



SUHUM MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2016

**(IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT
PLAN 2014-2017 UNDER THE GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND
DEVELOPMENT AGENDA II)**

FEBRUARY 2016

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

District Assemblies are mandated by act 462 as Planning Authorities at the local level to initiate, plan, implement and monitor development programmes and projects within the district. Having successfully implemented three District Medium-Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) since 1996, the Suhum Municipality, like all DAs in Ghana, has prepared the fifth DMTDP for the period 2014-2017 based on Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda Two (GSGDA II). Though the previous Plans were largely implemented in accordance with agreed schedules and budget, Monitoring and Evaluation, which also constitute a major component for planning and implementation process of programmes and projects had not been adequately pursued. The results have been severe implementation constraints to the extent that resources have been wasted, target beneficiaries of programmes/projects have not received the intended benefits and most importantly transparency and accountability have not been adhered to.

1.2 Key Monitoring and Evaluation Objectives for the Year 2016

The key Monitoring and Evaluation objective of the year was to provide information that will enable tracking of progress and reach informed decision-making in the implementation of interventions. Specific objectives were:

- To establish system of directives and standards for reviewing, re-planning, and improving performance of development programmes and projects of the Municipality;
- To strengthen the MPCU and other stakeholders in the conduct of Monitoring and Evaluation of the MMTDP;
- Provide a focus on the translation of inputs into outputs and the interaction between programmes/projects and the target group;
- Ensure integration with budgeting, auditing and collaborate with development partners (CSOs, NGOs, FBOs, Communities, etc) engaged in every stage of the Municipal development process; and
- To establish feedback processes to ensure use of monitoring results and a follow up on the implementation of evaluation recommendations.

1.3 Processes involved and Difficulties Encountered

Participatory and qualitative methods were used to develop the plan for the year as a way of consensus building and enhancing ownership and accountability at each stage of implementation. The methods used included:

- Documentation review of various national and district documents in regard to indicators, priority interventions, mechanism and approaches toward developing a comprehensive M&E Plan.
- Consultative meetings with community level development actors including traditional authorities, Zonal Councils, Unit Committees and community members to gain an understanding of the status of the implementation of the DMTDP.
- Consultative meetings with various stakeholders from districts, MDAs, development partners, NGOs to establish the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and recommendations of the proposed mechanisms.
- Establishment of an effective dialogue platform with the private sector, development partners etc.
- Data collection, collation and analysis.
- Joint stakeholders meetings for fine tuning indicators, M&E calendar and budgeting.

It is worthy to note that the monitoring of the MTDP in the Municipality is often associated with some constraints and challenges which hinder its successful implementation. Among the most notable constraints include:

- Limited financial resources for effective monitoring of DMTDP. Often budgetary allocations make limited provision for M&E activities largely because it is perceived to be a peripheral activity indirectly related to the DMTDP.
- Inadequate capacity of personnel for M &E activities
- Lack of appropriate logistics for performing M&E activities in the municipality.

The MPCU is however constrained with inadequate training on Monitoring and Evaluation, Database management and computer programmes and incentives. Inadequate logistics such as computers, photocopier machines, printers, and documentation centre constitute a major problem.

The challenge in conducting the M&E is also attributed to the high cost of involvement, much time consumption and technical complexities of the exercise and limited availability of quality data.

In spite of the above constraints, some of the MPCU members have all the requisite qualification, skills and knowledge. They also have strong leadership and management skills to perform their functions effectively.

1.4 Implementation Status of the DMTDP

The MPCU developed the fifth MTDP for the Assembly in 2014 and is being implemented over the period 2014 to 2017. As is always the case, particularly with reference to the MTDP (1996-2000), MTDP II (2001-2005), MTDP III (2006-2009) and MTDP IV (2010-2013) which were largely implemented, the Assembly has put in place strategies that will facilitate the full implementation of the MTDP IV (GSGDA). Since the start of implementation of the Development Plan, the Assembly as at 31st December, 2016 had implemented 74.6% of all programmes and projects in the 2016 annual action plan as indicated in table 1 below.

Table 1: 2016 AAP Implementation Status (According to GSGDA)

Thematic Area	ANNUAL ACTION PLAN -2016		Implementation Status
	NO. OF PROJECTS	% BY THEMATIC AREAS	Overall Thematic Annual Performance (%)
ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY	12	9.0	6.7
ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR	11	8.2	6.1
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES	15	11.2	8.4
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT	22	16.4	12.2
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	41	30.6	22.8
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	33	24.6	18.4
Total	134	100	74.6

Certainly, the MPCU had been monitoring all activities of the plan on regular basis despite limited budget. The efforts at ensuring proper delivery of outputs could be better enhanced with the full implementation of planned M&E activities in the Suhum Municipality.

CHAPTER TWO

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

2.1 Projects Status in the Suhum Municipality as at 31st December, 2016

S/No.	Name of Project	Location	COMMENCED	ESTIMATE D COMM. DATE	Contract Sum (GH Start Date	PAYMENT MADE TO DATE (GHC)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	Contractor	Progress	Status
1.	Construction of two (2)-Storey forty (40) – Unit Market Stores with Ancillary Facilities.	Suhum Central Market	07-04-2015	07-04-2016	580,063.56	328,197.83	DDF/IGF/D ACF	Ikeboa Company Ltd P. O. Box 78, Nkawkaw	On-going	80% complete
2.	Construction of 10 no. lockable stores	Akorabo	20-09-2016	20-02-2017	138,556.61	130,679.34	DDF	Samwaf Establishmen t Ltd	On-going	98% complete
3.	Rehabilitation of Community Centre	Suhum	13-02-2015		195,000.00		DDF/ DACF	MWD	–	–
4.	Construction of 40-Unit market sheds	Akorabo	20-09-2016	20-02-2017	140,775.84	131,775.26	DDF	Bothside Company Ltd	Completed	Completed
5.	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks	Kofigyia	05-05-2016	30-10-2016	199,000.00	131,632.49	DACF	TDK Atlantic Company	On-going	Partially completed
6.	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with Ancillary Facilities (L-SHAPE)	Amede			207,356.55		100% GETFUND	M/S JOHNTECH HOUSING LIMITED	Completed	Completed

7.	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with Ancillary Facilities (L-SHAPE)	Okonam	19/04/2016	19/09/2016	200,000.00		100% GETFUND	NORTHERN ROCKET GHANA LIMITED	On-going	35%
8.	Construction of 20 unit water closet with mechanized borehole.	Akorabo	20-09-2016	20-02-2017	190,800.75	27,257.25	DACF	Bobkiss Enterprise	On-going	Cleaning of site
9.	Construction of 1No. 2-Unit Classroom Blocks with Ancillary Facilities	Okonam	19/04/2016	19/09/2016	183,673.12		100% GETFUND	FELKO ENTERPRISE	On-going	Cleaning of site
10	Construction of 6 Unit Teachers Quarters with Ancillary Facilities	Okonam	19/04/2016	19/09/2016	309,000.00		100% GETFUND	LION DEVELOPMENT LIMITED	On-going	Cleaning of site
11	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks	Koransang			360,000.00		DACF/DDF		Yet to commence	
12	Converting of gari processing structure into CHPS	Abesem-Dawa	16-05-2016	16-11-2016	130,000.00	53,095.00	DACF	Csadas Company Ltd	Completed	Completed
13	Rehabilitation and furnish the Suhum Magistrate Court	Suhum			100,000.00		IGF/DACF		Yet to commence	-
14	Drilling of 5 no. bore hole	Selected communities					DDF	LINKS DRILLING AND CONSTRUCTION LTD.	On-going	45%

2.2 Non- Physical Programme Status in the Suhum Municipality as at 31st December, 2016

Most of the Non-physical projects of the Assembly were undertaken by the decentralized departments of the Assembly. These non-physical projects and programmes constitute about 72.4% of the total projects and programmes of the 2016 composite annual action plan of the Assembly. Below are the non-physical projects/programmes implemented:

2.2.1 Department of Social Welfare and Community Development

The department of social welfare of the Assembly used an inter-woven approach in handling justice administration, child rights, promotion and protection as well as community care to reach out the target groups and individuals. This resulted to the following achievements in the mid-year of 2016;

1. 34 family tribunal cases settled and judgment given
2. 70 social enquiry reports on child custody written and submitted to family tribunal
3. 28 day care centers monitored, 4 certificates renewed
4. 8 custody reports compiled on SOS children which facilitated granting of care order
5. 70 women given counseling on various family planning options
6. 2 CBOs assisted to register with the Assembly
7. 3 NGOs had their certificates renewed, 8 monitored, 2 prospective ones were directed and guided on the registration process
8. 420 elderly persons under the Eban Welfare Card made up of 205 males and 215 females benefited from this programme. The aim is to assisting the elderly get preferential treatment at bank, hospital and 50% rebate on Metro Mass transit Buses.
9. GHC 62,285.00 was disbursed to 71 and 3 Federation groups persons with disability
10. 116 households were registered for the LEAP programme in the municipality from 15 communities which benefited from an amount of Ghc 53,710.00.
11. 2 women groups were coordinated for income generating activities. 70 persons participated in the programme which was made up of 60 women and 10 men.

12. Sanitation programme was organized at Abesim Dawa, Agyeikrom and Brong Densuso on how to keep their environment clean. In attendance were 28 females and 10 males.
13. 21 child maintenance cases were settled
14. 70 family reconciliation cases handled
15. Public and social education was carried out for 296 people on strategies to engage young women in leadership and decision making process, child rights and paternity at Suhum and Nankese.
16. 158 Babies made up of 100 males and 50 females were weighed and immunized Against the seven killer Disease.
17. 423 less privilege, disadvantage and vulnerable & needy people made up of 162 males and 261 females were assisted to register and renew with NHIS
18. Coordinated 2 women groups made up of 9 males and 54 females and 10 children for income generating activities.
19. Carried out mass sensitization on the role of young people in ensuring crime free society at Suhum, Akorabo, Otwe and Jato 640 were recorded.

2.2.2 Trade and Industry

20. Conducted business counseling services for 20 people engaged in Medium Scale Enterprises. This was made up of 20 females.
21. Training was organized in Basic Financial Management for 25 female youth at Suhum
22. Trained 29 people in Garment designing which was made up of 2 males and 27 females
23. Trained 25 people in soap production which was made up of 3 males and 22 females
24. Trained 24 females in beauty care
25. Trained supporting personnel.
26. Educated 4 societies on cooperative principles and practices.

2.2.3 Health

27. Conducted and undertook 80 advocacies on healthy lifestyles through community durbars, talks in churches, mosques and schools. This was done quarterly consisting of 250 females and 97 males.
28. All the CHPS facilities in the municipality are NHIS accredited
29. Organized sanitation campaigns at Suhum, Akorabo, Nankese, Omenako, Kukua, Metemano, Abisim Dawa and Akote.
30. Organized health educational talks on environmental sanitation at various churches and mosques within the municipality. In attendance were 201 males and 424 females.
31. Organized health educational talks on HIV/AIDS to intensify prevention and control of the diseases at OPDs at the various health centers. 293 males and 962 females were educated.
32. Counseled 369 males and 2,143 females on the importance of testing for HIV/AIDSs.
33. 1761 clients received HTC services and out of which 121 were tested HIV/AIDSs positive.
34. Organized free ante- natal services to all pregnant women. About 385 pregnant women were registered. Out of this 1,546 deliveries were recorded.
35. Organized 240 health educational talks on the importance of seeking care during pregnancy at Ante- Natal clinics and outreach services.
36. A national family planning awareness campaign was organized to increase FP coverage. 35 health staff was trained for the campaign and 1,822 new acceptors were recorded.
37. Undertook routine monitoring and supervision of environmental and sanitation officers in respective sub-districts.
38. In all, 31 public and 5,342 private toilets were inspected.
39. Inspected 340 slaughtered animals made up of 130 goats, 126 cattle, 59 sheep and 25 pigs.
40. Organized inspection and sensitization sections for the market women.
41. 64 stand pipes, 68 bore-holes, 113 hand dug wells, 455 rain harvest system as well as 30 streams, dams and mechanical wells were inspected.

42. Community Water and Sanitation undertook monitoring of the operation of rural water facilities.

43. NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME COVERAGE FOR 2015 BY CATEGORIES

NO.	CATEGORY	NUMBER OF PEOPLE COVERED		
		2014	2015	2016
1	Informal Sector	22,502	16,146	
2	SSNIT Contribution	2,710	2,084	
3	SSNIT Pensioners	268	109	
4	Under 18 Years	26,912	24,917	
5	Indigenes	12,192	10,914	
6	70 Years & Above	8,402	3,493	
7	Pregnant Women	3,863	4,295	
8	Total	76,849	61,958	

2.2.4 Agric

44. Disseminated 15 improved modern agricultural technological packages to 8,896 farmers towards the promotion of improved crop varieties. 283 of them were female farmers.

45. Conducted 20 Farm and Home Visits by AEAs

46. Trained 32 staff in ICT and extension service delivery

47. 3 staff trained in agric extension, food security and environmental management

48. Disseminated 10 livestock / Poultry Technological packages to 1,430 farmers. 23% of participants were females.

49. Sensitized 1,214 farmers on the identification of pests / disease recognition, prevention and control. 437 were females

50. Sensitized 85 farmers on rabbit and grass cutter productions and processing

51. Trained 3,836 on post harvest losses

52. Vaccination was carried out for the following animals 754 dogs – Rabies, 1 cats- Rabies, 41,000 poultry – NCD, 23,000 poultry – Gumboro, 1,000 poultry-Fowl pox, 1,898 Goats-PPR, 396 Sheep- PPR
53. 1,632 farmers including 1,095 females were educated at two farmers' fora on awareness creation on food based nutrition in relation to food production and protein energy malnutrition.
54. 4,247 farmers participated in WIAD activities making up of 78.8% female and 21.2% male.
55. 1,279 Farmers were sensitized on HIV/AIDS, malaria 465 were females
56. No new farmer based group was formed
57. Conducted annual crop and livestock survey
58. Farmers day celebrated
59. Organized education for 3,836 farmers on the correct use of agro-chemicals. 1,374 were females
60. 5 improved crop varieties were introduced to 3,836 farmers made up of 1,374 females
61. Facilitated the control of animal diseases

2.2.5 Disaster Prevention

62. Tree planning exercise was carried out by NADMO at Suhum, Nankese, Akorabo Kwahyia and Jato. In all, 500 trees were planted
63. Organized a forum at Jato to sensitize people on the dangers of building on water ways. 239 people participated.
64. Carried out anti-bush / domestic fire campaigns in churches & mosques (174), households (1,986).

2.2.6 Physical Planning

65. Out of 150 applications submitted for approval, 120 were approved and 30 were deferred.
66. Monitored planning activities concerning physical development

- 67. Carried out street naming and property addressing exercise and linking addresses to evaluation role to generate property rate bills by street names.
- 68. Carried out regular site inspections to ensure development control.
- 69. 4 technical committee meetings were organized in the department office of Town and Country Planning.

2.2.7 Education

- 70. Ghana Education Service conducted standardized Mock Examination for 2,508 2014 BECE candidates.
- 71. Organised one day training workshop for 120 heads of basic schools in the drawing of school performance improvement plans (SPIP)
- 72. Organized one day community sensitization exercise in the form of school and home visit to raise awareness in relevance of girls' education for 10 selected basic schools within the municipality.
- 73. Conducted monitoring visit to 40 day care centers
- 74. A comprehensive inspection was carried out on 16 selected public basic schools in the municipality of all school materials and facilities, school administration and monitoring of effective teaching and learning.
- 75. Organized the celebration of independence day
- 76. Organized annual inter-school and inter-district sporting competition

2.3 Update on Core Municipal Indicators (Categorized by GSGDA Thematic Areas)

No	SECTOR	2015 Target (%)	2014 Indicator Level (%) MT/HA PRODUCTION	2015 First Quarter Indicator Level (%) MT/HA PRODUCTION	2015 Second Quarter Indicator Level (%) MT/HA PRODUCTION	2015 Third Quarter Indicator Level (%) MT/HA PRODUCTION	2015 Fourth Quarter Indicator Level (%) MT/HA PRODUCTION
1	Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish Maize	2.1	15	5	10	-0.99	-0.99
	Rice (milled)	NIL	NIL	NIL	-	-	-

	Cassava	15.9	17	8	12	-34	22
	Cocoyam	5.6	0.5	(10)	(8)	-14.0	(5)
	Plantain	7	0.8	(10)	(10)	(12)	(4)
	Yam	10.2	NIL	NIL	-	+12.0	-
	• Livestock						
	Goat	20	1.3	2	5	10	10
	Sheep	20	7	2	5	10	9
	Cattle	20	8.9	1.5	2.5	4	4.5
	Local fowl	20	3.3	3	5	9	10
	Exotic fowl	20	16.8	2	5	10	20
2	Proportion/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated						
	• Trunk Roads (in km)	12.km	-			-	-
	• Urban Roads (in km)	8.km	-			5	5
	• Feeder Roads (km)	120.km	-			80.9	80.9
	I. Maintenance	66.9km	85.6km			15.3	30.5
	II. Spot improvement	9.5km	14.6km			23.5	32.4
	III. Pothole patching	24.0km	-			-	-
	IV. Bituminous surfacing		-			-	-
3	% change in number of households with access to electricity	10%	1.60	0.2			
4	Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored:						
	• Forest	10,000km/ square	25,000km/ square				
	• Mining						
	• Dry and wetland						
5	% increase in tourist arrival	%					
6	Teledensity/Penetration	-					

7	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)	1.0			2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
8	Maternal Mortality (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,00 live births)	0.1			0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
9	Under five mortality rate ratio (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 100 live births)	5:100,00						
10	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	3: 10,000						
11	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	80%						
12	% of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	70%						
13	Gross Enrolment Rate (indicate the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling-regardless of age as a proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary JSS SSS Net admission rate in Primary Schools (indicate primary one of people aged 6 years) 	110%	90.7	87.9	95.0	121.1	121.1	
		85.0%	70.0	68.4	82.0	92.3	92.3	
		55.0%	72.0	70.3	102.0	52.0	52.0	
		92%	64.5	78.8	65,2	74.0	74.0	
14	Gender parity index (ratio between girls and boys enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary JSS SSS 	0.99	1.0	1.0	0.90	1.02	1.02	
		0.97	0.96	0.96	0.90	1.03	1.03	
		1.0	0.97	0.96	1.0	0.74	0.74	
15	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	2.5	0.2	0.0002	0.0003	0.0002	0.0007	
16	Total number of internally generated revenue	GH¢ 12,000,000	GH¢ 567,581.63		GH¢329,904.21	GH¢268,120.10		
17	Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contributed to DMTDP implementation	GH¢			GH¢ 218,888.87	GH¢ 218,888.87	GH¢ 218,888.87	

18	% of DA expenditure with the DMTDP BUDGET (How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget)	0	0				
19	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children • Women • Men 	-	13	12	12	14	38
		-	10	6	16	8	30
		-	0	10	5	0	15
20	Police citizen ratio	-	1 : 993	1 : 974	1 : 993	1 : 993	1 : 993

2.4 Update on Funding and Disbursement

Update on Funding

SOURCE	2015 (GH¢)	2016 (GH¢)
DACF	1,508,287.25	1,817,102.14
IGF	951,218.85	124,731.22
GOG GRANT	563,446.23	956,770.31
DONOR GRANT		1,920,657.48
DDF	343,082.00	584,030.00
TOTAL REVENUE	3,366,034.33	5,403,290.84

Update on Disbursement

SOURCE	2015 (GH¢)	2016 (GH¢)

ADMINISTRATION	2,526,814.55	1,345,491.57
SERVICE	33,234.00	488,186.78
INVESTMENT	525,175.64	2,055,226.48
SPECIAL PROJECTS	51,679.65	720,454.47
MISCELLANEOUS		76,982.61
TOTAL	3,136,903.84	4,686,341.90

Expenditure by Funding

SOURCE	2015 (GH¢)	2016 (GH¢)
DACF	934,385.83	2,150,377.42
MP		114,909.64
IGF	851,969.80	977,341.12
HIPC	Nil	Nil
GOG GRANT	293,710.66	1,920,658.95
DONOR GRANT	Nil	Nil
DDF	175,809.00	891,118.85
TOTAL REVENUE	2,255,875.29	6,054,405.95

CHALLENGES:

- Delay in the flow of the common fund and other central Government funds.
- Funds not sufficient due to the unknown deductions from the Common Fund secretariat.

IGF:

- Even though we try to educate the tax payers we still have problems with the payment.
- Low capability of the collectors even though they have been trained.

2.5 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues

a. School Feeding Programme

So far 2,686 pupils from 12 schools in the Municipality are benefiting from the programme. These schools include Suhum D/A Primary A, Suhum D/A Primary B, Suhum D/A Primary C, Kofigyia DA Primary, Suhum Islamic Primary A&B and KG, Densuso DA Primary, Ningo Primary & KG, Adidiso DA Primary & KG, Obomofodensua Methodist Primary & KG, Santramarzor No.1 DA Primary, and Santramarzor No.1 DA Primary. The programme has made tremendous achievement by increasing the number of schools benefiting from the programme to twelve (12) schools in 2015 in the municipality. The scheme has also made farmers at the municipality have ready market for their produce.

Though there have been some achievements under the scheme, there have been delays in the release of funds for the programme. It is expected that the programme will extend to other schools in the Municipality in the coming years. And training organized for caterers to sharpen their skills.

b. Incentives for Business Development in the Municipality

The Assembly has a competent officer who mines the NBSSI/BAC Office. This office gives guidance to people who wish to enter into business in the Municipality. The center was sponsored by the Suhum Municipal Assembly help 98 participants through various skill training, CBT in soap making, Grass cutter rearing training, Business Counseling, CBT in Garment and designing and Advance training in beauty care. However, the center is confronted by the limited and late release of funds for the timely implementation of planned programme. And also difficulties in getting or sourcing funds for its trained clients as start-up capital for the establishing and expansion of new as well as existing businesses. The location of the Municipality enables easy access to market in Accra and Koforidua which are commercial towns.

The availability of effective and motorable road network, Municipal wide electricity coverage, portable water and peaceful atmosphere also serve as an enticement for

business development. There are available farm lands and lands for other purposes as well as labour (skilled youth) in the Municipality.

However, assessing capital for business development in the Municipality is quiet difficult due to “strings” attached to credit facilities.

- **STREET NAMING & PROPERTY ADDRESSING STATUS**

- Completed the ground truthing of Suhum zonal council
- Completed the digitization of streets and properties in Suhum zonal council
 - ✓ **NO. OF DIGITISED STREETS:** 482
 - ✓ **TOTAL STREET LENGTH:** 148,154.85 METERS
 - ✓ **NO. OF DIGITISED PARCELS:** 6,460
 - ✓ **AREA COVERED:** 7,472 HECTARES
- SPATIAL MAPS CREATED:
 - ✓ PROPERTY ADDRESS MAP
 - ✓ STREET MAP
 - ✓ SIGNAGE MAP
 - ✓ EDUCATIONAL MAP
 - ✓ HOUSES WITH AND WITHOUT TOILET MAP
 - ✓ FUEL AND GAS FILLING STATIONS MAP
 - ✓ FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS MAP
 - ✓ GUEST HOUSES/ HOTELS MAP
 - ✓ TELECOM MASTS MAP
 - ✓ COMMUAL REFUSE COLLECTION MAP
 - ✓ ELECTORAL COMMISSION POLLING STATIONS MAP
 - ✓ CHURCHES MAP
 - ✓ MOSQUES MAP
 - ✓ ECG TRANSFORMERS MAP
- 50 number street signages installed
- Street register prepared (completed) for streets in Suhum zonal council

- Signage register prepared for Suhum zonal council
 - 6,571 properties stencilled in Suhum
 - Data on stencilled properties linked to valuation roll to produce new valuation roll by street address
 - 2,300 permanent property number plates installed
 - Completed business numbering and data collection by street names in Suhum
 - ✓ **3,679 BUSINESS NUMBERED**
 - ✓ 3 BUSINESS OUT OF THE TOTAL ARE REGISTERED WITH THE ASSEMBLY WHILST 9 ARE REGISTERED WITH THE REGISTRAR GENERAL
- **STATUTORY PLANNING COMMITTEE:**
 - Organised four technical inspections.
 - Held one statutory planning committee meeting
- **OUTLOOK FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2017:**
 - Generate 2017 property rate bills using street addressing revenue management software (ntoboa software)
 - Scale up street addressing to cover nankese zonal council
 - Link nankese street addressing to valuation roll
 - Facilitate the development of a google app for suhum street addressing
 - Organise four statutory meetings.
- **GENERAL CHALLENGES:**
 - The department heavily depends on assembly vehicles which are most often not available thereby limiting the mobility of staffs in carrying out activities.

c. Implementation of the Municipal Monitoring & Evaluating Plan

In recognizing M&E as a very powerful tool for assessing the appropriateness and effectiveness of Municipal development programmes and projects, the idea has been adopted in principle. Though some adhoc Monitoring and Evaluation exercise were carried out, the rationale and purpose of the M&E plan is being defeated since the M&E plan connotes to that of paper work.

The challenges in conducting M&E in the Municipality are attributed to the high cost of involvement, time consuming, late disbursement of funds, and technical complexities of the exercise and of course limited availability and quality of data.

d. Provision of Microfinance

The commitment of the SuMA to promote industrial and agricultural development in order to tackle poverty situation in the Municipality reflects the quantum of microfinance provision in the 2015 Annual Action Plan. To facilitate and ensure that microfinance was efficiently utilized by the beneficiaries, people were trained on financial administration and management, business plan preparation, proposal writing and of course spotting opportunities in the competitive global economy such as soap making and grass cutter production by the NBSSI/BAC in collaboration with the MPCU in the Municipality.

Besides, some people were encouraged by the department to form groups to enable them access credit facilities from financial institutions. As a result of the string conditions associated with the credit accessibility from these financial institutions, it served as a militating factor to credit acquisition.

2.6 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

The MPCU identified key NGOs/CBOs working in the Municipality and established strong partnerships with them with the view of pursuing a common development agenda. Recognizing the capacity constraints of community members, CSOs, NGOs and CBOs at the community level, the MPCU organized workshops to strengthen and build their capacity and discussed the roles of different stakeholders towards promoting incorporating Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation.

However, the MPCU organized training and capacity building on the use of PM&E tools/methodologies.

The MPCU conducted series of participatory Monitoring and Evaluation exercises where the team met Project Contractors, Project Consultants and the beneficiary communities at Project sites to deliberate on observations and made recommendations. These recommendations are being carried out by the parties concern.

2.7.0 Local Government Capacity Support Project

As part of the overall efforts to improve the performance of the Metropolitan and Municipal Assemblies (MMAs) in terms of public financial management, the Government of Ghana (GoG) has designed the Local Government Capacity Support Project (LGCSP). This initiative is supported by the World Bank.

The objectives of the LGCSP are to:

- Strengthen government's inter-governmental fiscal framework
- Strengthen local public financial management and accountability for improved infrastructure and services in urban assemblies
- Improve citizens' engagement with urban assemblies and their perceptions of urban management.

2.7.1 Social Accountability Activities

In order to improve citizens' participation in PFM at the Assembly level part of the projects credit is supposed to be expanded on social accountability activities. The Assembly has been organizing quarterly town hall meetings in the year under review. Two quarterly town hall meetings have been organized in all the zonal councils of the Assembly as at the end of June this year. The Municipal Chief Executive, the Municipal Co-ordinating Director, all heads of units/departments, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities, community members and the media were all present in all these town hall interactive meetings. The Assembly has set up 6 members Social Audit Committee in place to ensure effective accountability.

CHAPTER THREE

THE WAY FORWARD

3.1 Key Issues Addressed and Those yet to be addressed

Among the key issues addressed includes the following;

- Active communal participation is one of the key issues addressed. This was done in order to enhance sustainability of programmes and projects. Training workshops and community sensitization were undertaken in all the Zonal Councils in the Municipality to educate them on the need for community involvement in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Communities in the Municipality are actively supporting CBRDP Projects through communal labour and personal contributions. Water and sanitation Projects are also experiencing massive communal support with the establishment of WATSAN committees and Water Boards in the various CWSA communities.
- In promoting decentralized governance for development, training workshops were organized to build the capacity of all Zonal Councils in the Municipality. This has strengthened the capacity of the Municipal sub-structures to promote participatory development.

Some of the key issues which are yet to be addressed include the following;

- ❖ Inadequate logistics for planning, monitoring and evaluation activities.
- ❖ Poor collaboration between the Assembly and some departments.
- ❖ Low institutional capacity to support plan implementation management.
- ❖ Poor coordination between the Assembly, Sub-structures and NGOs/CBOs

3.2 Recommendations

- ❖ Dialogue with development partners on implementation of DMTDP, Sectoral Plans and conduct of M&E exercise
- ❖ Hold regular consultative meetings, review meetings with development partners on key indicators
- ❖ Solicit support for training, capacity building and technical assistance towards strengthening the MPCU, Stakeholders, communities etc
- ❖ Review of quality of evaluation done by other implementing MDAs

- ❖ Find ways to further improve upon revenue collection, to generate enough revenue for the development of the Assembly.
- ❖ Continue the construction and monitoring of ongoing development projects of the Municipality which were not completed during the previous year.