

AWUTU SENYA EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY (KASOA)



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT, 2019

Prepared by; MPCU

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1 BRIEF INTRODUCTION

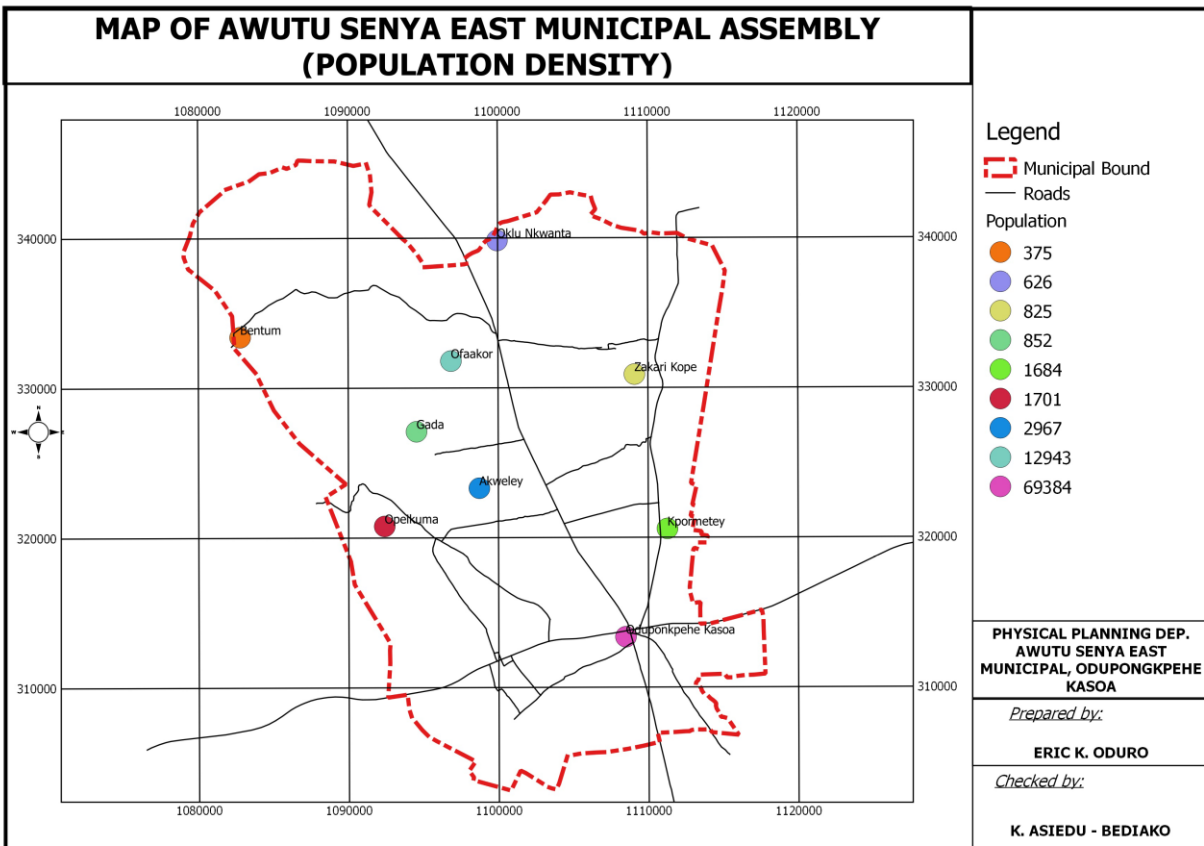
The Awutu Senya East Municipal Assembly (ASEMA) was carved out from the former Awutu Senya District in 2012 and established as a Municipality by Legislative Instrument (L.I) 2025 with Kasoa as its capital. The rationale was to facilitate government’s decentralization programs and local governance system. The total population in the Municipality stood at 137,831 as at 2018 (projected with a growth rate of 2.8%). This is about 4.9 percent of the Central region’s population.

The Awutu Senya East Municipality is mainly urban with a population of 129,699. Results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census indicate that the Municipality has few rural settlements.

The economic productive group of the population covers 15-60 years with 46.9 percent being males while 53.1 percent are females of the total population. The population is usually youthful.

The figure below shows the nature of population density of the municipality.

Figure 1.1



1.1 VISION

- To become a well-developed Municipal Assembly that provides and facilitates excellent services to its people to ensure improvement in the quality of life of its people.

1.1.1 MISSION STATEMENT

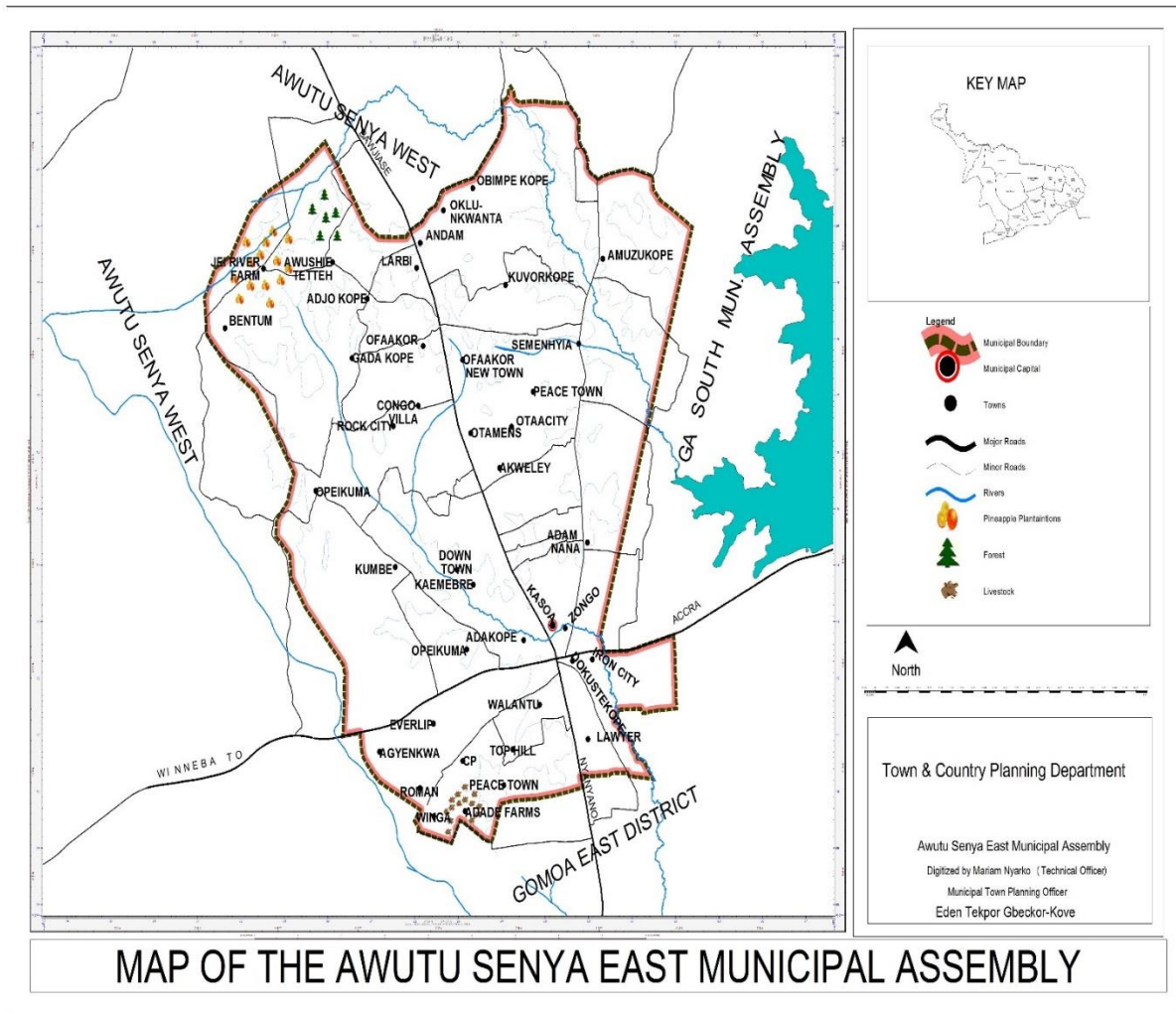
- The Awutu Senya East Municipal Assembly exists to facilitate the improvement in the quality of life of the people in close collaboration with the private sector and other development partners in the Municipality through the mobilization and the judicious use of resources and provision of Basic Socio-Economic Development within the context of commitment to Equity, Accountability, Transparency and excellence

1.2 MUNICIPAL PROFILE:-

1.2.1 LOCATION AND SIZE

The Awutu Senya East Municipal is located in the Eastern part of the Central Region within Latitudes 5°45 south and 6°00 north and from Longitude 0°20 west to 0°35 East. It shares common boundaries with Ga South Municipal Assembly (in the Greater Accra Region) at the East, Awutu Senya District at the North and Gomoa East District at the West and South respectively. The Municipality covers a total land area of about **108.004 sq km** about 18% of the total area of the Central Region. Kasoa the Municipal Capital is located at the south-easting part, about 31km off the Accra-Capital. Other major settlements are Opeikuma, Adam Nana, Kpormertey, Ofaakor, Akweley, Walantu and Zongo.

Figure 1.2



1.2.2 MUNICIPAL ECONOMY

The main economic activities in the Municipal include trading mainly wholesale/retail trade, agro-processing, informal sector service and commerce. Trading and its related activities are the leading economic ventures and employs about 70% of the working population in the Municipality.

1.2.3 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS/CLIMATE CHANGE

Information gathered so far showed that the pro-poor communities within the Municipality comprising Gada, Ofaakor, Amusukope, Bentum, Zakarikope and Opeikuma areas are considered the poorest areas in the Municipality and also have the most degraded environments. Similarly, they are among areas that are most vulnerable to the estimated effects of climate change due to many negative environmental practices being perpetuated by the people and companies over the years for economic gains.

Accordingly, this therefore makes it somewhat obligatory or necessary for the Assembly to commit special resources and attention to reverse the effects of climate change in the area.

- Thus, in order to make sure the situation does not escalate in the near future, there is the need for the Municipal Assembly as a matter of priority and urgency; enforce all environmental laws in the Municipality.
- Anyone caught breaking such laws should be prosecuted and punished severely to serve as deterrent to others.
- Assembly will also ensure that residents reduce or curtail the use of charcoal and tree cutting for fuel wood and use energy efficient stoves like Gyapa Stove and solar stoves
- The Assembly will embark on tree planting and stop bush burning.
- Finally, two dams within the Municipality will be rehabilitated in order to store more water for dry season farming/gardening to engage the idling youth who sometimes travel to Accra for menial jobs.

Climate change in Kasoa area has become a threat to properties and livelihoods. Due to intervention by the Government and the Assembly, flooding has reduced significantly in 2019. The Municipal Assembly in close collaboration with NADMO has also started desilting the Okrudu River to allow free flow of water.

Table 1.0 Climate Change and the Economy of Awutu Senya East Municipality

Climate change risks	Issues	Potential Areas To Be Most Affected
Health Problems	Air pollution-Release of toxic substances in the air. Example car fumes causes respiratory problems when inhaled etc.	Kasoa, Akweley
Threat to food security and decline in food production	Deforestation-leading to erosion of soil nutrients.	Opeikuma, Gada and Ofaakor
Flooding	Land use change and indiscriminate disposal of waste.	Akweley, and Kasoa
Drought	Pollution of water bodies	Kasoa and Zongo (Okrudu river)
Treat to environment	Electronic waste	Kasoa

1.3 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To effectively mobilize internal revenue through expansion of revenue sources.
- To strengthen the skills and knowledge of staff through capacity building and professional trainings.
- To effectively monitor all implemented programmes and projects to ensure successful completion.

- To ensure general administration of the Assembly including the operationalization and functioning of the area councils.
- To strengthening spatial and land use planning system in the Municipality.
- To control and promote orderly and structured development in the Municipality.
- To increase inclusive and equitable access to education at all levels.
- To improve quality teaching and learning at all levels for better exams results.
- To improve quality health services through trainings and infrastructure development.
- To increase access to health delivery and improve OPD services.
- To create the enabling environment for SMEs to expand and create jobs for the youth.
- To provide quality extension services to farmers to ensure increase yield.
- To ensure that crops are handled well after harvest.
- To increase livestock and fish farming products.
- To safeguard the environment and ensure a clean Municipality.
- To ensure sustainable management of natural resources.

1.4 DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- To improve the quality and increase access to basic socio-economic Infrastructure, and enhance welfare services within Transparent and Accountable governance in the municipality.
- Create an enabling environment and encourage the participation of the Private Sector and Civil Societies in the development of the Municipality.
- Improve quality and increase access to economic, social and welfare services.

These are the critical goals arising out of the development challenges, which need to be tackled if the desired reduction of poverty and the subsequent improvements in the living standards of the people in the Municipality are to be achieved in a sustainable and integrated way.

1.5 PURPOSE OF THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

The purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation are as follows;

- a) To assess the level of implementation of indicators and the targets set.
- b) To ensure that the projects objectives are relevant
- c) To track income and expenditure pattern
- d) To track, review and regulate the progress of programs and projects to determine if the program objectives are being achieved and decide, what if, any action needs to be taken or not
- e) To identify challenges and recommend solutions
- f) To harmonize departments, units and agencies data/information for planning and decision making

1.6 THE PROCESSES USED IN CONDUCTING THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION

To ensure quality of the M&E and its reporting a number of processes were used and these were;

- ❖ Conducted Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit to discuss the indicators for clarity.
- ❖ Indicators issued out to all departments, units and agencies.
- ❖ Data from departmental quarterly progress reports
- ❖ Level of implementation of departmental action plans
- ❖ The indicators/data collected from departments and agencies were analyzed
- ❖ The document was reviewed by some selected MPCU members.
- ❖ Expert judgment (revised by REPO's and some directors)
- ❖ Sites inspection of ongoing projects

Table 1.2 PROPORTION OF THE DMTDP IMPLEMENTED IN 2019

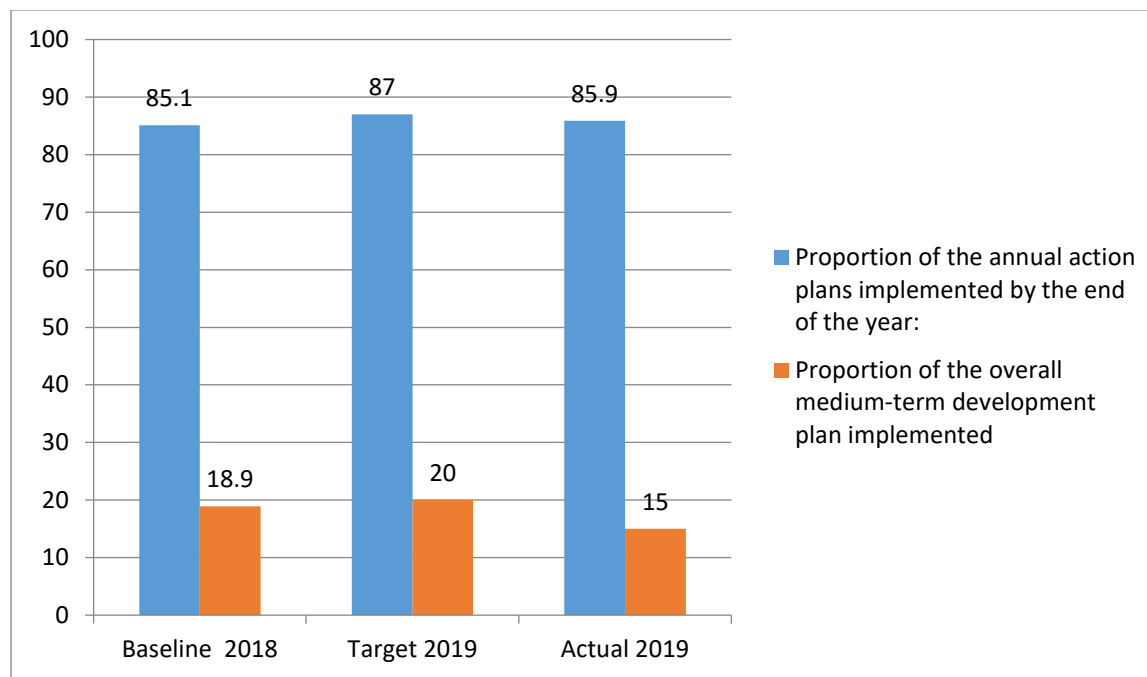
INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	ACTUAL
	2018	2019	2019
1. Proportion of the annual action plans implemented by the end of the year:	85.1%	87%	85.9%
a. Percentage completed	51.1%	69%	78.7%
b. Percentage of ongoing interventions	25.0%	15%	14.2%
c. Percentage of interventions abandoned	1.6%	1%	1.4%
d. Percentage of interventions yet to start	22.4%	10%	5.7%
2. Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented	18.9%	20%	15%

From the table, the proportion of the annual action plan implemented by the end of the year was 85.9%, an increase of 0.08% from last year. The percentage of completed projects also increased from 51.1% to 78.7%. The Percentage of ongoing interventions decreased from 25% to 14.2% while the percentage of abandoned interventions declined from 1.6% to 1%. Percentage of interventions yet to start decreased from 18.9% to 5.7%.

Targets set for the proportions of annual action plan implemented by the end of the year as well as the proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented were not achieved but plans have been put in place to achieve 2020 targets.

Figure 1.3

Proportion of MTDP Implemented in 2019



The Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented for 2019 was 15% as against 18.9% in 2018 as shown in figure 1.3. This can be attributed to the number of interventions implemented in 2019 from the medium term development plan as against the number of activities in the other years.

Table 1.3 Details on the Annual Action Plan

S/N	Development Dimension	2019	
		Plan	Exec
1.	Economic Development	28	21
2.	Social Development	80	74
3.	Environmental ,Infrastructural and Human Settlement	27	22
4.	Governance , Corruption and Accountability	28	23
5.	Ghana’s Role in International Affairs	1	1
	Total	164	141

1.7 CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Specific Constraints, problems encountered during the implementation, monitoring and evaluating of the annual action plans as well as the Medium Term Development Plan.

- ❖ Delays in data submission by departments and units
- ❖ Data storage and processing
- ❖ Double counting of data, since certain departments and agencies are not decentralized.
- ❖ Political interference in the implementation of programs and projects
- ❖ Expenditures not prioritized
- ❖ Delays and erratic nature of the release of donor funds and District Assembly Common Funds
- ❖ Logistical constrains
- ❖ Delays in implementation & in completion of capital projects
- ❖ Inadequate land to construct projects (social amenities)
- ❖ High expectations from key stakeholders especially community members who expect projects to be implemented in their various communities
- ❖ Different reporting cycles by some departments and agencies
- ❖ Inadequate financial and technical resources to conduct monitoring and evaluation
- ❖ Inadequate data from some agencies and departments

Table 2: PROJECT REGISTER

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR /CONSULTANT	CONTRACT SUM (GHC)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE OF AWARD	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE (GHC)	OUTSTANDING BALANCE (GHC)	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	REMARKS
Construction of 1no 3unit classroom block with 2 seater W/C	Social Development	GADA	Mericom construction Ghana Limited	314,288.43	DACF	30 TH APRIL,2018	28 th May, 2019	JUNE 2019	-	-	25% Foundation Level	Ongoing Project
Construction of MCD bungalow	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	Ofaakor	Oseadeaye Ayebofo Limited	400,246.00	DACF	21 st SEPTEMBER, 2015	22 nd FEB. 2016	JULY 2019	-	-	70% Gable Level	Ongoing Project
Construction of CHPS compound	Social Development	Peace Town	Rizcom Investment Limited	277,398.55	IGF	30 TH APRIL, 2019		30 th SEP, 2019	-	-	NIL	Not Started
Construction of 1no. zonal council office	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	Ofaakor	Nana Kwame Atuaful Ent	118,929.14	IGF	30 TH APRIL,2019	30 th MAY, 2019	30 th AGU, 2019	-	-	70%	Ongoing Project
Construction of 1no.CHP compound	Social Development	Gada	Three Sisters Const. Company	179,112.15	DDF	30 TH APIRL, 2018	25 th JULY, 2018	25 rd JAN, 2019	170,156.55	8,955.6	100%	Completed
Construction of drive way pavement	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	New market	Asalet Company Limited	160,818.00	IGF	8 TH MAY, 2018	8 th JUNE, 2018	7 th DEC, 2018	107,568.00	53,250.00	78%	Ongoing project
Construction Of 1 No. Police Station	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	Ofaakor	Mississippi Construction Limited	215,552.00	DDF	20 TH MAY, 2016	20 th June, 2016	20 th Nov. 2017	204,774.40	10,777.6	100%	Completed
Construction Of 2 No. 1.2m Diameter Single Cell Pipe Culvert	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Kpormotey	Top Rage Construction Limited	99,966.98	DDF	20 TH MAY, 2016	20 th June, 2016	20 th Nov. 2017	94,968.63	4,998.35	100%	Completed
Construction Of 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block,	Social Development	Islamic Research Basic School	Top Rage Construction	233,391.13	DACF	21 ST JULY, 2016	21 st July, 2016	Feb, 2017	35,008.66	198,382.47	80% Roofing	Ongoing

Office, Store And 2-Seater W/C Toilet		CP	Limited								Level	
Construction of 1 No. 10-Seater Water Closets Toilet	Social Development	Kasoa- New Market	Osafo Construction Limited	130,221.00	DACF	28 TH JULY, 2016	28 th August, 2016	Feb, 2017	93,614.03	36,606.97	100%	Completed
Construction of 1 No. CHPS Compound	Social Development	Amuzukope	M/S Rock Everest Trading And Construction Limited	123,882.68	DACF	21 st September, 2015	22 nd February , 2016	July 2017	103,443.75	20,438.93	Finishing Level (90%)	Ongoing
Construction of 1 No. CHPS Compound	Social Development	Krispol City	M/S E.D. John Construction Limited	122,962.88	DACF	15 th September, 2015	15 th February , 2016	July 2017	94,407.06	28,554.94	Finishing Level (98%)	Ongoing
Construction of 1 No. 6-unit classroom block	Social Development	Islamic Research	Aframman Ventures	449,977.55	GETF UND	23 rd July, 2019		6 Calendar month				Ongoing
Construction of 1 No. 6-unit classroom block	Social Development	Ofaakor	Family Dolla Company Limited	449,977.45	GETF UND	23 rd July, 2019		6 Calendar month				Ongoing
Construction of 1 No. 6-unit classroom block	Social Development	Awushie Tetteh	Global Engineering & Planning Service	449,977.55	GETF UND	23 rd July, 2019		6 Calendar month				Ongoing
Construction of 1 No. 6-unit classroom block	Social Development	Emmanuel Presby- Kpormetey	Global Engineering	449,977.55	GETF UND	23 rd July, 2019		6 Calendar month				Ongoing
Construction of kindergarten block	Social Development	Oduponkpeh e- Zion	Aframman Ventures	299,911.79	GETF UND	23 rd July, 2019		6 Calendar month				Ongoing

The table above depicts Seventeen (17) physical projects at various completion stages. Three (3) being DDF projects, Six (6) DACF, Five (5) Getfund and Three (3) IGF projects. Four (4) of these projects are completed whilst Thirteen (13) are on-going. In addition,

Twelve (12) of these projects are under social development. Three (3) are on Governance, Corruption and Accountability while Two (2) are on Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement. Delays in some of these projects are as a result of erratic flow of funds especially from the District Assembly Common Fund.

The distribution of these resources across various development dimensions show equity in planning and increasing access to socio-economic infrastructure for all.

Table 2.1: PROGRAMME REGISTER

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	LOCATION	AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM (GHC)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE (GHC)	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	REMARKS
LEAP Sensitization in selected communities.	Social Development	Congo Villa, Walantu, Adakope, Mount Zion, Kuvor, Freetown, Bigman town	3,417	LEAP SECRETARIAT	1 st October, 2019 31 st December, 2019	31 st December, 2019	3,417.00	NIL	100%	M= 1984 F=2435 T= 4419	Sensitization was successful
Women empowerment program	Social Development	Akweley, Opeikuma, Ofaakor, Amuzukope, Tibels Decoration	450	GOG	1 st October, 2019 31 st December, 2019	31 st December, 2019	450	NIL	100%	317	Program was successful
Mass education in selected communities	Social Development	Ofaakor, Kasoia, Walantu, Rocky city, Akweley, Opeikuma, Krispol city, Awushie Tetteh, Bigman town,	250	GOG	1/10/19 31 st December, 2019	31 st December, 2019	250	NIL	100%	1,796	Program was successful

		Gadambo, Kumbe, Sun city									
Organizing sensitization programmes on child abuse, teenage pregnancy etc. in the Municipality	Social Development	Opeikuma Iron City Akweley	GHC 1,138.42	GOG	1 st October, 2019	19 th December, 2019	GHC1,138.42	NIL	100%	555	Program was successful
Organizing sensitization programs for person's with Disabilities on their roles and responsibilities	Social Development	Kasoa	5,020	DACF FOR PWD's	1 st January, 2019 31 st December, 2019	31 st December, 2019	5,020	NIL	100%	35	Sensitization was successful
Training of farmers in the use of agriculture technologies such as post-harvest losses, mulching etc.	Economic Development	Ofaakor Gada Opeikuma			January 2019	December 2019			100%	296	Training was successful
Training and sensitizing farmers on WIAD activities	Economic Development	Opeikuma Gada Blue	9,000	MAG	January 2019	December 2019	9,000	-	100%	1,284	Training was successful

which included food hygiene, food handling etc..		Kiosk									
Routine hygiene and sanitation inspection in the municipality including restaurants, hostels etc.	Social Development								100%	2,140	Sensitization was successful
Training and capacity building on Disaster Prevention and Management	Social Development	Akweley Zongo, Ofaakor, Gada	5,000	GSCSP	August 2019	November 2019	5,000	-	100%	53	Training was successful
Training of public Basic school teachers in the new 2019 curriculum	Social Development	Odupong Community SHS	68,080.00	GOG	13TH August, 2019	17th August, 2019	68,000	-	100%	427	Training was successful
Organization of a talk show on HIV awareness at some selected basic schools in the municipality	Social Development	Odupongk pehe Methodist Cluster, St. Martha's, St. Mary's Cluster Research, Banat A, Banat B,	800.00	Personal	8th Jan. 2020	24th Feb. 2020	800	-	100%		Program was successful

		Kumbe									
Sensitization on kidnapping issues in some private schools.	Social Development	Afahjoy Int. Zenith	200.00	Personal	2 nd Nov. 2019	17 th Dec. 2019	200	-	100%		Sensitization was successful
Organization of MP's 'Best Teacher Award Ceremony 'in the municipality (G.E.S.M.E.O.)	Social Development	Ofaakor School Cluster	41,150.00	GETFU ND	4 th June, 2019	5 th June, 2019	41,150	-	100%		Program was successful
Organizing the celebration of International Girls' Day with Graduate Students of Ghana (GRASAG)	Social Development	Kasoa Basic Schools	5,600.00		11 th Sep. 2019	11 th Sep. 2019	5,600	-	100%	785	Program was successful
Training of trainees for Private School (GIFIS) prog. Global Hand washing Day Celebration	Social Development	Odupongk pehe Library	2,500.00		10 th July, 2019	11 th July, 2019	2,500	-	100%	1,500	Program was successful
Training of trainees for Private School (GIFIS) prog. Global Hand washing Day	Social Development	Visited Schools	300.00		15 th Sep. 2019	15 th Sep. 2019	300	-			

Celebration											
Registration of clients for door to door solid waste collection services	Social Development	Gada Zongo	2,000	GOG					100%	328	Program was successful
Monitoring and assessment of specific communities in the municipality	Governance, Corruption And Accountability	Gada, Ofaakor	4,200	DACI					100%		Monitoring was successful

2 REVENUE SOURCES

Within the year 2019, the municipality saw an increase in revenue from GHC 5,599,906.49 to GHC 8,068,737.20. The Municipality was able to increase Internal Generated Fund (IGF) from 3,149,173.67 in 2018 to 4,095,344.75 in 2019 which is in line with the objective of the Assembly to effectively mobilize internal revenue through the expansion of revenue sources.

In addition, the increase in overall revenue was attributed to the Assembly benefiting from the Ghana Secondary City Support Program (GSCSP)-UDG1 for the first time.

Table 2.2: UPDATE ON REVENUE SOURCES

EXPENDITURE ITEM	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019
IGF	3,149,173.67	4,892,125.46	4,095,344.75
DACF	1,256,745.73	4,416,821.22	2,078,856.72
MP's CF	317,432.16	70,000.00	492,012.40
PWDs CF	277,929.91	8,378,186.88	381,776.31
MISHAP	14,057.02	22,000.00	14,877.89
GSFP	---	---	---
SRWSP	---	---	---
DDF	543,898.00	1,266,347.18	724,287.31
GSOP	---	---	---
UNFPA	---	---	---
UDG	---	---	----
LEAP	40,670	122,010	24,579.60
GSCSP*		257,002.22	257,002.22
OTHERS			
TOTAL	5,599,906.49	19,424,492.96	8,068,737.20

GSCSP* is Ghana Secondary Cities Support Program

2.1 EXPENDITURE

For the year 2019, overall expenditure increased from GHC 5,197,475.94 in 2018 to GHC 10,821,141.87 in 2019. This is as a result of the introduction of the Ghana Secondary Cities Support Program. Compensation, Goods and Services as well as Investments/Assets all recorded an increase from the previous year. However, there was also a positive correlation with regards to targeted revenue mobilization. The increase in revenue for the year under review allowed for expenditure that enabled the municipality to improve the quality and increase access to basic socio-economic, infrastructure and enhance welfare services within a transparent and accountable governance.

Table 2.3: UPDATE ON EXPENDITURE

EXPENDITURE ITEM	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Compensation	2,894,074.76	4,260,354.12	4,069,019.19
Goods and services	2,150,796.18	14,171,863.97	4,294,974.53
Investment /Assets	9,206	4,193,152.71	2,290,380.15
GSCSP		166,768.00	166,768.00
Others	143,396.00		
TOTAL	5,197,472.94	22,792,138.8	10,821,141.87

Table 2.4: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

	Indicator(Categorized by Development Dimension Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
1.	Total output in agricultural			
	i. Maize	275.1	350	358.9
	ii. Cassava	969.0	1,200	912
	iii. yam	-	-	-
	iv. Cocoyam	-	-	-
	v. Plantain	-	-	-
	vi. Groundnut	-	-	-
	vii. Cowpea	-	-	-
	viii. Soybean	-	-	-
	ix. Cashew nut	-	-	-
	x. Cattle	1,468	-	1,743
	xi. Sheep	5,467	-	6,237
	xii. Goat	6,451	-	7,216
	xiii. Pig	1, 427	-	2,000
	xiv. Poultry	38,642	-	49,375
2.	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	100%	100%	100%
3.	Number of new industries established			
	i. Agriculture,	1	1	0
	ii. Industry,	15	25	13
	iii. Service	200	215	150
4.	Number of new jobs created			
	• Agriculture	20	40	0

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry • Service 	190	215	256
		1050	1312	1035
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			
5.	Net enrolment ratio			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kindergarten 	139.0%	143.0%	140.6%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary 	212.25%	228.0%	218.4%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JHS 	155.7%	172.0%	170.2%
6.	Gender Parity Index			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kindergarten 	1.03	0.96	0.98
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary 	1.05	0.98	0.95
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JHS 	1.06	1.01	0.01
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SHS 	1.03	1.05	1.07
7.	Completion rate			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kindergarten 	210.5%	215.0%	213.3%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary 	270.2%	282.0%	297.4%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JHS 	230.4%	240.0%	254.2%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SHS 	21.6%	28.0%	34.0%
8.	Number of operational health facilities			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHP Compound 	7	24	7
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinic 	20	-	20
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health centre 	1	2	1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital 	0	3	0
9.	Proportion of population with valid NHIS	111,180	158,200	85,552

	card	(36%)	(50%)	(27%)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total (by sex) 	M= 48,732 F= 62,448	M= 50,874 F= 65,893	M= 36,464 F= 49,088
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigents 	136	12,450	505
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal 	37,066	33,000	27,485
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aged 	5,172	6,500	4,369
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under 18 years 	58,888	82,000	36,261
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pregnant Women 	9,108	14,000	12,312
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSNIT contributors 	4,601	5,500	3,495
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSNIT Pensioner 	1,209	4,750	1,125
10.	Number of births and deaths registered			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Birth 	M= 2,120 F= 2,656 TT= 4,776	6,000	M= 2,182 F= 3,105 TT=5,287
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death (sex, age group) 	M= 61 F= 38 TT= 99	-	M= 51 F= 46 TT= 97
11.	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District 	81.5	85	84
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban 	88	90	89
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural 	75	78	80
12.	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District 	36	39	41
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban 	44	47	49

	• Rural	28	31	33
13.	Maternal mortality ratio(Institutional)	25.2	125	24
14.	Malaria case fatality (Institutional)			
	i. Sex (under the age of 5)	0	0.2	Males: 0.31
	ii. Age group (over the age of 5)	0	0	0
15.	Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse			
	i. Child trafficking	15 M= 9 F= 6	18 M= 10 F= 8	2 M= 0 F= 2
	ii. Child abuse	20 M= 10 F= 10	25 M= 10 F= 15	8 M= 4 F= 4
16.	Percentage of road network in good condition			
	Total	58.2	150.00	129.23
	Urban	58.2	150.00	129.23
	Feeder	-	-	-
17.	Percentage of communities covered by electricity	60	85	70
18.	Reported cases of crime	721	744	TT- 1465
	• Men	459	125	TT- 684
	• Woman	5	10	8
	• Children			
19.	Percentage of annual action plan implemented	85.%	87%	85.9%

20.	Number of communities affected by disaster			
	i. Bush fire(Old Market Fire)	4	10	5
	ii. Floods	6	11	7

In 2019 net enrollment saw an increment at all levels using 2018 as the baseline though the targets set were not achieved. With the KG unit, the target set was 143.0% but 140.6% was met. Primary had a target of 228.0% with 218.4% being met, while JHS had a target of 172.0% with 170.0% being met. Gender Parity Index saw a decrease in the 2019 levels as compared to the 2018 baseline and 2019 set target. Overall Completion rate was above the 2018 and also exceeded the targeted levels for 2019 at all educational levels. This is in line with the Assembly's objective of increasing inclusive and equitable access to education at all levels.

Within the year, two (2) cases of child trafficking were recorded representing 87.7% decrease as against 2018 which had fifteen (15) cases. Child Sexual abuse also recorded a significant decrease of 60%.

The proportion of people with valid NHIS cards decreased from 111,180 (36%) to 85,552 (26%) within 2019. Records shows that females possessed the highest number of valid NHIS cards, which was 49,088 in comparison to men who were 36,464 in number. Individuals under the age of 18 years had the highest number of Valid NHIS cards; this category however recorded a decrease from 53,888 in 2018 to 36,261 in 2019. Indigents also recorded the lowest number of Valid NHIS card holders in 2019.

The 2019 target set for the establishment of new industries under the Agriculture, Industry and Service provision sectors were 1, 25 and 215 respectively. However, no new industries were established under the Agriculture sector, 13 new industries were created and 150 service providers were also established. No jobs were created in 2019 for the Agriculture Sector due to the unavailability of arable land for agricultural purposes. The industry sector also recorded an increase in job creation from 190 in 2018 to 256 in 2019. Also, the number of jobs created by Service Providers decreased from 1,050 in 2018 to 1,035 in 2019.

The percentage of communities covered by the Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) increased by 10% (60% - 70%) in the year 2019 in the municipality, with an unmet target of 15% (70% - 85%) by the end of the year 2019.

There was an increase in maize production from 275.1 in 2018 to 358.9 in 2019 while cassava dropped from 969 to 912 as a result of inadequate inputs. Maize was the only crop that recorded an increment in 2019. In line with the Assembly's aim to increase livestock production, there was an increase in the production of livestock in the municipality over the years. Poultry production increased from 38,642 to 49,375, sheep production from 5,467 to 6,237, cattle from 1,468 to 1,743 and pig from 38,642 to 49,375.

Within the same year (2019), there was a decrease in reported crime cases as compared to the previous year. A total of one thousand one hundred and eighty (1,180) cases were reported in 2018 while eight hundred and sixty nine (869) cases reported in 2019.

The birth and death registry experienced an increase in birth rate and a decrease in death rate as compared to the year 2018. There was an increase of 511 births recorded of which 62 were males and 449 females in the year. However, death recorded within the year decreased from 99 to 97.

Within the year, the level of health facilities was maintained from the previous year, with unmet targets for new health facilities though the existing ones did tremendously well to improve health.

Table 2.5: UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES IN 2019

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocation GHC	Actual receipt GHC	No of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
Ghana School Feeding Programme			12,544	12,445
Capitation Grants		124,400.65	20,543	20,543
National Health Insurance Scheme	12,400	0	4,419	MALE=1,984 FEMALE=2,435 TT=4,419
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	2,029.89	0	8,900	MALE=4,153 FEMALE=4,748 TT=8900
Youth Employment Agency	-	394,800	100	94
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	-	170,010.00	-	1,712
Free SHS Programme	-	218,149.22	1,261	888
National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan(NIEP)	-	-	-	-
Implementation of Infrastructural for Poverty Eradication Programmes(IPEP)	-	-	-	-
Others; NABCO		4,773.50	100	80

The table above depicts that the Municipal Assembly was able to mobilize funds for critical development and poverty issues which is in line with its goals to improve quality and increase access to economic, social and welfare services. Regarding this, the expected allocated amount was unmet due to insufficient funding. However, 12,445 students benefitted from the school feeding programme.

The initiation of Nation Builders Corps (NABCO) has reduced unemployment in the Municipality since its inception. It enrolled 900 trainees in 2019.

Table 2.6: UPDATE ON EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED

Name of evaluation	Policy/programme/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
Risk-based audit programme	Evaluation of the need for identified risks in the risk register	The head of internal audit unit	Internal audit peer-review process	1. Some risks are no longer relevant 2. New risks emerged due to proposed governance and management audit	1. The governance and management audit will be done quarterly. 2. The internal control reviews will be done quarterly. 3. Audit staff will attend the assembly sub-committee meeting.
Community interface meeting(ex-ante evaluation)	Projects initiation and citizen participation	GSAM	-Presentations -Focus group discussions -Questions and answers	-The citizens are aware and enlightened on interventions in their communities -The Assembly does not address community issues with urgency	- The Assembly should address all community issues with urgency -Local content should be made into law
				-	

Evaluation is defined as the process of making judgments about a policy, programme or project before, during and after implementation. It is also a process that improves performance and achieves results.

The reason for conducting this exercise was to improve decision making, assess performance, resource allocation, transparency and accountability and also determine strengths and weakness of the intervention and thereby enable responsible officers to improve future planning and delivery of services.

Table 2.7: UPDATE ON PM&E CONDUTED

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/programme/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
Citizen Report Card	Mid-year review of health programmes/Interventions in the municipality	Municipal Health Directorate	Focus group discussion Presentations	Most private facilities report late to the health directorate - Some of the CHPS compounds were not housed	- Construct and furnish more CHPS compound
Community Score Card	Hygiene and Sanitation delivery in the Municipality	Intervention Forum	Focus group discussion Interviews	-Low performance of service providers - Low coverage of sanitation facilities	- The service providers (refuse collectors) should comply with the contract signed with the assembly - Zoomlion should increase the number of communal skip containers. -Zoomlion should employ more labourers
3.Development of Community Score Cards	Level of involvement of stakeholders in planning and implementation of projects.	Social Audit Committee (SAC)	-Interviews - Focus group discussions	-Community members are involved in project initiation -Community members can now monitor projects - Details of the projects are known to the community members	- Accountability board for transparency -Community members should be employed to create jobs at the local level
Development of community score	Participatory monitoring of the Municipal with	IF & Some Selected Members	-Interviews -Transit walk	-Indiscriminate disposal of solid	- Sanitation and by-laws should be

cards	respect to solid waste management	of the Assembly	in the municipality for information gathering	waste -Overflowing refuse containers	enforced - Solid Waste Service providers should endeavor to pick up refuse containers on time
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Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation is a process in which primary stakeholders keenly participate in pursuing progress towards the achievement of mutually agreed results and drawing of actionable conclusions. The tools used in conducting this exercise were citizen report card and community score card and the purpose was to provide stakeholders with information on the implementation of programmes/ interventions and the level of citizen participation. However, findings from the above table indicate that, there was low performance of service providers and low coverage of sanitation facilities.

There was an unmet demand from the citizens and women participation was very low. In order to create an enabling environment and encourage the participation of the Private Sector and Civil Societies in the development of the Municipality, the assembly is ready to involve more stakeholders to ensure a successful completion of development plans/ interventions.

3 THE WAY FORWARD

The Assembly has made a steady progress in the implementation of its Medium Term Development Plans over the years though the Assembly is confronted with some challenges in respect to access roads, development control, sanitation and traffic congestion.

The performance of service providers with respect to solid waste management would be evaluated before their contracts are renewed. The Assembly is also through the use of technology, monitoring the progress of sanitation activities in the municipality

To improve Internally Generated Fund, the Street Naming and Property Addressing System is being given a new look with support from GIZ. Phase one of the Street Naming Addressing System has been completed and preparations are being made for Phase Two.

High population growth rate in the municipality has led to an increase in crime rates and its related effects. To curb this, security personnel in the municipality have been increased. Extensions of streetlights are being undertaken in the various communities to improve the security situation and development of enclaves of the municipality.

The Assembly intends to create a database to capture all private schools for proper management and supervision to improve quality education and minimize the emergence of sub-standard schools in the municipality.

3.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Directives should be given to MMDA's to add project fixtures to the project sum to avoid completed but-not- in -use syndrome in the Country.
2. The DACF should be released on time.
3. Releases from the Central Government to decentralized department should be increased to avoid over-reliance and pressure on the MMDA's.
4. Heads of Department should make their data readily available when needed for collection and compilation.
5. Political interference in projects /programmes implementation should be minimized.
6. Funds should be set aside from the common fund for MPCU activities annually.
7. All outstanding projects not completed by any administration should be completed by the successor
8. Capacity training in monitoring and evaluation should be organized for MPCU members