child Education Coordinator embarked on working visits to all public schools as well as to some private schools in the Municipality where she touched on Girl-Child Re-Entry Policy at the school level. She also encouraged the girls to study hard and compete favourably with their male counterparts. She informed them that Ghana Education Service has a flexible policy for girl child to re-enter schools that is to ensure that more girls are able to climb the educational ladder to bridge the gap between them and their male counterparts.

### **2.10.5 Education and Monitoring on COVID – 19**

To minimize the spread of COVID-19 the Municipal Education Directorate held a step down training for 83 teachers from Monday, 27<sup>th</sup> to Tuesday, 28<sup>th</sup> July, 2020 at New Destination Church, Suame. A follow up training was held on 14<sup>th</sup> August 2020 for private school Head teachers at the same venue where 99 participants this time round attended the training programme. The participants were taken through the various ways that the virus can spread, the need to adhere to all the safety protocols, proper ways of hand washing facilities and regular use of hand sanitizers. After the training the schools were given a number of Personal Protective Equipment from Regional Education Office. The Municipal Director undertook follow up visits after the distribution of Personal Protective Equipment to confirm the receipt and the distribution of all the PPEs to staff and students and to ensure the adherence to COVID-19 safety protocols in all the schools.

### **2.10.6 Municipal Education Oversight Committee Meetings**

The Municipal Education Oversight Committee held two quarterly meetings to deliberate on strategies to improve education delivery in the municipality. The Municipal Director of Education briefed members on the situational report

### **2.10.7 Ghana School Feeding Programme**

Ghana School Feeding Programme continues to be implemented in the Municipality serving a total of 5,810 pupils comprising 2,808 boys and 3,002 girls continues to enjoy at least one hot meal a day with 18 schools under the programme as depicted in Table 2.21

**Table 2.21 List of beneficiary schools under Ghana School Feeding Programme**

NO.	NAME OF SCHOOL	KG			PRIMARY		
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1	Kronum M/A Primary 'A'	95	81	176	273	310	<b>583</b>
2	Kronum M/A Primary 'B'	-	-	-	250	293	<b>543</b>
3	Breman M/A Primary 'A'	40	38	78	152	125	<b>277</b>
4	Breman M/A Primary 'B'	-	-	-	113	105	<b>218</b>
5	Breman R/C Primary 'A'	33	31	64	142	152	<b>294</b>
6	Breman R/C Primary 'B'	27	25	52	118	132	<b>250</b>
7	Adadiem M/A Primary	27	23	50	78	106	<b>184</b>
8	Maakro M/A Primary 'A'	-	-	-	118	142	<b>260</b>
9	Maakro M/A Primary 'B'	48	44	92	153	165	<b>318</b>
10	Anomangye M/A Primary	29	26	55	138	170	<b>308</b>
11	King Faisal Islamic Primary	30	30	60	99	98	<b>197</b>
12	Salafiya Islamic Primary	16	18	34	46	54	<b>100</b>
13	Suame Methodist Primary	39	57	213	203	198	<b>401</b>
14	Suame M/A Primary	56	47	103	119	134	<b>253</b>
15	Suame Salvation Army Primary 'A'	45	41	86	114	106	<b>220</b>
16	Suame Salvation Army Primary 'B'	-	-	-	88	113	<b>201</b>
17	Nurul Islamic Primary	16	20	36	51	62	<b>113</b>
18	Ghana Muslim Mission Primary	9	8	17	43	48	<b>91</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>510</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>2,298</b>	<b>2,513</b>	<b>4,811</b>

**Source:** Suame Municipal Education Directorate, Annual Report 2020

### 2.11.1 Antenatal Care

Ideally every woman should start visiting the Antenatal clinic as soon as she realizes that she is pregnant. Mothers who were able to visit the ANC clinic during pregnancy is shown in the Table 2.22 by sub-districts.

**Table 2.22. ANC Coverage by Sub-Municipals**

Sub-municipal	Target	Achieved	% Coverage
Bremang	1,423	497	35
Kronum	1,708	906	53
Suame	1,993	42	2
Tarkwa Maakro	1,423	323	23
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,547</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>27</b>

**Source:** Suame Municipal Health Directorate, Annual Report 2020

### 2.11.2 Post- Natal Care

These are services rendered to mothers immediately after delivery where the mother and baby are examined to make sure they are in good health. This period is the first postnatal, two days after delivery and the third day to the Seventh day and above

**Table 2.23. Post-Natal Registrants by Sub-municipals**

<b>Sub-municipal</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>% Coverage</b>
Bremang	1,456	403	28
Kronum	1,748	753	72
Suame	2,039	40	3
Tarkwa Maakro	1,456	236	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,547</b>	<b>1,924</b>	<b>29</b>

**Source:** Suame Municipal Health Directorate, Annual Report 2020

The post registrants for the period under review recorded 1,924 as against targeted figure of 6,547 representing 29% of the targeted figure as shown in Table 2.25 with Kronum Sub District achieving a higher proportion followed by Bremang Sub District.

### 2.11.3 Skilled Deliveries

Skill delivery is the percentage of deliveries attended by skilled personnel irrespective of the outcome

The Municipal witnessed a slight reduction in proportion of deliveries attended by trained health workers as the rate dropped from 19.4% to 18.1% in 2020. However in terms of proportion of mothers receiving postnatal care significantly rose from 64.9% in 2019 to 82.1% during the year under review. There was also a slight decrease in proportion of mothers who made at least 4 ANC visits from 93.8% in 2019 to 92.5% in 2020.

**Table 2.24. Skilled Deliveries conducted by sub-Municipals**

<b>Sub-municipal</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>% Coverage</b>
Bremang	1,456	381	26
Kronum	1,748	640	37
Suame	2,039	44	2
Tarkwa Maakro	1,456	195	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,699</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>19</b>

**Source:** Suame Municipal Health Directorate, Annual Report 2020

### 2.11.4 Family Planning services

The Aim of Family Planning is to help couples plan for the time to give birth and also space the intervals between their children. It also helps individuals in reproductive age to decide when to give birth.

The Family Planning Acceptor rate increased from 0.8% to 11.4% during 2020, which fell short of the year's target of 40%. In the same vein couple year protection witnessed some significant increase from 1333 in 2019 to 2970 for 2020. Thus the Family Planning acceptor rate more than doubled during the year under review which needed to be sustained. The low Family Planning Acceptor rate may be attributed to absence of public facilities in the municipality to provide Family Planning services as majority of these private facilities do not provide Family Planning services. It has been noted that some of the private facilities who provide Family Planning services lack privacy while most people have misconception about Family Planning.

**Table 2.25 Family Planning Acceptor rate**

<b>Sub-municipal</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>% Coverage</b>
Bremang	10,247	0	0
Kronum	8,539	112	1.3
Suame	49,814	0	0
Tarkwa Maakro	8,539	220	2.6
<b>Municipal Total</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>0.8</b>

**Source:** Suame Municipal Health Directorate, Annual Report 2020

The Aim of Family Planning is to help couples plan for the time to give birth and also space the intervals between their children. It also helps individuals in reproductive age to decide when to give birth. Patronage of family planning services in the municipality is said to be low as a woefully 0.8% coverage was recorded as shown in Table 2.26

### **2.11.5 Child Welfare Services**

These are services rendered to Children from birth to 5 years, they are taken to the child welfare clinics monthly when they are 6 weeks. They are weighed examined from head to toe, treated of minor ailments and referred where necessary. As shown in Table 2.26 a total of 3,038 children attended the child welfare clinics made up of 1,567 males and 1,471 females.

**Table 2.26 Child Welfare Services Registrants**

<b>Age and months</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
0-11	857	805	1,662
12-23	669	625	1,294
24-59	41	41	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>1,471</b>	<b>3,038</b>

**Source:** Suame Municipal Health Directorate, Annual Report 2020

### 2.11.6 Expanded Programme on Immunization

To ensure that children under five years are healthy a number of children were immunized against BCG, Penta 1, Penta 3, IPV, Yellow Fever, MR 1, Men A and MR2 as shown in Table 2.27. Expanded Immunization Programme recorded upward rates by all the antigens with the exception of MEN A which recorded a lower rate from the 2019 figures as shown in the Table 2.27

**Table 2.27: Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) Coverage Trend**

Antigen	2019			2020		
	Target	Achieved	Coverage	Target	Achieved	Coverage
BCG	6,547	1,618	25%	6,699	2,092	31%
PENTA 1	6,547	1,876	29%	6,699	2,494	37%
PENTA 2	6,547	2,209	34%	6,699	2,562	38%
MR 1	6,547	2,506	38%	6,699	2,940	44%
YF	6,547	2,466	38%	6,699	2,954	44%
MR 2	6,547	2,288	35%	6,699	2,288	34%
MEN A	6,547	2,039	31%	6,699	2,039	30%

**Source:** Suame Municipal Health Directorate, Annual Report 2020

Even though the performance for the year under review was better the rate of increase was not significant due partly to inadequate Public Health Staff and Facilities most nursing mothers prefer accessing Child Welfare Clinic

### 2.11.7 Malaria Control Activities

Malaria control strategies were enforced by all health centres including CHOs in the CHPS Compounds. The main activities undertaken includes the following Health education and promotion on malaria control, Administering of SP to all eligible pregnant women during focused ANC and continuous distribution of Long Lasting Insecticide Nets to Child Welfare Clinics.

Malaria incidence rate rose from 2019 figure of 46.5% to 62.4% in the year 2020 which calls for more effort to reduce the rate. During the year under review the proportion of suspected malaria cases that were tested before HIV/AIDS treatment increased to 96.9% from the 2019 rate of 88.7%. Prevention mother to child testing coverage dropped significantly from 98.0% to 69.8% in 2020. The proportion of pregnant women tested for syphilis remained the same at 93%.

### 2.11.8 Conduct Municipal Health Committee Meetings

In consonance with the Section 23 subsection( 1) of the Ghana Health Service and Teaching Hospitals Act 1996, Act 525, the Municipal Health Committee was constituted and held two meetings on 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2020 and 25<sup>th</sup> November 2020 where the National Immunization Days(NIDs) for the year was discussed. Members were told that the previous exercise recorded a low coverage hence the need to improve performance for subsequent exercise. The Municipal Health Director indicated that, to improve the NID coverage more Social mobilizers would be recruited



### 2.11.9 Status of CONVID 19 Cases

The year under review witnessed the outbreak of Corona Virus pandemic with its negative impact on the health of the people. Suame Municipality recorded total cases of 129 with 109 recoveries and one death and eight active cases. The report further indicated that all the health staff of the various facilities have been sensitized on the disease. It explained that Personal Protective Equipment had been procured and distributed to all the health facilities within the municipality. Tracing, follow-ups of contacts and sample collection to KCCR were vigorously pursued. It was reported that the general public were educated on the disease. However it was noted that there were delays in laboratory results from KCCR and also the Personal Protective Equipment supplied were not adequate. The report therefore suggested that the health workers should continuously intensify health education on the disease in their respective facilities. In addition the health staff should ensure that the protocols are strictly adhered to and suggested that adequate Personal Protective Equipment, fuel and internet data should be provided for COVID 19 fight.

### 2.12. 1 Routine Road Maintenance

To impact and improve on condition of roads in the municipality an annual budget for Routine Maintenance activities was eight hundred thousand Ghana Cedis (GHC 800,000.00). However the expenditure incurred under this activity during the year was five hundred and sixty thousand Ghana Cedis, (GH¢560,000.00) which represents seventy per cent (70%) of the total budget allocation and that the Department was able to procure works under the above activities with assistance from the Head Office of the Department of Urban Roads, but the contractors were to commence work later due to the December 2020 Elections.

### 2.12.2 Grading Works

Some roads which were in poor condition in the municipality were graded to make them motorable and passable by vehicles in order to reduce the traveling time and also minimize the traffic congestion on the main trunk road. The roads that were graded include the Abouhia cemetery road, New Life School road as well as Comforter bypass road at Abouhia as shown in Figure 2. 9 A, B & C

#### GRADING WORKS AT BREMANG CENTRAL



#### GRADING WORKS AT NEW LIFE JHS



Figure 2.9 A. Grading Works at Bremang    Figure 2.9 B. Grading Works at New Life

**GRADING WORKS AT ABOUHIA  
(ABOUHIA CEMENTRY RD II)**



Figure 2.9 C: Grading Works at Abouhia

**2.12.3 Desilting of Streams**

The Department of Urban Roads with support from Suame Municipal Assembly desilted a number of choked drains and gutters to ensure free flow of runoff water in the municipality. Notable choked drains that were desilted include the drains behind Freeman Centre at Suame as well as drains at Abusuakruwa as shown in Figure 2.10 A&B.

**DESILTING WORKS AT SUAME  
(AT BACK OF FREEMAN CENTER)**



**DESILTING OF EARTH DRAIN AT ABUSUAKRUWA I**



**Figure 2.10 A: Drains desilted at Suame**

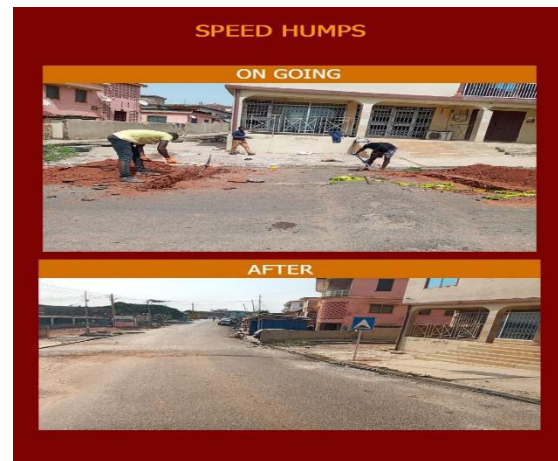
**Figure 2.10 Drains desilted at Abusuakruwa**

### **2.12.4 Improved Road Works**

Improvement Works began in earnest on some selected roads in the municipality to reduce the number of hours travelers spend in traffic and increase productivity in general. Three main roads witnessed some improvement namely upgrading of Abusuakruwa Town Roads and Links, Upgrading of Maakro Town Roads and rehabilitation of Suame Magazine Roads. The contractors namely M/s Kofi Job Company limited and M/s S.K. Boafo Construction Company Limited were busily on site as most drains had been constructed to pave way for the actual asphalted surfacing. Work had also begun in earnest on Nkwotwima Town Roads under the Middle Belt Development Authority by the Special Development Ministry.

### **2.12.5 Traffic Management and Safety**

The period under review witnessed some speed calming structures being constructed to reduce the rate at which vehicles knock down pedestrians in the municipality and as a measure to reduce vehicles which tend to over speed in town. A total of five speed humps were constructed in the municipality with three along the municipal assembly road while the remaining two were constructed along Suame Kotoko road as illustrated in Figure 2.11.



**Figure 2.11: Constructed Speed Humps along Municipal Assembly Road**

### **2.13.1 Empowering Women**

The Municipal Assembly took steps to empower women thereby creating a fairly equal opportunities for both sexes. This has manifested in areas like scholarship, access to credit facilities as well as training in income generating activities.

In the area of access to credit facility out of the 278 beneficiaries of NBSSI CAP Buss loan where the Municipal Assembly deliberately targeted and sensitized more women to apply for the facility a sizable proportion (%) actually received the Adom loan in the municipality compared to their male counterpart.



More women were targeted to benefit from Department of Agriculture's income generation training activities with the aim at providing additional source of income to the women farmers as a stop gap measure to bridge the income gap between males and females

The Municipal Assembly and the Member of Parliament targeted to provide financial assistance to Two Hundred (200) students 120 being females with 80 being males from SHS and Universities. At the close of the year it turned out that thirty-five (35) of them were females whilst forty-five (45) were males. Their ages range between 14 and 35 years. The funding came from the DACF and the MP's Common Fund.

#### **2.14. Status of Development Projects in the Municipality**

The Municipal Assembly is implementing a number of projects with different sources of funding including District Assemblies Common Fund, District Development Facility, World Bank, Internally Generated Funds and Ghana Education Trust Fund.

Table 2.28 depicts the status of the various projects in the Municipality.

**Table 2.28: Projects/Activities and Status of Implementation**

S/N	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION/ COMMUNITY	CONTRACTOR	BUDGETED TOTAL COST	EXP. TO DATE	START DATE	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	% OF COMPLETION
1	Construction of 1No. 2-Storey 8 bedrooms Nurses Flats at Breman SDA Hospital (Phase 1 – Ground Floor)	Breman	Boasagem Co. Ltd	603,766.63	389,300.10	02-05-2019	02-11-2019	100%
2	Construction of 1No. 2-Storey Clinic Facility at Suame Magazine (Phase 1)	Suame Magazine	Alhaji and Madina Co. Ltd.	654,742.02	654,742.02	02-05-2019	11-05-2020	100%
3	Construction of 1No. 2-Storey Clinic Facility at Suame Magazine (Phase 2)	Suame Magazine	Alhaji and Madina Co. Ltd.	547,605.11	495,452.25	12/ 2019	June, 2020	100%
4	Construction of 1No. 2-Storey Court Building with mechanized borehole at Breman Central (Phase 1 – Ground floor)	Breman Central	Cephil Limited	899,000.10	573,681.61	29-08-2019	June, 2020	75%
5	Construction of 1No. 2-Storey Offices and Library & ICT Center with mechanized borehole at Suame M/A Primary School (Phase 1 – Ground floor)	New Suame	Makossy Enterprise	854,257.06	542,492.24	02-09-2019	June 2020	75%
9	Construction of Police Station at Maakro	Maakro	Savvy Solutions Ltd.	681,082.24	102,162.34	21-12-2020	June 2021	40%
10	Construction of 1No.2-Storey 12-Unit Classroom	Anomangye	Focus One Ltd.	648,013.30	97,201.99	12-08-2020	February, 2021	45%

	Block with ancillary facilities & 16 Seater w/c toilet Facility (Phase1- 6 Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities & 8-Seater w/c toilet facility of the Ground Floor) at ST. Joseph Primary School, Anomangye Nkwanta							
11	Construction of 1No.3-Storey 18-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities & 24 Seater w/c toilet Facility (Phase 1-6 Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities & 8-Seater w/c toilet facility of the Ground Floor) at Adadiem M/A Primary School	Adadiem	Focus One Ltd.	979,326.81	146,749.02	12-08-2020	February, 2021	0%
12	Construction of reinforced concrete 'U' drain, pipe culvert and box culvert at Old Suame Market	Old Suame Market	Makossey Enterprise	2,546,735.53	909,566.10	21-08-2020	March, 2021	65%
13	Construction of reinforced concrete 'U' drain, and storm drains including concrete footbridge with guardrails and horticulture at Tarkwa (Islamic school)	Tarkwa (Islamic School)	Alhaji and Madina	3,518,308.50	2,684,707.40	21-08-2020	March, 2021	80%
14	Construction of reinforced concrete 'U' drain, pipe culvert, box culvert and storm drains at Kronum Abuohia (Adonko street)	Kronum Abuohia	Living Grace Co. Ltd	2,615,442.12	1,127,334.43	04-09-2020	April 2021	55%

15	Construction of reinforced concrete rectangular storm drains ( 260x3.0x1.2m depth) with 4no concrete footbridges fitted with guard rails, ramps and steps at Maakro Market	Maakro Market	Cephil Co. Ltd	2,56 6,831.05	1,330,749.00	21-08-2020	March, 2021	80%
16	Construction of reinforced concrete 'U' drain and storm drains including concrete footbridge with guard rails and horticulture at Anomangye Highways	Anomangye Highways	Dankus Dee Co. Ltd	2,547,347.04	809,292.71	21-08-2020	March, 2021	65%
17	Emergency spot improvement of Suame-Anomangye Salafia School Road	Salafia	Mabunia	18,965.40	18,965.40	02 -10- 2020	30-11-2020	100%
18	Graveling of selected bad roads from Kronum Market to Angel Complex School	Kronum Market	Dankus Dee Co. Ltd	198,785.00	198,785.00	15-10- 2020	15-11- 2020	100%
19	Construction of 4no. metal footbridges at Kronum Abuohia, Kyerase, Kwapra and Kronum	Breman, Abuohia-Kyerase, Kwapra and Kronum	Dankus Dee Co. Ltd	162,800.00	162,800.00	07-08- 2020	15-10-2020	100%
20	Dredging of choked streams at Breman, Abuohia-Adonko, Abusuakruwa and Kronum	Breman, Abuohia-Adonko, Abusuakruwa and Kronum	Adujem Co. Ltd	94,500.00	94,500.00	07-08- 2020	05-10-2020	100%
21	Supply and install street lights in the municipality	Suame Municipality	K. N. Domfeh & Sons Limited	86,133.76	86,133.76	03-08-2020	08-09-2020	100%

22	Construction of chain-link fence at Breman West SDA Hospital	Breman	Boasegem Co. Ltd	1No.	69,901.03	17-06-2020	22-07-2020	100%
23	Drilling and Mechanization of 3 No. Borehole and extension of water to 7No. Market centres in the Suame Municipality	Selected Markets in the Municipality	Cephil Co. Ltd	1No.	166,280.00	16-03-2020	23-04-2020	100%

**Source: Contract Register, SMA, December 2020.**



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **THE WAY FORWARD**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter of the 2020 Annual Progress Report sums up the key issues addressed and those that are yet to be addressed emanating from the achievement of the 2020 Annual Action. Recommendations are provided for addressing the issues yet to be addressed and a conclusion is provided in the report.

#### **3.2 Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed**

This section discusses the issues that were addressed as a result of the implementation of 2020 Annual Action Plan and those that were not addressed due to the challenges encountered during the implementation of the plan.

##### **3.2. Key Issues Addressed**

The pertinent issues addressed in the course of the implementation of 2020 Annual Action Plan include the following:

##### **3.2.1 Resourcing of certain key departments**

Some key departments notably Education and Health had been resourced by the Central Government by providing each of them a brand new vehicle to ensure smooth operations of their respective department. In addition some motor bikes were provided by the Central Government and the Municipal Assembly to education and health departments.

##### **3.2.2 Establishment of Urban Roads Department**

One of the critical Departments that is paramount in the Assembly is the department of Urban Roads which is mandated to oversee the roads in the municipality was established and a substantive officer was posted to the Municipality during the year under review.

##### **3.2.3 Upgrading of some selected roads**

To reduce the traffic congestion on the main trunk road the central government initiated process to upgrade certain inner roads which serve as alternate roads to take off the traffic from the main trunk road with the aim at reducing the traveling time during the rush hours in the morning and in the evening. Maakro Town roads witnessed some upgrade as some drains were constructed and some parts of the town roads were asphalted. Some drains had been constructed in most parts of the municipality namely Abusuakruwa, Tarkwa and Anomangye awaiting asphaltting and surfacing. The upgrading should be vigorously pursued in order to improve accessibility in the municipality.

##### **3.2.4 Valuation of Properties and Introduction of Software**

The Municipal Assembly with support from German Technical Co-operation (GIZ) had initiated a process to introduce a software to assist in its internally generated funds. As part of the process property valuation had begun to value properties which are also linked to the street naming exercise for synchronization with the objective of blocking all the revenue loopholes and to block all the leakages. The exercise is expected to improve revenue mobilization and reduce arbitrary charges normally given to property owners. The Municipal Assembly should support the exercise as it has a potential to make it realize its revenue target.

### **3.3. Key issues yet to be addressed**

A number of issues are yet to be addressed in the municipality due to the limited resources received during the period, the following issues could not be addressed.

#### **3.3.1 Office and Residential Accommodation**

The Municipal Assembly continues to operate from its small office building in spite of increased number of staff and departments. In most cases three or two departments are housed together with its health implications more especially with the advent of COVID 19 pandemic. With regards to residential accommodation none of the staff had being provided with residential accommodation which affects staff reporting time to office and eventually affects productivity. Thus the Assembly's inability to provide a permanent office building for the smooth operations of the Assembly continues to linger on.

#### **3.3.2 Absence of certain key departments and agencies**

Non-establishment of certain key departments such as, Transport, Business Advisory Service, National Health Insurance and Department of Natural Resources. These departments are yet to be established in the municipality. Even though majority of these departments had been established in the municipality however most of the already established departments are understaffed and do not have the full complements of staff required to fully function as well as small office space assigned to the departments are not spacious enough to accommodate the staff effectively for their day to day running of the offices.

#### **3.3.3 Inadequate/unreliable data on ratable items**

The assembly also faces another challenge in the area of inadequate/unreliable data on ratable items for the internally generated funds. This not only makes it difficult for the assembly to have realistic budget and also take informed decision.

#### **3.3.4 Poor sanitary condition**

Sanitation continues to pose another challenge as the assembly is still grappling with the pile up of refuse in the municipality. Refuse collection is faced with logistics and lack of final disposal site.

Lastly the poor road network in the municipality are yet to be fully tackled as some roads had been earmarked for repairs and upgrading under the central government and Secondary Cities Support programme.

### **3.4. Recommendations**

Based on the above issues that were not addressed, the following recommendations were offered.

The Assembly should ensure early completion of its administrative building which is nearing completion to take care of the acute office accommodation problem. For a smooth running and operations of the Assembly should make it a priority on its subsequent budgets to take care of residential accommodation for its key staff.

Efforts should be made to establish the remaining key departments of the assembly to support the smooth running of the assembly.

The Assembly should take advantage of the German Technical Co-operation's support which seeks to value the properties for collection of relevant data and routinely update the data to support planning and budgeting to enhance IGF mobilization and take informed decision.

The assembly should make efforts to deal with the refuse been piled up and should legally acquire final disposal site as well, as to enforce its sanitation bye-laws

The assembly should double its efforts in tackling the poor road condition and network in order to improve connectivity and accessibility.

### **3.5. Conclusion**

It is envisaged that the Municipal Assembly would vigorously pursue the recommendations enumerated above in order to address the challenges confronting the assembly with the aim at promoting growth in the local economy and also facilitate development in the various sectors, to improve the living conditions of the people in the municipality.

With effective and prudent utilization of the scarce resource the Assembly would be able to meet its developmental targets in order to improve service delivery.

## ANNEX 2a: PROPORTION OF THE DMTDP IMPLEMENTED

Indicators	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
1. Proportion of the annual action plans implemented by the end of the year					
a. Percentage completed					
b. Percentage of ongoing interventions					
c. Percentage of interventions abandoned					
d. Percentage of interventions yet to start					
e. Percentage of interventions executed outside the plan					
2. Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented					

## ANNEX 2b:

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

S/N	Development Dimension	2019		2020	
		Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec
1	Economic Development	17	15	20	20
2	Social Development	24	17	40	38
3	Environmental ,Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	13	13	22	22
4	Governance, corruption and accountability	11	9	3	3
5					
	<b>Total</b>	65	54	87	83

**ANNEX 3: PERFORMANCE OF CORE INDICATORS AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL**

	<b>Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)</b>	<b>Baseline (2018)</b>	<b>Target 2019</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>
	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>					
1.	<b>Total output in agricultural production</b>					
	i. Maize		20Mt	18.3Mt	30Mt	24.6Mt
	ii. Rice (milled),		10Mt	7.2Mt	15.4Mt	12Mt
	iii. Millet					
	iv. Sorghum				100Mt	73Mt
	v. Cassava		40Mt	37Mt	45Mt	42Mt
	vi. Yam					
	vii. Cocoyam		200mt	159.6mt	200Mt	174Mt
	viii. Plantain					
	ix. Groundnut					
	x. Cowpea		3mt	2.4mt	4.0Mt	2.8Mt
	xi. Soybean					
	xii. Cocoa					
	xiii. Shea butter					
	xiv. Oil palm					
	xv. Cashew nut		6,000	4,428	6,000	4,742
	xvi. Cotton		12,000	11,311	12,000	10,331
	xvii. Cattle		10,500	8,647	10,500	7,281
	xviii. Sheep		3,000	2,455	3,000	2081
	xix. Goat		30,000	27,425	35,000	29,245
	xx. Pig					
	xxi. Poultry					
2.	<b>Percentage of arable land under cultivation</b>					
3.	<b>Number of new industries established</b>					
	i. Agriculture,					
	ii. Industry,					

	<b>Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)</b>	<b>Baseline (2018)</b>	<b>Target 2019</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>
	iii. Service					
4.	<b>Number of new jobs created</b>					
	iv. Agriculture					
	v. Industry					
	vi. Service					
	<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>					
5.	<b>Net enrolment ratio</b>			0.018		0.067
	i. Kindergarten			0.114		0.142
	ii. Primary			0.119		0.014
	iii. JHS					
6.	<b>Gender Parity Index</b>					
	i. Kindergarten			0.9632		1.602
	ii. Primary			1.1279		1.1210
	iii. JHS			1.0605		1.0964
7.	iv SHS			0.9632		1.0814
8.	<b>Completion rate</b>					
	i. Kindergarten					
	ii. Primary					
	iii. JHS					
	iv. SHS					
9.	<b>Number of operational health facilities</b>					
	i. CHP Compound					4
	ii. Clinic					2
	iii. Health Centre					7
	iv. Hospital					
10.	<b>Proportion of population with valid NHIS</b>					

	<b>Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)</b>	<b>Baseline (2018)</b>	<b>Target 2019</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>
	<b>card</b>					
	i. Total (by sex)					
	ii. Indigents					
	iii. Informal					
	iv. Aged					
	v. Under 18years					
	vi. pregnant women					
11.	<b>Number of births and deaths registered</b>					
	i. Birth (sex)					
	ii. Death (sex, age group )					
12.	<b>Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources<sup>1</sup></b>					
	i. District				95%	98%
	ii. Urban				95%	98%
	iii. Rural					
13.	<b>Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services</b>					
	i. District					
	ii. Urban					
	iii. Rural					
14.	<b>Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)</b>					
15.	<b>Malaria case fatality (Institutional)</b>					

<sup>1</sup> CWSA defines access to safe water to include the following elements:

1. Ensuring that each person in a community served has access to no less than 20 litres of water per day
2. Ensure that walking distance to a water facility does not exceed 500 meters from the furthest house in the community
3. That each sprout of borehole or pipe system must serve no more than 300 persons and 150 for a hand dug well
4. The water system is owned and managed by the community
5. Water facility must provide all year-round potable water to community members

	<b>Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)</b>	<b>Baseline (2018)</b>	<b>Target 2019</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>
	i. Sex ii. Age group					
16.	<b>Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse</b> i. Child trafficking (sex) ii. Child abuse (sex)					
17.	<b>Percentage of road network in good condition</b> Total Urban Feeder					
18.	<b>Percentage of communities covered by electricity</b> District Rural Urban					
			95%	98%	100%	100%
19.	<b>Reported cases of crime</b> i. Men, ii. Women iii. Children					
20.	<b>Percentage of annual action plan implemented</b>					
21.	<b>Number of communities affected by disaster</b> i. Bushfire ii. Floods					

There was an increase in yield of production and this was as a result of the government flagship programmes such as Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) and Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ).





### Annex: Performance of Core Indicators at the District Level

Indicators	Indicator definitions	Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Baseline (2017)	Target				
					2018	2019	2020	2021	
<b>Development Dimension: Economic Development</b>									
<b>Goal: Build a Prosperous Society</b>									
<b>Total output of agricultural production</b> <b>Staple:</b> Maize Rice (Milled) Cassava Yam Cocoyam Plantain Groundnut  <b>Cash Crop:</b> Cowpea Cocoa Oil palm Cashew nut  <b>Livestock:</b> Cattle Sheep Goat Pig	Total quantity of selected crops, livestock and poultry and fisheries produced in the district in a given year	<b>By category:</b>	<b>Annually</b>	11,350.8	19,702.2	20,490.2	21,719.4	23,239.70	
		<b>Staple crops</b>							
		Maize							
		Rice			2,634.15	6,075	6,138	6,657.08	71165.80
		Cassava			96,803	107,861	112,175.4	118,905.9	127,229.3
		Plantain			144,480	168,310	175,042.4	185,544.5	198,553
		Cocoyam			35,420	40,119.8	42,119.8	44,646	47,772.1
		<b>Cash Crops</b>							
		Cowpea			65.55	75	78	82.6	88.3
		Cocoa			229,090	81,272	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Oil palm			2,250	2,005	1,555	1,588	1,850
		<b>Livestock</b>							
		Cattle			5,200	6,200	6,448	6,834	7,312
		Sheep			20,122	23,122	24,046	25,488	27,272
Goat		24,000	2,500	26,000	2,756	2,948			
Pig		17,540	18,850	19,604	20,780	22,234			

Indicators	Indicator definitions	Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Baseline (2017)	Target			
					2018	2019	2020	2021
Poultry		Poultry		45,000	47,000	4,888	5,181	5,543
<b>Percentage of arable land under cultivation</b>	Area of land (in hectares) put under agricultural production expressed as a percentage of total arable land within the district	<b>By category:</b>	<b>Annually</b>					
<b>Staple:</b>		<b>Staple crops</b>						
Maize		Maize		14,073.4	14,777.0	15,811.3	17,234.3	17,406.3
Rice (Milled)		Rice (Milled)		627.18	658.4	704.4	767.7	843.7
Cassava		Cassava		6,127	6,433.3	6,883.6	7,503.1	8,253.1
Yam		Plantain		7,770	8,158.5	8,729.5	9,515.1	10,466.1
Cocoyam		Cowpea		101.0	106.1	113.5	123.7	135.7
Plantain								
Groundnut								
<b>Cash Crop:</b>		<b>Cash Crops</b>						
Cowpea	Cocoa	54,059.57	N/A					
Cocoa	Oil palm	400	360	300	285	215		
Oil palm								
Cashew nut								
<b>Number of new industries established</b>	Count of industries established in the district including cottage industries, 1D1F etc	<b>By sector:</b>	<b>Annually</b>					
		agriculture,		8	9	11	15	20
		industry,		-	2	5	7	10
	Service			20	18	25	30	50

Indicators	Indicator definitions	Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Baseline (2017)	Target			
					2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Number of new jobs created</b>	The count of new jobs created per sector including those under the special initiative	By sector (temporal/permanent/sex):	<b>Annually</b>					
		<b>Agriculture</b>						
		Permanent						
		Male						
		Female						
		Temporal						
Male		12	19	50	100	200		
Female		8	5	20	50	100		
		<b>Service</b>						
		Permanent						
		Male		5	6	30	40	70
		Female		10	13	50	70	100
<b>Development Dimension: Social Development</b>								
<b>Goal: Create Opportunities For All Ghanaians</b>								
<b>Net enrolment ratio</b>	The ratio of appropriately aged pupils enrolled at a given level expressed as a percentage of the total population	Kindergarten	<b>Annually</b>	70.3%	66.8%	68.0%	69.2%	40.9%
		Primary		69.1%	66.5%	71.0%	77.5%	58.3%
		JHS		38.2%	33.9%	33.1%	31.5%	17.4%

Indicators	Indicator definitions in that age group	Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Baseline (2017)	Target			
					2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Gender parity</b>	Ratio of male to female enrolment rates	Kindergarten	Annually	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
		Primary		0.98	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.96
		JHS		0.94	0.94	0.95	0.97	0.98
		SHS		0.86	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.89
<b>Completion rate</b>	Ratio of the total number of boys/girls enrolled in the last grade of a given level of education (Primary 6, JHS 3, SHS 3), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total district population of boys/girls of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of	Kindergarten	Annually					
		Boys:		101.0%	101.0%	101.0%	101.0%	101.0
		Girls:		102.1%	102.1%	102.1%	102.1%	102.1%
		Primary						
		Boys:		70.9%	66.0%	62.1%	34.9%	19.8%
		Girls:		71.2%	71.4%	65.7%	37.0%	20.6%
		JHS						
		Boys:		81.2%	74.6%	77.9%	73.3%	39.6%
Girls:	71.1%	67.9%	66.5%	64.7%	36.7%			
SHS								
Boys:	25.2%	24.5%	23.8%	23.1%	30.6%			
Girls:	21.2%	20.6%	20.8%	19.5%	26.5%			

Indicators	Indicator definitions	Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Baseline (2017)	Target			
					2018	2019	2020	2021
	that level of education							
<b>Number of operational health facilities</b>	Total number of health facilities able to deliver basic health care	CHPS	Quarterly	4	5	7	9	9
		Clinics		2	2	2	3	3
		Hospitals		1	1	1	1	1
		Health Centres						
<b>Proportion of population with Valid NHIS card</b>	The population with valid NHIS card, expressed as a percentage of total district population	Total (by sex)	Annually	M	M	M	M	M
				19,332	21,554	26,655	29,321	32,253
		F		26,697	29,764	36,810	40,491	44,540
		Indigents		644	2,206	2,438	2,570	2,699
		Informal		13,487	19,492	23,438	24,607	27,827
		Aged		1,933	3,786	4,184	4,410	4,631
		Under 18years		25,224	21,110	28,186	32,724	35,860
		Pregnant Women		2,808	3,095	3,420	3,605	3,785
<b>Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water</b>	Share of the district population with access to basic	District	Quarterly	76.8	80.5	95	100	100
		Urban		80	85	100	100	100

Indicators	Indicator definitions	Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Baseline (2017)	Target			
					2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>sources</b>	drinking water sources including boreholes, standpipes, protected dug wells etc. expressed as a percentage of total district population	Rural		35	45	80	100	100
<b>Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services</b>	Share of population with access to basic sanitation services including ventilated improved pit latrines, flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, composting toilets etc. expressed as a percentage of	District	Annually	48.5	55	70	90	100
		Urban		58	65	75	95	100
		Rural		15	30	85	98	100

Indicators	Indicator definitions	Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Baseline (2017)	Target			
					2018	2019	2020	2021
	total district population							
<b>Number of births and deaths registered</b>	Count of births and deaths registered at registering institutions	Birth (sex)		1,357	1,699	1,697	1,877	2,054
		M F Death (sex, age group4)		1,148	1,251	1,360	1,475	1,596
<b>Total number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse</b>	Count of recorded cases of child trafficking and child abuse cases in the district	Child trafficking (sex)  Child abuse (sex)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)</b>	Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live births in the district	District		0	0	0	0	0
<b>Malaria case fatality (Institutional)</b>	Total malaria deaths expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions in health facilities	Sex  Age		0	0	0	0	0
<b>Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements</b>								
<b>Goal: Safeguard The Natural Environment And Ensure A Resilient, Built Environment</b>								
<b>Percentage of</b>	The total km of		<b>Annually</b>					



Indicators	Indicator definitions	Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Baseline (2017)	Target			
					2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>road network in good condition</b>	classified road network in good condition expressed as percentage of total road network	Total		43.5	59.7	65	85	95
		Urban		55	58	65	75	85
		Feeder		20	30	<b>50</b>	60	
<b>Percentage of communities covered by electricity</b>	The number of communities in the district connected to the national grid divided by total number of communities in the district expressed as a percentage	District	<b>Annually</b>	18	25	30	60	85
		Rural		5	10	30	50	80
		Urban		90	100	100	100	100
<b>Development Dimension:</b> Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability								
<b>Goal:</b> <i>Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society</i>								
<b>Percentage of Annual Action Plan implemented</b>	Total number of activities implemented divided by the total number of planned activities in a given year	District	<b>Annually</b>	86%	88%	98%	100%	100%

Indicators	Indicator definitions	Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Baseline (2017)	Target			
					2018	2019	2020	2021
	expressed as a percentage							
<b>Reported cases of crime</b>	Total number of reported cases of major crimes including rape, armed robbery, defilement, and murder recorded by Ghana Police in a given year	By type	<b>Annually</b>					
		Rape		1	2	0	0	0
		Robbery		1	3	0	0	0
		Defilement		2	2	0	0	0
		Murder		2	2	0	0	0
<b>Number of communities affected by disaster</b>	Count of disaster incidents recorded at the district including floods, bushfires etc.	Bushfire	<b>Annually</b>	2	0	0	0	0
		Floods		1	0	0	0	0
		Rainstorm		8	7	2	0	0
		Windstorm		0	4	2	1	0
		Domestic Fire		3	0	0	0	0

