

AWUTU SENYA EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY (KASOA)



2017 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT(APR)

Prepared by;
MPCU

1.1 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 133,345 (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. Results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census indicate that the Municipality has few rural settlements.

It is worth noting that the performance of fully completed projects within the Municipality were around **54% between 2014-2017 while the ongoing development projects were 31% and abandoned projects were only 3% between the same period**. No project was implemented outside the Medium-Term Development Plan.

Table 1.3 PROPORTION OF THE DMTDP IMPLEMENTED

Indicators	2017	2016	2015	2014
Proportion of the annual action plans implemented by the end of the year	66%	73%	69%	82%
Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented by the end of the year.	59%	69%	52%	49%

The Assembly performed above average from 2014 to 2017 planned year in achieving most its projects and programmes. The achievement of 82% in 2014 was due to increase in IFG and DDF though the planned activities were not as many as the subsequent years. A lot of non-physical projects from decentralized and non-decentralized departments were also implemented within the four-year period. The performance in programmes and activities contributed greatly in achieving the objectives of the Assembly

Capital projects suffered within the four-year period due to erratic flow of funds from central government affecting the goals and objectives set. Projects like roads, classroom blocks, drainage systems, security and sanitation issues continue to pose a threat to the development of the municipality.

1.4 Major Challenges faced in the implementation of the Annual Action Plan

The key major challenges uncounted during the implementation of the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan as follows:-

- Delays and erratic nature of the release of Donor Funds and the District Assembly Common Funds.
- High expectations from key stakeholders especially community members who expect projects to be implemented in their various communities.
- Boundary conflicts
- Non-compliance of basic laws and regulations making development and growth cumbersome.
- Logistical constraints
- Delays in completion of capital projects
- Inadequate land to construct social amenities

1.4.1 The objectives for the M&E were;

- ❖ To ensure value for money of the resources entrusted to us
- ❖ To work closely with the stakeholders in identifying challenges and problems confronting the municipality and finding lasting solutions to foster development
- ❖ To ensure that the programmes and projects implemented meets the needs and aspirations of the people
- ❖ To partner the private sector in providing basic socio-economic facilities to the citizenry.
- ❖ Creating the enabling environment for SMEs/private sector for employment generation.

A number of processes were used in preparation of annual progress report and some of which includes; collection and collation of data from both the centralized and decentralized departments within the municipality, meeting with the development partners especially the CSO's and NGO's and other stakeholders like assembly members to assess the performance within the year.

TABLE 1.4 PERFORMANCE OF CORE INDICATORS AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL

	Indicators (categorized by GSGDA II Thematic Areas)	Baseline (2013)	Target 2017	Actual 2017	Target 2016	Actual 2016	Target 2015	Actual 2015	Target 2014	Actual 2014
	PRAVITE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS									
1	Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish (%)									
	Maize	30.0	38.1	36.2	36.2	27	29.6	28.35	33.8	29.77
	Rice (milled)	14.2	10.0	2.1	15	12.5	14.8	13.13	15.3	13.19
	Cassava	29.5	25.2	19.57	28.8	25	28.2	26.25	30	27.57
	Yam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pineapple	71.8	65.9	55.8	69.5	61.2	70.4	69.7	88	67.9
	Pawpaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mango	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Banana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Proportion /length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated									
	-Trunk Road (in Km)	7.5	5	3.5	5.5	4.1	3.8	2.9	2.5	1.8
	-Urban Roads (in Km)	21.6	20	13.1	20	9.8	20	6.2	15	1.5

	-Feeder Roads (in Km)	12.8	33.7	22.3	38.0	29.7	31.9	22.2	25.4	19.9
3	% change in number of households with access to electricity	-	18.18	10.17	23.39	17.70	-	-	-	-
4	Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated /restored:									
	a. Forest	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	b. Mining	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	c. Dry and wetland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Change in tourist arrivals (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	Teledensity/penetration rate:	85%	100%	97%	95%	93.1%	93%	91%	90%	88%
	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT									
7	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49yrs. HIV positive)	0.02	0.1	0.15	0.1	0.14	0.1	0.13	0.1	0.1
8	Maternal Mortality ration (number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
9	Under-five mortality rate (number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 100 live births)	0.8	0	0.8	0	0.9	0	0.7	0	0.3

	Indicators (categorized by GSGDA II Thematic Areas)		Baseline (2013)	Target 2017	Actual 2017	Target 2016	Actual 2016	Target 2015	Actual 2015	Target 2014	Actual 2014
10	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	30	75	60	70	55	65	50	40	35	
12	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilet, KVIP, Household latrine)	10%	21%	18%	17.5%	15%	15.8%	13%	14%	12%	
13	Gross Enrolment Rate (indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling-regardless of age as proportion of the number children in the relevant age group)										
	- Primary	109%	194%	221%	147.3%	192%	137%	147%	70%	87%	
	- JSS	123.8%	251%	233%	158%	203%	140%	158%	120%	140%	
	- SSS			7.9%							
	a. Net Admission Rate in Primary School (indicates primary one enrolment of pupils age 6years)										
		50.9%	75.9%	58.5%	49%	74.5%	60%	49%	51%	56.9%	
14	Gender Parity Index (ratio Primary	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	

	between 'girls and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	JHS	0.97	1.00	0.93	0.88	0.99	1.00	0.88	1.00	0.97
		SHS			0.77%						
15	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY										
16	Total amount of internally generated revenue	1,131,42 8.43	2,590,9 83.31	1,508,1 23.48	1,742,2 19.02	1,268, 625.31	1,693,8 92.36	1,901, 716.49	1,218,9 75.50	1,460, 270.63	
17	Amount of Development partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (how much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget?)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
19	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	1970	1306	1106	1502	1306	1814	1502	1970	1814	
20	Police citizen ratio	1:658	1:333	1:486	1:323	1:507	1:359	1:500	1:500	1:667	

From Table 1.4, Agriculture continue to suffer greatly in the municipality in all the selected crops, ranging from, rice milled, cassava, pineapple and maize recording a decrease in production. This is mainly due to the fact that, all the farm lands are being turned into residential buildings, hence affecting the food basket of the municipality.

Out of the total 625km of road network, 16.3km are trunk roads (under Highways). The quality of road network in the municipality continue to improve on yearly basis and this has made the municipality more accessible to other districts and traders to create jobs for

the people in the informal sector. The accessibility has also improved Public Private Partnership (PPP) in expanding market infrastructure.

The assembly's zeal in providing basic socio-economic facilities has led to improvement in potable and safe water and improved sanitation over the years. Access to safe water increased from 30% to 60% from 2013 to 2017 and improved sanitation from 10% to 18% over the same period in attaining our objectives.

Almost 97% of the municipality is covered by the telecommunication industry which has helped to create employment for the teeming youth.

Though there are increasing infrastructure expansion for the security, the police citizen ratio continues to worsen affecting the day to day activities of the people especially the business community.

TABLE 1.5 PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS REGISTER

ITEM	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	THEMATIC AREA OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR/CONSULTANT	CONTRACT SUM GH₵	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE OF AWARDED	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	REMARKS
1	Construction of chip compound	Health	Kpormotey	Asalet Company Limited	GH₵ 240,931.35	DACF	18 th July, 2016	18 th September, 2016	February, 2017	GH₵ 188,436.99	GH₵ 52,494.36	89%	Ongoing project
2	Construction of 1 no. 3 – unit classroom block, office, store and 2 seater w/c toilet	Education	Islamic Research Basic School C.P	Top Rage Construction Limited	GH₵ 233,391.13	DACF	21 st July, 2016	21 st July, 2016	February, 2017	GH₵ 35,008.66	GH₵ 198,382.47	15%	Ongoing project
3	Construction of 1 no. 3 – unit classroom block, office, store and 2 seater w/c toilet	Education	Bannat	A-Saka Ventures	GH₵ 182,170.50	DACF	23 rd May, 2016	23 rd June, 2016	December, 2016	GH₵ 159,067.38	GH₵ 23,103.12	100%	Completed
4	Construction of 1 no. 3 – unit classroom block, office, store and 2 seater w/c toilet	Education	Iron City	Rizcom Investment Limited	GH₵ 233,390.00	DACF	21 st July, 2016	21 st August, 2016	January, 2017	GH₵ 162,008.50	GH₵ 71,381.50	100%	Completed
5	Construction of 1 no. 10- seater water closets toilet	Water And Sanitation	Kasoa New Market	Osafo Construction Limited	GH₵ 130,221.00	DACF	28 th July, 2016	28 th August, 2016	February, 2017	GH₵ 86,677.18	GH₵ 43,543.82	98%	Ongoing project
6	Construction of 1 chip compound	Health	Amuzukope	M/S Rock Everest Trading And Construction Limited	GH₵ 123,882.68	DACF	21 st September, 2015	22 nd February, 2016	July, 2017	GH₵ 103,443.75	GH₵ 20,438.93	90%	Ongoing project
7	Construction of 1 chip compound	Health	Krispol City	M/S E.D John Construction Limited	GH₵ 122,962.88	DACF	15 th September, 2015	15 th February, 2016	July, 2017	GH₵ 94,407.06	GH₵ 28,555.82	98%	Ongoing project
8	Construction	Roads	American	Orel City	87,783.75	DACF	24 th	15 th	24 th	0.00	GH₵	75%	Ongoing

	n of 1 no. Footbridge		Town, (Kenkey House)	Company Limited			October , 2017	November, 2017	February, 2018		87,783.75		project
9	Construction of 1 no. Police station	Security	Ofaakor	Misisipi Construction Limited	GHC 215,552.00	DDF	20 th May, 2016	20 th June, 2016	20 th November, 2017	GHC 32,332.80	GHC 183,219.20	46%	Ongoing project
10	Construction of 2 no. 1.2m diameter single cell pipe culvert	Road	Kpormotey	Top Rage Construction Limited	GHC 99,966.98	DDF	20 th May, 2016	20 th June, 2016	20 th November, 2017	GHC 62,320.00	GHC 37,646.98	63%	Ongoing project

Table 1.5 above shows a list of capital projects in various levels of completion stage from 2016 to 2017. The sources of funding for these projects are DACF and DDF. In fulfilment of the Assembly's commitment to the people in provision of basic socio-economic infrastructure, projects ranging from health, education, roads, security and water and sanitation, all geared towards the goals set. About 80% of these projects are on-going and 20% were fully completed. The delays in these projects are attributed to untimely releases of funds therefore making it difficult to manage the expectations of the people.

TABLE 1.6 : UPDATE ON REVENUE SOURCES

EXPENDITURE ITEM	Baseline 2013	Target 2017	Actual 2017	Target 2016	Actual 2016	Target 2015	Actual 2015	Target 2014	Actual 2014
IGF	1,131,425.43	2,590,983.31	2,712,437.26	2,031,113.08	1,788,964.56	2,087,015.00	1,901,716.49	1,720,378.50	1,460,270.63
DACF	560,332.47	3,489,951.00	1,655,705.70	3,841,118.06	2,812,742.68	2,908,127.31	2,995,540.51	2,328,048.00	553,282.91
MP's CF	-	50,000.00	152,761.39	200,000.00	161,806.60	50,000.00	194,302.52	-	38,167.65
PWDs CF	67,714.47	45,000.00	5,510	96,000.00	145,553.13	31,408.00	61,131.52	31,408.00	26,437.80
MSHAP	-	5,096.00	-	13,462.78	19,031.18	50,000.00	13,914.24	-	-
GSFP	85,344.60	-	-	228,784.00	-	225,784.00	100,878.50	228,284.00	164,710.53
SRWSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DDF	437,751.86	553,873.00	10,000.00	612,475.00	543,439.07	337,270.00	343,360.52	501,403.00	522,142.73
GSFP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNFPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UDG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,282,568.	6,734,903.	4,536,414.	7,022,952.	5,471,537.	5,689,604.	5,549,712.	4,809,521.	2,765,012.

	83	31	35	92	22	31	78	50	25
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From Table:1.6, there are numerous sources of revenue including DACF, DDF, IGF, and GOG transfers for the Assembly to implement government policies, programmes and projects at the local level. With all the sources, DACF and IGF remains the dominant sources of revenue for the Assembly on yearly bases. From 2013 to 2014, IGF yearly share of the total revenue of the Assembly increased from 49.59% to 52.81% whilst DACF share declined from 24.55% to 20.01% the same period. Within the same period, DDF also declined from 19.18% to 18.88% and continue to decline to 0.22% in 2017.

Though DACF and DDF contribute to smooth implementation of programmes and projects, the decreasing size and erratic flow of these funds affects implementation of programmes and projects and the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Assembly. The releases are below the planned and budgeted target.

The Assembly has not benefitted from Urban Development Grant (UDG) since its inception in 2012.

TABLE 1.7: UPDATE ON EXPENDITURE

EXPENDITURE ITEM	Baseline 2013	Target 2017	Actual 2017	Target 2016	Actual 2016	Target 2015	Actual 2015	Target 2014	Actual 2014
COMPENSATION	302,036.03	2,442,558.18	1,151,335.24	2,106,064.00	1,551,689.47	2,076,293.00	374,730.55	1,710,016.30	306,121.44
GOODS AND SERVICE	693,807.01	1,622,979.00	2,025,229.73	867,046.00	989,945.98	1,119,344.00	1,133,399.53	754,451.45	843,445.54
INVESTMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASSET	-	224,789.13	76,523.25	612,147.08	77,727.50	274,648.00	86,448.60	-	99,650
TOTAL	995,843.01	4,290,326.31	3,253,088.22	3,585,257.08	2,619,362.95	3,470,285.00	1,594,578.68	2,464,467.75	1,249,216.98

Awutu Senya East Municipal Assembly spend most of its income on Goods and Services and Compensations, with no intention for Investment. In 2013, 69% of the Assembly's revenue was spent on Goods and Services and 31% on Compensations. In 2014, 67.52% was spent on Goods and Services whilst 24.51% and 7.98% were spent on Compensations and Assets during the same year.

71.1% and 62.24% were spent on Goods and Services in 2015 and 2017 respectively and, 59.24% and 35.40% in 2016 and 2017 in Compensations. The expenditure on Asset continue to decrease on yearly bases from 7.98% in 2014 to 2.36% in 2017.

As the size of the Assembly's revenue are always below its targets, it affects the expenditure pattern of the Assembly especially Asset and Investment over the years. Capital projects suffered the most, hence the delays in most of the projects.

TABLE 1.8: UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUE IN 2017

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocation GH₵	Actual receipt GH₵	No. of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
Ghana School Feeding Programme	-	-	5,355	2,031
Capital Grants	43,530	43,530	19,900	18,854
National Health Insurance Scheme	8,538	0	5,000	3538
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme	234,000	234,000	4,000	3,500
National Youth Employment Programme	-	-	-	-
One District One Factory Programme	-	-	-	-
One Village-One Dam Programme	-	-	-	-
One Constituency –One Million Dollars Programme	-	-	-	-
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	40,160.80	34,861.95	500	143
Free SHS Programme	99,840.00	99,262.27	500	640
National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEAP)	-	-	-	-
Implementation of Infrastructural for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-

TABLE 1.9: UPDATE ON EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/programme/ project involve	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Finding	Recommendations
1. The impacts of migration on socio-economic infrastructure.	Migration situation in Awutu Senya East Municipality	Development Planning Unit, ASEMA	Interviews	<p>The migrant lives in already populated communities have access to electricity, water and toilet facilities.</p> <p>They are engaged in retailing as their main economic activity</p>	Regulating the activities of migrants especially the ECOWAS nationals and integrating them into our societies for development.
2. Impact of school feeding in enrolment	The introduction of school Feeding Programme	Ghana Education Service	Trend analysis	Increase in enrolment and attendance	The programme should be expanded to cover more schools/children
3. Free Senior High School	Introduction of Free Senior High School(SHS) and its impact	Ghana Education	Quantitative Analysis	Increased enrolment and attendance	More infrastructure should be provided

TABLE 1.1.1: UPDATE ON PM & EVALUATION CONDUCTED

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/programme/ project involve	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Finding	Recommendations
1.Community Score Card	Empowering citizens to be part of local development through participation	Ghana Strengthening Accountability Mechanism (GSAM)	Questionnaire	<p>1.Citizen were not satisfied with the level of their involvement in project initiation and implementation.</p> <p>2.Most projects were behind scheduled</p>	<p>2.The Assembly should conform with the planning guidelines by involving the citizens in project implementation.</p> <p>2.DACF should be released on time to enable early completion of projects.</p>
2.Household Study Questionnaire	Baseline assessment of sanitation and hygiene coverage levels in Awutu Senya East Municipality.	Voice for Change Partnership (V4CP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Multi-stage sampling of six(6) random communities and 150 households - Development of household questionnaires and interview guidelines -Use of 'IBM SPS Statistics 20' software 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From the study, 33.3% of OD practitioners cited they resorted to the practice because their existing toilets were not hygienic; 29.2% of OD practitioners also said they could not afford to construct toilet facilities and 16.7% of OD practitioners said they had no functional public toilets in their 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A concerted push towards CLTS implementation by the Assembly must also be accorded priority. The Assembly must consider ceding revenue to modelling CLTS in selected communities within the municipality. It can then use the results/outcomes as basis to lobby other targeted NGOs, banks & micro-financial institutions and private entities to come in with

			<p>package for data analysis.</p>	<p>communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 76% of surveyed households indicated that their toilet disposal situation needed improvement. - 47.3% of the respondents also revealed that they had had access to sanitation and hygiene messages in the communities over the last one (1) year, with the assembly contributing only 6.7% to this phenomenon. - 91.3% of respondents stated that they had never participated in any decision-making process on sanitation and hygiene. Similarly, the same % had not over the last 1 year and 90.7% also mentioned that they had not heard of any district-level forums 	<p>support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is also the need for the Assembly to conduct education on the national policy paradigm shift from the construction of communal/public toilets to household toilets. This is because a substantial number of citizens still harbor the expectation that the Assembly has to construct public toilets for them. - Again, assembly should engage microfinance institutions (MFIs), local banks and other private sector players on the prospects & potentials of branching into S & H service delivery and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives. - It is needful that the Assembly varies its mobilization strategy and widen its scope for public forums from time to time to allow for
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				<p>such as town hall meetings being organized over the last one year and beyond.</p> <p>-According to the study, 89.3% of the respondents do not know of the existence of sanitation bye-laws.</p>	<p>different sets of citizens to get involved for active/popular participation to get them involved in decision making processes. The assembly should also target the zonal councils when it comes to information dissemination.</p> <p>- Education on the gazetted bye-laws and enforcement is already taking place but education needs to be intensified together with enforcement and also widen the scope in order to reach out to a wider range of citizens.</p> <p>Assembly should target the public places, churches, mosques and schools etc.</p> <p>- Enforcement of sanitation and hygiene bye-laws also needs to be seen to without fear or favour to ensure that punitive measures taken serve as a deterrent to others.</p>
3.STAKEHOL	Acquire firsthand	Voice for	Engagement	- Existing	-Strengthen intra-

<p>DER COORDINATION PLATFORM</p>	<p>information from duty bearers and other stakeholders and sub players on the state of Sanitation & hygiene in the municipality and to also identify gaps/emerging issues.</p>	<p>Change Partnership (V4CP) Project</p>	<p>s with Key Assembly Staff and Officials such as the MCE, MCD, Planning Officer, MEHO, Budget Analyst and Zoomlion Manager, traditional authority, the private sector, unit committee members, district sanitation and hygiene advocacy team and other relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>levels of intra-coordination between the EHSD and other departments at the Assembly level on S & H require considerable strengthening.</p> <p>This is particularly relevant given the ongoing preparation of the MMTDP to allow for the effective assimilation of sanitation & hygiene issues and solutions into the plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Level of collaboration and information sharing between Zoomlion and the Assembly is on the downside and needs to be given a critical look. -The non-existence of a medium-term Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) plan and budget for the EHSD affects the capacity of the 	<p>coordination through sharing sanitation and hygiene progress reports and quarterly reports with NCCE, Community Development/Social Welfare department and SHEP</p> <p>Coordinator to allow for all key actors to be up-to-speed with current happenings for easy harmonization and it will also help promote transparency and accountability amongst the departmental units.</p> <p>-Zoomlion should also share client's data with the assembly to help in the planning process and also promote transparency and accountability in order to help improve the sanitation situation in the municipality.</p> <p>- The Assembly should regulate and monitor activities of private waste management firms through an</p>
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				<p>Assembly to effectively track changes and garner up-to-date info on S & H to inform planning for sanitation and hygiene service delivery. Efforts must be made to remedy the situation.</p> <p>- Resource the EHSU in execution of its day-to-day activities is imperative. The absence of essential logistics such as digital cameras for gathering evidence and others currently hinder the effectiveness of sanitary officers in M & E at the zonal levels.</p>	<p>MOU.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Municipal Environmental Health Officer (MEHO) should develop an M&E Plan and budget for monitoring. An M&E desk officer should also be trained for this purpose and provided with M&E tools to carry out effective monitoring. -Follow the DESSAP guidelines to inform planning process and implementation. - Resource the EHSU (Procure digital cameras for Sanitary Officers for evidence-based reporting and repair broken down vehicle for effective monitoring) -The EHSU should increase stakeholder involvement for active participation during their Mid-Year Performance review meetings.
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Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation were done in project beneficiary communities in the municipality. Community members were sensitized at the community entry level on the need to own and monitor any capital projects in their jurisdiction.

Bi-weekly monitoring were done by the CSOs and the Assembly, then completed CSOs scorecard (with scores) with regular community/citizen monitoring. Community members were introduced to community scorecard and also self-assessment by municipal key staff who are mandated to conduct monitoring and evaluation.

Community interface meeting was held involving the CSOs, the beneficiary communities and Municipal Assembly to discuss various stages of the project including the contract sum, completion date and quality of work done. The community interface meeting would then lead to the result of citizen-CSOs scorecard and then translated to Municipal project performance scorecard.

Community and radio discussions of the project continues for citizens to share/view their perception about the project, and the long-term benefit or whether the project serves their needs or not.

By the completion of the project, community project monitors would have been formed through the training of the community members acquired to monitor future projects without confronting the contractor or the project officers.

CROSSCUTTING ISSUES OF DEVELOPMENT

1.1.2 CHILD LABOUR AND CHILD TRAFFICKING

	2013 Baseline	2014 Actual	2014 Target	2015 Actual	2015 Target	Actual 2016	2016 Target	2017 Actual	2017 Target
Child Labour	989	1,114	793	1317	895	1497	600	1657	987
Child Trafficking	350	412	340	438	298	498	199	522	328

1.1.3 TEENAGE PREGNANCY

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL
Antenatal mother at registration- 10- 14	18	24	16	7	9	74
Antenatal mother at registration- 15- 19	605	599	678	597	681	3160
TOTAL	623	623	694	604	690	3234

1.1.4 DISASTER AFFECTED COMMUNITIES AND THE COST OF LOST

DISASTER	NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED 2013	COST OF LOST GH₵	NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED 2014	COST OF LOST GH₵	NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED 2015	COST OF LOST GH₵	NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED 2016	COST OF LOST GH₵	NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED 2017	COST OF LOST GH₵
FIRE	110	150,635	261	34,320	192	57,472	120	466,760	313	1,782,730
FLOOD	264	145,660	312	72,694	312	114,694	592	114,000	120	67,670
OTHERS	10	10,792	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	384	307,087	573	107,014	504	172,166	712	580,760	433	1,850,400

Climate change and its effects on the environment and human life continue to pose a challenge in the development of the municipality. From 2013 to 2017, 996 citizens lost their properties to fire which amounted to GH₵ 2,491,917.00 in monetary terms. Flood also affected 1,600 people and the cost of lost was GH₵ 514,718.00. The implications of this on the Assembly was that, the Assembly had to sacrifice some projects in order to construct more drainage, organize sensitization programmes frequently, desilt gutters, demolish unauthorized structures on the water ways and making the market centres accessible to fire thunders.

The properties and job lost increased poverty and lost of revenue to the Assembly.

THE WAY FORWARD

We have reflected on the progress made to date in addressing our development backlogs and evaluated our strategic approach to ensure that we are still on track to achieve our vision of becoming the most proactive, caring and commercial hub in central region. The Medium-Term Development Planning (2014-2017) is a plan that moved beyond consolidation of basic services towards a concerted effort at poverty reduction through job creation all within a deeply embedded sustainability framework.

The Assembly was able to decongest the central business centre of the Municipality through facilitation of the construction of Kasoa interchange and the ancillary facilities that came with the project. There has been a significant increase in the tarred roads as well as educational and health facilities in the Municipality. Social intervention programmes were introduced for the first time in the Municipality, for example LEAP in 2017 to curtail the level of poverty.

Though the Assembly is performing well, there are number of challenges that are yet to be addressed fully. Youth unemployment has become a national problem that the Assembly cannot be left out. Poor security in most communities are posing threats to lives and property, inadequate road infrastructure like drains leading to flooding when it rains, uncompleted street naming and property addressing system, lack of land for social amenities at the densely populated areas and erection of unauthorized structures in road reservations and buffer zone.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Urban Development Grant (UDG) must be extended to the Municipal Assemblies that were created in 2012 to address some of the infrastructure gap that we face.
2. The National Development Planning Commission should collaborate with the Local Government Service through Regional Coordinating Council to build the capacity of MMDAs on Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Project Management so that value for money would be achieved at the local level. Again, the capacity of the sub-structures should be built to understand the local governance system.
3. The School Feeding Programme should be extended to cover more schools in the Municipality.
4. The District Assembly Common (DACP) should be released early to prevent unnecessary delays in project executions.
5. The Local Government Service and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development should collaborate with Land Evaluation Board to assist the MMDAs to evaluate the properties in their jurisdiction to enhance revenue generation.