

BEKWAI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

IMPLEMENTATION OF MUNICIPAL MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2014-2017)

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR 2015

**PREPARED BY:
MUNICIPAL PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT**

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The year 2015 marks the second year for the implementation of the BMA's Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017) based on the Ghana shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II, 2014-2017). The plan has been tailored towards achieving the government 'Better Ghana Agenda' which embraces the Social and Economic goals of the Municipality based on the following priority areas:

- ✓ Building a strong and resilient economy
- ✓ Putting people's first in terms of development
- ✓ Expanding Infrastructure
- ✓ Transparent and Accountable Governance

The Annual Composite Progress Report (ACPR) 2015 is prepared within the context of programmes and projects, which are in line with the seven (7) thematic areas of the MTDPF as follows:

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability
- Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
- Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management
- Oil and Gas
- Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development
- Human Development, Employment and Productivity
- Transparent and Accountable Governance.

1.2 Municipal Profile

1.2.1 Mission of the Assembly

The Bekwai Municipal Assembly as the highest planning, administrative and rating authority in the Municipality continue to provide services to its citizens aimed at "ensuring the improvement in the quality of life of its people through the Formulation and Implementation of policies on a sustainable manner to step-up Human Resource Development, Reduce Poverty and ensures Good Governance by a well-motivated and highly skilled labour."

1.2.2 Municipal Governance

The Bekwai Municipal Assembly is among the 30 Administrative Districts in the Ashanti Region, established under the Legislative Instrument (L.I 1906, 2007).

The Municipal Assembly has Eight (8) Zonal Councils made –up of the following (Bekwai, Kokofu, Essumeja, Asuo-Dankran, Dadease, Adagya, Adudwan and Adumasa Zonal Councils. The Municipality has 34 Electoral Areas with 34 elected members, 16 government appointees and one (1) Member of Parliament making the total of 51.

The Municipality has unique historical and cultural values shown by its seven (7) paramountcies namely Bekwai, Essumeja, Kokofu, Denyase, Amoafu, Adankranja and Asamang stools. Apart from the paramountcies, there are other “Abrempongs “that report directly to the “Otumfuo”.

1.2.3 Municipal Assembly’s Objectives

The Municipal Assembly is the highest political and administrative body of the Municipality and therefore exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions. It has the mission and responsibility to improve the quality of life of the people through sustainable development. To achieve this mission, the Municipality has set itself certain objectives namely;

- ✓ To facilitate the effective functioning of the Local Government Administration in the Municipality
- ✓ To ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources of the Municipality and the decentralized departments.
- ✓ To monitor, co-ordinate and harmonize the implementation of Development Plans and activities in the Municipality.
- ✓ To facilitate the provision of Basic Social and Economic Infrastructure and Services in the Municipality.
- ✓ To facilitate Community based and Private Sector Development in the Municipality.

1.3 Purpose of the Annual Composite Progress Report, 2015

The main purpose of the Annual Composite Progress Report, 2015, is to assess and evaluate the performance of the Assembly, review and provide information on the impacts and achievements of the Municipality based on the objectives set–out in the Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017).

The year 2015 being the second year in the implementation of the Municipal Medium Term Plan (2014-2017), the Annual Composite Progress Report (ACPR) reflects the performance indicators achieved by the various sectors of the Municipality, the challenges faced during the year, the lessons learnt in 2015, and the way forward in the preparation and implementation of the 2016 Annual Action Plan.

The key Monitoring and Evaluation objectives of the Bekwai Municipal Assembly were formulated in line with the seven (7) main thematic areas and the targets set in each of them.

Table 1 Depicts the Thematic Areas, Targets and Achievements.

Table 1: MTDP 2014-2017 Thematic Areas, Targets and Achievements

| N/S | THEMATIC AREA | TARGETS | ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2015 |
|-----|--|--|---|
| 1. | Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To improve IGF from 85% to 95% by Dec. 2017 ✓ To improve Assembly's expenditure management by Dec. 2017 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assembly has adopted ICT in revenue generation 2. Assembly has prepared a Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP) for 2015-2017 3. Assembly has updated revenue data 4. Assembly has commenced work on the valuation of properties in selected communities 5. The Assembly was able to generate GHC 678,540.33 as IGF out of budgeted figure of GHC 692,999.20. This represented 98% |
| 2. | Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To improve access to energy supply for both domestic and commercial purposes by 23% by 2017. ✓ To increase access to roads to rural farming communities from 60% to 85% by Dec.2017. ✓ To draw a comprehensive settlement scheme for ten (10) communities by Dec. 2017. ✓ To improve the provision of water and sanitation facilities from 70% to 90% by Dec 2017 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. About 8% improvement in energy supply in both domestic and commercial 2. About 70kms of feeder road reshaped 3. Paving of Bekwai Lorry Park 4. Construction of culverts and U-drains at Brosaase 5. 7no. settlement schemes prepared for communities by PPD 6. Potable water coverage increased from 70% to 80%. 7. Construction of 2no. aqua privy toilets at Asokwa -Tunsum and Ofoase- Kokoben 8. Rehabilitation of 22no. boreholes in selected communities 9. Mechanization of 2no. boreholes at Asamang |
| 3. | Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To improve agricultural production by 31% by 2017. ✓ To reduce post-harvest losses by 55% by Dec. 2017. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farmer-based organizations linked to rural banks to access credits. 2. 70kms of feeder roads reshaped 3. 1 no. workshop for farmers and other |

| | | | |
|----|---|--|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To facilitate access to affordable credit facilities to 500 farmers by 2017. ✓ To promote the adoption of Modern Technology among 50% of farmers within the Municipality by 2017 | <p>land users on Climate Change and its impact on agriculture organized at Bekwai.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. 3no. sensitization programs on modern technology organized for farmers 5. Mass Cocoa Spraying exercise executed. 6. Activities of Illegal Miners monitored |
| 4. | Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To facilitate access to affordable credit facilities to 450 entrepreneurs by Dec. 2017. ✓ To support the private sector to sustain continuous production through trainings by 2017. ✓ To increase Public-Private Partnership by 2017. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RTF/BAC liaised with Rural Banks for affordable credits to artisans for business expansion. 2. RTF/BAC organized 3 business training programmes for twenty (20) SME's. 3. BMA has renewed partnership with zoomlion Ghana Ltd for Waste Management |
| | Promote career advancement and development for the youth and the vulnerable in the Municipality by 2012 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To provide basic entrepreneurship training to 600 youth by Dec. 2017. ✓ To improve the development of tourism and tourist facilities by 2017. ✓ To reduce the level of poverty among the vulnerable and excluded by promoting income generating opportunities for 350 destitute by June 2017 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feeder roads linking tourist sites rehabilitated 2. PWD's provided with resources to undergo training, acquire equipment, etc. 3. Provision of Vocational and Technical Training for 50 students. 4. Evaluation of the level and development of 15 Day Care Centres. 5. Registration and resolution of twenty two (22) family related cases. 6. Forty (40) destitute provided with care and protection 7. Financial Assistance to PLWD. |
| 5. | Human Development, Employment and Productivity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To increase access to educational infrastructure from 86% in 2013 to 96% by 2017. ✓ To promote the use of ICT in basic and secondary | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of 1no. 3-unit kindergarten with ancillary facilities at Gyasikrom. 2. Construction of 1no. 2-unit Kindergarten, Store and Sanitary facilities at Adankragya |

| | | | |
|----|--|--|---|
| | | <p>schools by 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To increase access to health care especially in the remote areas from 74% to 87% by Dec. 2017. ✓ To promote programmes that will assist in the prevention and management of HIV/AIDS/STD's and TB by 2017 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Construction 2no. CHPS compound at Ntinanko & Sarfokrom. 4. Rehabilitation of 1no. 6-unit classroom block, office, store, sanitary facilities at Asokore 5. Construction and furnishing of ICT Centre at Kokofu Health Assistant Training School (HATS). 6. Completion of Girls Dormitory at Wesley High School, Bekwai 7. Construction 1no. 2-storey 8-unit dormitory block with 12 seater WC toilet and 16 cubicles bath-house and construction and mechanization of 1no. borehole with 10,000 gallons capacity overhead tank and the supply of 100no. bunk beds at Denyaseman SHS. 8. Construction of 1no. 2-storey 6 Unit Classroom Block at Bekwai R/C Primary. 9. Construction of 1no. 3-unit Classroom Block at Esiase JHS. 10. Completion of 2no 3-unit dormitory block, Kitchen, Dinning hall for Denyaseman Senior High School. 11. Construct 1no. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Adumasa. 12. Rehabilitation 4no. school blocks 13. Completion of 1no.6-unit Classroom Block at Asokore. |
| 6. | Transparent and Accountable Governance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To strengthen the capacity of Zonal Councils by Dec. 2017. ✓ To Strengthen the Capacity of the Assembly in efficient and effective service delivery by 2017. ✓ To improve women's | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training program on reports and minutes writing organized for Zonal Council secretaries and records staff of the Assembly. 2. Capacity building program organized for Assembly members on decentralization programme. 3. Two (2) Town Hall meetings and two (2) Social and Public |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | participation in local governance from 30-% in 2013 to 45% by 2017 | Expenditure Framework and Accountability (SPEFA) forum held at Bekwai. 4. Some revenue ceded to Zonal Councils to ensure efficiency in IGF collection. 5. Clients' Services Units established Services Charter developed. 6. Construction of 1 no. 2-storey four flat block to provide accommodation for staff of Assembly and Decentralized Depts., at Bekwai. |
|--|--|--|--|

Source: Municipal Planning Unit, 2015

1.4 Steps in the Preparation of the 2015 Annual Composites Report and Challenges

The Annual Composite Progress Report was prepared in collaboration with the various decentralized departments in the Municipality. The Planning Unit which serves as the technical wing of the Assembly provided technical support and co-ordinated the collation and harmonization of data for the preparation of the report.

After the draft report had been prepared by the planning unit, MPCU meeting was organized to disseminate the draft report for members' comments before the finalization of the Report.

1.5 Challenges encountered in the Preparation of the Annual Composite Progress Report, 2015

The following problems were encountered in preparing the Annual Composite Progress Report (ACPR 2015).

- ❖ Late submission of reports by some decentralised Departments delayed the harmonization of the ACPR
- ❖ Inadequate and unreliable data from sectors of the Departments which needed validation

1.6 Status of Implementation of the MTDP in 2015

Out of a total of ninety-three (93) programmes and projects in the 2015 Annual Action Plan (AAP), seven-eight (78) were completed with fourteen (14) on-going.

See Appendix 1 for the status of programmes and projects in the 2015 Annual Composite Action Plan.

A summary of implementation status of the 2015 Annual Action Plan Based in GSGDA's thematic areas is shown in table 2.

Table 2: Summary of Implementation Status of 2015 Annual Action based on GSGDA's Thematic Areas

| N/S | THEMATIC AREA | Total Number of Projects & programme in the ACAP | Completed Projects | % | On-going Projects | % |
|--------------|--|---|---------------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------|
| 01 | Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economic stability. | 5 | 4 | 80 | 1 | 20 |
| 02 | Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana's private sector | 2 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 |
| 03 | Accelerate agricultural modernization and natural resource management. | 9 | 8 | 89 | 1 | 11 |
| 04 | Infrastructure and human settlement development | 21 | 15 | 71 | 5 | 24 |
| 05 | Human Development, Employment and productivity | 31 | 28 | 90 | 3 | 10 |
| 06 | Transparent and accountable governance | 25 | 22 | 88 | 3 | 12 |
| Total | | 93 | 7 | 84% | 14 | 16% |

Source: Municipal Planning Unit, 2015

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

2.1 Introduction

The Monitoring and Evaluation activities covered the implementation of programmes and projects presented in the 2015 Annual Action Plan and extracted from the second year of the Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017).

2.2 Programme and Projects Status for the year 2015

The Municipal Assembly was able to implement about 84% of the programmes and projects in the 2015 Annual Action Plan. The remaining 16 % are on-going programmes and projects which have been rolled over for implementation in 2016.

Most of the on-going projects were those financed under the District Assemblies Common Fund and GETFUND where fund flow was delayed, erratic and has dwindled considerably.

With regards to District Development Fund (DDF) and Urban Development Grant (UDG) projects as a result of the prompt releases and payment of funds almost all the projects were completed on schedule. This shows that the timely release of funds ensures completion of projects on schedule without compromising quality of work.

2.3 Update of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators and Targets

This section discusses the monitoring and evaluation indicators and targets in the Seven (7) Thematic Areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (2014-2017).

2.3.1 THEMATIC AREA 1 – ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY

2.3.1.1 Revenue Mobilization

The Internally Generated Fund (IGF) of the Assembly continues to show some remarkable improvement even though there is still room for improvement. The Assembly was able to generate GHC 678,540.33 as IGF out of budgeted figure of GHC 692,999.20 representing 98% in 2015. Some of the strategies adopted to improve collection of the IGF were.

- ✓ Organization of workshops to update the skills of revenue collectors to enhance their efficiency and effectiveness in revenue collection
- ✓ The existence of a revenue data which guides the revenue collectors in collecting the rates. It has also given a realistic data base in the preparation of the fee-fixing.
- ✓ Formation of a task force and effective operation of the task force in revenue collection

- ✓ Incentive packages for collectors who meet their targets
- ✓ Prompt payment of T & T and commission to revenue collectors in remote parts of the Municipality.

2.3.2 THEMATIC AREA 2 - ENHANCED COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

The Municipal Assembly has attached much importance to the private sector to be the engine of growth in the Municipality in line with Governments' policy. In this direction the Assembly supported Rural Technology Facility and Business (RTF) Advisory Centre (BAC) to undertake activities to create jobs, increase wealth and also improve its revenue base of the Assembly.

2.3.2.1 Activities engaged by Business Advisory Centre (BAC) and Rural Technology Facility (RTF), 2015

At the end of the year 2015, Business Advisory Centre (BAC) provided entrepreneurial skills to the youth and entrepreneurs in the Municipality. They provided training and advisory services to Bakers, Palm Oil Processors, Mushroom Cultivators and Artisans.

In all, a total of thirty (30) participants took part in the programme. Out of the total, Twenty-seven (27) were females and the remaining three (3) were males.

Again, training programme was organized for Twenty-one (21) participants at Kokofu Methodist church and Twenty-four (24) participants were females. Cassava processing groups at Nkyikyim were exposed to marketing opportunities for their products. Fifty one (51) participants made up of forty- five (45) females and six (6) males benefited from the programme.

The Assembly is also looking forward for sustainable partnership between the Assembly and the private sector for the development of its natural resources such as gold, clay and agriculture potentials to create employment, which will in the long run assist in increasing the Assembly's revenue, for further infrastructural development.

The Assembly has put in the following measure to support the Private Sector;

- ✓ Development of employable skills among the youth through training in the vocational and technical schools.
- ✓ Improve its Tourism potentials such as the Development of the Kokofu-Anyinam, birth place of King Osei-Tutu 1
- ✓ Create enabling environment to attract the private sector participation in tourism development.
- ✓ Provision of information on business opportunities in the Municipality. In this wise, the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) is in a position to help in this direction.
- ✓ Improve the registration of businesses and provide tax rebate for new entrant businesses.

2.3.3 THEMATIC AREA 3 - ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

2.3.3.1 Food and Agriculture Department

The Department of Food and Agriculture is the organization mandated to implement government policies, programmes and projects related to agriculture at the national to local level.

2.3.3.2 Operational Areas and Zones:

The Municipality has been sub-divided into four zones and eleven operational areas. The zones are Bekwai zone; which is divided into Bekwai operational area and Amoamo operational area. The Anwiankwanta zone comprises Adjamesu, Ofoase-kokoben, Poano and Anwiankwanta operational areas. The Ehwiren zone has two operational areas which are Ahwiren and Edwinase and lastly Kokofu zone has three operational areas which are Bogyawe, Kokofu and Abodo. This is to ensure effective support to farmers and promote prompt attention by Extension officers.

2.3.3.4 Agro-Climatic Conditions and External Forces

Rainfall decreased significantly both in rain days and quantity. The last quarter for 2015 was mostly dry as this affected the yields of most crops.

Table 3: Climatic data -2014 --2015

| Data | January | | February | | March | | Total | |
|--|---------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | Annual - 2014 | Annual - 2015 |
| Rainfall (mm) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1148.0 | 841.0 |
| No rain days | - | - | - | - | - | - | 94.0 | 63.0 |
| Rainfall Distribution | Normal | Normal | Normal | Normal | Normal | Normal | | |
| Dominant weather pattern compared to normal year | Mixed | Mixed | Mixed | Mixed | Mixed | Mixed | | |

Source: DADU

2.3.3.5 FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

Food items were readily available in the various markets, however prices of most commodities increased significantly (39%) compared with 2014 farming season.

Table 4: Average Wholesale Food Price of Major Commodities- 2014-2015

| COMMODITY | Average Price(Nominal GHC) | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | Annual -2014 | Annual -2015 | Percentage Difference |
| Maize (100kg) | 150 | 170 | 13% |
| Local Rice (100kg) | 310 | 350 | 12% |
| Cowpea (109kg) | 300 | 370 | 23% |
| Groundnut (82kg) | 340 | 410 | 21% |
| Yam (250kg) | 400 | 450 | 13% |
| Cassava (91kg) | 20 | 40 | 100% |
| Plantain (9.11kg) | 10 | 10 | 0.00% |
| Tomato (52kg) | 150 | 300 | 100% |
| <i>Smoked herrings(100 singles)</i> | 26 | 35 | 35% |

Source: MADU/RADU/SRID, MoFA

2.3.3.6 External forces impacting on agriculture performance

High costs of agro inputs, drastic fuel price increases and poor rainfall have impacted negatively on agriculture.

2.3.3.7 PLANNED ACTIVITIES AND IMPLEMENTATION STATUS:

Eleven activities were planned for implementation during the period but about 30% of the planned activities were achieved, this was due to unavailability of funds. This is shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Planned activities and status -2015

| KEY/TOP COMMITMENT | TARGET/OBJECTIVES | EXPECTED OUTPUT | ACHIEVEMENTS |
|-------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Increase in citrus production | Build capacity of cash crop farmers to improve productivity and produce quality produce | One hundred and fifty (150) citrus farmers trained on causes, effects and control of fruit flies and agribusiness management | Thirty (30) male and twenty-six (26) female (making up a total of Fifty six (56)) citrus farmers were trained on causes, effects and control of fruit flies and agribusiness management. |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Improved knowledge of MoFA staff. | Provide adequate and effective extension knowledge in livestock management, record keeping and financial management. | Twenty three (23) MoFA staff trained in livestock management, record keeping and financial management. | A total of Twenty three (23) constituting seventeen (17) males and six (6) females MoFA staff were trained in livestock management, record keeping and financial management. |
| Management and Control of diseases of pets. | Sensitize farmers on management and control of Rabies. | One hundred and fifty (150) farmers to be sensitized on management and prevention of rabies | Eighty (80) farmers, constituting seventy (70) males and ten (10) females were sensitized on management and control of Rabies. |
| Management and Control of diseases of farm animals. | Introduce a sustainable programme of vaccination for poultry and livestock and pets | Ten thousand (10000) farm animals vaccinated against CBBR, Rabies and Newcastle disease. | Nine hundred and fifteen (915) poultry, six hundred and twenty (620) goats and one hundred and fifty nine (159) dogs were vaccinated against Newcastle, CBBR and Rabies respectively |
| Awareness creation and educational campaign against bushfires. | Sensitize forty (40) communities on the prevention and control of bushfires. | Incidence of bushfires reduced. | Thirty (30) communities were sensitized and trained on prevention of bushfires and creation of fire belts around cocoa farms, citrus and oil palm farms. |
| Promote the consumption of local foods. | Improve nutrition among rural farmers in ten (10) communities. | Consumption of local foods among rural farmers promoted. | 200 farmers made up of 140 males and 60 females educated on nutritional benefits of balanced diet |
| Awareness creation on the dangers of HIV/AIDS on agricultural development. | Sensitize five hundred (500) farmers from ten (10) communities on the danger of HIV/AIDS on agricultural development. | Reduced the incidence of HIV/AIDS among rural farmers through community sensitization | awareness creation on HIV/AIDS held for 470 farmers made up of 270 males and 200 females in 10 communities |
| Staff development. | Build the capacity of eleven (11) AEAs and Six | Skills and knowledge of Agricultural Officers | Eleven (11) AEA's and six (6) DDOs were trained on Principles and |

| | (6) DDOs. | upgraded. | Method of Agric Extension. |
|--|--|--|---|
| Supply improved cassava planting materials to farmers | 1. Establish fifteen (15) cassava seed farm for coppicing. 2. Supply four bundles each of improved cassava planting materials to thousand (1000) farmers. | 1. Fifteen (15) cassava seed farm established. 2. Four bundles each of improved cassava planting materials supplied to thousand (1000) farmers. | 1. Four (4) cassava seed farm was established. |
| Farm and Home visitation to ascertain situation on the ground. | Conduct two thousand five hundred (2500) farm and home visits. | Two thousand five hundred (1500) farm and home visits conducted. | One thousand eight hundred and ninety one (1891) farm and home visits was conducted. |
| Award hardworking and deserving farmers | Organize Farmer's Day. | Farmer's Day organized. | Farmer's Day was organized at Sarfokrom and twenty (20) hardworking and deserving farmers were awarded. |

Source: MADU/RADU/SRID, MoFA

2.3.3.8 CHALLENGES FACED BY THE DEPARTMENT

The department faced a lot of challenges during the implementation of planned activities, prominent among them were;

2.3.3.8.1 Staffing: -The staff strength at the department is not encouraging. The Municipality is being manned by only ten field staff, who are unable to cover the large operational areas. Each AEA mans a minimum of about fifteen towns/villages which is far beyond the standard of one AEA to five communities. Besides, the veterinary office needs additional staff to add to the two officers at post.

2.3.3.8.2 Funding: - The department is fully decentralized but starved of funds to effectively run activities earmarked for implementation.

2.3.3.9 OUTLOOK FOR 2016:

- ❖ Organize demonstration for 50 selected maize farmers on improved seed
- ❖ Organize workshop for 40 cash crop farmers and 20 marketers/industry.
- ❖ Build the capacity of 20 citrus, 20 oil palm and 20 cocoa nursery operators on improved nursery practices.
- ❖ Train 20 extension staff on post-harvest handling technologies.

- ❖ Train 20 producers, 20 processors and 20 marketers on post-harvest technologies.
- ❖ Train MoFA staff on symptoms, control and prevention of PPR, CBPP and Anthrax.
- ❖ Vaccinate 1500 farm animals against PPR, CBPP, Anthrax and Rabies.
- ❖ Train MoFA staff on data collection and how to conduct market survey.
- ❖ Educate the public on the importance of grades and standard.
- ❖ Train and Build capacity of MoFA staff on vegetables diseases and pests' identification and their control measure.
- ❖ Organize 5 field days on maize cultivation in 5 communities.
- ❖ Train MoFA staff on group formation and sustainability.

2.3.3.10 RECOMMENDATIONS

2.3.3.10.1 *Early and adequate releases of funds:* - The office wishes to appeal to the authorities to release funds intended for the department to be released promptly. Late release of funds delays the implementation of planned activities

2.3.3.10.2 *Recruitment of more staff:* - Ten (10) more staff be recruited for the office to augment the shortage so that effective extension work could be done in the municipality.

2.3.3.10.3 *Mitigating the effects of Climate Change on Agriculture:-* The construction of small scale irrigation schemes in areas such as Adeeto, Ehwiren and Denyaase as well as the cultivation of improved but drought resistant varieties such Mamaba (maize).

2.3.4 THEMATIC AREA 4: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

2.3.4.1 ROADS

The Municipality Medium Term objective on the road sector is to improve conditions of the road network from 50% to 85% by the Dec 2017. The objective of 2015 was to complete the on-going projects to open up the rural areas and make it possible to improve the road network leading to food growing areas to solve the problem of post-harvest losses. In 2015, reshaping of roads were completed at Bedomase, Wioso-Nerebehi, Asanso, Feyiase, Amanhyia, Odumase, Aboakrom and Affulkrom. The graveling of Mrs Lamptey road phase II was completed. With respect to the Rehabilitation of 5km of Bekwai Cocoa Roads –first coat of bitumen works has been completed and the remaining works in progress. Finally, 60km of feeder roads were rehabilitated using Assembly's grader.

2.3.4.2 Challenges

Some of the challenges facing the Road Sector include the following:

- ✓ Poor feeder road network resulting in poor accessibility, especially to the rural and inaccessible areas.
- ✓ Weak bridge linking the Dotom community and the surrounding villages
- ✓ Poor transportation network and services in some part of the Municipality namely Bekwai-Kokotro-Dotom Road
- ✓ Fast deterioration of the feeder roads due to extensive use of heavy equipment and heavy trucks by the illegal miners and sand winners.

2.3.4.3 ENERGY

The energy coverage in the Municipality is about 94%. A lot of communities are hooked to the National grid. However the following communities such as Feyiase, Dwumakro, Nerebehi, Wioso, Ntoraku, Anyinam, Aboakrom, Abenkyim are yet to be connected to the electricity.

Again, the following new sites such as Bekwai New Towns, Dominase, Adjemasu, Senfi, Ofaose-Kokoben do not have electricity. Central government has awarded contract for the extension of electricity to the communities. Feasibility studies have been completed and work is expected to commence in 2016. The Assembly has collaborated with Block Star Energy for solar energy projects at Affulkrom, Amanhyia and Denkyirso with the three (3) communities enjoying reliable power supply. In 2015, rehabilitation of street lights was completed and 40no. Electric poles have been supplied in different locations in the Municipality.

2.3.4.5 TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES (ICT)

The telecommunication services continue to see much improvement as almost all the telecommunication companies have their antennae in the Municipality. In most part of Municipality various mast for Vodafone Tigo, MTN, Airtel have been installed to provide effective and efficient service. Business could therefore be done easily using the telecommunication networks in the Municipality. The increase in their activities is providing revenue to the Assembly. Despite the improvement in this sub-sector not much has been done in establishing access to internet which is very important in this modern technological World. Private sector participation in the opening of internet access in the big towns are being welcomed to investors in this sector to improve the ICT service. Again, the promotion of ICT facilities in school through the provision of computers to pupils should be extended to the Municipality.

In 2015, the Assembly benefited from the Central Government Project under the E- Governance Project. The government has completed and furnished an ICT centre at Bekwai to improve access to ICT packages in the Municipality.

2.3.4.6 WATER AND SANITATION

The objective of the Water and Sanitation sub-sector is to improve potable water coverage from 70% in 2014 to 90% by Dec. 2017. From 2014 to 2015 the Bekwai Municipal Assembly rehabilitated twenty-two boreholes.

Within the year 2015, twenty two (22) Water and Sanitation (WATSAN) Committees were supervised and monitored to ensure efficient and effective functioning of the committees in the various communities. The table below shows the communities and their facilities.

Table 6: Status report of Water and Sanitation Facilities in twenty-two (22) communities

| S/N | Name of Community | Estimated Population | No. of Boreholes | Toilet Facility | Remarks |
|-----|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. | Sanfo | 1,520 | 3 B/H, 3 HDW | 8 Seater Enviloo | Two B/H needs Blowing |
| 2. | Essankwanta | 843 | 2 B/H | Trad. Pit Latrine | Need for proper Toilet Facility. |
| 3. | Dotom | 772 | 2 B/H, 1 HDW | 2 Pit Latrine | Need for proper Toilet Facility. |
| 4. | Anwiankwanta | 2,836 | 4 B/H | 10 -Seater WC, 12 Enviloo, 12 Seater WC | Needs Borehole Mechanization |
| 5. | Asokore | 1,833 | 6 B/H | Pit Latrine | Need for proper Toilet Facility. |
| 6. | Dwumakro | 489 | 1 HDW | Pit Latrine | Without Pump on HDW |
| 7. | Wioso | 542 | 1 B/H, 1 HDW | 6 Seater Kvip | |
| 8. | Nerebihi | 426 | 1 HDW | 12. Seater Kvip | HDW Needs Blowing |
| 9. | Sumkyerekrom | 1,228 | 1 HDW, 3 B/H | Trad. Pit Latrine | Need for proper Toilet Facility. |
| 10. | Biribiwoman | 2,153 | 1 B/H | Trad. Pit Latrine | Need for proper Toilet Facility. |
| 11. | Dinkyiriso | 493 | 1 B/H | Trad. Pit Latrine | Need for proper Toilet Facility. |
| 12. | Affulkrom | 390 | 1 HDW | Trad. Pit Latrine | Need for proper Toilet Facility. |
| 13. | Wawase | 447 | 1 B/H | Trad. Pit Latrine | Need for proper Toilet Facility. |
| 14. | Osei Kokorkrom | 1,123 | 3 B/H | Trad. Pit Latrine | Need for proper Toilet Facility. |
| 15. | Aboakrom | 405 | 1 HDW | Trad. Pit Latrine | Need for proper Toilet Facility. |
| 16. | Kokotro | 2,241 | 6 B/H | Trad. Pit Latrine | Need for proper Toilet Facility. |
| 17. | Aboaso | 1,460 | 4 B/H | Trad. Pit Latrine | Need for proper Toilet Facility. |
| 18. | Afransie | 1,230 | 3 B/H | Trad. Pit Latrine | Need for proper Toilet Facility. |

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-------|--------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 19. | Poano | 4,260 | 12 B/H | Two (2) 12 Seater Aqua Privy Toilets. | One of the Toilet Facility is in Bad Shape |
| 20. | Kwabena Nkwanta | 865 | 2 B/H | Trad. Pit Latrine | Need for proper Toilet Facility. |
| 21. | Atuagyebie | 474 | 1 B/H | Trad. Pit Latrine | Need for proper Toilet Facility. |
| 22. | Huntado | 2,387 | 5 B/H | 12 Seater Aqua Privy, 8 Seater VIP | Need Mechanization |

Source: Water and Sanitation Unit, 2015

2.3.4.6.1 Visit of Board of Directors CWSA

On the 17th of November 2015 the Board of Directors of the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) as part of their working visit to some selected MMDA's in the Ashanti region visited Bekwai Municipality. The team visited the reservoir water tank at the Bekwai main lorry station and a substation at Korkyrekrom under the Bekwai Small Town Water System which is managed by Vicco Ventures Ltd.

The main agenda for their visit was to assess the functioning of the Small Town Water System. The Board of Directors advised that the Management of the Assembly to resolve all outstanding issues to ensure effective and efficient functioning of the Small Town Water System at Bekwai and other beneficiary communities.

MONITORING OF ACTIVITIES OF BEKWAI SMALL TOWN WATER SYSTEM

During the year the Bekwai Water and Sanitation Management Team was reconstituted and inaugurated for Effective and Efficient Management of the Bekwai Small Town Water and Sanitation System on the 16th of December 2015. The following were the decisions agreed upon

(i)The accounts at Odotobiri Rural Bank were to be re-activated.

1. Another account should be opened at Odotobiri Rural Bank to serve as Sanitation Accounts.
2. The Chairman of the management Team, Secretary and the Treasurer were to be made the signatories to the operational accounts.
3. The chairman, the treasurer and the Municipal Coordinating Director were to be the signatories to the Capital and Sanitation Accounts.
4. The contract with Vicco Ventures Ltd should be renewed.

KOKOFU SMALL TOWN WATER SYSTEM

The Kokofu Small Town Water System serves three (3) communities namely; Kokofu, Sebedie and Essumeja with a population of about five thousand (5,000). They have one (1) reservoir tank, two (2)

boreholes, and fourteen (14) standpipes, private or domestic connections numbered one hundred and forty (140).

ABODOM SMALL TOWN WATER SYSTEM

The facility serves three communities namely, Abodom, Kortwia and Adumasa with an approximate population of three thousand and fifty (3,050) they have One (1) reservoir tank, two (2) boreholes, six (6) standpipes and eighty four (84) private or domestic connections.

2.3.4.7 Challenges

- The major challenge facing the Assembly in the provision of water to communities is the inability of WATSANS to operate and manage the facilities due to the non-functioning of the WATSANS.
- Another challenge is the inability of the people to pay for the water they fetch. This has resulted in failure of communities to repair the boreholes when they breakdown or carry out maintenance services.

To remedy the situation, the Municipal Water & Sanitation Team of the Assembly has drawn an itinerary to visit communities and re-organize the WATSANS.

2.3.4.8 SANITATION

With respect to Solid Waste Management, the Assembly in collaboration with Zoomlion Ghana Ltd evacuated refuse dumps in selected communities. Measures have been put in place to ensure periodic fumigation of refuse dump sites desilt choked gutters and drains. Finally, the Assembly is collaborating with Assembly members, Chiefs, Churches, Youth Groups and other Civil Society organizations to ensure the success of the National Sanitation Day Programme.

The Assembly has completed the construction of two (2) No. 12 Seater Public toilets at Asokwa-Tunsum and Ofoase-Kokoben.

2.3.5 THEMATIC AREA 5 - HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

2.3.5.1 TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

The Town and Country Planning Department perform the following function in the administration of its day to day management of physical development in the Municipality.

They are;

1. Formulation of long-term comprehensive plans to direct and guide physical development
2. Preparation of land use maps to guide spatial development in the various Municipal and Districts. This is done through revision of planning schemes, re-zoning, subdivision and rectification of planning scheme.
3. Managing and controlling development. This role is carried through the statutory planning committee and through effective liaison between land agencies such as lands commission, EPA and the various lands related agencies.

4. Promotion of development by organizing programmes to sensitize the general public on development and planning regulations and also creating the awareness through workshops and seminars on the land use principles and the effect of unauthorized development. Table 7 and 8 illustrates the activities executed by the Department in 2015 and their achievements.

Table 7: Activities Undertaken within the 2015

| No. | Activity | Location | Status |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 1. | Preparing planning schemes for some communities Denyase, Ankaase and Boaman | Denyase, Ankaase and Boaman | Ankaase and Boaman completed, Denyase on-going |
| 2. | Revision and updating and extension of planning schemes: (Adjamesu, Asanso, Ofoase Kokoben and Anwiankwanta) | Adjamesu, Asanso, Ofoase Kokoben and Anwiankwanta | Part of Anwiankwanta completed, other areas On-going |
| 3. | QGIS training workshops on 2 nd phase of land administration project (LAP) | Municipality | On-going |
| 4. | Planning education for the general public on the importance of planning scheme | Durbars | On –going |
| 5. | Holding planning committee meetings | -do- | On –going |
| 6. | Inspection | -do- | On-going |
| 7. | Acceptance and processing of development applications for the planning committee | Municipality | on-going |

Source: MT&CD, December 2015

Table 8: Achievements within the year, 2015

| No | INSTITUTION | TARGET/OBJECTIVES | EXPECTED OUTPUT | ACTUAL RESULTS |
|----|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Town Planning Department | To prepare planning schemes for some selected communities. | To prepare lay-outs for Denyase, Ankaase and Boaman | Ankaase and Boaman completed, Denyase on-going |
| | | To revise, update and extension of planning schemes | To revise, update and extension of planning schemes: Adjamesu, Asanso, Ofoase Kokoben and Anwiankwanta | on-going |

| | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|---|--|
| | Town Planning Department | To educate the populace on planning issues | Seven (7) communities in the Municipality educated on planning issues | None of the communities got education on planning issues due to lack of funds |
| | | To ensure regular and effective statutory planning committee meetings | To have one meeting quarterly, to receive and process about 20 plans and address other matters. | The SPC quarterly meetings were held in 2015. About 54 out of 76 expected development applications were received and approved. |

Source: MT&CD, December 2015

2.3.5.2 Challenges

1. Lack of enforcement of planning laws and regulations
2. Inadequate logistic supply and obsolete equipment for preparing planning schemes.
3. Inadequate base maps and the available ones are outmoded and need to be updated
4. Inadequate training and refreshers courses to upgrade the skills of staff

2.3.5.3 NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION (NADMO)

In the year 2015 in Bekwai Municipality recorded twelve (12) cases of different types of disasters of which seven (7) were rainstorms which affected Sixty-eight (68) houses, Three(3) domestic fires which destroyed two (2) houses of road accidents and drowning which claimed the lives of a five (5) year old girl and two (2) teenage girls respectively.

The collated number of victims was Seven Hundred and Thirty-Nine (739) with a breakdown of ninety (90) male adults, One Hundred and Nineteen (119) female adults, two hundred and fifty-eight (258) boys and two hundred and seventy-two (272) girls. The estimated total cost of destroyed properties was, Three Hundred and Fifty-Five Thousand Ghana Cedis (GHC 355,000.00).

Finally, three (3) rainstorms occurred at Abesewa, Bodoma and Kokofu-Asamang which destroyed twenty-four (24) houses. Victims have been registered with Nadmo and provided with relief items.

2.3.5.4 Challenges

1. Inadequate financial support from the Assembly to embark on aniti-bush fire campaign and procurement of relief item for victim of disaster.
2. Lack of official vehicle for operations
3. Lack of office equipment such computers, printer etc

2.3.5.5 HEALTH

The objective of the Health Sector is to improve access to Health Care Delivery in the Municipality. There are thirteen (13) hospitals/facilities found within the municipality

Table 9: Health Facilities Available in the Municipality-2015

| N/S | NAME OF FACILITY | TYPE OF FACILITY |
|-----|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Bekwai Hospital | Hospital Government |
| 2. | Kokofu General Hospital | Hospital Government |
| 3. | Gyasikrom Health Centre | Health Centre Government |
| 4. | Kensere CHPS Compound | CHPS Compound Government |
| 5. | Dominase SDA Hospital | Hospital CHAG/Mission |
| 6. | Akomaa SDA Hospital | Hospital CHAG/Mission |
| 7. | Ahmadiyyan Muslim Hospital | Hospital CHAG/Mission |
| 8. | Abenkyiman Hospital | Hospital Private |
| 9. | Amansie Clinic | Clinic Private |
| 10. | Anidaso Clinic | Clinic Private |
| 11. | Tenkwaamah Maternity Home | Maternity Home Private |
| 12. | Ahwene Memorial Clinic | Clinic Private |

Source: MHD, 2015

Bekwai Municipality has quite an appreciable number of Health personnel. However, most of them are located in the urban communities making it difficult for the rural communities to access quality health care.

From Table 10 doctors' population recorded 1:10,373 midwife, population ratio of 1:2697. These are below the national targets. However, in the case of nurse population the figure exceeds the national target.

The assembly is collaborating with the health directorates to entice do doctors and midwives to accept posting to the municipality.

Table10: Key Health Indicators -2015

| INDICATOR | 2013 | 2014 | NATIONAL TARGET | 2015 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Doctor: Population Ratio | 1:8,523 | 1:8,207 | 1:9,000 | 1:10,373 |
| Nurse : Population Ratio | 1:563 | 1:544 | 1:1,000 | 1:664 |
| Midwife: Population Ratio | 1:3,196 | 1:2,855 | 1:1,350 | 1:2,697 |

Source: MHD, 2015

The Assembly has initiated steps to construct and furnish CHPS compounds in six (6) communities between 2014 to 2017 and upgrade infrastructure in health institutions. Work has been completed at Kensere CHPS compound and handed over for use. Contract has been awarded for the construction of CHPS compound at Sarfokrom and Ntinanko.

From 2013 to 2015 malaria remained the major health conditions in the Municipality followed by skin diseases. While the malaria cases follows the national trend, the huge number of cases for skin diseases is attributable to the fact that Kokofu Government Hospital has a centre for treatment of skin diseases patronised by patients from all parts of the country and beyond the borders of Ghana. This is shown in table 11. There is the need for the Assembly in 2016 to ensure the provision and management of drains for the collection of storm water and sullage to prevent malaria.

Table 11: TEN OPD DISEASES (2013-2015)

| NO | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| | DISEASE | NO. | DISEASE | NO. | DISEASE | NO. |
| 1 | Malaria | 82,853 | Malaria | 23,777 | Malaria | 28,949 |
| 2 | Skin Disease | 20,903 | Skin Diseases & Ulcers | 21,709 | Skin Disease & Ulcer | 18,882 |
| 3 | URTI | 18,933 | URTI | 17,921 | URTI | 18,822 |
| 4 | Rheumatism & Joint Pain | 9,490 | Acute Urinary Tract Infection | 9,859 | Rheumatism & Joint Pain | 10,749 |
| 5 | Acute Urinary Tract Infection | 7,655 | Rheumatism & Joint pains | 8,966 | Acute Urinary Tract Infection | 6,962 |
| 6 | Diarrhoea Disease | 7,568 | Anaemia | 6,781 | Diarrhoea Disease | 5,635 |
| 7 | Anaemia | 3,403 | Diarrhoea Disease | 6,299 | Anaemia | 4,105 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|
| 8 | Intestinal Worms | 3,283 | Intestinal Worms | 4,903 | Intestinal Worms | 3785 |
| 9 | Hypertension | 2,662 | Hypertension | 3,618 | Hypertension | 3501 |
| 10 | Pregnancy Related Complications | 2,397 | Acute eye Infections | 2,225 | Pregnancy Related Complications | 2,228 |

Source: MHD, 2015

There were three (3) major causes of maternal death which occurred in the year 2015 within the Municipality. The highest cause of death was Hemorrhagic Shock (PPH) which recorded four (4) and the lowest cause of death which was Hemorrhagic Shock (APH/PPH) recorded one (1). The goal of the Municipal Health Directorate is to record zero maternal death for 2016. Efforts would be made to ensure that pregnant women attend anti-natal clinics.

Table 12: Causes of Maternal Death, 2015

| No. | CAUSE OF DEATH | No. OF DEATH |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Hemorrhagic Shock (PPH) | 4 |
| 2. | Hemorrhagic Shock (APH/PPH) | 1 |
| 3 | Severe Pre-eclampsia | 2 |

Source: MHD, 2015

The highest nutritional status recorded fall under the children with underweight representing 56. The second highest was marasmus which recorded 36. obesity and kwashiorkor recorded zero (0) and one (1) respectively. The Municipality is performing well in the management of obesity and kwashiorkor.

2.3.5.5.1 Nutritional Status in the Municipality

- Number of children with underweight - 56
- Number of children with severe underweight - 17
- Obesity - 0
- Number of children < 5yrs with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) by type:
- No. of Kwashiorkor - 1
- No. of Marasmus - 36

Abortion cases recorded- 2013-2015

The total number of abortions recorded at end of the year 2015 was Four Hundred and fifty-eight (458). Out of the total, age range between 20-24 years recorded the highest. The second highest was age range 25-29 years which recorded One Hundred and Seven (107). However, the lowest score was two (2) which fall under the age category 10-14 year. Whiles abortion among patients between the ages of 10-19 increased from 2013-2014, there was decline in 2015. This can be anticipated to series of public education embarked upon by the Directorate.

The Municipal Health Directorate have planned to reduce the abortion rate in the Municipality by means of education and counselling to their clients.

Table 13: Abortions Performed in 2015

| AGE OF ABORTION | YEARS | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| 10-14 yrs | 11 | 14 | 2 |
| 15-19 yrs | 48 | 144 | 84 |
| 20-24 yrs | 73 | 168 | 135 |
| 25-29 yrs | 55 | 118 | 107 |
| 30-34 yrs | 62 | 103 | 75 |
| 35 yrs & above | 50 | 91 | 55 |
| TOTAL | 299 | 638 | 458 |

To address the problem of maternal health and teenage pregnancy, the directorate in 2015 embarked on series of health education and programmes. This was geared towards changing the behaviour and lifestyles of the people to enable them have healthy lifestyles.

Admissions and Deaths- 2013-2015

In 2013 the six health facilities recorded 9,974 admissions and recorded 225 deaths and in 2014, 10,380 admissions and 204 deaths were recorded while in 2015, 10,671 admissions and 297 deaths were recorded.

Table 14: In-Patient Admissions and Deaths by Hospitals in the Municipality (2013-2015)

| FACILITY | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| | ADM | DEATHS | ADM | DEATHS | ADM | DEATHS |
| Bekwai Hosp. | 2,483 | 149 | 1,973 | 148 | 1,895 | 195 |
| Dominase Hosp. | 2,865 | 17 | 2,804 | 13 | 2,967 | 26 |
| Abenkyiman Hosp. | 509 | 7 | 1,032 | 7 | 579 | 5 |
| Kokofu Gen. Hosp. | 431 | 0 | 494 | 0 | 784 | 9 |
| Ahmaddiya Hosp. | 1,541 | 1 | 1,939 | 8 | 2,129 | 6 |
| Akomaa SDA Hosp. | 2,145 | 51 | 2,138 | 28 | 2,317 | 56 |
| TOTAL | 9,974 | 225 | 10,380 | 204 | 10,671 | 297 |

The reasons for recording increasing number of death in the various Hospitals/facilities in the Municipality are as follows;

- Most patients delay until the illnesses become worse-off before seeking for medical consult or attention.
- Most of the patients do a lot of self-medication or take in drugs which has not be described by medical doctors.
- Most patients seek medical concern from unqualified tradition medicinal homes which have no medical apparatus to diagnose or check ailments

2.3.5.5.2 KEY CHALLENGES

- Difficulty in funding Public Health Activities
- Frequent breakdown of the few available motorbikes for outreach activities
- Frequent power outage affecting service delivery
- Weak capacity of the Health Promotion Unit to effectively carry out its planned activities.
- Rampant peddling of herbal medicines in the Municipality.

2.3.5.5.3 WAYFORWARD-2016

Notwithstanding the gains made in 2015the following measures have put in place to improve health delivery in the municipality;

- Maternal and Neonatal health
 - Life-saving skill training for maternity staff
 - Bringing all midwives together to conduct maternal audit
 - Partner MP and Municipal Assembly to provide needed equipment for the facilities
- Expand access to health care by partnering the communities, MP and the Assembly to provide four health facilities.
- To improve on EPI Coverage
- To increase TB Case detection in the Municipality with support from NTP
- Provide logistics for growth monitoring.
- To improve on data management
- To increase the number of functional CHPS Zones in the Municipality from the current 3% to 50% by end of 2016.
- Link all hospitals to Red Cross Bekwai for donation of blood.

HIV/AIDS ACTIVITIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY

The total number of people educated on Abstinence and Behavioral Change (AB & C) were Three hundred and fifty-one (351) with 131 males and 220 females respectively. Also, the number of people prevented from mother to child transmission were 65 (PMTCT) with no males and 65 females respectively. The Municipal HIV response Team also intensified the educational campaign at the youth out of school, adults and PLHIVS.

Of the 20 service outlets where condoms are distributed in the Municipality, 2100 condoms were distributed to males 116 to females. The reason for the patronage of the female condom is that, the women now have knowledge of the female condoms and its usage for the avoidance of STD's and HIV. The response team received and distributed 12 IEC materials (poster) and 15 calendars to various communities within the third quarter.

Furthermore, the Response Team supported 54 religious, community, and political leaders to promote behavioral change to prevent HIV transmission.

Table 15 HIV/AIDS Activities in the Municipality

| Indicator | Achieved | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------------------|---------|------------|
| | | AB & C | CT | PMTC T | RH/FP | Stigma & Discrimination | ST I | TB/HI V |
| 1. Number of the intended target population reached | M | 131 | - | - | - | 16 | 15 | 15 |
| | F | 220 | - | 65 | 120 | 24 | 21 | 12 |
| | Total | 351 | - | 65 | 120 | 40 | 36 | 27 |
| | Target audience/population | | | | | | | |
| | | In school youth | out of school youth | Adults | Other (PLHIVS) | | | |
| | M | | 326 | 221 | 11 | | | |
| | F | | 272 | 301 | 16 | | | |
| | Total | | 259 | 522 | 27 | | | |
| 2. number of condoms distribution outlets | number of service outlets | 20 | | | | | | |
| 3. Number of condoms distributed | Male condom 2100 | Female condom 116 | | | | | | |
| 4. Number of communities | | Religions | Communities | Political | Total 54 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----|-------|-------|-----|-------|--|--|
| y leaders supported to promote behavior change to prevent HIV | | 12 | 38 | 4 | | | | |
| 5. Number of peer educators | | <15 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25+ | Total | | |
| | M | | | 2 | 6 | 2 | | |
| | F | | | 2 | 4 | 2 | | |
| | Total | | | 4 | 10 | 4 | | |

The Municipal Response Team on Hiv/Aids embarked on monitoring of Service providers/Traders such as Market sellers, Chemical sellers, Drug store operator, Eight (8) Circuits centers of HIV Alert Schools, Hospitals/Health Centre, (7) paramountcies and divisions in the municipality, Hair dressers and beauticians, Barbering operators, NGO's such as KWADA and ABAK Foundation from 15th October-9th December, 2015.

Questionnaires were designed for the various service providers based on checklists approved by the Team members. The Monitoring revealed that there are School Health Coordinators at the eight (8) HIV Alert schools. However, the HIV Alert Schools are mal-functional due to inadequate logistics such as funds for their activities and therefore there is the need to revive it to intensify the sensitization on HIV/AIDS at the Basic and Junior High school levels if the national goal of reducing new infections to zero is to be achieved. Currently, there is no academic curricular on HIV/AIDS at B.S 4 and 5 except B.s 6.

It also came to light that, people now patronize condoms more for protection due to the intensified education on "protected sex" through condom use. Customers can patronize three-four packets of condom containing about 20 condoms each a day, one chemical seller revealed. The 'fiesta and kiss' condoms are the most patronized condoms the monitoring revealed.

The World Aids Day Celebration was held on December 1, 2015. Several activities were planned by a Technical Committee of the Municipal Aids Committee for the commemoration of the Aids Day. These included the awareness creation to reduce new infections to zero through 'float' in the form of brass-band, Test on Hiv/Aids and stakeholder meeting on Hiv/Aids.

The Assembly organized a float to create awareness on the disease. The participants were various groups such as NGO's, CSO's with focus on Hiv/Aids, Assembly members, Unit committee members, Assembly staff, Church and Muslim leaders, Hiv Response Team members, etc, etc were organized for the campaign against stigmatization and the need to reduce new infections to zero through 'float' amid brass-band noise-making. Some of the placards read "use condom, be faithful to your partner, World Aids Day, December 1, 2015, campaign against stigmatization, reduce new infections to zero, abstinence, etc". The float started from the Total filling station at Bekwai Lorry park through the principal streets of Nampansa, Asokwa Tunsoum, Brofoyedru, Pramaso-Nyameduase and ended at Bekwai-Zongo at the premises of the Assembly.

The World Aids Day celebration was climaxed with a Test on HIV/AIDS which was administered to Schools such as Methodist Primary and Islamic Primary and J.H.S at Bekwai to find out about the knowledge-based of pupils on the HIV/AIDS infections and attitudes towards the menace. Out of the Forty-two (42) paper test administered to Methodist and Islamic Primary and J.H.S. Schools at Bekwai, 33 had between 6-10 marks out of 12 questions and 9 had between 3-5 marks representing 78.6% and 21.4% respectively. This is very significant as Basic school pupils and students (B.S 4-6 and J.H.S 1) know about the virus, spread and control as a result of the Alert system that existed and is now dormant. Therefore, there is the urgent need by the Assembly to provide alternative funding for the activities of the Alert Schools in order to achieve the target of reducing new infections to zero.

Additionally, a stakeholders meeting on HIV/AIDS was held on Wednesday, 23rd December 2015. The meeting was attended by over 150 participants ranging from NGO's like CEDEP, ABAK Foundation, CSO's, Bekwai Health Directorate, ARV Team, Municipal Response Team, Chemical sellers, barbers, hairdressers, Assembly staff, general public, etc. Presentations were given by Bekwai Health Directorate the prevalence rate between 2014 and 2015, CEDEP on women empowerment, care and support to PLHIVS and ABAK FOUNDATION on condom negotiation and demonstration.

2.3.5.6 EDUCATION

The Municipality has a total number of Two Hundred Forty-three (243) schools made up of Eighty-Five (85) KGs, Eighty-six (86) primary, Sixty-six (66) Junior High Schools and Six (6) Senior High Schools. The grand total enrollment of pupil/students is 35,804. Out of the total, Seven Thousand Four Hundred and Forty-eight (17,448) constitute female and Eighteen Thousand Three Hundred and Fifty-Six (18,356) males.

2.3.5.6.1 Staffing at the Public Schools as the end of the year 2015

From the table 15, the Municipality recorded a total teaching staff from the public schools as Two Thousand Two Hundred and Forty (2240). Out of the total, Nine Hundred and Ninety-four (994) consist of untrained teachers representing 44.4 per cent. While trained teachers constitute a total of 1603 representing 72 per cent. Unfortunately, most of the untrained teachers can be found in the basic schools (KG and Primary) and Junior high schools (JHS).

Therefore, measures must be put in place to ensure that those trained teachers are deployed to teach at the basic level to help the pupils grasp the fundamentals of education. More teaching aids should be provided for teaching at the basic level and JHS Level.

Table 16: Staffing at the Public Schools as the end of the year, 2015

| Level | Teaching Staff at Post | | No. of Trained | No. of Untrained | Total Teaching Staff |
|--------------|------------------------|------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | Male | Female | | | |
| KG | 30 | 352 | 162 | 189 | 382 |
| Primary | 417 | 304 | 612 | 109 | 721 |
| JHS | 602 | 174 | 516 | 648 | 776 |
| SHS | 275 | 86 | 313 | 48 | 361 |
| Total | 1324 | 916 | 1603 | 994 | 2240 |

Source: GES Bekwai, Annual Report, 2015

The Table 16 presents the total staff strength of private schools which recorded Two Hundred Eighty-Eight (288) at the end of 2015. Out of the total teaching staff Thirty-four (34) was trained and Two Hundred Fifty-four (254) constitutes untrained teachers representing 12 per cent and 88.2 per cent respectively.

A significant feature is that pupils in private schools with a lot of the untrained teachers perform better than pupils in public schools. This is due to the fact that parents who have their wards in private schools ensure that their wards are provided with the necessary learning materials. In addition to this, management of private schools ensures strict monitoring and supervision and teachers who fail to conform to standards disciplined appropriately

Table 17: Staff Strength of Private schools 2015

| Level | Teaching Staff at Post | | No. of Trained | No. of Untrained | Total Teaching Staff |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | Male | Female | | | |
| KG | 22 | 17 | 0 | 39 | 39 |
| Primary | 94 | 43 | 1 | 136 | 137 |
| JHS | 64 | 14 | 2 | 76 | 78 |
| SHS | 31 | 3 | 31 | 3 | 34 |
| Total | 211 | 77 | 34 | 254 | 288 |

Source: GES Bekwai, Annual Report, 2015

Out of a total of 35,804 public schools enrolment 17,487 of them was female representing 49 percent while 18,317 constituted male representing 51.2 percent. Table 18 shows enrolment in public schools.

Out of a total of 7024 Private Schools Enrolment 3509 of them was female representing 50 percent while 3515 constituted male representing 50.04 percent.

Table 18: Enrolment in Public Schools in the Municipality

| Level | No. of Schools | Enrolment | | Total |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Male | Female | |
| KG | 85 | 2900 | 2,885 | 5,785 |
| Primary | 86 | 8205 | 7,951 | 16,156 |
| JHS | 66 | 3778 | 3476 | 7254 |
| SHS | 6 | 3,393 | 3133 | 6526 |
| TVET | 2 | 41 | 42 | 83 |
| Total | 245 | 18,317 | 17,487 | 35,804 |

Source: GES Bekwai, Annual Report, 2015

Out of a total enrolment of 35,804 in private schools, 18317 represents males while females recorded 17,487.

Private schools in the municipality recorded total enrolment of 7024 made up 3519 males and 3509 females.

Table 19: Enrolment in private Schools in the Municipality

| Level | No. of Schools | Enrolment | | Total |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Male | Female | |
| KG | 19 | 760 | 739 | 1,499 |
| Primary | 18 | 2084 | 2,033 | 4117 |
| JHS | 13 | 500 | 528 | 1,028 |
| SHS | 2 | 171 | 209 | 380 |
| Total | 52 | 3515 | 3509 | 7024 |

Source: GES Bekwai, Annual Report, 2015

2.3.5.6.2 Efforts at Improving Access to Public Schools

- Construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store, Staff Common Room, Library, 5-Seater WC toilet and mechanized borehole with overhead tank at Edwinase, Kokofu Circuit.
- Construction of No. 3-Unit KG block with 2-Seater Aqua Privy Toilet at Kokofu Anyinam, Kokofu Circuit.
- Construction of 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block, Office Store, Staff Common Room, 5-Seater WC toilet and mechanized borehole with overhead tank at Kensere, Bogyawe Circuit.
- Construction of 1 No. 3 Unit KG block with 2-Seater Aqua Privy Toilet at Atwetweso, Poano Circuit.
- Construction of a Dining Hall at Oppon Memorial Senior High, Kokofu.

2.5.6.3 Identified Challenges in Access during the Year 2015

1. Some schools have dilapidated structures; Amanhyia M/A Primary, Kwabenakrom M/A Primary, Atwetweso M/A Primary. Dotom M/A Primary, Kokotro R/C Primary.
2. Inadequate tables and chairs for both teachers and pupils.
3. Most of the schools have no toilet and urinal facilities and had resulted in absenteeism especially on the part of girls.

2.3.5.7 SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development aims at integrating the disadvantaged, the vulnerable and the excluded into the main stream of development in the Municipality.

The following are the three core programmes of the Department of Social Welfare:

- a. Child Rights and Protection
- b. Community care

c. Justice Administration

Under the child rights and protection programme, the Department of Social Welfare conducted monitoring visits to four (4) Day Care Centres in the Municipality. They are:

1. Victory International Day Care
2. Osei-Tutu International Day Care
3. Central International Day Care
4. Milli-Isaac International Day Care
5. 31st December International Day Care

The team inspected the compound, sanitary facility, books, menu chart, accommodation and other operational requirements. The team advised the proprietors to improve upon their conditions.

2.3.5.7.1 COMMUNITY CARE PROGRAMME

The Department registered four (4) NGOs namely, GEMS Ghana Evangelism Mission, and three (3) other community based organizations (CBOs) Nampansa Students Union, Amansie Electricians Association, Save Our Lives Organization and Top Executives Club.

2.3.5.7.1.1 REGISTRATION OF PWDS

During the year under the review, **One Hundred and Eighty-Three (183)** persons with disability were identified and registered. Table 20 shows the details of those registered.

Table 20: Details of registered PWDS

| TYPE OF DISABILITY | AGE RANGE | SEX | | TOTAL |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | | MALES | FEMALES | |
| Physically challenged | 10 – 76 | 20 | 23 | 43 |
| Visually impaired | 20 – 78 | 27 | 30 | 57 |
| Difficulty hearing and speaking | 12 – 57 | 40 | 31 | 71 |
| Others | 10+ | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| TOTAL | | 92 | 91 | 183 |

Source: Dept. of Social Welfare, 2015

2.3.5.7.1.2 Assistance to PWDS

The Department assisted a total number of One Hundred and Eighteen (118) persons with disabilities to benefit from the Municipal Disability Fund to support their education, medical bills and income generating activities.

2.3.5.7.2 Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)

Bekwai Municipality is among the sixty-thousand households that have been added to the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme. It is a social protection programme meant to give a short-term plan for reducing poverty and encourage long-term Human Capital Development. The trial phase started in March 2008 and has gradually expanded since then. Currently, about 90,000 households are benefitting from the LEAP nation-wide. LEAP beneficiaries are given GHC24 a month but the Ministry of Gender and Social Protection is in talks with the Ministry of Finance to increase it to GHC44 a month.

CLIC committees for LEAP have been formed at Nkyekyiem ,Dwumakro and all the beneficiary communities.

Thirteen (13) communities such as Aniantentem, Atuogyabae, Wawase, Amanhyia, Dunkyiriso, Nkyekyiem, Dwumakro, Marfokrom, Affulkrom, Bodoma, Nerebehi and Brosanko have been selected to benefit from the Leap programme within the municipality. A total amount of twenty five thousand five hundred and forty has (GHC25,540.00) has so far been disbursed to Two Hundred and Nine- Two (292) beneficiaries in the selected communities. The Detail is shown in table 21.

Table 21: List of Communities under the Leap Programme

| N/S | Name of Community | No. of Beneficiaries | Total Amount Disbursed (GHC) |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Aniantentem | 51 | 5022 |
| 2. | Atuogyabae | 19 | 1696 |
| 3. | Wawase | 22 | 838 |
| 4. | Amanhyiah | 11 | 1148 |
| 5. | Dinkyiniso | 18 | 1548 |
| 6. | Nkyekyem | 41 | 3458 |
| 7. | Dwumakro | 23 | 1994 |
| 8. | Affulkrom | 12 | 1164 |
| 9. | Marfokrom | 29 | 3032 |
| 10. | Bodoma | 4 | 424 |
| 11. | Nerebehi | 50 | 4274 |
| 12. | Brosanko | 9 | 708 |
| 13. | Sesekro | 3 | 234 |
| TOTAL | | 292 | 25,540.00 |

Source: Dept. of Social Welfare, 2015

2.3.5.7.3 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT UNIT

Community Development Unit conducted sixteen (16) mass meetings in twenty (20) communities within the Municipality. A total of three thousand five hundred and seventy (3570) people attended the meeting. Two thousand seven hundred and twenty (2720) were recorded as males and the remaining eight hundred.

Thirty (30) WATSAN committees had their capacities built on financial issues, operation and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities. The communities visited were Essumeja Watsan, Abodom Water Board, Kokofu Water Board, Asokore Watsan and Unit Committee, Dotom Watsan and Unit Committee, Dadease Watsan and Unit Committee, Edwinase watsan and unit committee and Koniyam Watsan and Unit Committee.

2.3.5.7.4 Challenges

1. Inadequate office furniture for use by officers
2. Lack of means of Transport.
3. Lack of fund during this quarter to embark on the project

2.3.5.8 GHANA SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

The decentralized nature of the Ghana School Feeding Programme requires the involvement of local actors in the implementation. The mainline actors are the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, the Ghana School Feeding Programme Secretariat, District Assemblies, School Implementation Committees (SICs) and Caterers/Matrons.

The Ghana School Feeding Programme which was introduced in 2006 is an initiative of the comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme which seeks to enhance food security and reduce hunger in line with the UN Millennium Development goals (MDGs) on hunger, poverty and malnutrition.

The basic concept of the programme is to provide children in public primary schools and kindergartens with one hot nutritious meal, prepared from locally grown food stuffs, on every school going day.

2.3. 5.8.1 Objectives

The programme seeks to;

1. Increase school enrolment, attendance and retention
2. Reduce short term hunger and malnutrition amongst kindergarten and primary school children
3. Boost domestic food production

Central government in 2014 transferred a total amount of GHc 629,576.50 for the GSFP. However, in 2015 central government transferred GHC 296,175.20. thus the programme witnessed drastic reduction in releases of about forty seven(47%) percent.

This situation should be addressed to enable the caterers provide decent meals to the pupils.

Currently, the Municipality has Fifteen (15) schools enrolled under the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) with a total number of Seven Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen (7,718) pupils made up of Three Thousand Eighteen Hundred and Two females (3,802) and Three Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen (3,916) males. This is depicted in Tables 22.

Table 22: Schools Enrolled under the School Feeding Programme-2015

| No. | BENEFICIARY SCHOOL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. | Adjamesu AME Zion 'A&B' | 355 | 231 | 586 |
| 2. | Kensere Meth. Primary | 321 | 254 | 575 |
| 3. | Poano R/C Primary 'A&B' | 269 | 260 | 529 |
| 4. | Amoamo R/C Primary | 228 | 249 | 477 |
| 5. | Boagyaa-Besease Anglican | 231 | 245 | 476 |
| 6. | Bogyawe Methodist Primary | 233 | 213 | 446 |
| 7. | Bekwai Islamic Primary | 219 | 267 | 486 |
| 8. | Dwoamin R/C Primary | 220 | 196 | 416 |
| 9. | Etwereso M/A primary | 218 | 229 | 447 |
| 10. | Abodom Methodist M/A | 220 | 239 | 459 |
| 11. | Dominase M/A Primary | 301 | 298 | 599 |
| 12. | Anwiankwanta SDA Primary | 351 | 381 | 732 |
| 13. | Brosanko M/A Primary | 207 | 295 | 505 |
| 14. | Ahwiaa M/A Primary | 229 | 239 | 468 |
| 15. | Subriso Saviour Primary | 311 | 206 | 497 |
| TOTAL | | 3916 | 3802 | 7718 |

Source: Desk officer GSFP-2015

The impacts of the programme in the Municipality include the following

- Currently the Ghana School Feeding Programme has employed Twenty (20) caterers and Sixty (60) cooks in the Municipality.
- The programme has offered ready market for farmers whose produce are purchased to prepare meals for the pupils
- Improved enrolment in the beneficiary schools

2.3.5.8.2 Challenges

- I. Increase in enrolment has resulted in financial burden on the caterers who expend funds which have been allocated based on the approved numbers by the National Secretariat to feed all pupils; this affects the quality and quantity of food served to the pupils

- II. **Late release of funds:** The caterers use their own funds to feed the pupils and later are reimbursed by the school feeding secretariat after one or two months. It therefore puts a lot of financial stress on the caterers.
- III. **Inadequate logistics:** The programme relies on the Assembly for logistics and since the assembly does not have adequate logistics, it hinders efficient running of the programme.
- IV. Lack of effective collaboration between Heads of beneficiary schools and caterers which hinders the programme.
- V. Monitoring visits conducted has revealed that pupils in non-beneficiary schools migrate to beneficiary schools due to proximity.

2.3.5.8.3 Way Forward

- i. The National School Feeding Secretariat should upwardly review the cost of food per child from 0.50 pesewas to 1.00 pesewas to ensure the improvement of the quality and quantity of food served. This would help improve nutritional status of pupils especially in the rural communities.
- ii. Routine training programmes in hygiene, nutrition and environmental cleanliness should be organized for caterers to enable them conform to standards set by Ghana Education Service and GSFP secretariat. This would improve the nutritional health of the pupils.
- iii. The Assembly should resource the Municipal Implementation Committee to function effectively.

2.3.6 THEMATIC AREA 6 – TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

2.3.6.1 The Street Naming and Property Addressing System (SNPAS) Project

The Bekwai Municipal Assembly in compliance with the Presidential directive to all Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies to implement the Street Naming and Property Addressing System Project.

Currently, the Assembly has named and planted eighty-one (81) street poles within the Municipality in areas such as Bekwai Township, Anwiankwanta, Dominase, Ofoase-Kokoben and Adjamesu. Furthermore at Bekwai, 300 house numbering plates have been fixed on the walls of houses.

2.3.6.2 Valuation of Rateable Properties

The Assembly has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Land Valuation Division of Lands Commission, Bekwai, to undertake the valuation of residential and commercial properties in selected communities namely Bekwai, Anwiankwanta, Ofoase-Kokoben, Dominase, Adjamesu, Kokofu. The project is funded under the Local Government Capacity Support Fund (CSF-3) which is US\$40,000.00 after the Assembly successfully passed the FOAT Assessment in 2012. The idea of valuation of the new properties and revaluation of old properties stems from the fact that the few properties valued had low rates. Officers of Land Valuation Division have been visiting homes and

commercial properties to write identification numbers and assess commercial and residential properties to know their values.

The drawings of the Division plan for the selected towns for the valuation have been completed. Referencing has begun in all selected communities. Out of an estimated properties of Two Thousand-five hundred (2500), Thousand Seven Hundred and twenty (1720) have been valued. The major challenge of the exercise is the inappropriate house numbering of most of the selected communities. However, the on-going street naming exercise would help correct the various anomalies.

2.3.6.3 Training of Zonal Council and Unit Committee members on roles and responsibilities in the new Local Government System

The Assembly organized a one-day capacity building workshop to improve the functionality of the sub-structures on 15th December, 2015 at the Municipal Assembly Hall. The programme was aimed at giving orientation to the newly elected Unit Committees and the Zonal Council members on their roles and responsibilities in the decentralization system to promote transparent and accountable governance. In all, 170 Unit Committee members representing the 34 electoral areas in the Bekwai Municipality attended the workshop. Representatives of the 8 Zonal Council in namely Bekwai, Dadease, Essumeja, Kokofu, Asuo-Dankran, Adudwan, Adagya and Adumasa were also present at the workshop. Members were taken through the following topics:

1. Roles and responsibilities of Unit Committee members
2. The new local government system
3. Meaning of Zonal Council
4. Membership of Zonal Council
5. Functions/roles of Zonal Council
6. Bank Account Opening
7. Revenue sharing with Municipal Assembly
8. Zonal Councils in the Decentralized Planning System

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 MUNICIPAL FINANCES FOR THE YEAR 2015

The Assembly has two major sources of revenue for its programmes and projects .These are:

- ✓ Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
- ✓ External Inflows

Sources of Internally Generated Funds for the Assembly are;

- ✓ Rates
- ✓ Lands Revenue
- ✓ Fees and Fines
- ✓ Licenses
- ✓ Rent
- ✓ Investment income
- ✓ Miscellaneous

External Inflow

- ✓ District Assemblies Common Fund
- ✓ HIPC
- ✓ GOG Grants (GETFUND, MP's Fund etc.)
- ✓ Development Partners Grant (DDF and UDG)

3.1 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE-2015

The estimate in respect of revenue and expenditure for 2015 were approved by the General Assembly in October, 2014 as required by Local Government Act 1993 (Act 462) section II.

3.1.1 Revenue -2015

Total revenue for the fiscal year amounted to GHC 6580,273.78 or seventy-three (73%) percent compared with an estimated revenue of GHC 89,990,370.54 recording a shortfall of 2,418,763.76 representing 26.9%. Details are furnished below.

Table 23 : Revenue Performance in 2015

| NO | ITEM | ANNUAL ESTIMATES | ACTUAL AS AT DECEMBER 2015 | PERCENTAGE (%) PERFORMANCE |
|----|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Rates | 133,500.00 | 146,339.28 | 109 |
| 2 | Grants | 8,306,038.54 | 5,901,733.45 | 58 |
| 3 | Land and Concession | 173,000.00 | 192,521.12 | 111 |
| 4 | Fees | 128,360.00 | 142,916.00 | 111 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------|
| 5 | Fines, Penalties & Forfeit | 25,400.00 | 22,796.50 | 89 |
| 6 | Licences | 208,095.20 | 161,317.48 | 77 |
| 7 | Rents Of Land & Buildings | 22,644.00 | 10,700.00 | 47 |
| 8 | Miscellaneous | 2,000.00 | 1,929.95 | 96 |
| TOTAL | | 8,999,037.00 | 6,580,273.78 | 73% |

3.1.2 Internally Generated Fund (IGF) -2015

The Assembly estimated GHC 692,999.20 to be collected as IGF in 2015. However as at the end of December the Assembly was able to collect GHC 678,540.33 representing 98%. This is illustrated in the table 23.

Table 24: IGF Performance for 2015

| NO | ITEMS | ANNUAL ESTIMATES | ACTUAL AS AT DECEMBER 2015 | PERCENTAGE (%) PERFORMANCE |
|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Rate | 133,500.00 | 146,339.28 | 109 |
| 2 | Land and Concession | 173,000.00 | 192,521.12 | 111 |
| 3 | Fees | 128,360.00 | 142,916.00 | 111 |
| 4 | Fines, Penalties & Forfeit | 25,400.00 | 22,796.50 | 89 |
| 5 | Licenses | 208,095.20 | 161,317.48 | 77 |
| 6 | Rents Of Land & Buildings | 22,644.00 | 10,700.00 | 47 |
| 7 | Miscellaneous | 2,000.00 | 1,929.95 | 96 |
| TOTAL | | 692,999.20 | 678,540.33 | 98% |

3.1.3 Comparative Analysis of IGF Performance – 2014 to 2015

In 2014 the Municipal Assembly generated GHC5,755,576.61 out of a total budget of GHC571,758.88 representing 100.7% in 2014. On the other hand, the year 2015, the Assembly generated GHC 678540.33 out of a budget of GHC 692,999.20 representing 98%. Comparatively, the year 2014 the Assembly exceeded its target in the collection of Internally Generated Funds.

From the Table 24 the IGF performance of the Assembly between the year 2014 and 2015 under, Rates recorded 128.80 percent and 109.62 percent respectively. The performance of Rates 2014 was higher than 2015. Rents performed low in the year 2015 as compared to 2014. The Assembly would resolve this challenge; through series of training for revenue collectors within the Municipality to equip and also resource them to boost the performance of IGF. This is illustrated in Table 24.

Table 25: IGF Performance for 2014 and 2015

| Revenue Heads | Approved Budget Estimates for the Year 2014 (GH¢) | Cum. Actual as at 31 st December (GH¢) | Percentage Achieved | Approved Budget Estimates for the Year 2015 (GH¢) | Cum. Actual as at 31 st December (GH¢) | Percentage Achieved |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------|---|---|---------------------|
| Rates | 128,569.63 | 165,602.50 | 128.80 | 133,500.00 | 146,339.28 | 109.62 |
| Lands & Royalties | 104,500.00 | 77,313.70 | 73.98 | 173,000.00 | 192,541.12 | 111.29 |
| Fees | 134,397.00 | 141,745.60 | 104.86 | 128,360.00 | 142,916.00 | 111.34 |
| Licenses | 105,984.00 | 78,336.31 | 73.91 | 208,095.20 | 161,317.48 | 77.52 |
| Rents | 94,108.25 | 108,280.50 | 115.06 | 22,644.00 | 10,700.00 | 47.25 |
| Fines/Penalties/ Forfeits | 3,200.00 | 4,170.00 | 130.31 | 25,400.00 | 22,796.50 | 89.95 |
| Miscellaneous (unspecified receipts) | 1,000.00 | 128.00 | 12.8 | 2,000.00 | 1,929.95 | 96.49 |
| Total | 571,758.88 | 575,576.61 | 100.7% | 692,999.20 | 678,549.33 | 98% |

Source: Municipal Finance Department, 2014 and 2015

3.1.4 Efforts to improve IGF Collection in 2016

- ✓ Widening the revenue base to bring in more revenue items which were not covered previously.
- ✓ Engaging more commission revenue collectors to work in communities where there are no collectors.
- ✓ Continued and sustained its tax education to widen the tax net in the informal sector.
- ✓ Formation of revenue mobilization innovation team or /revenue task force to improve the IGF.
- ✓ Motivating hard-working collectors and supervisors to improve the IGF.
- ✓ Revaluation of properties ceding certain revenue items to the Zonal councils for collection.

3.1.5 Grants -2015

The Assembly estimated GHC 8,306,038.54 to be received as Grants from the Central Government and Development Partners in 2015. However as ta the end of December 2015 the Assembly received a total amount of GHC 5,901,733.45 representing 71.1%. Details are furnished in Table 25 below.

Table 26 Grants Performance -2015

| NO | ITEM | ANNUAL ESTIMATES | ACTUAL AS AT DECEMBER 2015 | PERCENTAGE (%) PERFORMANCE |
|--------------|--|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | GoG (Salaries) | 1,817,678.59 | 1,298,477.70 | 71 |
| 2 | District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) | 2,813,517.60 | 2,056,242.56 | 73 |
| 3 | District Assemblies Common Fund (MP) | 400,000.00 | 372,415.24 | 9 |
| 4 | Goods and Services Depts. | 686,596.66 | 296,689.50 | 43 |
| 5 | District Development Fund | 909,011.14 | 352,399.00 | 38 |
| 6 | Urban Development Grant | 3,315,144.55 | 1,525,509.45 | 46 |
| TOTAL | | 8,306,038.54 | 5,901,733.45 | 71% |

The ability of the Assembly to quality under the FOAT Assessment resulted in the receipt of DDF and UDG to implement development projects and build the capacity of staff. Measure have been put in place to ensure that the Assembly qualities under subsequent FOAT Assessment.

3.1.6 Expenditure -2015

In 2015 from an approved budget of GHC 10,720,747.59 the Assembly expended GHC 6221,190.42 which represent 58%. The huge shortfall was recorded as a result of shortfalls in the releases of DACF and the DDF which falls under Expenditure Head of Fixed Assets.

Table 26 Expenditure Performance 2015

| N/S | EXPENDITURE ITEM | APPROVED BUDGET | CUM.ACTUAL AS AT 31 ST DEC.2015 | PERCENTAGE |
|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--|--------------|
| 1. | Compensation of employee | 1,953,348.59 | 1,420,050.01 | 72.70 |
| 2. | Social and service | 2,373,633.00 | 1980,796.16 | 83.45 |
| 3. | Social benefits | 1,000.00 | 67.00 | 6.7 |
| 4. | Other expended miscellaneous | 932,488.00 | 815,208.21 | 87.42 |
| 5. | Fixed Assets Non-Financial | 5,460,278.00 | 2,005,069.04 | 36.72 |
| TOTAL | | 10,720,747.59 | 6,221,190.42 | 58.03 |

Source: Municipal budget office, 2015

3.1.7 Analysis of Fund flow in the Municipality for the year 2014 and 2015

The Municipality received a number of development funds from the Government of Ghana for programmes and projects implementation. The Assembly received funding in the form of District Assemblies Common Funds, for the implementation of its programmes and projects. However, one major limitation of this particular source of funding is the delays and inconsistencies in the amount released, which affects the budgetary system and implementation of planned interventions.

The inability of the Municipal Assembly to implement most of its programmes is partly attributed to deductions and non-releases of the DACF.

The DDF has now become a reliable source of funding for the for MMDAS and efforts should always be made to pass the assessment so as to enable the Assembly get additional funds for programme and project implementation.

3.1.8 Challenges with Regard to Disbursement

- ✓ Inadequate funding for programmes and projects
- ✓ Delays in the release of funds which affect project implementation.
- ✓ The inability to capture funds from GOG paid direct to beneficiaries without recourse to the Assembly.(GETFUND etc)

CHAPTER FOUR

KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED

4.1 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

4.1.1 Support to the Agricultural sector

The Municipal economy hinges on agriculture and its related activities. However, support to the agricultural sector leaves much to be desired. Farmers in the Municipality find it difficult to access credit from the financial institutions due to their inability to provide the needed collaterals. Thus, farmers are unable to maintain their farms or expand them. They have therefore been experiencing low productions. However, cocoa farmers have seen their major problem and addressed.

4.1.2 Bekwai Made Cocoa District

The Assembly has been able to get COCOBOD to add Bekwai to the cocoa growing districts. This has enabled cocoa farmers who fall under Bekwai have easy access to inputs like fertilizers and chemicals.

Cocoa farmers have been supplied with cocoa seedlings to expand their farms as establish new ones. Cocoa farmers have access to technical officers who periodically organised training programmes on the maintenance and management of the cocoa farms to boost production in 2015.

4.1.3 Celebration of Farmers Day

The Assembly successfully hosted the farmers day at Sarfokrom with twenty (20) deserving farmers given awards to boost their morale and serves as source of incentive to the youth to go into farming especially cocoa farming.

4.2 SUPPORT TO THE VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED

4.2.1 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme

The Assembly has been added to the beneficiary districts of the LEAP programme. A total amount of GHC 25540 has been disbursed to 292 people in thirteen (13) selected communities. The programme is social protection programme meant to give a short form plan for reducing poverty and encourage long term Human Capital Development.

4.2.2 Support to Needy Students

The M.P for Bekwai Constituency continues to support students pursuing courses in tertiary institutions.

In 2015, a total amount of GHC18,702 was paid to thirty seven (37) students made up of twenty two (22) males and fifteen (15) females.

4.3 EDUCATION

4.3.1 Inadequate School Furniture

The Assembly has been able to supply 450no. Dual desk and 870 mono desks to selected basic and Junior High schools at Ehwiren, Esiase, Poano, Boagyawe and others. The idea is to improve teaching and learning in basic schools.

Lastly, mattresses and beds had been presented to the various S.H.S in the Municipality –SDA SHS received 800 mattresses and 600 beds, Oppong Memorial SHS – 400 mattresses and 200 beds, Wesley High school-900 mattresses and 550 beds, Denyaseman SHS -800 mattresses and 400 beds, St Joseph SHS -1,000 mattresses and 400 beds and finally, Ofoase-Kokoben SHS -400 mattresses and 200 beds.

4.3.2 Over-crowding in Schools

In the year 2014 and 2015 the Municipal Assembly embarked on the following projects to ease over-crowding in basic schools.

- (i) Construction of 1no. 3-unit KG block with 2 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet at Kokofu – Anyinam,
- (ii) Construction of 1no. 2-unit kindergarten, store and sanitary facilities at Adankragya,
- (iii) Construction of 1no.6-unit classroom block at Asokore, construction of 1no.3-unit classroom block at Esiase
- (iv) Construction of 1no 2 storey 6-unit classroom blocks at Bekwai for R/C Primary.
- (v) Construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom Block, Office Store, Staff Common Room, 5-Seater WC toilet and mechanized borehole with overhead tank at Kensere
- (vi) Construction of 1 No. 3 Unit KG block with 2-Seater Aqua Privy Toilet at Atwetweso,
- (vii) Construction 2no. 6unit classroom Block at Bogyawe-Ankaase and Sebedie, 1no. 3-unit classroom block, office, store, staff common room, five (5) Seater Aqua Privy Toilet and supply of furniture. These projects were funded from the Urban Development Grant, District Development Fund and GETFUND.

4.3.3 Improvement of facilities in Senior High Schools

Central Government through the GETFUND has completed the construction of Girls Dormitory at Wesley High School, Bekwai and completed the construction of 1no. 3 storey Teachers accommodation at Ehwiren, St. Joseph Senior High/Tech School. The Assembly using part of the UDG has constructed 1no. 2-storey 8-Unit Dormitory Block with 12 Seater WC toilet and 16 cubicles bath-house and construction and mechanization of 1no. borehole with 10,000 gallons capacity overhead tank and the supply of 100no. Bunk beds at Denyaseman Senior High School.

4.4 WATER AND SANITATION

4.4.1 Improvement in Potable water supply

The Assembly has been able to improve the potable water coverage from 70% in 2010 to 80% in 2015. This was made possible by the rehabilitation 22no. boreholes in various communities and the mechanization of 2no. boreholes at Asamang. Currently, work is on-going for the construction of 6no. Boreholes in Amanhyia, Nerebehi, Aboakrom, Affulkrom, Osei Nkwanta, koniyaw-Saviour and Kokofu Government Hospital.

4.5 FEEDER ROADS

4.5.1 Rehabilitation of Feeder roads

The Assembly using its grader was able to rehabilitate about 50km of feeder roads in the Municipality. The intention is to reduce post-harvest losses and enhance transportation of agricultural produce to the marketing centres. Under the COCOBOD Feeder Roads Rehabilitation Programme, about 60kms of Feeder Roads have been earmarked for execution in 2015 and 2016. Some of them are:

- (i) Construction /tarring of road Bekwai-Adankrangya
- (ii) Construction of bridge at Adankrangya
- (iii) Gravelling of Mrs Lamptey road at Bekwai and
- (iv) 5km rehabilitation of Bekwai Cocoa Road Projects.

4.6. Skill Training

Central Government with the support of donors under the RTF/BAC project at Bekwai have approved the construction of hostel facility to accommodate prospective applicants who would enrol for training.

It is the hope of the Assembly that when the project is completed a lot of the youth would be enrolled at the Denyase Industrial Centre.

The Assembly assisted RTF/BAC to offer business and technical advice to Entrepreneurs to be able to train more people in soap making, palm oil extraction, masonry, auto mechanics, etc. Also, the Vocational and Technical institutions were supported to train students in food management, bakery, technical drawings, etc to have employable skills.

SENSITIZATION WORKSHOP ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE PROTOCOLS

The Human Resource Unit of the Assembly was also tasked to organize a sensitization staff durbar/workshop on Local Government Service Protocols for the staff. The workshop which took place on 2nd July 2015 at exactly 10:00 am centered mainly on the SOS, COS, COC, SDS, Staffing Norms, Human Resource Policy and Operational Manual and PMS /Appraisal to improve efficiency and performance at

the workplace. A total of Two Hundred and forty-six (246) staff attended the durbar with 158 males and 88 females respectively

The impending Public Service Commission Human Resource Audit (Head count) was also emphasized. Staffs were told to make some documents ready for the exercise. The date for the head count was slated for **Friday, 10th July, 2015**.

4.7 HEALTH SECTOR

4.7.1 Access to Health care

Access and quality delivery of health care is a prerequisite for development. However, most of the health centres are concentrated in urban and peri-urban areas in the Municipality at the expense of the rural majority. This sometimes results in maternal and infant mortality as the distance from rural communities to urban centres to access health care is far with bad road network.

To remedy the situation the Assembly has planned to construct and furnish six (6) CHPS compound from 2014 to 2017. Kensere CHPS Compound has been completed and in use whiles contract for the construction of CHPS compound at Sarfokrom and Ntinanko has been awarded and work commenced and scheduled for completion in August, 2016.

4.8 Waste Management

Management of waste has become a daunting task to the Assembly as many communities have heaps of refuse at the dumping sites posing health threats to the inhabitants of these communities. These communities include but not limited to Poano and Bekwai. The Assembly lack sanitation equipment such as wheel loader, excavator, etc to combat these unhygienic conditions. The Assembly has appealed to the MLG&RD for financial assistance to evacuate refuse in the Municipality.

4.9 Illegal Mining

The activities of illegal miners who operate at Koniyaw, Subriso, Kokotro, Sunkyerekrom, Bogyawe and Kensere s are a great source of worry to the Assembly as well as the community in which they operate. The Assembly has therefore established a Task-force which periodically conducts swoops to flush-out the illegal miners.

These miners have degraded the environment and also polluted the water bodies. Their operations have affected agricultural activities in the areas with the destruction of farmlands. School attendance has also been affected because a lot of school children are also engaged in illegal mining activities.

To nip in the bud the activities of illegal miners, the Assembly has co-operated with the traditional authorities to ensure that those who operate in their areas have the requisite documents from government agencies including the Assembly. Also, measures have been put in place to ensure that new companies submit Environmental Impact Assessment Report from EPA and documents on Corporate Responsibilities between the companies and the communities with the Assembly acting as a witness before they would be allowed to commence work.

4.10 Promoting Social Accountability in the Municipality

Social accountability is a governance mechanism or tool that is applied to the development management process with the aim of ensuring adherence to rules, efficiency in performance and the achievement of

targets for all stakeholders. As a governance mechanism, it employs a broad range of actions and tools including participatory budgeting, public expenditure tracking, monitoring of public service delivery, investigative journalism, public commissions and citizen advisory boards.

To make democracy a reality by decentralizing the administrative and financial machinery of government to the regions and districts and by affording all possible opportunities to the people to participate in decision-making at every level, the Social Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Forum (SPEFA) programme in Metropolitan and Municipal Assemblies (MMAs) has been instituted by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) to improve citizens' perception of urban management and increase their engagement with the people. The SPEFA is targeted at achieving consistent and high quality support for the development and operationalization of civil society-led processes in MMAs.

The Bekwai Assembly's SPEFA project was coordinated by an NGO called Social Support Foundation (SSF). A SPEFA forum on Procurement and Audits was organized on 29th January, 2015 with a focus on Monitoring and Evaluation of Public Financial Management processes. The forum also aimed at educating stakeholders on the procurement processes involve in the award of contracts at the Assembly. SPEFA members are now enlightened on the membership and duties of the Entity Tender Committee as well as the Municipal and Regional Tender Review Boards. Stakeholders were also taken through the essence of audit reports, both pre and post audits. The function of the ARIC Committee was also explained to members. Bekwai citizens' knowledge and capacities have been built to engage the Assembly and Sub-structures. 75 people with 50 males and 25 females attended the programme.

In addition, SPEFA forum was again organized on 2nd April, 2015 facilitated by the Social Support Foundation on the completion of the SPEFA project. The stakeholder engagement at the SPEFA forum brought to fore the Disability Fund that has been separated from the DACF and is paid independently. The Person's with Disabilities that have been part of the engagement processes are now enlightened and relieved in the disbursement of the Disability Fund.

To further deepen decentralization processes and enhance stakeholder participation, two (2) Town Hall Meetings were organised by the Assembly on mid-year budget performance and fee-fixing resolution on 11th and 17th September, 2015 at the St. John the Catholic Church premises, Bekwai. In all, a total of One hundred and thirty-three (133) participants attended the program with 88 males and 45 females.

IMPACT OF THE SPEFA FORUM AND TOWN HALL MEETINGS

1. People are now conscious of the programmes and projects of the Assembly and therefore participate actively in monitoring and evaluation of activities through the use of the SPEFA planning and budget templates.
2. Transparency and accountability have been enhanced through town hall meetings and SPEFA platforms.
3. PWDs are now key stakeholders on the SPEFA platforms and town hall meetings and are now conscious of the disbursement of the disability fund.
4. Dissemination of Assembly programmes and projects through radio and information centers have been enhanced as fee-fixing resolution is discussed on such platforms.

COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE

In the quest to limit adverse impacts on climate change, the Assembly organized training programmes to sensitize people on the negative effects of climate change and measures to address the negative effects of climate change. The following trainings were organized by the Assembly to create awareness and stop human activities that put the environment at risk.

1. Sensitization durbar on climate change at Koniyaw community on Tuesday, 16th June 2015
2. Public education on the benefits of afforestation at Kokofu-Edwinase on 4th June, 2015
3. Public education on dangers of bushfire and farming along river banks at Bekwai on 5th March, 2015.

5.0 KEY ISSUES YET TO BE ADDRESSED

5.1 Creating Interest in Non-Farm Employment Opportunities

The creation of interest in non-farm employment opportunities and income generating activities is a major challenge confronting the municipality. The assembly would collaborate with MoFA Department of Co-operatives and the sensitize the youth on the benefits of going into bee-keeping, mushroom farming grass cutter and snail rearing among others. These activities when promoted would reduce the vulnerability of the rural populace to weather related shocks.

This problem youth unemployment persist due to the fact that labour force is largely unskilled, the investment environment is attractive and finally, limited exploitation of the natural resources.

5.2 Ensuring the Effective Functioning of the Sub-Structures

The Assembly has eight (8) Zonal Councils and thirty –four (34) unit committees. Whiles five (5) out of the eight (8) Zonal Councils have permanent offices, three operate from churches and school buildings.

The Assembly is yet to furnish the five (5) offices and engage permanent secretaries for them. Measures would be put in place in 2016 to ensure the furnishing of the Zonal Councils, recruitment of personnel and capacity building programmes organised for them.

Finally, some revenue items which they have the capacity to collect would be ceded to the Zonal Councils.

5.3 Poor State of Basic School Infrastructure

Whiles the Assembly needs commendation for massive investment in educational infrastructure at the basic level with DDF and UDG, there is the need to explore the possibility of sourcing for other funds to rehabilitate dilapidated schools infrastructure in the municipality and provide the schools with sanitary facilities.

In 2016, the Assembly would lobby the GETFUND secretariat and other donor agencies to construct six (6) classroom block in six (6) communities where the school buildings poses serious threat to the lives of pupils and teachers.

5.4 Solid Waste

Poor management of solid waste is a major problem facing the Bekwai Municipal Assembly. The 2010 Population and Housing Census revealed that almost 73% of households use the public dump (open space) for solid waste disposal. This is followed by public dump (container) 16%, burning 4% and dumping indiscriminately 48%.

In the Urban localities about 58% of households dispose of their solid waste by use of public dump (container) and public dump (open space) 31%. In rural communities, 81% of household use public open space.

To address the problem of crude and open dumping in almost all the communities, the Assembly has renewed its agreement with Zoomlion Ghana Ltd to ensure prompt evacuation of refuse in the communities. Measures have been put in place to ensure that the refuse disposal sites are properly managed with periodic levelling and compacting. This would be complemented with regular fumigation and evacuation of refuse to the final disposal sites.

In the long term the Assembly has initiated discussions with chiefs for site to construct an engineered landfill site.

5.5 Liquid Waste

The 2000 PHC revealed that, in Bekwai Municipality, 39% of the households throw their liquid waste within their compounds whilst 40% throw their waste onto the streets. The use of drainage to dispose liquid waste is very low. In the urban areas especially Bekwai, 33% of households throw their liquid waste into gutters whilst 24% throw their liquid waste onto compounds and 21% throw their waste onto streets.

With regards to excreta management which covers the “hygienic disposal of human”, the systems in place in the Municipality are pit latrines, VIPs, KVIPs, WC/septic tanks and aqua privy toilets. These options are for both household level and communal use/ public toilets.

The 2010 PHC revealed that 55% of the population use public toilets, 23% relied on pit latrines, 9% on WC whilst 6% relied on open defecation. Almost 40% of the population relied on unhygienic and health threatening places of conveniences.

In its Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017), the Assembly with the support of the Development Partners proposed to construct twenty-nine (29) hygienic public place of convenience. Two (2) places of convenience have been completed at Asokwa-Tunsoum and Ofoase-Kokoben whilst two (2) have been awarded on contract at Asseibu and Bekwai-Zongo. The Assembly intends rehabilitating existing public toilets which are in bad state.

The Assembly would ensure regular fumigation of public toilets, acquire cesspit emptier and mount vigorous public education on the benefits of proper liquid waste management.

Finally, the Assembly would enforce bye-law on the need for every house to have toilet with a deadline and defaulters prosecuted.

5.6 Conclusion

The Assembly has initiated steps to improve IGF and mobilize additional funding from external sources including Public Private Partnership projects for the execution of programmes and projects to ensure the achievements of the goal and objectives set up in the Medium Term Development Plan 2014 -2017. To this end, the Assembly would ensure effective collaboration with stakeholders including Heads of Departments, Assembly members, Zonal Council Officers, Traditional Authorities to improve standard of living in the Municipality.